

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. W. F. Leak to the Richmond County Agricultural Society. It is a response to a request for information as to the culture and manufacture of the Chinese Sugar Cane.

ROCKINGHAM, December 11th, 1857. DR. A. PATTERSON, Corresponding Sec'y: Your letter as Corresponding Sec'y of the Richmond Agricultural Society, has just been received, and I hasten, as you request, an early response.

The seed I planted the present year were the product of some few obtained from the Patent Office the year before.

I broke up the ground in the usual way with a one-horse turning plough; after which, when I got ready to plant, (early in April) I took the common shovel or scotter plough, and fixed a wooden mould-board by simply nailing upon the helve one of the iron plates of the plough, two pieces of weather-boarding plank, some 12 inches long.

Being thus prepared, I placed one of my best walking horses to the plough, and run off my rows 5 feet apart, going twice in the same furrow.

I did this, in the first place, to deposit the manure as deep as possible, so as to avoid any waste from evaporation; and in the second place, to protect the young and tender plant from the cauterizing effect of too close a proximity to the guano.

I then took 200 pounds of Peruvian guano to the acre, and after mixing it with vegetable mould, I drilled it in the furrow, just as you would cotton seed or other manure.

This being done, I took a one-horse turning plough, and lapped on either side one furrow, and let the ground remain until it became compact.

When ready for planting, I opened with a small drill plough, after the manner of planting cotton, and at the distance of 3 feet in the drill, I dropped from 5 to 8 seed, covering them not more than one inch deep.

I worked it just as I worked my corn, with this exception, that it took one ploughing less.

I left the rations or suckers to remain, after thinning out to two stalks in the hill.

In September, about the 20th, I cut it off with a small iron mill of two rollers, which had been purchased in Georgia by myself and relatives for the express purpose of manufacturing the syrup.

The fodder was first stripped off before the cutting. It was then run through the mill, and the juice expressed by the aid of one horse attached to a lever.

I planted one and a half acres, and had my kettle of capacity sufficient to boil the juice about as fast as it was expressed.

In the boiling process, I had the experience of those who had gone before me.

I boiled the juice about six hours, regularly skimming off the scum and froth, as it rose to the surface.

The juice yielded about one to seven. I made one hundred and seventy gallons, of a very superior article, equal in my estimation to the best of Orleans.

I give it as my opinion, of which I have no doubt, that from land yielding 50 bushels of corn to the acre, that 200 gallons can be made. I look upon it as forming an era in the agriculture of the country, and one of the greatest blessings conferred on man, (Indian corn excepted). It came at a time when molasses had well nigh got beyond the reach of the masses, when the consumption had overrun the production. It is now in the power of every family to have a cheap and wholesome food at their command. One of its main values is as a food for hogs; for this purpose I refer your Society to the last number of the Southern Cultivator, in which you will find a fair experiment made by a planter, and the result given. He took two shoats, the one weighing 76, the other 78, and placed them in two separate pens. To No. 1 he fed corn and slops from the kitchen, and to No. 2 he fed only the unground Chinese cane with its seed. At the expiration of three weeks, he weighed both: No. 1 gained 39, and No. 2, 37 pounds.

This statement I verily believe; for from the great abundance of the saccharine matter, it must be highly nutritious. If this be so, I ask what more can the farmer require?

All my fears are that the seed will deteriorate by running into other varieties. Against this we should guard. Whether it will make sugar or not is sufficient quantities to justify its use for that purpose, I have no means of ascertaining. The "sorgho sugar," the seed of which has been distributed by the Patent Office for the last three years, is of Chinese origin, and of a dark purplish color. I look upon the seed, for food, about as valuable as oats, weighing some 38 pounds per bushel. It is wonderfully productive in seed. I made 70 bushels from the land spoken of. I have sent over my iron mill to my river plantation, where I expect to plant the coming year 15 to 20 acres, solely for the use of my black family and stock.

Should you go into the manufacture of the syrup, I would advise you to procure the sugar kettle proper, which is not circular but oblong. This enables you, by exposing a greater amount of surface to evaporation, to complete the boiling process in a less time.

I used a small quantity of lime in each kettle of juice to correct and neutralize the acidity, say about one gill to 10 gallons.

We have up this way the greatest plenty of seed, and it would afford me a pleasure to furnish my brother farmers of your Society, gratuitously, with some 3 or 4 bushels, should you require. I write in haste, as I am now about leaving home, and this letter is at your disposal. Respectfully, sir, yours truly, W. F. LEAK.

teen feet high. From which I made something over fifteen gallons of the best syrup I ever saw. Had it been reasonable while it was maturing, I have no doubt but I should have made twenty gallons. I selected ten stalks of the first cutting and pressed them by themselves, and they made one and a half gallons of juice. The quantity of ground planted was one-ninth part of an acre. I cut my cane at different times, and the seed had matured. I saved two and a half bushels of seed that had fully matured, and fed as many more to the stock that was not fully ripe. Respectfully yours, R. G. SNUGGS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON:—Gentlemen:—I was somewhat surprised when I observed, a few weeks since, that immediately after Walter F. Leak, Esq., had declared himself a democratic candidate for Governor, the Raleigh Standard commenced assailing him in a very unjustifiable manner. There seems ever to have existed at Raleigh a little democratic clique or junta, who arrogate to themselves the authority of excommunicating from the great democratic church, and reading out of the party any gentleman who may dare to become a candidate for the gubernatorial chair without first consulting them and obtaining their permission. I was pleased to read in the Observer of last week a long and well-written letter from Mr. Leak defining his position and placing the issue of his election upon the distribution of the public lands. He has entertained and openly advocated these views for many years. I have been acquainted with Mr. Leak for more than a quarter of a century, and regard him as one of the most consistent democrats I have ever known. I know him to be a high-toned, honorable gentleman, a good plain old-fashioned farmer, who has always been a strong advocate for internal improvements, &c. He has represented his county in both branches of our Legislature, and has frequently been one of the electors on the democratic ticket for President and Vice President of the U. S. He is eminently qualified for the office to which he aspires, and if we must have another democratic Governor, let him be Walter F. Leak. A DISTRIBUTION WING.

A THRILLING MOMENT AT LUCKNOW. The British war in India has been attended with many scenes of thrilling interest, and there have not been wanting pens to picture them with startling effect. The following graphic description of the scene at the moment of the arrival of the beleaguered inmates of Lucknow, written by a lady of the rescued party, equals in dramatic intensity the best descriptive passages of Sir Walter Scott.

Death stared us in the face. We were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially on that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the ploughing." She at length fell into a profound slumber, motionless and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance. She grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan of the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!" Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor.

I felt utterly bewildered; my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, "Courage! hark to the slogan—to the Maogregor, the grandest of them all! Here's help at last!" To describe the effect of those words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened with intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the waiting of the women who had flaked out began once as the Colonel shook his head. Our dull howland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry.

A few moments more of this deathlike suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line, "Will ye no believe it now? The slogan has ceased, indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear?" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the bagpipes of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the Residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed bagpipe. To our cheer of "God save the Queen!" they replied in the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table, playing once more the familiar air of "Auld lang syne."

Stal Mistake.—Major Beale, the chivalrous Vermont, has just returned from his European tour, but his fellow-townsmen are astonished and horrified at his altered appearance. When in Paris, he challenged a French Colonel, and the weapons were severed close to the first stroke the major's nose was replaced by his face. Hastily picking up and replacing the organs, he hid his handkerchief over it. After leaving on the bandage for eleven days he removed it, when, to his consternation he found that he had placed it with his consternation, and it was now healed. Although it looks ugly, he finds it very convenient for writing stuff. Augusta Constitutionalist.

How January 1 came to be New Year's Day.—A writer in the National Intelligencer reminds us that we do not now celebrate the New Year's on the day our fathers did; on the contrary, that little more than a century ago that festival fell on the 25th of March, throughout the British dominions. The alteration was made in the 24th year of the reign of George the Second, which will appear by the following extracts of the act of parliament, entitled "An act regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the calendar now in use."

Preamble.—Whereas the legal supputation of the year of our Lord—according to which the year beganeth on the 25th day of March—both been found by experience to be attended with divers inconveniences, &c.

Enactments.—That throughout His Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, the said supputation, according to which the year of our Lord beganeth on the twenty-fifth day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last day of December, 1751; and that the first day of January next following the said last day of December shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the first day of our Lord, 1752, and so on from time to time. The first day of January in every year which shall happen in time to come shall be deemed and reckoned the first day of the year &c.

Eclipses.—There will be four eclipses during the year 1858, two of the sun and two of the moon. 1st. A partial eclipse of the sun Feb. 27, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase.

2d. An annular eclipse of the sun March 15. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in long 8 15 west of Greenwich, lat. 45 44 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.

3d. A partial eclipse of the moon August 24. At some places the first contact with the penumbra will not be visible; but to most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.

4th. A total eclipse of the sun September 7. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern hemisphere only.

Missionary Efforts in India.—Roman Catholic and Protestant.—The Paris Siecle replies at some length to the arguments of the Univers, relative to the introduction of the Roman Catholic religion into India. "The experiment," it says, "has already been tried, but has not succeeded, and the natives of India have shown the greatest dislike to Catholicism. St. Thomas, and numerous apostles with him, preached up the Evangelical doctrines in India, and were not successful. Saint Francis Xavier undertook the same task, and was compelled to abandon it, after nine years of barren labor. The Jesuits, in their turn, wished to convert the Indians to Catholicism, but like sensible men, they adopted wise precautions, and disguised their object. They passed themselves off for Brahmins, to whom the good Krishna had confided the important mission of restoring the religion of Brahma, which had been corrupted, to its primitive purity; they lived as Brahmins and not as Christians, and contented themselves with teaching some Catholic rites among the superstitious practices of the Brahmins. As soon, however, as this pious trickery was unmasked, and when the natives knew that those zealous Brahmins were the missionaries of the Christian religion, they drove them away without pity. Where, then, is the proof that Pagan England would have been more successful in India than Protestant England? Where is the Catholic nation which has been enabled by Catholicism to be preserved from storms and to retain all her possessions?"

The value of the land in Ohio as assessed for taxation, is \$435,692,655, and that of town lots and charters is, \$413,626,426—making an aggregate of \$849,319,081. The real value largely exceeds \$1,000,000,000.

The present population of the state, upon the best attainable data, is estimated at 2,400,000 persons.

The total value of agricultural products in 1857 is estimated at \$151,867,500; and of the products of manufactures, mechanic arts, and mines at \$110,000,000.

The completion of the National Telegraph line from Wall street to New Orleans, a distance of about two thousand miles, is a triumph of art. The transmission through of many messages direct, without the aid of reporters, is mentioned as an event without parallel in this country or Europe, and a proof of the entire practicability of transmitting despatches across the Atlantic.

Curious Bank Transaction.—The editor of the Belfast (Ireland) Journal has availed himself of the columns of the London Times, to expose an extraordinary transaction, in which one of the Glasgow banks was concerned. "Not many years since," says the writer, "a certain gentleman became indebted to one of these banks to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds; when he was hauled up, it was found that he had no assets; and the bank, therefore, 'insured his life' to the extent of their debt, upon which, they, of course, pay a very heavy annual tax. This gentleman called on the bank sometime after, and told one of the managers, 'I am offered a lucrative situation in Sierra Leone, but you know if I go out there, the policy will be vitiated; however, I must go, as I cannot starve!' What, then, was to be done? The same man is now comfortably living on the continent, on an annuity granted him by this bank, which annuity, added to the premium of insurance, forms a nice little item in the expenses of the establishment."

Reading not Knowledge.—It may be questioned whether the reading even of what are called good books may not be carried too far—whether it may not hinder reflection, promote self-ignorance, flatter with the name of a good work, and terminate in mere profession and spiritual pride. All the books in the world will not let us into the knowledge of our hearts, unless we take them there ourselves by meditation. The very innocence of the employment renders a man too careless of what should be going on within. He is like a person who, having a large acquaintance with men of agreeable manners, wide information, and good character, spends all his time among them, without looking to his domestic concerns. And the consequence is likely to be the same—a home in disorder and confusion.

A wise man endeavors to shine in himself; a fool to outshine others; the first is humbled by the sense of his own infirmities; the last lifted up by the discovery of those which he observes in others. The wise man considers what he wants, and the fool what he abounds in. The wise man is happy when he gains his own approbation; and the fool, when he recommends himself to the applause of those about him.

During December we had two full moons, the month coming in and going out with one, a thing which, it is said has not happened for many years.

Cool.—A person threw the head of a goose on the stage of Bellville Theatre. Cotro, advancing to the front said: "Gentlemen if any one among you has lost his head, do not be uneasy, for I will restore it at the conclusion of the performance.

STATE SECRETS.—Col. Benton in his "Thirty Years" occasionally reveals to the public eye the workings of the political wires in the Democratic Household at Washington. Most that is said by Col. Benton is well said, and worth reading; in most of it Col. Benton is the principal character, and his sayings and doings are chronicled in an exquisite Bentonian style. Our readers are familiar with it; for we have not unfrequently given them a chapter, an extract, or an abstract of the Bentonics contained in his large and entertaining volumes.

Chapter CLXV, Vol. 2, gives a very pleasant account of what passed behind the curtain previous to the Session of 1846-47, during the Mexican war. The chapter is headed, "Pause in the War; Sedentary Tactics; Masterly Inactivity." The Bentonism may cause a smile, but no one will doubt the truth of Col. Benton's statements.

It seems that "Mr. Benton" arrived in Washington just before Congress met. "Mr. Benton" was requested by President Polk to look over his Message, to make such remarks upon it as he thought proper, and to make them in writing. "Mr. Benton" did so; "Mr. Benton" objected to a part which he thought ought to be omitted; he answered that part in an equal number of pages; and he answered it to the entire conviction and satisfaction of the President (who indeed seems always to have thought with the man who last had his ear.) The part of the message objected to by "Mr. Benton" was a recommendation of sedentary tactics, the "masterly inactivity" of which the public heard so much at that day.

But this "masterly inactivity" was a cabinet project, not only agreed upon, but begun to be executed; the Secretary of War having already declined to accept sundry regiments of volunteers tendered by the States. The pride of the Secretary of War did not permit him willingly to retract his steps, and exhibit himself to the country as one who did not know his own mind from day to day. The President was between two stools. He summoned "Mr. Benton," who appeared in the cabinet and argued the matter. The question was decided against "Mr. Benton," self-conceit being at work in the minds of other members of the Cabinet, as well as in that of the Secretary of War. The meeting broke up. But "Mr. Benton" had a private interview with the President, talked it all over, screwed up the President's courage to the sticking point, and left him with the understanding that the President would set for himself, that is, as "Mr. Benton" ordered. He promised "Mr. Benton" at once to send an order to the Secretary of War to call for "Ten Regiments." After "Mr. Benton" left, the President again saw the Cabinet, and to save their pride, after "bigging," came down to nine. Mr. Benton's contempt for the whole concern, the vacillating character of the President and Cabinet, freely expressed elsewhere, is ill concealed here. Still, he says, the Regiments were enough: enabled Scott to go to Mexico, Taylor to conquer at Buena Vista, and to finish the War victoriously.

All this is very pleasant to "Mr. Benton"; he was "chief cook" in this, as in all other Democratic projects in his day and generation; he was the conqueror of Mexico, in spite of the Federal Senate, which obstinately refused to spare his valuable services in the Council, in order that he might command Scott and Taylor in the field. But the pleasantest portion of the chapter to "Mr. Benton" is that in which, exposing unwittingly, as it seems, the character of the President, he has a dig under the fifth rib of his old rival, Mr. Calhoun. It is short, and he may tell it himself, as follows:

"A comic mistake grew out of this change in the President's message, which caused the ridicule of the sedentary line to be fastened on Mr. Calhoun—who in fact had counselled it. When the message was read in the Senate, Mr. Westcott, of Florida, believing it remained as it had been drawn up, and induced by Mr. Calhoun, with whose views he was acquainted, made some motion upon it, significant of approbatory action. Mr. Benton referred to Mr. Westcott's speech, but could not find it; Mr. Calhoun did the same. Neither could find the passage. Inquiring and despairing looks were exchanged; and the search for the present was abandoned. Of course it was never found. Afterwards Mr. Westcott said to Mr. Benton—that the President had deceived Mr. Calhoun—had told him that the sedentary line was recommended in the message, when it was not. Mr. Benton told him there was no deception—that the recommendation was in the message when he said so; but had been taken out (and he explained how) and replaced by an urgent recommendation for a vigorous prosecution of the war; but the secret was kept for the time. The administration stood before the country vehement for war, and loaded with applause for their spirit. Mr. Calhoun remained mystified, and adhered to the line, and incurred the censure of opposing the administration which he professed to support. He brought forward his plan in all its detail—the line marked out—the number of forts and stations necessary—and the number of troops necessary to garrison them; and spoke often, and earnestly in its support; but to no purpose. His plan was entirely rejected, nor did I ever hear of any one of the cabinet offering to share with him in the ridicule which he brought upon himself for advocating a plan so preposterous in itself, and so utterly unsuited to the temper of our people. It was in this debate, and in support of this sedentary occupation that Mr. Calhoun characterized that proposed inaction as 'a masterly inactivity'—a fine expression of the Earl of Chatham—and which Mr. Calhoun had previously used in the Oregon debate in recommending us to do nothing there, and leave it to time to perfect our title. Seven years afterwards the establishment of a boundary between the United States and Mexico was attempted by treaty in the latitude of this proposed line of occupation—a circumstance, one of the circumstances,—which proves that Mr. Calhoun's plans and spirit survive him.

"In all that passed between the President and Mr. Benton about this line, there was no suspicion; nor did any thing to that effect appear in Mr. Calhoun's speeches in favor of it; but the design was developed at the time of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and has since been evidently connected itself with what is called preserving the equilibrium of the States (free and slave) by adding on territory for slave States—and to increase the Southern margin for the 'UNITED STATES SOUTH,' in the event of a separation of the two classes of States."

The cradle is woman's ballot-box. Yes, and some of them deposit in it two ballots at once. Now, isn't that illegal?

SEVERE.—The National Intelligencer is courteous to its political opponents—almost to a fault. This fact gives additional point to the following paragraph in reply to the Washington Union, which we copy because we like its spirit, and because, in the main, it fits our own case:—

"In its own very natural distresses at the fierce discussions in the ranks of its party, the Union, falls into the error of supposing that we labor under similar anxieties, and therefore shape our telegraphic despatches with a view to favor certain Democratic aspirants or to depress others. We lag the Union to dismiss its suspicions. It may insist, to serve a party purpose, give currency to contentious proceedings and to imaginary resolutions which never were voted on and never had a real existence, as in the case of the Michigan resolves; it may alter or suppress despatches if it please; our political necessities drive us to no such expedients. Not bound to speak the mind of any master, we can speak our own, and are free to defend the President when justice requires it at our hands, or stand by the malcontents of his party if the interests of truth demand it of us. We have no body to pull down, and unhappily just now no one to put up. The little party we take in Democratic family quarrels is prompted by the love of fair play, not by affinity with either faction. It is our pride to have kind personal relations in both, but our best wishes would send them all to Coventry, and put good Whigs in their places. We owe no political allegiance to them separately or collectively; and when the Union demands to know of us whether we support the President's Kansas policy, we must request our neighbor to obtain an answer to the same question from its own party, whom it has a right to interrogate, before it can expect a response from us beyond what our columns for the last three months have furnished."

Gov. Wise's Tammany letter has elated Senator Hunter's friends greatly, in the belief that he has killed himself at home and disarranged the Administration by not swallowing the Leontopium pills. Southern demagogues are blazing with indignation at this bit of comfort handed from their own table, as it were, to Mr. Douglas.

Letter from Washington.

Not a Bad Hit.—The following is related of the Rev. Mr. Field, a Vermontier: The reverend gentleman went at a time to deposit his vote; the officer who received it being a friend and parishioner, but of opposite politics, remarked: "I am sorry Mr. Field, to see you here." "Why?" asked Mr. Field. "Because," said the officer, "Christ and his kingdom are not of this world." "Has no one a right to vote," said Mr. Field, "unless he belongs to the kingdom of Satan?"

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

A Medical Diet Book of eminent salutory qualities, 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 essence of an aromatic Italian herb of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other medicinal beverage.

In Gout, Gravel, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are promptly decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a sure preservative.

The distressing 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 vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the parts of inland regions in general during Frost, Chills, and Stone in the Bladder. The Aromatic SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties 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 matter in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescence in the waters of those districts in which it frequently 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 Dyspepsia, malarial, 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 powerful specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those persons of girling pinn in the stomach and bowels in which they are especially apt, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

In the judicious adoption of this medicine, with the principal merits, or a sense of exhaustion, consisting in weakness, nervous debility, indigestion, and other ailments, it never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted cholera, malarial, low fever, and exhausted vital energy, by whence more is 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-dram 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. DUDLEY WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The word Schiedam Schnapps, being exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. DUDLEY WOLFE, 22 Beaver Street, New York, Nov. 25, 1857.

1858. INTENTIONS FOR SPRING. A LREADY our orders are in the hands of Manufacturers for upwards of One Hundred Dozen of the justly celebrated and widely known

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS. The styles introduced for the Spring and Summer trade will be entirely new, and cannot fail meeting the taste of any. Persons living at a distance can be fitted exactly by sending with their orders the following measures:

Size Round the Neck, " " Wrist, " " Breast, " " Waist; Length from centre of back to shoulder, elbow and hand; and any other particulars as to with or without collars, and whether turn-down or standing collars, narrow or broad fronts, &c. Orders for Shirts and Collars will be promptly attended to at

BALDWIN'S CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE, 38 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. 76-106

HARD TIMES. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of E. C. Hall, Manufacturing Company and settle their Notes and Accounts. All unpaid by 29th inst., will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. J. H. HALL Adm'r. 74129

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

YEAST POWDERS. FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS. FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

K. M. MURCHISON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 104 WALL STREET, New York.

CONGRESS. In the SENATE, on Wednesday, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Doolittle, authorizing the presentation of a gold medal to Com. Paulding, Mr. Brown of Miss. thereupon gave notice of an amendment, concurring Com. Paulding.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, made a long personal explanation to show that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of his State, passed a few days ago, endorsed the Administration's Kansas policy and opposed Mr. Douglas. Mr. D replied in a "personal explanation" to show that he sustained him and opposed the Administration. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, rose to make his "personal explanation" in a matter of the same kind. When you come, said he, to the resolutions of the Democracy of Indiana, and some others which preceded them, they should be tenderly treated; because you have been pushing the Democracy of the North very hard—very hard indeed. You have pushed them so hard that there is no place where they can live in the New England States except the custom houses and the offices. Those are the only places they have left in which to live. I have no doubt they begin to feel this pressure in Indiana, though they have stood up pretty manfully there, and I have every reason to believe they will be very bold and stout in Illinois; hence when you come to speak of their resolutions, they should be treated with a very considerate consideration of all those premises.

I said that I would not interfere in this question, and I have not a word to say about the Indiana resolutions, except that they are a plea for the original was adopted at a meeting of the Democratic State central committee of New Hampshire, held about a fortnight ago. We have no objection to come off there in about two months and see that State it is a hard time, generally, and especially with the Democracy, in view of what is going on, as well as what is. They met in Concord before the Indiana convention met, and before the matter was introduced, and they passed resolutions which the Indiana folks have adopted; but I would have been better if they had waited to see how they succeeded in New Hampshire.

I will tell you what the New Hampshire people resolved that they were in favor of the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Saturday act, and very much opposed to the Leontopium constitution. Well, sir, that was all right enough; but, considering the liabilities—the obligations—and post offices—what was to be done with Mr. Bachman? That was the hard part of the case, and I will tell you how they got over it. They resolved that they were very much opposed to Mr. Bachman's measures, but very much in favor of him. [Laughter.] They were entirely in favor of this measure of passing a constitution on a people against their consent, but exceedingly in favor of the man who is doing it. [Laughter.] That is the platform on which they are going in the campaign on the second Tuesday of March. If the Indiana folks were not in a hurry, I would have been better had they waited until the second Tuesday in March, and see the result of the plan of endorsing a man and repudiating his measures. My own impression is that the Democracy of New Hampshire will get credit by it, and only one. I do not think they will get success, but they will get the credit of originality, and I think Indiana has done their injustice in that particular.

Mr. Fitch. Will the Senator from New Hampshire read the other resolutions adopted in Indiana, and see if they were copied from New Hampshire? Mr. Hale. I do not think they were. Mr. Fitch. They emphatically endorse the Administration and its measures, too. Mr. Hale. They have not been pushed so hard there as in New Hampshire. [Laughter.] They can afford to be a little bolder there than they can with us. All they have done with us is to repudiate the measure and praise the man who is doing it. [Laughter.] Having made this explanation, I thank all the Senators, collectively and individually—because anybody could have stopped me—for the opportunity to interpose this explanation, and being said, I give notice that I am going to object to anybody else putting in. [Laughter.]

On Thursday, the resolution giving a medal to Com. Paulding was made the order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Honston gave notice of a Bill for the admission of Kansas.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday and Thursday, the discussion of Walker's Nicaragua affairs was continued.

On Friday, Mr. Stanton offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the eighty-five thousand dollars spent by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, found its way into the hands of any of the members of Congress; the books of that Company stating that it was spent in aid of the passage of the tariff act of 1857. After debate, a substitute was adopted appointing a committee of five to investigate that and other matters.

Mr. Hardie, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the expulsion of O. B. Matton, not having purged himself of the charges made against him at the last Congress. The consideration of the resolution was postponed. The House then adjourned until Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE. PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 14. The steamer North American with Liverpool dates to the 30th has arrived.

Cotton advanced an 4 and closed firm. Flour declined 6d a ls. Wheat firm. Corn unchanged. Money market easier. Consols for money 93, for account 94. News unimportant. Prospect of a further reduction in the Bank rates.

The U. S. frigate Minnesota has reached Hong Kong. Speedy operations against Canton will be commenced.

LOVE'S SEASONS AND REASONS.—MAGAZINE. I love my love in spring time, For beauty fresh as May.

I love my love in summer time, For cheeks like early morn.

I love my love in autumn, For truth like noontide throwing A light on a d and new;

I love my love in winter, For charities untold;

For warmth of household welcome, For love like the early cold;