

Selected for the Workmen.

THE ARCTIC'S LOSS.
A soul is wasted over the Arctic's gloom, and its mournful tidings are bringing pain and deepest sorrow to many stricken hearts, and the echo of its grief-stricken tale is throwing a pall of more than midnight gloom over recent happy homes, and making desolate joyous circles.—“The Arctic's loss” is the burden of the ocean's mouth; and its mournful cadence, like the Si-moon's breath, strikes pell-mell death-like fear to many a trembling heart.

How many are the loved ones lost!—A venerable father is sleeping beneath the surging billows, and his kindly voice is hushed forever; his words of counsel are ended, and his protecting hand is “still in death.” A fond mother, too, has made her home amid the ocean's depths, where peacefully she sleeps, while weeping children of mortality she hath left behind, to grope about a little longer, among the miseries and sorrows of this life, and then to share her home—not beneath the dark waves of ocean, but amid the purified on high. A sister's gentle form, weary with battling with the angry sea, is peacefully at rest, perhaps beside a kindred form; where free from every angry wind and darkening storm on life's tempestuous ocean, they will quietly await their Maker's mandate. A brother too lies there; his many bro's bear the signature of death; those gentle lips, which spoke the last “Good-bye,” are closed forever, and the lonely sea-winds must forever seek his requiescent. A devoted husband there is numbered with the dead; for many weary hours, the thought of loved ones far away inspired his soul with a death-defying energy, and long and manfully he battled with the rising billows, but exhausted nature at last gave way and he sank to rise no more. A tender wife is there: no earthly arm could rescue her; and with an uprising prayer for a weeping family left behind, she resigned her body to the unending sea. The helpless child, still resting on the bosom of the deep; the rocking waves now pillow his tiny form, and the low sea-winds forever chant his cradle hymn. Yes! they have all gone,—father, mother, sister, brother, husband, wife, child,—all gone! and the dark waves must ever hide them from our sight. No urgent prayer will bring those loved ones back; the chance has gone forever, and is past the reach of prayer.

Could human sympathy fill the dark void, how soon would the aching heart find rest; but no tears of weeping America cannot fill again that gentle voice to cheer the lonely friends. Mourning Europe cannot send home that parental hand, or give back the sacred admonitions of a father.

But ye afflicted, mourning ones, we may weep with you; yet more, we may lift the suppliant voice to Him who “wounds to heal,” and He shall give “the oil of joy for mourning,” and whisper to your bleeding hearts, “They are not dead but sleeping.” Then think of them not as lost. True, no marble slab shall mark their quiet resting place, nor can the hand of affection plant to sacred mound with flowers, or drop the silent tear at twilight hour, but He who “holds the winds and walks upon the sea,” shall guard their sleeping ashes, and when the anchangel somethat, the deep shall give up its dead, and every conscious essence greet his individual frame. Then shall ye recognize again through the beautiful mask of their perfection, the dear familiar faces ye have loved on earth, and talk with grateful tongues of storms and trials past, and praise the mighty Pilot, that hath steered you safely through the rapids to the “Port of Peace”—True, they are gone; but still are with you “are they not ministering spirits!” Can you not feel the light touch of their wings, in hours when the world is nought, and your own lonely spiritual existence everything! They may be even nearer than before. Let this thought whisper “Peace be still,” to your troubled spirit.

In living hope with those unseen,
Walk as in shadowed air;
Where fates are strong, and trials keen,
Thank, ‘What if they be there?’

LUTITA

A Natural Curiosity.—We have several times heard of a spotted negro man belonging to Mr. A. F. Brice, of Saline county. A few days ago, we called to see him. His master informed us that the negro is about forty-five years old. At twelve he was copper color all over; at twenty years of age he was spotted like a leopard; since that time he has been white nearly all over. He is now undergoing a second change—the black spots increasing in size and number. The parts of his skin which are white are very white and clear, and as smooth as the skin of any laboring white man. The veins in his arms have the same blue appearance of those of the fairest skinned white man. The hair and features show that he is an unmixed African. He is stout, and always has been healthy, except a rheumatism in one leg, which is of late origin. In the hands of Barnum, Joe would be a fortune.—*Lexington (Mo.) Express.*

Traces of Water in the Moon.—Professors Phillips, of England, in the course of some remarks lately on the “Lunar Mountains,” observed that daily experience showed that the more their telescopic power was increased the less circular appeared the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. All was sharp and irritated—a perfect representation of its past history. On the much mooted question as to there being traces of the action of water on the surface of the moon as now presented to us, at one time he believed that there was no trace of water to be seen, but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Ross's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion.

“What a full nose there, my Countrymen!”—The Hon. Solon Borland, of Graytown, attorney, late Senator in Congress and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Central America, is said to have settled down at Little Rock, Arkansas, following the profession of dentist.

The greatest gift we can bestow on another is good example.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to alter and amend the Charter of the Louisville and Bridge Company. An Association company for the construction of Flamingo Mills on the Yadkin River, near the Trading Post.

426 J. M. MOREHEAD,

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

To his Excellency David S. Reid:

Sir:—The doctrine that I have attempted to establish, viz.: that the continued use of certain mineral fertilizers ceases to be useful after a few years, is sustained both by theory and observation. Many planters and farmers have already carried the use of the more active manure to that point, when they are convinced that their lands appear to be injured by them, or rather to that point where they have not only ceased to give their usual return, but they have actually been diminished by their employment. These results seem to be paradoxical, but really they are in accordance with the established principles of the vegetable economy, and are in harmony with all that is known of the principles of husbandry—whether we take into consideration the composition of the soil, or the composition of vegetables. It is now established that plants have special wants and that those special wants are supplied only from the soil in which they grow. The use of Guano proves that it cannot supply all the wants of the plant. If it does it would be absurd to suppose that complaints could ever arise from its failure to supply them, and the only rational account that can be given of its failure is, that it has given power to the plant to appropriate to itself a larger amount of the fertilizing elements in a given time than is possible under the ordinary modes of culture, and hence, those elements which exist only in the proportions of $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent., are so far removed from the soil, in the crops, that they are inaccessible to the roots in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of nutrition. Practically, then, Guano should be used only temporarily to save time and to put the planter in possession of means to grow without it, by the use of the slower and less active manures—those of the stable, refuse vegetable matter, straw, leaves, etc.—It has appeared to the writer that it would be better to mix Peruvian Guano with the mineral phosphate of lime and gypsum—with gypsum, to fix all the ammonia, and with mineral phosphate, for giving permanence to the compound. When planters and farmers understand the effects and results arising from the use of Guano they will husband their means for keeping up the fertility and productiveness of the soil without it. They will find that there is no necessity for an expenditure of cash for so expensive a fertilizer for the same field two years in succession. This valuable substance will then take its rank and true position among other fertilizers. We should not discard the use of Guano or any of the mineral manures for the complaints which have been set forth against them. More complaints have arisen because their action and effects have not been understood. But when we can give a rational account of their failure to serve us, and when we can more correctly comprehend the way by which their seeming injury may be remedied, it is certainly wise to refuse the aid they hold out to us when properly used.

Most respectfully,
Your obt' servt.
E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

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Outrage.—On Wednesday night last, in New York, a flagrant outrage was committed outside Metropolitan Hall.—Madame E. Wallace, Banchelli, the celebrated singer had just left the theatre in company with two friends, when she saw a man raise his arm in the act of throwing something in her face, which she avoided by shutting backward. She escaped the blow aimed for her face, but received the contents of a bottle of vitriol on her dress. Before she recovered from the fright the wretch had disappeared. It is supposed that the attack was made by an individual who had sent her threatening letters, with the object of compelling her to leave the city.

Love for the Negro in Boston.—Some children were lately ejected from the public schools in Boston because of negro blood in their veins. They sued for damages. On the trial it was found that they were as white as most white people, but that in the opinion of one physician they were one eighth, and of another that they were one sixtieth, negroes; whereupon a verdict was found for the teachers.

The following “Advice to Housewives” contains some full hints:

Britannia should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm water, and rubbed with soft leather and whitening; thus treated it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be gradually heated at first; after it has become annealed to the heat, it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthenware into water, and let it heat gradually till it boils—then cool again. Brown earthenware, particularly, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rice or wheat, thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by heat or salt.

Clean brass kettle, by using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The other carpets are shaken, the longer they will wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the thread.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woolen should be washed in hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks woolen goods.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens—Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is impeded by lying in woolens.

Barley straw is best for beds; but dry corn husks shot into shells are better than straw.

When molasses is used much for cooking, it is a great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

When molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons at a time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood.

Always have your matches and lamp ready for use in case of sudden alarm.

Have important papers all together, where you can lay your hands upon them at once in case of fire.

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash the floors. Soft soap is slippery if it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

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Number of Slaves in the World.—The African Institution in Paris, an association for the diffusion of civilization and Christianity in Africa, has recently issued a circular, which shows that the number of blacks held in slavery in different countries is seven and a half millions, of which 3,605,000 are in the United States, 3,250,000 in Brazil, 900,000 in the Spanish Colonies, 35,000 in the Dutch Colonies, 10,000 in the Republics of Central America, and 80,000 in European establishments in Africa.

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To Contractors.

THE undersigned having appointed a Committee to contract for erecting a New Court House for Rowan County, and building a Court House and other buildings on the following dimensions, to wit: 50 feet wide and 80 feet long, including the Porches, the foundation to be of Granite, the walls of Brick, with Pin Roof, the plans and specifications will be prepared by the Architect, and may be seen by calling on the Committee by the 20th November, and it is desirable to close the contract by the 1st December.

C. L. PARTEE,
JNO. L. SHAVEN,
J. J. SUMMERS,
JNO. F. MCCORKLE,
D. A. DAVIS.

Agent for W. F. BYRD.

Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1854.

321 J. M. MOREHEAD,

MARRIED.

In this country, on the 2d instant, by Rev. J. S. Hodge, Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH to Miss ANNIE BEAVER.

On the same day by the same, Mr. ABRAHAM OVERCASH to Miss MARGARET S. SHUPING.

In this Town, on the 13th inst., by Obadiah Wood, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG and Mrs. ANNA REDWINE.

DIED.

In the vicinity of this place, on the 14th instant, MARY ANNA SMITH, daughter of the late Henry A. Smith, aged 10 years, 4 months and 10 days.

At the McDaniel Home, in McDowell County, N. C., the 3d ultimo, of Consumption, Dr. J. R. PENGERGRASS, formerly of Alexander County, in the 25th year of his age.

Mr. J. R. PENGERGRASS, a member of the E. Church—a man as exempt from health as any man in the world.

The water was often with him during his protracted illness, (some eight months,) and stood by him in his last moments, often conversing with him on the subject of dying, to whom he said, “he had no fear of death, yet if it was the Lord's will, he could wish to live for his aged mother and little brother’s sake,” the only survivors of a large family. In the death of Dr. Pengergrass, the world loses a man of high character, as well as many others, who will remember him faithfully and affectionately rendered in hours of sickness, and his calm, but warm friendship at all times. But he goes, yet what a glorious home is his great gain. “The Lord's will be done.”

W. P. CALDWELL, C. M. E.

Nov. 1, 1854. Proc. adv. 53

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MILLEDGEVILLE, N. C.

SOME of the subscriber's friends wishing to join him in his water power and improvements, has induced him to take a Company, provided he could get a sufficient quantity of Stock taken to occupy a reasonable portion of the business. It is proposed, if properly conducted, would be sufficient to pay half the expenses of the business.

The subscriber will be made one-half on the 5th of May, 1855—the other half one year thereafter with interest from date.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. M. E.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1854.

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NOTICES.

A NEW SUPPLY OF



WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH.

AN just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with the largest and best assortment of

FINE PLATE, CUTLERY, SILVERWARE, &c.

Eight Day Watches.

John Johnson, Jeweler.

J. N. KENDALL, Jeweler.

James Horah, Jeweler.

W. H. ROWEEZ.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1854.

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WANTED.

A MILLER, to attend to the Corn Mills at

the Factory in the place. Now apply under

the laws of the State.

W. H. ROWEEZ.

Salisbury, July 20, 1854.

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NOTICES.

CLOCKS,

and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention.

Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store, and examine for yourselves.

17 Checks, Watches, and Jewels, all kinds, re-

paired by the best master, and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.

Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1854.

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EXECUTORS SALE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Dry, deceased, we will proceed to sell at the estate of said deceased, on Thursday and Friday the seventh and eighth days of December next, all the property of said deceased, willed to be sold, viz: East House, 10 or 15 head of cattle, 40 or 50 head of Hogs, 15 or 20 head of Sheep, one Bull and Horses, two red pigeons and grey, Farming Implements, a quantity of Wheat, 500 Corn, Hay, one Cow, and other articles with sundries.

W. H. ROWEEZ.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1854.

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