LIGHT.

The following exquisite poem, by William Pitt Palmer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent European critics to be the finest production of the length in our language:

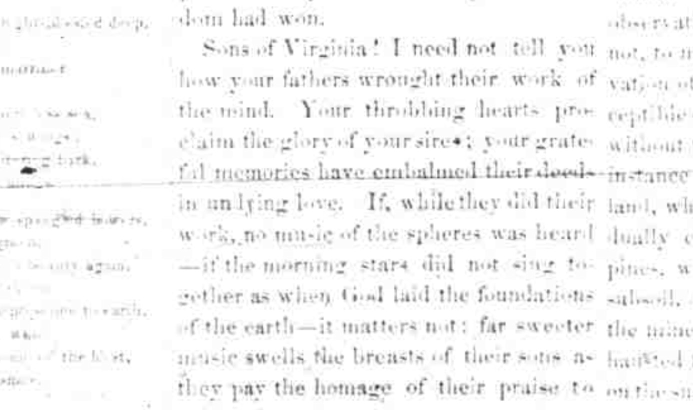
From the quickening womb of the primal gloom,
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue,
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the fiend's art on the trustful heart
Had fastened its mortal spell,
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

From my [illegible] deep,
I [illegible]
When the [illegible]
[illegible]
As [illegible]
Though [illegible]
His [illegible] track,
[illegible]

I waken the flowers [illegible] bowers,
[illegible]
And [illegible] again,
[illegible]
O, [illegible] earth,
Though [illegible]
When [illegible] the West,
Ever [illegible]



AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered [illegible] Virginia Agricultural Society [illegible] Annual Fair, [illegible]

FRANKLIN MINOR.

[illegible]

husbandman needed to *know* little, but had to *do* much. When the forest was cleared of its immense growth, the *magnum opus* of husbandry was accomplished.—The Indian squaw was the farmer's tutor in tillage, and for many years, he required no better. The soil was of such giant strength, that it scorned the aid of art—the handmaid of Nature. To clear, to dig, to plant, to reap, where the sum total of farming operations. The bounteous earth needed no courteous wooing to win her smiles. Unasked, she poured abundance into the laps of her children. She fed them of her riches, and claimed no nursing at their hand. 'Tis strange, yet was it near to human nature, that those sturdy sons should be ungrateful, and oftimes dig too deep, and draw too hard, and deem too lightly of the wounds their feasting made on the fruitful breast which fed them plentously. But it was their mission, and well they wrought it. The primeval forest, with its monarchs of a thousand years, fell beneath their axes;—the frightened savage fled before their rifles; the bosom of our great mother, the Earth, was opened to her sons, and they waxed strong and mighty on its exuberant fatness. This was their work of the body; long it claimed their toil, and long they gave it. Their work of the mind was not yet come, nor came to them at last, as it cometh now to us. But it came at length; and it was a noble work—and nobly, most nobly, they wrought it. It was a mighty work—the mightiest that e'er fell to human hands and heads and hearts to design and rear, in the land which their hands had subdued, a Temple of Freedom, whose lofty spires the world might see, and whose ever open doors should welcome the down trodden and oppressed of other lands to come and partake freely of the blessings their wisdom had won.

Sons of Virginia! I need not tell you how your fathers wrought their work of the mind. Your throbbing hearts proclaim the glory of your sires; your grateful memories have embalmed their deeds in undying love. If, while they did their work, no music of the spheres was heard—if the morning stars did not sing together as when God laid the foundations of the earth—it matters not: far sweeter music swells the breasts of their sons as they pay the homage of their praise to the wisdom, the valour, the patriotism of their god-like fathers. What though they had scarred the earth with many wounds: hath not the temple which they builded hid them all? They gave us the heritage of freedom with all its blessings: nor head nor hand could have given us more. If we but do our appointed work of the mind as our sires did theirs, gullied hills and worn-out fields will soon grow green and blossom like the rose.

The generation which succeeded the revolutionary era had the choice between emigration to fancied El Dorados of wealth and the renovation of the worn-out lands of their native State. Many chose the former alternative, and voluntary exiles, planted the manners, customs, feelings and institutions of Virginia in the South and West. For them who remained a new work was opened—to repair the ravages of former injudicious culture, and to heal the bleeding wounds inflicted upon the earth. How they discharged the filial task I shall not now stop to inquire; suffice it to say, that, however much has been done, much remains to do. The work is still unfinished, and is become our work. We must accomplish it, or put it in the way of early accomplishment, else fail to win that dignity and regard which is the meed of those who do well their appointed work.

Our work, then, brethren of the plough, is not with stretched out arm to subdue the earth, but with patient toil, wise judgment, and all the lights of science and experience, to improve it—to husband its exhausted strength—to develope its unexplored energies—to call into action new or untried resources—and to repair wasted powers. This is a work which demands every energy of the body, it is true; but it is preeminently an intellectual work—a work in which the thinking mind must play the chief part. In the [illegible] a fool with muscular arms [illegible] as well as another.—[illegible] a farmer is gone. [illegible] experience, [illegible] judgment and scientific knowledge [illegible] men of the highest order of mental powers, are all called for, and will find a field wide enough for their largest operation in the work which now lies before the farmer of Virginia.

What are the obstacles which obstruct [illegible] way; what the advantages which encourage [illegible] work? These are the [illegible] to which I wish to turn your [illegible] we will come to the conclusion [illegible] of the day and generation in which we live, we shall not have spent a few moments together in vain.

The obstacles which oppose agricultural progress in Virginia are two fold: [illegible] physical and moral. I shall bring to your [illegible] some of each character, in the hope of showing that they are not insuperable, and that we have only to be faithful to our "appointed work" to elevate the Old Dominion as high in agricultural, as she has ever been in political glory.

The greatest of these physical obstacles is to be found in the present condition of the soil, impoverished by the greediness of man and riddled by the rains of heaven. To remove it, the farmer must learn to work in harmony and conjunction with nature—a lesson which he cannot learn too soon nor practise too long, whether for pleasure or for profit. If exhausted lands be permitted to lie untilled, in such condition superficially as not to be washed away, nature will in time restore them to their original fertility, by the operation of the same physical causes which made the soil at first. The length of time required for this process of natural renovation may be shorter or longer in different localities, according to circumstances. In my own immediate neighborhood it is a period of twenty-five years, or thereabout. I will mention an instance of it which came under my observation during the last summer. Calling at a neighbor's, who is one of the most sensible and judicious men I have ever known, he pointed out to me a field of corn which promised a very fine crop, and remarked, that about thirty years before he was walking through the field with a friend, and asked him if he thought it worth sowing in rye. His friend looked at [illegible] and replied that he thought the land too poor to sow in any thing. Nothing had been done for the land from that day till a few years ago it was brought into cultivation again; and when I saw it, it promised to yield thirty bushels of corn to the acre. This is not a singular case; similar ones have come under my own observation, and are familiar, I doubt not, to many who hear me. Such renovation of the soil by natural causes is susceptible of easy explanation [illegible] without the test of experience. In the instance mentioned above, the worn out land, when permitted to lie at rest, gradually clothed itself with a growth of pines, whose roots, descending to the subsoil, brought up yearly supplies of the mineral elements which had been exhausted from the soil, and scattered them on the surface in annual deposits of leaves, which eventually renewed the fertility of the land. It has been ascertained by recent analysis made by Prof. Shepherd of Charleston, S. C. [illegible] Aug. 1855, that one hundred pounds of pine leaves contains a full supply of the phosphates necessary for the growth and perfection of one hundred pounds of corn, and more than a sufficient supply of the carbonates and organized silica necessary for the corn crop. From which [illegible] even a shorter period than twenty-five years would seem long enough to [illegible] such a degree of fertility to worn out lands, originally fertile, as would [illegible] the farmer to carry on the work of improvement by judicious culture, and complete the renovation of the soil with a profit from annual crops.

Another and shorter, but more expensive method of renovating exhausted lands, is by the immediate application of artificial fertilizers. This process is necessarily limited by the amount of capital at the disposal of the farmer. But the two methods are [illegible] together. Let him who owns such land, leave a portion of it to nature's care, lending such aid only as will prevent the soil which she slowly but surely forms, from being lost by rains, while he devotes [illegible] and capital to the better [illegible] surface, and not one generation will pass away before returning fertility and abundant harvests, will fill his granaries and rejoice his heart.

A second physical obstacle which meets us here is the cost of artificial fertilizers. To reduce the expense of some of these is less in the power of the husbandman than of the lawmakers of the land, who assemble in a certain District, where, if reports be true, much old whiskey is drunk and sundry fat offices scrambled for. Guano, for instance, which recent information inclines me to rank amongst the permanent fertilizers, has its price much enhanced by legal enactments in foreign countries, which Congress has power in some measure to remedy. But I cannot advise you, brother farmers, to delay the renovation of your impoverished fields till the politicians find time to help you, lest you chance to tarry long and go away disappointed at last. You must put your own shoulders to the wheel or stick in the mud. Hercules [illegible] fast himself in the filth of the Augean stable at the metropolis, and [illegible] peted to our prayers. We [illegible] selves. Our own State will [illegible] gypsum, marl, and other [illegible] ates, if we only develope [illegible] ces of wealth by a [illegible] tem of improvements. And last of all, though first in importance, are our manure heaps, which may be [illegible] size and value by greater care, skill and attention. I once made a calculation based on my own and other persons' experience, which showed that labor and money spent in the production and application of farm manures yielded more than thirty per cent. of annual profit.—Greater attention to this vital branch of husbandry will soon reduce the cost of the fertilizing agents, without our going to that pool of corruption on which the angel of agricultural amelioration has never yet descended—whose angry and turbid waterr, however, are daily, nay, hourly, troubled by the demon of party strife, and where hungry office seekers tumble in—whether for the healing of their sins or no, I say not. Let us look thither for help: that source offers no hopes to the farmers. We must cherish and enlarge the manure heaps at home—nurse with their fertilizing elements the lean and scattering spires of grass, and heal with stercoraceous poultice the bare sores and gaping wounds of mother earth. She will not repulse them who rightly sue for her favors, nor refuse her increase to him who, with frugal thrift and untailing industry, feeds her with the offal, which, even in her lowest estate, she rarely fails to offer him. Care well bestowed will seldom fail to cover the sorest galls with some perennial grass; and how busily do the turf grasses work for the farmer! We too often think of them only as the soft and green carpets which nature spreads beneath our feet. But they have another and a higher office.—They are the hod bearers of the great work we are engaged about; and they need no scourge to impel them to their toil. The gentle sunshine evaporates the moisture which distends and stiffens their fibres, and the mighty power of vegetable life, mysterious as it is potent, sends up a fresh supply of fluid from below, loaded, by its solvent power, with every element of fertility. The roots of these industrious carriers have been traced to the depth of fifteen feet in the soil on [illegible] they bring to the surface [illegible] for they rest not. When [illegible] they toil and [illegible] them to slumber.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ADVENTURE WITH A WOLF.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican tells the following story:

[illegible]

A Petrified Indian.—While in excavating recently upon the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, [illegible] town, the workmen came upon the petrified [illegible] some singular relic of [illegible] times. The body was perfect, [illegible] suffered from decay. [illegible] [illegible] a piece of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, [illegible] quantities.

375 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

ON the waters of Third Creek, 14 miles west of Salisbury. At least one Depot on the Western Rail Road must inevitably be located in a short distance of this tract.

Apply to John A. Boyden of Salisbury.

October 30, 1855. tf23

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED. Lilly, by the Author of Busy Moments of an Idle Woman; Phœnixiana, or sketches and Burlesques, by John Phœnix; Hampton Heights, by Caleb Starbuck; Glenwood or the Parish Boy; The Adventures of Hajji Baba in Turkey, Persia, and Russia; Teresina, a romance by George Land.

37 J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW & GAZETTE

Commences its Seventh Year, and a New Volume, in January, 1856. In calling attention to the Review, its publishers believe they can present to the public no more satisfactory evidence of its excellence as a musical journal [illegible]

MASON BROTHERS, New York.

HELPER & BROTHER,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND, AND General Agents. Salisbury, North Carolina.

HAVING completed and confidential correspondence [illegible] OFFICE [illegible] Block Row.

October 23, 1855. 22

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

5,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

I WISH [illegible] FIVE THOUSAND BARRELS FLOUR [illegible]

MICHAEL BROWN.

TRI WEEKLY LINE

Of Four Horse Post Coaches.

[illegible]

Rowan Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

THE [illegible]

Union Male Academy, and Farmington Female Seminary.

THE [illegible]

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. FOR THE YEAR 1856.

TWENTY SECOND VOLUME.

IN [illegible] SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER [illegible]

THREE DOLLARS PER AN. IN ADVANCE, [illegible]

JOHN R. THOMPSON, ESQ.

[illegible]

MACFARLAND, FERGUSON & CO. Law Building, [illegible] Richmond, Va.

JOB PRINTING *Neatly executed at this Office.*

BROWN & BEARD.

New Firm.

Tin, Copper, & Sheet-Iron

BUSINESS.—The undersigned having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business extensively, would respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. They are prepared to answer any call in their line. Tin or copper House-Roofing executed in the best manner, at short notice and warranted. Stills, and other copper ware, kept on hand for sale, or made to order. Their stock of Tin, Brittania and Iron Ware—Cook, Parlor and Shop Stoves, is unsurpassed by any in the State.

☞ Shop opposite Murphy's Granite Row.

Country Produce, old Copper and Pewter, taken in exchange for work or ware.

WILLIAMS BROWN,
LOUIS H. BEARD.

Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1855. 30tf

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in new kegs, [illegible] purchasers. By engaging, you can get them at \$1.12½ per keg, containing each ½ gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

Dec. 4th, 1855 tf28

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving and opening his large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, Clothes, Delph and Glass Ware, Drugs and Paints, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

To which he invites the attention of his customers and the public, and which he offers at low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers at wholesale or retail.

MICHAEL BROWN.

October 22d, 1855 22tf

Greensborough MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen'l Agent.

May 10, 1855.

COWAN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC

OR FRIEND OF THE HUMAN FAMILY

[illegible] FROM DISEASED KIDNEYS,

Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys, Weakness of the Loins, &c.

This invaluable medicine is for sale at the Drug [illegible] at Dr. R. Campbell's in [illegible], at the Drug Store in Charlotte; at Zevely's House in Salem; and at the Carolina Watchman Office, in Salisbury.

[illegible]

E. D. AUSTIN.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

[illegible]

Tremendous Excitement ABOUT THE Western Extension!

THE [illegible]

READY MADE CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

[illegible]

JNO. A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 1855.

THE PRESBYTERIAN, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

[illegible]

TERMS TO CLUBS

[illegible]

WILLIAM S. MARTIEN & CO. No. 144 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

OIL, OIL.

A GOOD SUPPLY of Tanners, Whale, Machine and Sperm Oils just received and for sale [illegible]

February 12, 1856. 37tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor,

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Trashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Blacksmith works of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which they may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the United States, and at prices which will make it to the interests of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to the expense of sending the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 20, 1855. vol. 11. 44tf

DR. H. KELLY

HAS REMOVED TO STATESVILLE, N. C., and offers his services to the citizens of Iredell and the public generally. Office on Main Street, west of the old Court house site, and opposite the Methodist church, where he will be found, at all times, when not professionally engaged.

May 10, 1855. tf50

Groceries! Groceries!!

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving and offers for sale the following Groceries—

3 Hhds. Cuba Sugar,
2 " Porto Rico, do.
1 " New Orleans, do.
2 Barrels Crushed Loaf Sugar.
1 " Granulated, do.
20 " White Coffee, do.
3 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.
60 Bags Prime Rio Coffee
9 Mats Old Government Java Coffee.
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt
20 Barrels Mackerel No. 3
5 " Roe Herring

Imperial Tea, Sperm, adamantine and tallow Candles, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Powder, Lead, Shot, English Dairy Cheese, &c.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Oct 23 1855 22tf

DR. DINKINS,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Salisbury. Office at the Mansion Hotel.

Salisbury, May 31, 1855 tf1

Wanted Immediately, At the Silver Hill Mine,

ANY QUANTITY OF

WOOD AND COAL.

WM. LEAVENWORTH, Supt.

Silver Hill [illegible] 1855 19tf

TO THE FARMERS Of Iredell County.

A GREAT SAVING OF EXPENSE. FOREMAN'S IRON PLOW. The undersigned have bought the Right for Iredell County, and are Manufacturing the Iron Plow at their Shop ten miles South East of Statesville, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of plows at a very short notice.

Orders addressed to them at Amity Hill, will be promptly attended to [illegible]

JAS. & ROBERT McNEELY.

April 26, 1855. 1y48

MR. BRADBURY'S NEW GLEE BOOK.

THE NEW YORK GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK, by Wm. B. Bradbury, is now ready— [illegible]

MASON BROTHERS, New York. 9w34

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK.

[illegible] HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially [illegible]

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

[illegible]

GENERAL DEBILITY. ILL HEALTH.

[illegible]

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

[illegible]

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma	Dysentery	Indigestion	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Dropsy	Influenza	Secondary Symptoms
Coughs	Debility	Inflammation	
Colds	Fever & Ague	Venereal Affections	Inward Weakness
Chest Diseases	Female Complaints	Gout	Liver Complaints
Costiveness	Headache	Worms of all kinds	Lowness of spirits
Dyspepsia	[illegible]		Piles

[illegible] Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, [illegible] 25 cents, 62½ cents, and \$1 each.

[illegible]

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,

HAS removed his Office to his residence, where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account and have been for several years. I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1856. 1f35

REMOVAL.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment to the room opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co., to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 25tf

Blank Warrants for sale Here.