AGRICULTURAL.

Horticulture and Agriculture.

BY L. DURAND.

Betwixt the terms Horticulture and Agriculture, there is generally supposed to be a wide division of interest and meaning, and they are invariably treated as separate sciences. This, in my opinion, is an egregious error. The two terms are so intimately connected together that it is difficult to tell where one begins and the other leaves off. Many farmers seem to have an idea that Agriculture and Horticulture have no particular or special connection together. This idea is a great mistake on their part, for the two have a very special and close interest with each other. Agriculture proper means the improvement and cultivation of the soil on the farm at large, in the various kinds of crops grown worthy of cultivation. Horticulture might be called farming more refined; that is, garden culture, or the cultivation of all classes of vegetables, fruits, flowers, fruit trees, &c. So that the farmer should not only learn to be a good farmer or agriculturist, but he should also aspire to be a good horticulturist by practice. When the two are combined together with skill and practice, science, &c., the farmer then may stand at the head of his profession.

Few of us can or do have a just appreciation of what an improved agriculture and horticulture will have on the community at large in refinements and civilization. In fact, it is one of the most powerful of progress towards refining and civilizing man in which all may partake and be benefited. The improvement of the soil has a peculiar effect, or we have, on all who engage in its cultivation in the right spirit, to soften down the rough nature of man, and make him a creature of patience, hope, and good works. True, this may not be the case when the business is simply followed as a means to get a living and make money. But when the mind and heart is engaged with the hand labor to carry forward this business, then it is that the cultivator becomes a real improver of himself and his race. For instance, whoever saw or heard of an improved agriculture or horticulture growing up and flourishing in a land of "Heathenism and Idolatry?" No one.— What does this fact prove then? It says, in plain words, that where the cultivation of the soil is neglected, from generation to generation, that misrule, barbarism, and heathenism will take the place of civilization and the arts. This fact can be [illegible] proved by past ages, and, of course, the same [illegible] and practice would again bring about the same results in time. Again the improvement of the soil brings with it all the various kinds of rural embellishments of the day, which go to make up the happiness of civilized society. In fact, it would be difficult to name any special improvement of the age which does not have its foundation from this source as a starting point. If these points are true, then should not all feel an interest in promoting these objects, which all are intimately connected with? Then, as we have shown that not only farmers and gardeners are interested in this development of the resources of the soil, but the whole community at large are brought in debt to this source, of course we expect that those directly interested in [illegible] cultivation [illegible] feel more interest in this subject than those not directly in connection with it. But still there is a principle beyond the mere "dollar" and a view of the subject which is worthy of attention and consideration. In this grasping age we know the first question is, how much "money" can we bring out of it as a business? Our question now is, what is this [illegible] worth [illegible] improvement of [illegible] health, happiness, long life, &c.? Let every [illegible] answer this question for himself at leisure.

Hints to Farmers.

[illegible]

"Who," said the seller, "I sold you my cow, but I did not sell you my pasture."

And the above reminds us of a reply which a shrewd old farmer whom we knew many years ago, made to one of his neighbors. The latter had obtained some pigs from a man residing several miles off, and who, because intelligent, particular surpassed his neighbors in raising. Shortly after, meeting the old gentleman referred to, he says:

"Well, Mr. Sweetsir, I'm going to beat you raising hogs this year; I've got some of J. M's breed."

"Ah-ah," brawled out the old man, "you had better get the breed of his hog trough!"

From the Southern Farmer.

Harvesting Wheat.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The interesting season to the farmer, wheat harvest, is now rapidly approaching, the results of which, will be the realization of his hopes and fears. The harvesting and preservation of this valuable crop is a matter of no small importance, not only to individuals but to communities. The farmer, in order to avoid all unnecessary delays and impediments to the progress of the harvest, when once commenced, should duly make every preparation beforehand. Every implement required should be in order, and in fact everything in a state of readiness, and all other operations which will not positively suffer from delay, postponed. Amongst farmers there is some diversity of opinion as the state of maturity at which wheat ought to arrive before reaping. It is sometimes not altogether an easy matter to determine from the eye when wheat is in a condition for safe reaping. Occasionally wheat straw will commence ripening from the roots upwards, and will present an appearance of maturity at which the grain has not arrived.— In general circumstances, however, the ripening process proceeds from the grain downwards, and after the hardening of the grain a yellowish color appears on the chaff, and immediately on the stalk below the ear, after which indications the grain rapidly matures. Amongst farmers it is generally agreed that wheat intended for seed should be allowed to mature fully before reaping; but experience seems to justify the belief that under all other circumstances, it should be reaped before that stage known as being dead ripe, or when the grain has passed from the milk to the dough state, and has attained a consistency that will resist a considerable pressure without giving any milky fluid, and the chaff becoming easily detached by rubbing in the hands.

When cut at this stage, the grain will be of a brighter color, plumper in form, and be thinner skinned, and yields more flour than if permitted to become fully ripe before reaping. There is also a considerable saving of grain, for every farmer must have observed that if wheat is allowed to stand until the straw becomes brittle, and the heads to hang down, how much grain is lost by shattering, during the reaping process, and subsequent necessary handling.

Many experiments have been made to arrive at some definite knowledge in this highly important subject. An English farmer reaped a portion of wheat on the 4th of August, at that time perfectly green, both straw and ears being in full growth and full of sap. On the 18th of same month, another portion was cut, the straw and chaff then becoming yellow, but the grain still soft. On September 1st, when the wheat had fully matured, a portion equal to each of the above was cut, and the whole carefully preserved until the 14th of September, when each experiment was thrashed out, measured and weighed. The first, cut when entirely green, and the last when fully ripe, proved nearly equal, both selling at 61s per quarter; while the 2d experiment, reaped at ought before being fully ripe, exceeded in weight at 1 gross product the others by 13 per cent, and sold for 64s per quarter. Other experiments [illegible] but it is unnecessary here to refer to them.

There is also some difference of opinion amongst farmers, whether wheat should or can be safely shocked immediately after reaping. When the wheat is fully dry and ripe, there of course can be but one opinion or practice.

For some years the writer of this [illegible] [illegible] harvest [illegible] having [illegible] will be appreciated by [illegible] For four years this practice [illegible] bushels of wheat [illegible] ... only a part of it was quite green. It was first determined to leave this to mature more fully, but having discovered symptoms of rust, the whole was reaped and immediately put in shock. Apprehensive that in consequence of its greenness it might become heated, it was closely watched. About the 4th or 5th day afterwards, some of the shocks felt damp on thrusting the hand in, but there was no heating. Two or three were, however, pulled down, and on examination were found to be perfectly sound. No further notice was taken of them until they were threshed, when the straw was found of a darker color than usual, but the grain in every respect plump, bright and good. The experience of your correspondent is in favor of never cutting when wet from external causes, and to put it up in shocks as it comes from the cradle or machine. In the [illegible] the result is a saving of grain and [illegible] To spread out, or expose wheat either in a loose condition or sheaves, when wet or not fully a dead ripe, to the [illegible] of a Virginia sun, except for a few hours, will be found injurious to the quality of the grain, giving it a dingy color, and at the same time causing a greater or less degree of shrinkage, according to the degree of maturity.

RICH WIFE.

How often do we hear young men say they will never marry until they can find a wife who has money. [illegible]

"Rich has no fear like the woman's [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW INVENTION.

[illegible]

—*Newburyport Herald.*

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY ADOPTED AT THE SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, FEB. 21st, 1856.

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices of government employment, in preference to all others: nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens: but

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

[illegible]

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, N. C.

[illegible]

ACCOMMODATIONS

[illegible]

W. H. GANT.

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

THE WILMINGTON HERALD

[illegible]

T. BURKE.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

[illegible]

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

Dyspepsia Cured.

[illegible] CELEBRATED BIT[TERS] [illegible]

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Mackerel! Mackerel!!

[illegible]

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Valuable Land for Sale!

I WILL sell privately all my lands on [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE WILSON.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the Brick House formerly occupied by Kennedy, & Mills their stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected stock of Groceries ever offered in this market all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please.

P. S. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, and all kinds of country produce.

January 5th, 1856. 37tf

To Farmers.

THE subscribers respectfully invite the attention of Farmers and Planters, to their large and fine assortment of [illegible] This assortment is extensive and of great variety of style and quality. Call at No. 3, Granite Row.

BROWN & COFFIN.

Salisbury, March 25, 1856. 43tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED Rose Clark, by Fanny Fern; [illegible]

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

Feb 12, '56. 37

G. A. MILLER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

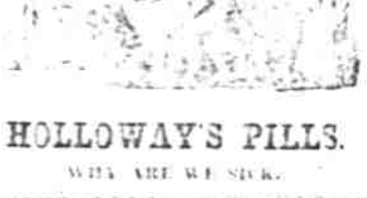
[illegible]

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WE [illegible] STAPLE & FANCY [illegible]

[illegible]

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK.

[illegible]

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

[illegible]

GENERAL DEBILITY. ILL HEALTH.

[illegible]

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

[illegible]

JAMES HORAH,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER.
SALISBURY, N. C.

One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.

KEEPS [illegible] WATCHES [illegible] JEWELRY [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. W. F. BASON,
DENTIST.
OFFICE NEXT DOCTOR WHITEHEAD'S.

[illegible]

DIBBLE & BUNCE.
Calvin B. Dibble. Jonathan H. Bunce.

Commission Merchants

In Cotton, Flour, Grain, Naval Stores, and Southern Produce Generally.

No. 180 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.— [illegible]

Blank Warrants for sale Here.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sale or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 1855. 1tf

Tremendous Excitement ABOUT THE Western Extension!

THE Subscribers being desirous of extending their business in the West, as well as all other directions, take this method of informing their numerous friends and patrons that they are now receiving a splendid stock of

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

generally all of which will be sold most shockingly low. Also a splendid stock of HATS and CAPS, latest style. Don't take our word, but call and satisfy yourselves.

JNO. A. WEIRMAN & PRICE,
Merchant Tailors.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept 1855. 1116

ANDERSON & REYNOLDS,
GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
NO. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

Pay strict attention to the sale of Flour and other kinds of Produce, avoiding unnecessary charges and rendering prompt returns. 1f41

CUMMING & STYRON,
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

[illegible]

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.

[illegible] Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores &c. Also, to Receiving and Forwarding GOODS.

REFER TO [illegible]

COWAN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC

OR FRIEND OF THE HUMAN FAMILY.

[illegible] DISEASED KIDNEYS,

[illegible]

E. D. AUSTIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN W. STEELE.

WE [illegible] FIFTY NEGRO FELLOWS [illegible]

[illegible] FOARD

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Salisbury, March 25, 1856.

THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring & Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Ladies Dress Goods

of almost every description. His stock of NEEDLE WORKED EMBROIDERIES is complete. He would respectfully ask all in want of goods to call. [illegible] Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced into this section [illegible]

E. MYERS.

43tf

E. NYE HUTCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Charlotte, N. C.

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat, and all COUNTRY PRODUCE

[illegible] CHARLESTON AND NEW YORK.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments

REFERENCES.

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.; W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Stouter, Esq., New York.

February 19, 1856. 1y38

Dr. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office, Cowan's Brick Row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1f14

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, [illegible] are in the West, very many of which are in the counties. 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 19, 1851. 1f30v9

STEADY PROGRESSION AT

EAGLE CITY.

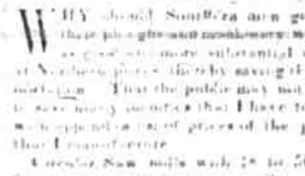
THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure to announce to the world, to whom he sends greeting all kind wishes for their prosperity and peace, that he is making steady progress in the improvement of Eagle City, destined, he believes, to become the greatest manufacturing city in the country. He is now erecting a new cotton mill at this place, to be called the "Troy Mills," and hopes to have it in full operation by the latter part of the summer of 1856. It will be one of the best, (if not the very best,) mills in the country. The machinery was selected by himself, and the latest and most approved patterns were chosen.— It will work like a lever watch—smooth and steady— and he doubts not will excel, in its products, the most beautiful achievements of the renowned Eagle Mills, under whose shadow it is developing its fair and delighting proportions. Eagle Mills long gained for itself a fame as fair as it is wide spread, both for the excellence of its yarns, and the superiority of its cloth fabrics. Troy Mills above threatens to rival it, and hence the world may look out for a contest involving a result not less interesting to itself, than it must be decisive to every [illegible] hath posted.

The dreamer, speculating on coming events might well step in here, and carrying forward his ken beyond the boundary of present time, portray the aspect of Eagle City a few years hence. Let him sketch it: We see a city of beautiful proportions with its towering steeples pointing heavenwards; close ranged blocks of granite buildings with glittering metal roofs, reflect the cheerful beams of a vernal sun; the invigorating breezes of a delightful climate, stir the leaves of long rowed elms; the streets are enlivened with a cheerful busy throng; the song of half a million of spindles is mingled with the tones of [illegible] Eagle [illegible] above all things else, floating on the top an immense Eagle, wings extended, looking down with pleasure on all below. Eagle City Bank is in full view, and by its liberal policy invites all enterprise [illegible] encouragement. [illegible] the gates of the North-western Railroad receive them, together with the products of the City; the [illegible] whistle is blown, and the sound is echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill, and wakes the drowsy powers of reposing [illegible] which browse in the rich surrounding valleys; the scene grows!—grows!—and its end is beyond the portraying skill of the prophet. We had but a glimpse— but what a view! And it is all to be realized by and by. "Enough, enough!"— I will press on to the final consummation.

ANDREW BAGGARLY

Feb 9th, 1855 38tf

Southern Industry.



WHY should Southern men go North to buy their ploughs and machinery when they can get as good and more substantial articles at home at Northern prices, thereby saving the price of transportation. That the public may not be deceived, and to save many inquiries that I have to answer, I herewith append a list of prices of the principal articles that I manufacture.

Circular Saw mills with 18 to 50 inch saws, 2 Cast carriages, 48 feet ways, all complete, $375 to $400; Cylindrical Straw Cutters, 12 inch box, $30 [illegible] $40; Folding Harrows, $13; Cultivators $6 to $8; Threshing Machines, with 4 or 6 horse power $125 to $250; a superior article. Ploughs from $2 to $10 according to size and workmanship. All kinds of repairing of machinery done at short notice, such as Engine work &c. Send in your orders for threshing machines and horse powers early, as I may be kept working them to order. All work warranted. Machinery is sold on reasonable [illegible] and furnish castings of any description, and where the patterns are found at short notice.

Terms cash, or negotiable notes at Bank.

J. H. THOMPSON

[illegible] N. C., Feb 5, 1856. 6m38

JUST COMPLETED AND FOR SALE.

ONE of those celebrated THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS known as the Pitts Machine of Baltimore; which will do as much work with four horses as any other machine made in the State will do with six or eight. Made of the best material and warranted for 12 months.

J. H. THOMPSON

May 5, 1856. 49 3m

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 the tract.

Apply to John A. Boyden of Salisbury.

October 30, 1855. 1f23

TRI WEEKLY LINE Of Four Horse Post Coaches,

FROM Salisbury to Morganton, via Statesville and Newton.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Morganton next morning to breakfast; and leaves Morganton on same days and arrives in Salisbury on next days to breakfast. No pains or expense will be spared to make this one of the most comfortable and expeditious stage roads in the State.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Salisbury, Jan 21, 1855. 1f4

Wanted Immediately,
At the Silver Hill Mine,
ANY QUANTITY OF
WOOD AND COAL.

WM. LEAVENWORTH, Supt.

Silver Hill, Oct 4, 1855. 1f20

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED. The Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, by Miss Bunkley; Female Life among the Mormons, by the Wife of a Mormon Elder; The Home Circle, by Mrs. Mary G. Clarke; The Lamp Lighter, a New Edition; Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern; Wide wide world, and Queechy, New Editions [illegible] Irish Amy.

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

To Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have now on hand the most complete assortment of CLOTHING ever before offered to the public. Call at No. 3, Granite Row.

BROWN & COFFIN

Salisbury, March 25, 1856. 43tf

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,

HAS removed to his Office at 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 put out for a collector.

Salisbury, Jan 29, 1856. 1f35

REMOVAL.

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

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 25tf

DR. S. REEVES

HAS located in Salisbury, and offers his professional services to the public. Office two doors below Benjamin Jones' [illegible]

April 21 1856. 2tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office