

The Fall Terms of the Courts for Alamance County were characterized by an unusual amount of writs for debt, judgments, executions, &c., showing very conclusively that the great monetary panic which has swept like a tornado over the commercial cities of the Union, involving thousands in poverty and want, has and is now being severely felt even in the interior of the old North State; and many who were considered in affluent circumstances and moved in the higher circles of life, have been compelled to succumb to the storm which has swept over the land. The year 1857 will long be remembered as one of extreme pecuniary embarrassment and distress, when the bright hopes and pleasing anticipations of many were suddenly shrouded in the gloomy darkness of bankruptcy and ruin.

An agricultural people as we are, favored with propitious seasons, bountiful crops and good prices, we are naturally led to inquire into the causes which have produced such a disastrous state of affairs. Suffice it to say, that the same causes which have led to such a state of things elsewhere, have had their influence here. Among the most prominent of these is the undue extension of the credit system, the too great haste to be rich; and the rash endeavor to keep up with the reckless prodigality of this fast and extravagant age.

Too many of our people, disheartened and disgusted at the slow and toilsome process of accumulating the goods of this life in the old and ordinary way, have left the safe and beaten track trod by our forefathers, and have struck out for themselves a new path, which, although for a while perhaps promising to lead them by a shorter route to wealth and ease, has generally ended by leading them into difficulty and danger, if not to ruin and disgrace.

We are apt to hold up our hands in perfect amazement when we read of the almost fabulous accounts of extravagance in the cities. It appears to us more like the extravagant stories of the Arabian Nights than sober reality. But what is acted out there on a grand scale is acted out here in miniature.

The individual who has perhaps inherited a handsome patrimony, accumulated by long years of toil and economy by a prudent and industrious forefather, must needs make a *big splash*, and show to the world that he is no ordinary personage. Fine carriages, fast horses, and showy equipage, and the usual accoutrements, soon scatter to the four winds that which required so many years of toil to accumulate.

These individuals have many imitators in the more humble walks of life, and thus it is there is a continual round of foolish expenditure, and handsome fortunes are frittered away in the vain effort to keep up appearances, regardless of the fall which awaits them.

Our farmers and mechanics have renounced that beautiful simplicity which characterized our fathers in the good old times. They lived on the proceeds of their farms, and lived within their means, blest with an abundance of the good things which are usually accumulated by industry and economy. They lived in peace, quiet and tranquility, without any dread of the storms of winter or fear of panics in the monetary world.

Our back country is overstocked with goods. Every village and cross road is stocked with merchandise, and our people, farming people too, buy their shoes and their ready-made clothing. Their buckets, churns and brooms, even to their axes, are brought from the North. It is so much more convenient to call around at the store and get these articles on a credit than to produce them on the farm at home. Nor is this all. Entirely an agricultural people, we buy a great many horses and mules from the West; also, a large amount of pork and bacon.

With all these things crushing and grinding us down, is it any wonder that failures and bankruptcies occur?

The merchant buys his goods on a credit at the North, and scatters them broad cast over the country on a credit to his customers—stimulated to increase his sales by the competition in business. The consequence is that a large amount of bad debts are contracted; customers fail to pay; the merchant fails to his Northern merchant; and he of course fails to pay the jobber and importer; and thus there is a general smash up all round.

But I am happy to see that merchants and printers too are making efforts to do away in a great measure with the credit system, and adopt, as far as practicable, the cash principle. It is no doubt an important step in the right direction, and when it is generally adopted and carried out, we may look out for the "good time coming," for its advent is near at hand.

We can then sit under our vine and fig tree, in peace and quiet, not having the fear of sheriffs and constables before our eyes. Hoping that this good time may not be far off, and that you and I may live to enjoy it.

I remain, most respectfully yours,

M.

**Sales of Property.**—Last week a large lot of negroes, land, town property, &c., belonging to Leroy Springs, was sold at auction in this place. Forty-seven negroes, on 6 months' time with interest from date, brought \$25,246—average \$537. Thirty-five negroes, sold for cash, brought \$22,635—average \$647. Man and wife, 25 or 30 years old, brought \$1,840; man and wife, about same age, with 1 child, brought \$2,026; woman 45 years old, 3 children, \$1,400; another woman 30 years old, 3 children, brought \$3,000; boys 6 to 17 years old ranged from \$175 to \$1,300. We were pleased to see that man and wife, mother and children, were generally sold together.

The "Stuart Plantation," 7 miles below town, brought \$750 per acre. Pork hogs brought \$4 to \$5 gross—stock hogs sold \$4; cattle, in good order, brought \$20 to \$30; corn, at private sale, brought 55 cts. per bushel.

Two or three tracts of land near town brought from \$20 to \$30 per acre.

Town property sold rather low. The brick store house on the corner brought \$8,500; the three-story brick building just below it sold for \$5,100; a very good two-story dwelling house near the railroad bridge sold for \$2,100. This property was sold on a credit of one and two years.

The Charlotte Whig says that the sales amounted to \$110,000, leaving two brick stores, an extensive steam flour mill and a large amount of other property to be sold. There was a very large crowd attracted to the sale, and to show how plenty was money, it states that \$200,000 was deposited in one of the banks, and it is probable that as much more was there. The town property did not bring much more than a third of its value.

**Sudden Death.**—Mr. George W. Brown, for many years a merchant in this place, was struck down, at his residence, Friday afternoon last, by paralysis, from which he expired in about five hours. He leaves a family and friends to mourn his sudden departure, and a whole community to feel the awe inspiring sense of death's terrible presence.—*Sat. Watchman.*

A barn containing the entire crop of wheat of Thos. A. Cameron, Esq., in Orange county, was destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss \$2,000—the work of an incendiary.

FOR THE OBSERVER. TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1857, called for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of their venerable friend and esteemed fellow citizen the Hon. HENRY POTTER, U. S. Judge for the District of North Carolina, on motion, R. P. Buxton, Esq., Mayor of the Town, was called to the Chair, and Arch'd McLean was appointed Secretary.

The chairman, after stating the object of the meeting, passed an appropriate and merited eulogy upon the life, character, and services of the deceased.

On motion, Messrs. James Banks, John H. Cook, and John McRae were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. They reported as follows:

WHEREAS, by the summons of Almighty God our venerated friend and fellow citizen Judge POTTER, has been called from life into death—full of years and full of honors.

Therefore, Resolved, That by his death our town has lost one of its most distinguished citizens; the State of North Carolina a public servant, who largely contributed to the codification of her laws and the founding of her University; and the nation its oldest judicial officer.

Resolved, That in their affliction, we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of our venerated friend, we will attend his funeral to-morrow at the Presbyterian Church, and request places of business to be closed during the hours of the funeral service.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the town papers, and that a copy of the resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

R. P. BUXTON, Chm'n. ARCH'D McLEAN, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

**Death of Gen. Newland.**—The body of Gen. Newland was found in the canal this morning. He was formerly elected to Congress from the 8th District of North Carolina, but his election was contested, and he has been lately Superintendent Engineer on the Sheboygan Harbor Improvements.

There is an error in the above. David Newland, the General alluded to, was a candidate for Congress in 1835, in what is now the 8th District. He was beaten by the late Hon. James Graham. Mr. Newland contested the election; and declaring himself an Administration man, induced the House by a strict party vote to oust Mr. Graham, a whig, but Newland was not voted in. Another election was ordered, and Mr. Newland was beaten 1,014 votes by Mr. Graham.

The National Intelligencer learns that Mr. N. was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Wisconsin when a Territory, and has been in Washington several months, it is understood, as an applicant for office. He was about fifty-eight years of age.

**John M. Thomas,** formerly of Davidson County, N. C., was killed near his residence in Mississippi, on the 7th Dec. inst. He was in the act of getting on the train, when his foot slipped and he fell on the rails. The whole train passed over him, the engine excepted, killing him instantly.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

**Governor Rencher.**—We notice that Hon. Abraham Rencher, of this State, recently appointed Governor of New Mexico, arrived at Santa Fe on the 11th ult., accompanied by his family. The Governor was greeted by a public reception. Col. John B. Grayson, on behalf of the citizens, welcomed him to his post in a short address, to which Mr. Rencher promptly responded. The proceedings of the day were wound up by a banquet in the Legislative hall, where the usual toasts were drunk, and the usual speeches made. We understand that Mr. Rencher has made large investments in mining property in New Mexico.

**Wilmington Journal.**

**Our New Agricultural Journal.**—We have received so liberal a response to our proposition to publish a first class Agricultural journal, that we have determined to commence that publication in January next. The first No. may be looked for about the middle of the month; and regularly thereafter it is our intention to mail the numbers so that our subscribers shall receive their copies about the 1st of each month.—*Spirit of the Age.*

**Mortality of Raleigh.**—Mr. O. Holt, Sexton, made his annual report of the burials in the city cemetery, from January 1, 1857, to December 1, 1857, there being 70 whites, and 57 blacks, making 127 deaths; of which 3 died of pneumonia, 1 of erysipelas, 1 accidental, 1 of inflammation, 5 of intoxication, 4 of consumption, 1 of rheumatism, 2 of dropsy, 6 of old age, 15 of diarrhoea, 6 of whooping cough, 1 of measles, 1 of scrofula, 3 of cold, 4 of erup., 1 of brain fever, 3 of bilious fever, 1 of disease of the heart, 2 of paralysis, 1 of apoplexy, and 9 unknown.

**Red. Spirit of the Age.**

In a recent ballot for U. S. Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina, there were eight members who did not know how to spell the names of the candidates they voted for.

**Wil. Herald.**

We learn from some of the Methodist journals that large and influential conferences have determined to license and ordain no candidate for the ministry who is not willing to forego the use of tobacco in every form. A new university has been endowed also in one of the Western States, with the proviso in its by-laws that no professor shall be entitled to any of the avails of the endowment who is addicted to the use of tobacco.

Mr. John Martin, of London is being put in possession of the "Jennens property," which for so long a period has been without a recognized heir. The sum in cash he inherits amounts to the inconvenient sum of \$80,000,000, while his income will be \$1,250,000 per annum. The inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

**Mr. Peabody's Liabilities.**—The New York Times is informed on authority whose accuracy it says has every reason to credit, that the amount of bills which the house of Peabody was under acceptance for when assistance was obtained from the Bank of England exceeded the almost inconceivable sum of six millions sterling.

**The Effects of Strychnine Whiskey.**—A young woman in Cincinnati got drunk the other day, and was taken to the station; while there she had constant convulsions, during which two men could not hold her. And she afterwards died. The doctors said the fits were caused by free indulgence in strychnine whiskey.

The Mobile Register reports the inundation of the Black Warrior river, fifty one feet above low water mark. Between four and five thousand bales of cotton had been lost, a large number of cattle carried away, and much other damage occasioned.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Richmond ("South") and the Philadelphia ("Press"), two democratic or-

gans, have engaged in a fierce controversy about Douglas and Kansas. The South closes its part of the discussion with the following, which the public generally has already pronounced a just view of Forney's character:—

"Mr. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, exhibits an anxiety to provoke a discussion with this paper in regard to the issues of the Kansas controversy; and with that view he chooses to reply to our criticism of Senator Douglas' position with decided warmth of temper and severity of epithet. With the positive conviction that a triumph over Mr. Forney would neither secure us any personal credit nor result in the least advantage to the interests of the South, we must decline to return the gentleman's salutation. We have abundant opportunity for discussion with editors of respectable character, and have no need to descend to the level of an individual who has been convicted of an attempt to extort false testimony against a woman by a liberal supply of liquor to a drunken play-actor. If we could not find a worthy champion we should not accept one whose name is the synonym of personal dishonor."

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"To whom, madam?" "Why, to me."

The lady and the clergyman parted, but not very cordially, as she could not extort from him a promise "never to preach on worldly-mindedness any more." A week passed over, and on the Sunday following, the same clergyman preached on the subject of "providing all things honest," etc.; his text occurring in the services of the day, which generally guided him in the selection of his subjects. In this sermon (thought he) there is surely nothing to rouse the feelings of the lady who complained of the former discourse; but on the following morning, as he was fetching his letters from the post office, he encountered the lady's coachman.

"If you please," said John, touching his hat, "if you please, sir, I can explain all about the hats."

"Explain all about the hats, John! I don't understand you." "Why, sir, the hats as you preached about yesterday?"

"The hats that I preached about yesterday?" "Yes, I quite understand you."

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"Well, John, call at my place on your way home."

John did so, and the sermon was produced and read to him. "Yes; that's it, sir."

"Can you read writing, John?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, now look at the outside of that sermon and you see that it was written twelve years ago; and the reason it was preached yesterday was, because the text came in course of the service. I knew nothing about your quarrel, and your Missis has not spoken to me since the Sunday before last."

John professed himself satisfied.

"I see, John, that hats will sometimes fit as well as caps; good morning to you."

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE. PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES. WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

A Medical Diet Drink, of eminently salubrious quality, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the exception of a small portion of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for drinking bad water, which is almost invariably the cause of them, it operates as a sure preventive.

The disorganizing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known; also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Catarrh, and Stone in the Bladder. The Aromatic SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious sources of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable miasmata in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The Aromatic SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspeptic maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invincible specific, and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

In judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperature, and exhausted vitality, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, being exclusively my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. U. WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver Street, New York, Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3ml

**RHEUMATISM!** A CASE OF THREE MONTHS STANDING CURED. GEORGE W. HENDERSON, of Pittsburg, says:—

"After suffering for three months with Rheumatism, a part of the time so severely as to confine me to my bed, I have been entirely cured by using Berhaves' Holland Bitters. I have had one attack since, but found almost instantaneous relief in the same medicine. It is in my opinion, a sure remedy for Rheumatism. Dec. 19. 70-2tpd

**EDWARDS** ON BILLS AND PROMISSORY NOTES, PRICE, \$5 50. A TREATISE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, AND PROMISSORY NOTES, BY ISAAC EDWARDS, Counsellor at Law. Just Published and For Sale by BANKS, GOULD & CO., 144 Nassau street, N. Y. E. J. HALE & SON, 61-12tl.

**PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.** FRESH SUPPLY received by S. J. HINSDALE.

**FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS** for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

**YEAST POWDERS;** Chocolate; Saltpetre; Pure Potash; Toilet Soap; For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Dec. 7. 66-

**K. M. MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,** NO. 104 WALL STREET, New York. Usual advances on Consignments. 60-1tr

Personal Preaching.—"Sir," said a lady, one fine Sunday, to a clergyman just after the morning service was concluded, "Sir, I hope you will not preach that sermon again."

"Why not, madam?" "It was so very personal."

"Indeed! What part of it?" "Oh! that part about worldly-mindedness and covetousness."

"But how could that be personal—the remarks were general enough?"

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE! NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

**Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.** *Severe fighting in India.*—The steamer Adriatic arrived today from Liverpool with advices to the 9th day of her sailing.

The news from India by her is important. There had been severe fighting at Lucknow, in which Gen. Outram is reported to have been wounded. Gen. Havelock was still hemmed in there, but Sir Colin Campbell was marching to his relief.

**Commercial.**—Cotton was easier but unchanged. The sales for the three days ending Tuesday were 9000 bales, of which speculators took 2000. Accounts from Manchester were unfavorable. The money market was generally unchanged. Consols for money 91½ for account 92½.

Wednesday afternoon. The sales of Cotton today were 3000 bales at a decline of ½ a 3-16. Richardson's specie circular quotes flour at a decline of 63 a 1s.

Wheat dull and irregular, and slightly lower. Corn sold of sale at unaltered prices.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of interest. There had been additional failures but none of them American.

**ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.** Important from Kansas.—A letter from Kansas says Lane was shot during a political discussion by a government official.

Stanton was still acting as governor. Gen. Harney had sent a company of cavalry, in obedience to Stanton's requisition, to suppress riots at Fort Scott, where several lives were lost.

Arrivals from the Plains report that companies of infantry had met with reverses. The Mormons threaten Fort Laramie.

**ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.** Still later from Kansas.—The Legislature of Kansas has repealed the law authorizing the Calhoun (Leopont) Convention. It has also passed, over Governor Stanton's veto, a bill organizing the militia of the Territory, of which Gen. Lane has been appointed Major General, with eight Brigadier Generals. The Legislature has also passed a law authorizing a vote of the People, on the 4th of January, upon the Calhoun Constitution, in both forms, and also against the said constitution. A new law for preventing frauds at elections has also been passed.

An exciting affair had occurred at Doniphan, a Free-State man named Latham having been murdered. The reported death of Lane is untrue.

**From the Utah Army.**—An express had reached Leavenworth from Utah. The whole United States forces, except Cook's command, were concentrated at Black Fork, and were moving to Fort Bridges. It was feared all their animals would perish during the winter. The report that two companies of infantry had met with reverses is unfounded.

**AUGUSTA, Dec. 19.** More Indian Fighting in Florida.—Advices from Florida state that there have been more battles with the Indians. Captain Parkhill has been killed and several soldiers wounded.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 23.** Aid for Walker Interdicted, &c.—The bark *Alnah* was seized by U. M. Marshall Rynders yesterday, on suspicion of being bound to Nicaragua to relieve Gen. Walker. She had fifty passengers.

**Rents in Boston.**—The Traveler calls attention to some notable instances of the fall of rents in Boston. In one case a tenant at \$600 was continued at \$200. There is an unusual number of houses for sale and to rent, and a general reduction of from ten to fifteen per cent.

**Death of a Venerable Scotch Clergyman.**—The Rev. Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, principal of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, who died in that city on the 1st instant, was 89 years of age, and the oldest clergyman in the Church of Scotland, having survived nearly two generations of the ministers of the church.

Since 1850, about 23,700 persons have emigrated to Utah from Great Britain. The number of emigrants from the other countries of Europe, during the same period, has not exceeded 5,000.

The Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama have legalized the suspension of specie payment in those States.

The emigration to the port of New York this year, up to the 16th instant, was 182,802—an increase of 42,748 over last year.

"Aunt Mary, why don't you write a book?" said a young girl to a meek-eyed, intellectual looking woman of thirty. "I do not think it is right for a person of your abilities to confine her efforts to her own home circle; remember that much will be required from those to whom much is given."

"Why, my dear Lena, I am now writing two books, and noble ones I hope to make of them too."

"Are you, Aunt? O, I am so glad! What are the subjects, characters, and so-forth? Can I see them?"

"O, yes; you can see them. Come here, Charles and Mary," said she, calling to two intelligent looking children, who were playing in the garden, beneath the window. "Here are my books, Cousin Lena," said she, pleasantly, as they entered the room. "Is not here a fine beginning for two glorious works?"

Lena looked disappointed as she replied, "There certainly is, Aunt, but I do not see that your being the mother of two fine children, is a sufficient reason for your burying your talents in obscurity."

"I do not intend to bury my talents, Lena, I intend to engrave upon the fair tablets of these children's minds all that is good, and true, and beautiful in my own soul, hoping and believing that the inscription that I shall thus trace upon the books of their lives, will be far brighter and more enduring than any contributions I could make to the passing literature of the day. While I was writing what would be of comparatively little real use to any one, some foreign influence might be tracing upon the pages of these precious books that which, in after years, I might vainly wish could be erased."

There is nothing funnier in cockney vernacular than James' letter, according to the veracious historian, Thackeray, when he is in doubt which to prefer of his two lady loves, Mary Hann or Angelina. He writes: "There they stood together, them two young women. I don't know which is the anonest; I couldn't elp comparing them; hand I couldn't elp comparing myself to a Hannibale, who found it difficult to make a choice betwixt 2 bundles of A."

THE RAINY DAY.

The day is cold, and dark and dreary; It rains, and the wind is never weary; The vine still clings to the ivy on the wall, But at every gust the dead leaves fall, And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary; It rains, and the wind is never weary; My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past, But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast, And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, and heart and cease repining; Behind the clouds is the sun still shining; Thy fate in the common fate of all,— Into each life some rain must fall,— Some days must be dark and dreary.

A THOUGHT. The rose that's wet with summer rain, Or flit with early dew, Sheds richer perfume'er again, And glows with lovelier hue. The peary dews that light within Its leafy whorls rest, But that the dew has left its win, Its fragrant charms attract. So hearts bowed down with weight and care, Or crushed with bitter grief, Show clearer what their virtues are, While waiting for relief: Each tender pang is sweet that springs From hearts by sorrow riven; If on its parting breath it brings Some clearer hope of Heaven.

EPIGRAM. "Marriage, not marriage, God, here in your letter, With your education, you surely know better." "Tis quite correct, Thomas, they're each an illiterate."

**MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.** This Institution, located in the Southern part of Montgomery county, N. C., in the midst of a beautiful and healthy neighborhood, will commence its exercises on Monday the 4th of January next. It is preparatory to the University of any college of the State. Tuition \$8, \$12, and \$16 per session of six months. No deduction made from sickness or unavoidable causes. Board \$7 per month, exclusive of clothing. For further particulars address the Principal, Pekin, N. C. Dec. 17. 71\*

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.** THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Charlotte A. Brown, late of the County of Cumberland County, N. C., deceased, at September Term of Cumberland County Court, and by giving notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

HENRY ERAMBETT, Adm'r. Dec. 14, A. D. 1857.

**FURTHER NOTICE.** BY an order of the County Court, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of January next, the following NEGRO SLAVES, viz: A negro Woman and three Children, Mary, John, Frank, and James. Terms at sale. HENRY ERAMBETT, Adm'r. Dec. 14, 57. 71\*

**IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.** BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Angus McFadyen and Duncan McFadyen, I will sell at the Court House in Carlisle, on the 21st day of January, 1858, and on a credit of six months, five valuable Negroes, three men and one girl, one of the men a good blacksmith, named Anderson; Stone head of Mules; Four head of Horses; Four Waggon Gear; One Tract of Land known as the McFadyen land, 327½ acres, in Moore County, adjoining the West lands on Governor's Creek; and other articles of property. Bond and surety required of purchasers. JOHN T. COUGHLIN, Trustee. Dec. 22.