

## POETICAL.

### THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.

From the Christian Register.  
Glad care for the smallest seed  
That's sown upon the ground;  
It springeth up a noble tree,  
And spreads its branches round.  
He careth for the lowly worm  
That spins its shroud to die;  
He gives it many-colored wings,  
And bids it soar on high.  
Through all the realms of God below,  
Through all his realms above,  
A differing glory still proclaims  
The same great Father's love.  
So is the rising from the dead;  
Tis not what thou hast sown;  
But in the body God shall give,  
Will each to each be known.  
His various power that careth for all,  
E'en for the smallest seed,  
And gives to each its different form  
According to its need.  
Will for thy body, Man, provide,  
That now thou seemest decay;  
And crown it with a glory, too,  
That shall not fade away.

### FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. YOUTH AND LOVE.

Youth and Love, one Spring day met,  
'Twas sunny April weather;  
Said Love, "Ere yonder sun is set  
Let's take a stroll together."  
Said Youth, "With all my heart will I,  
And hand in hand they wended;  
The moon was low in the western sky  
When this long walk was ended.  
They talked of Beauty, Nature, Truth,  
Each eye the other's meeting,  
And ne'er since life began, to Youth,  
Had hours seemed half so fleeting.  
Said Youth, "Since we're so happy now,  
Why not remain united?"  
Love pressed a kiss upon Youth's brow,  
And thus their troth was plighted.  
So binding was the vow they breathed  
It ne'er in life was broken,  
And Youth, in death, a kiss bequeathed,  
As Love's own proper token.  
Since then 'tis said that Love's first kiss  
Is of love's joy the dearest,  
And, of all sublimity blest,  
It is to Heaven the nearest.  
And though from death Love cannot save,  
Nor render Youth immortal,  
'Twill loyal, follow to the grave,  
And with him pass its portal.

### A PIECE OF LEGAL ADVICE.

Rennes, the ancient capital of Brittany, is a famous piece of law. People come from the extremities of the country to get information and ask advice. To visit Rennes without getting advice appears impossible to a Breton. This was true at the latter end of the last century, just as it is at present, and especially among the country people, who are a timid and cautious race.

Now it happened one day that a farmer named Bernard, having come to Rennes on business, bethought himself that as he had a few hours to spare, it would be well to employ them in getting the advice of a good lawyer. He had often heard of Monsieur Potier de la Germondaie who was in such high repute, that people believed a lawsuit gained when he undertook their cause. The countryman enquired for his address, and proceeded to his house in Rue St. The clients were numerous, and Bernard had to wait some time. At length his turn arrived, and he was introduced. M. Potier de la Germondaie signed him to be seated, then taking off his spectacles, and placing them on his desk, he requested to know his business.

"Why, Mr. Lawyer," said the farmer, twirling his hat. "I have heard so much about you, that as I have come to Rennes, I wish to take the opportunity of consulting you."

"I thank you for your confidence, my friend, you wish to bring an action, perhaps?"

"An action! Oh, I hold that in abhorrence! Never has Pierre Bernard had a word with any."

"Then it is a settlement—a division of property?"

"Excuse me, Mr. lawyer; my family and I have never made a division, seeing that we all draw from the same well, as they say."

"Well, is it to negotiate a purchase or a sale?"

"Oh, no; I am neither rich enough to purchase nor poor enough to sell."

"Will you tell me, then, what do you want of me?" said the lawyer in surprise.

"Why, I have already told you, Mr. lawyer," replied Bernard, "I want your advice—for payment, of course, as I am well able to give it to you, and I don't wish to lose this opportunity."

M. Potier took a pen and paper, and asked the countryman his name.

"Pierre Bernard," replied the latter, quite happy that he was at length understood.

"Your age?"

"Thirty years, or very near it."

"Your vocation?"

"My vocation! Oh, that means what I do. I am a farmer."

The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper, and handed it to his strange client.

"Is it finished already? Well and good. What is the price of that advice, Mr. lawyer?"

"Three francs."

Bernard paid the money, and took his leave, delighted that he had taken advantage of his opportunity.

When he had reached home it was four o'clock, the journey had fatigued him, and he determined to rest himself the remainder of the day. In the mean time the hay had been two days cut, and was completely mowed. One of the working men came to ask if it should be drawn in.

"What, this evening?" exclaimed the farmer's wife, who had come in to meet her husband. "It would be a pity to commence the work so late, since it can be done to-morrow without any inconvenience. The man objected that the weather might change; that the horses were all ready and the men idle. But the farmer's wife replied that the wind was in a good quarter and that night would set before their work could be completed. Bernard, who had been listening to the argument, was uncertain which way to decide, when he suddenly recollected that he had a lawyer's advice in his pocket.

"Wait a minute," he exclaimed; "I have an advice, and a famous one too, that I paid three francs for, it ought to tell us what to do. Here, Theresa; see what it says; you can read written hand better than I."

The woman took the paper, and read this line:—

"NEVER PUT OFF TILL TO-MORROW WHAT MAY BE DONE TO-DAY."

"That's it!" exclaimed Bernard, struck with a sudden ray of light—"Come, be quick; get the carts away; boys and girls, all to the hay-field!"

His wife ventured a few more objections, but he declared that he had not bought a three francs opinion to make no use of it, and he would follow the lawyer's advice. He himself set the example by taking the lead in the work, and not returning till the hay was brought in. The event seemed to prove the wisdom of his conduct,

for the weather changed during the night; an unexpected storm burst over the valley, and the next morning it was found that the river had overflowed and carried away all the hay that had been left in the fields.—The crops of the neighboring farms were completely destroyed. The success of this first experience gave him such faith in the advice of a lawyer, that from that day forth adopted it as a rule of his conduct, and became, by his order and diligence, one of the richest farmers in the country. He never forgot the service done him by M. Potier de la Germondaie; to whom he afterwards carried a couple of his finest fowls every year as a token of gratitude.

**SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY.**—The earth is the great reservoir of electricity from which the atmosphere and clouds receive their portion of this fluid. It is during the process of evaporation that it is principally excited and silently conveyed to the regions above; and also, during the condensation of this vapor the grand and terrific phenomena of thunder and lightning are made manifest to our senses. In order to form a correct estimate of the immense power of this agent in the production of electricity, we must bring to our view the quantity of water evaporated from the surface of the earth, and also the amount of electricity that may be developed from a single grain of this liquid. According to the calculations of Cavallo, about five thousand two hundred and eight millions tons of water are probably evaporated from the Mediterranean Sea in a single summer's day. To obtain some idea of the vast volume of water thus daily taken up by the thirsty heavens, let us compare it with something rendered more apparent than this invisible process. President Dwight and Professor Darby have both estimated the quantity of water precipitated over the Falls of Niagara at more than eleven millions tons per hour. Yet all the water passing over the cataract in twenty days would amount only to that ascending from the Mediterranean in one day.—Washington Globe.

Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, in a proclamation recommending the 29th of March as a day of public fasting and prayer throughout the State, among other excellent things for which the Divine assistance is implored, adds the following: "That he will confirm and render indissoluble our National Union, and frustrate the traitorous designs of all those who conspire against it."

**Days without Nights.**—Dr. Baird, in a lecture recently, gave some interesting facts. There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird had no conception of it before his arrival. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburgh, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken a note of time—and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed.

The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight.—Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest, near Stockholm, at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers, go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of gratifying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon, as it occurs only one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape, latitude 72 degrees the sun does not go down for several days. In June it would be about 25 degrees, above the horizon at midnight. The way the people know it is midnight, they see the sun rise. The changes in these high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great that we can have no conception of them at all. In the winter time the sun disappears, and is not seen for weeks.—Then it comes and shows its face. Afterwards, it remains for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in regard to hired persons, and what they consider a day. He could not say, but supposed they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. The doctor did not know how they learnt the time, but they had, and go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about seven o'clock, P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning; and the people get into the habit of rising late too. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm, he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only three o'clock; the next time he awoke it was five o'clock; but there were no persons in the street. The Swedes in the cities are not very industrious, owing, probably, to the climate.

**Difference of Opinion.**—The railroad companies of New Jersey having the contract for the conveyance of the great mails, have renewed their application to the Post office Department for the discontinuance of the day or morning mail line on Sunday between Philadelphia and New York. The N. Y. Commercial says that, as an inducement for this, the Companies offer to make a material improvement in the daily mail service, involving increased expense and difficulty, without additional compensation.

At a large meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, it was resolved, after much discussion, that the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed some time since, directing the discontinuance of all operations and the relief of all servants in the employ of the Company from duty on Sunday, be rescinded.

A story is told in a Western paper in regard to the late season of lent. A rather simple-Episcopalian noticed, during the season of lent, that the church bell was rung every day, and not understanding it, he turned one day to a brother of the church, and asked him what their bell was rung for so often. "Why," said his friend, "it is lent." With charming simplicity he replied, "Lent! who has borrowed it?"

**An Incident.**—During the last war with Great Britain a tremendous struggle was made by both parties to preserve the naval supremacy of Lake Champlain. Commodore McDonough, who commanded the American fleet, determined to risk a general engagement. So confident were the British of success, that a small vessel with British subjects came into the bay where the battle was fought as spectators, to witness the prostration of the 'Star spangled Banner.' The action was commenced by the British vessels firing a broadside. At this instant, says the historian, a chicken cock, which had escaped from one of the coops on McDonough's vessel, flew upon one of the guns, and by a loud crow seemed to hurl back a defiance on the haughty foe. The instant this was heard, the whole body of soldiers, officers and all, greeted the gallant bird with three cheers. Sailors are naturally superstitious; and Mr. Cooper, in his Naval History says the crowing of the fowl 'had a powerful effect upon their known tendencies.' During the battle, the cock flew upon the rigging, and from there, far above the heads of the combatants, could be heard between the pauses of the fearless fight, uttering the war cry of that gallant and fearless bird.

**A New Plan for Plank Roads.**—Mr. Grunise, of this State, has applied for a patent upon improvements in the construction of plank roads, which he has invented. Mr. G. gives an arch form to his road; places his sleepers across instead of lengthwise; his planks are sawed in strips and laid edgewise and lengthwise, and are spiked together. This mode of construction involves additional expense; but the inventor claims, that, by enabling the water to pass off freely from the surface, and placing the sleepers so as not to dam the water underneath the plank, the road will last twice as long as those built after the usual plan, and may be kept in repair for less than one-quarter of the amount expended upon others.  
N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

### SAMUEL'S VISH.

I want to marry—yes I do—  
I want a little wife,  
To comb my hair, to wash my neck,  
And be my all—my life.  
Ven Adam lived in Paradise,  
He didn't live content,  
Till from his side a rib was took,  
And into woman bent.  
Just think, how Adam must have stared,  
Ven first he got awake,  
And found himself a married man,  
Without e'en veddin' cake.  
I wish that I could do the same—  
Just go to bed some night,  
And wake up in the morning with  
A wife to bless my sight.  
I'm bashful—yes, I am—  
'Twould save me lots of trouble,  
To go to bed a single man,  
And wake up as a double.

## MANSION HOUSE,

LENOIR, CALDWELL CO., N. C.

THE undersigned having at length completed the construction of the above named establishment, upon an extensive scale, and in a style of comfort, convenience and elegance not surpassed in Western Carolina, is determined that the promise from without shall be equalled by the performance within.

### H. S. TABLE

shall be abundantly furnished with the best which the market affords, and in the preparation of which he will command the services of a first rate cook or cooks.—His neat and comfortable Private Apartments shall be waited on by cleanly and attentive servants.

His Bar shall be furnished with a moderate supply of choice Liquors; and his excellent Stables shall be under the care of a trusty and experienced Hostler.

Families wishing to change their abode during the summer months, may find ample accommodations at the Mansion House, in the beautiful village of Lenoir, where they may enjoy a delightful climate in the vicinity of the finest mountain scenery, and the best mountain roads in the State.

In conclusion, the subscriber feels justified in saying to his patrons, that he would not be true to himself, if after his liberal expenditure in building and furnishing the Mansion House, he should fail to give satisfaction for the want of an equally liberal expenditure in its management.  
L. M. TUTTLE.  
March 14, 1850 3m44

## SALISBURY YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE.

THE Preparatory School of the "Institution," is for girls beginning to read, or from their 6th or 7th to their 10th or 12th year. A qualified Teacher, at the earliest day, will open this School, and form the pupils to habits of accuracy in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, and such exercises as ensure thorough preparation for the Regular Classes of the Institution. The Tuition will be at the rate of \$2 a month. The direction of this School will be entrusted to competent hands till the arrival of the Principal, in May.  
Salisbury, Feb 28, 1850. 42

## Spring and Summer Fashions for 1850

**HORACE H. BEARD,** Tailor.  
HAS just received, (at his old stand) from New York, the *European Fashions*, for the *Spring and Summer*, and will continue to receive them quarterly. He is prepared to execute, all orders in his line of the trade, in a fashionable and workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice. From his long experience in the art of cutting and making garments, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers.  
He respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support tendered him heretofore, and will endeavor by increased efforts to please his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.  
HORACE H. BEARD.  
N. B. All kinds of country produce taken at the market prices for work.  
Salisbury, March 21, 1850.

## Gold Hill Hotel For Sale OR RENT.

THE undersigned offers for sale or rent the well known HOTEL now occupied by him, with or without the Furniture. It is large and commodious and the only Hotel in the Village. To any one wishing to purchase, the terms will be made easy.  
E. B. RICE.  
Gold Hill, March 18, 1850. t45

## WARRANTS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

## CENTRAL RAIL ROAD AND NEW GOODS.

Is now the Topic!

### BOGER & MAXWELL

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome and cheap stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Consisting of DRY-GOODS, (of every description,) HARDWARE, Cutlery, Delph, China, and Glassware, Double Single Barrel Shot Guns, Pistols, Rifle Bars, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, (various kinds) Swords, Belts, Clasps, Sashes, Epauettes, Plumes, Silver and Gold Lace, Starry Buttons, Buff Cassimere for trimming officers' &c., &c., blue Cotton Yarn, white mixed and do., for knitting, (very fine.) Weaver's reeds, 4-wide, of the best make, Groceries, Bagging, Ropes, &c., Also, constantly on hand the celebrated

### ROCK ISLAND JEAN

manufactured in Mecklenburg County, of different qualities, which for neatness of finish and durability is surpassed. Also, 12 gross Salem and Philadelphia Almanacs, for 1850; all of which are positively and for sale upon the most reasonable terms, with MOTO FOR CASH ONLY, but in exchange for shell Oats, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, Cotton arags, &c., &c., and as heretofore to punctual delivery. The hand of lenity will be extended, if required accounts either by cash or note at the expiration of 12 months.  
Our customers, friends and the public generally are therefore invited to give us a call, and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we shall make great for them to do so.  
Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1849 28

## CABINET BUSINESS

**RICHARD FOX** PRESENTS his respects to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, with a tender of his services as a

### CABINET MAKER

prepared to execute all orders in his line with in the most superior workmanlike manner and style. He will keep constantly on hand the material for making

### SOFAS, BUREAUS, OTTOMANS

Wardrobes, Dining, Centre, Peer, and other Rocking, Office, and Parlor Chairs; Bedsteads, perior finish and latest fashion.

He has also on hand an assortment of Carved wood work, as accommodating terms, at all other kind of work.

Specimens of his work and skill can be found shop three doors below the Post Office.

The cheapness, durability, and superiority of his work from his shop will be a guarantee to the public.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Country produce and lumber of all kinds sent to Carpenters and Cabinet Makers, taken in exchange for any thing in his line.

Salisbury, March 7, 1850

### James G. Gilchrist. Geo. W. Gilchrist & Co.

## GILCHRIST & CO.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

WILL regularly attend the various Courts, in Lowndes, Autauga, Dallas, and counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. They will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness, and will use every effort to give entire satisfaction to their clients, and execute practice.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of claims.

Office at Hayneville, Lowndes county, Nov. 4, 1849—31:—

## SADDLES, HARNESS & MOUNTING

THE undersigned would call the attention of the public to the stock of Saddles, Harness, &c. He believes there has never been a superb stock in the State before, and any gentleman who has an article in his line, can surely find it if he will call. He will be pleased to receive the subscriber with his advantages, can readily supply any order with in his line, and may be favored. He has also a large and complete stock of Mountings & Materials for Saddle and Harness making. These were made at the North with great care by the subscriber, and Saddlers and Harness makers who wish to purchase articles, are invited to call and see them. They are kept for sale, and will be sold low for cash.

WILLIAM J. PLUMMER  
March 7, 1850.

## RIGHT SIDE UP

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to manufacture at his shop doors below Mr. Brown & Son's store,

### Boots and Shoes of every Style

He feels confident that he will be able, from his experience, to give entire satisfaction to his customers, all others who may favor him with a call, and before purchasing elsewhere. He has now on hand a constantly manufacturing, the most fashionable Boots, which cannot be surpassed in the State, which he will warrant to be of the best material workmanship.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Country produce taken in payment for work at market prices.

All persons indebted for the last year are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by note, would seem preposterous in us to ask for the "nee" JEREMIAH BARRING  
Feb. 20, 1850. (41) By JACOB LEFL

## State of North Carolina

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1849.

Emilia Stanly vs. Willie Stanly.

Petition for Divorce.

On affidavit of the Plaintiff, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, Willie Stanly, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Carolina Watch for three months, for the defendant to appear at the Term of this Court to be held for the County of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or he will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing and determined *ex parte*.

Witness, C. C. Jones, Clerk of said Court, at Office 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, D. 1849. C. C. JONES, c.

3m36—Printers Fee \$10

## Important to Mill Owners

HOTCHKISS'S Vertical Water Wheels for Sale Fayetteville, by

D. McNEILL & Co.

And in Lincoln County by

E. A. BREVAR

March 12, 1847—t45

## DR. SUMMEREL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country.

He will always be found at his Office, in Shaver's Building, between the Drug Store of Drs. Brown & James' Confectionary, or at his residence. True of charity punctually attended to as usual.

August 2, 1849