riched must of course differ materially with the circumstances under which agriculture is pursued. Nor does it appear expedient to attempt in our esay the delineation of plans suited to all sections of country and kinds of production. The planter must pursue a different course of improvement from the farmer and grazier, and these from each other; since the variety of productions locality, climate, &c., as well as the requisite amount of labor, would render a system that might be quite practicable in one, entirely unsuitable in another.

It is presumed also that in the approval or disapproval of a given system of improvement, the amount of profit is to be taken into the estimate, since no plan can deserve consideration which in-volves greater expenditure than its profits, either present or prospective, would justify.

The application of manures must enter largely

into any plan of improvement, and success will depend in a great measure on the judgment evinced in selecting and applying them. But to attempt to specify and compare the merits of all the fertilizers which have been presented to the agriculturist for experiment, would be an endless undertaking; and indeed, had it been positively ascertained which one is the most valuable, considering all its properties and advantages, great as this would be, it appears of less real value to the agriculturist than that he should be acquainted with that plan of rotation, that manner of tillage. and the preservation and application of such ma-nures as are accessible without a direct outlay, so as to effect the greatest improvement consistently

If then it be true that the description of a sysfam of improvement for one division of a sys-turists is enough for one essay, we will confine ourselves to the suggestion of a plan which ap-pears to us expedient for a tobacco planter.

We will suppose the plantation to be in the con-dition in which probably nine-tenths of the lands in the tobacco growing regions of Virginia and North Carolina are to be found, viz: with the tobacco field of greater or less extent in good heart, having received such putrescent and other ma-nures as could be collected on the premises since its settlement, and the remainder of the arable land generally thin, except the low grounds which are not yet worn down by severe cropping, and the other portions of the land standing in the

original growth, or in second growth pines at various stages of advancement. We would divide such a plantation into four fields, all containing about the same amount of obacco and other arable land, designating them 1-1, 2d, 3d and 4th.

Beginning with the 1st-Plow deep in winter or spring for corn and tobacco, the portion deagned for tobacco to be chesen in a part of the seld where it had not grown before, or at least not recently, and receiving such manures as can he collected on the plantation, assisted, if necessary, by one or more of the concentrated, fertilirers. No opportunity for accumulating manures from the plantation should be omitted, and generally it is most economical to apply them immediately to the land, and not to form composts, as thereby a second removal is avoided. Peruvian guano pays well on tobacco; and it is very surrising, when the effects and the constituents of guano are so well understood as they are at this day, that any should contend that it is not an improver; and more astonishing still that some should prohounce it an injury. If barn yard manure, or even lime or ashes be applied, and a sucression of crops be reared, the effects of the manure will cease to be appreciable after a while, and another application will be necessary. The same remark may be made of guane.

The above named manures are perman in proportion to the quantity applied. The same is true of guano. The constituents of guano, though their proportions may be somewhat va-riant, do not differ materially from those of other manures admitted to be permanent.

The difference appears to be this: guano being in a concentrated form, is more readily and rapidly appropriated by the plant; and consequently, while its benefits may cease to be visible sooner under a succession of crops, the action will be greater in proportion to the quantity applied, and

What is meant by a manure being a permanent improver? Does it mean that there are substanprovement to land forever afterwards? No agiculturist expects such a result from any application. If he applies putrescent manufes, lime or ashes, he knows that in order to preserve their good effects to the soil, he must either make future lications of the same, or cultivate such erops, and in such a manner, as to prevent the land from returning to its former or a worse condition. And so of guano. Many sections of country might be designated as proof of the fact that, with a judicious system of cropping, guano deserves the name of a permanent improver in the same sense as other manures. Why then the endless contention about the permanency of improvement from

We approve highly of horizontal ditching whenever the surface is sufficiently uneven to re-whenever the surface is sufficiently uneven to re-Whole on the state of the Union, namely: the seldom the case) horizontal ditches are of great in the prining for the last two Congresses. He said if the House should do this, and devote one day sections is principally owing to the loss it suffers from washing rains. Improperly graded, they are a great disadvantage.

They should be as short as practicable, and should in almost all cases empty up the stream or

ravine at which they terminate.

The first field is ploughed, manured and ditched, and ready for corn and tobacco. The corn should and ready for corn and tobacco. The corn should be planted early, so as to receive, if possible, its strange before barrent by which arrange. ment two objects are gained: First, the corn is not liable to suffer from want of attention at a very important stage, as is the case when laying by is deferred till after the wheat and oats are secured. Second, the peas, which should be sown at the last working of the corn, will have more time to mature for the benefit of the succeeding crop of wheat. The following autumn the corn and tobacco having been removed, No. 1 is sown in wheat, or wheat and oats, and the next spring in clover. After harvest the stock is allowed to glean the field, but should be removed soon enough to prevent injury to the young clover.— The field should then be unmolested with its crop of clover till the ensuing spring 12 months, viz: its fourth year. (having been first in corn and tobacco, second in wheat, third in clover) at which fime the clover will have matured, and in the regaiar retation the field will become the pasture.turbed, and thereby much improved. The fourth it affords excellent pasturage, while the partial re- ably despairing of effecting an organization in moval of the regetation by grazing will diminish another way, proposed the following expedient.

Mr. D. B. Baldwin moved to amend by in-

We have thus followed No 1 through its first, again becomes the corn and tobacco field. Nos. Speaker, and that Mesers. Thurlow Weed 3 and 4 of course follow the same rotation. The facilities for improvement, and the advantages generally of the four field system, appear to us much greater, to the tobacco planter at least, order."—[Laughter.] than either the three or five. It is to be preferred to the former, because it admits of the maturity of the clover before grazing, and at the same time affords an excellent pasture every year, without injury to the land, which is impossible with the three field system, unless there is a standing pasture. And its advantage over the latter is cause this requires more land than many planters are in possession of, and long intervals of tillage induce the growth of shrubs and sedge , &c., rendering subsequent cultivation more laborious. Upon the value of clover as an improver and a with the same vigorous style of speech:"

The four field system precludes the necessity of grazing more than is beneficial to the land. It keeps the land in a constant state of improvement and in a constant state of improvement, malice, encouraged by timidity, strengthened by which in a short time will render the planter in-dependent of all imported manures or such as are in stubborness, and triumphant in self-will and not afforded by the plantation. Supplying a good wickedness. pasture, it will ensure plenty of meats, and of milk and butter. Indeed we believe it only requires some such system as the one new proposed to put an entirely new face on those sections of Virginia and N. C., whose washed and sedgy bill sides show the severe scourging to which they have been subjected, since it is from those districts that the greatest emigration to the fresh lands of the south and west has taken place.

Senate. - WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Mr. Foots introduced a proposition as an amendment to Mr. Davis' Pacific Railroad bill in case that of the majority of the Select Committee shall fail. The latter bill had his occurrence in committee, but if defeated he wished to add a clause for a Northern

route to the bill of Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis said his bill did not specify any route. Mr Foote remarked that he did not intend it as antagonistic to the bill offered by Mr. Davis, but as additional so as to have two routes, a Northern and Southern.

Mr. Slidell, from the select committee to consider the banking system of the District of Colum-bia, reported a bill to probibit the issue of bank companies, associations, or individuals in the District of Columbia; and further to prevent bank notes from being issued within the District, by corporations to be located beyond the limits of he District, of a less denomination than fifty dolars; which was made a special order for the secand Tuesday in Feburary next.

Mr. Slidell, also from the same committee, ported a resolution—that the committee deem nexpedient to authorize the establishment either by general or special laws, of banks of issues with-

n the District of Columbia. Mr. Hall made a personal explanation in reply to a stricture of the Washington Union. To for-tify his former position, he read from public docu-ments to show that the expenses "for the army fortification and the military academy are put down \$19,626,190," and the deficiency asked for oy Thomas J. Jesup, quarter master general, was 56,700,000; and should operations be carried on secessary. He said that having the figures on his projectiles pierced his hat. ide, the editor of the Union might have the wit.

Mr. Davis remarked that the Senator fell into the error of charging everything to the expenses of the army. The amounts expended for fortifications formed no part of the expenses of the army, any more than the Capitol extension on the Washington aqueduct.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the army bill; and was engaged in its discussion when this report was closed.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the printing; of the deficiency bill.

Mr. Commins made a speech to show the in-oneistencies of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on the financial question. to the interruption of the mails... Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, commenced a speech the Kansas question, when Mr. Burnett rose to a

point of order, saying that the rule requires mem-bers to confine themselves to the subject under The chairman remarked that if this question was now pressed for the first time he would decide that the point was well taken, but is different

sage has prevailed Mr. Burnett said that too' much time was ocupied in making speeches for mere home con-temption, on subjects which require no legislation. It was time that an end was put to such

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, thought it discourteour o make the point on his colleague after other gen-demen had spoken, without objection, on irrevelant

Mr. Burnet replied that he meant no disrespect, and mentioned that he and others had in vain struggled for the floor, in order to discuss the bill before the Committee, but he would not now oppose further objection. Mr. Shaw then resumed, and said :- Take a

Republican to the South and he would become a fire-eater," and take a "fire-eater" to the North he came stand by the Constitution.

The voters in Kansas had not had a fair opportunity to decide for themselves the constitution under which they are to live. Fifteen out of thirty-four counties in the Territory were excluded from cesting a single vote for delegates to the Lecompton Convention. He wanted justice done and truth to prevail.

He cared not whether the people of the territory should decide to have slavery or not, but he inisted that they should judge of that question for hemselves. What,-vote for a constitution which they never had an opportunity to endorse Never! He believed that there was a numerical as well as moral strength here to reject that Con- formerly connected with the American Legation stitution. This was a question of principle, not of at Constantinople, has furnished the Evening ower. He was sorry to perceive an intention of a party in this House to deprive the people of

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, spoke earnesty against the Lecompton Constitution, as a fraud nd a swindle on the people of Kansas. Mr. Sherman also opposed the Lecompton movement, when the Committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1858 .- Senate .- The Sen-

ate was not in session to-day. House .- Mr. Howard, of Michigan, appealed to the House to confine the debate strictly to the subif the House should do this, and devote one day to their country, their constituents would forgive them for wasting so much time in speaking about negroes, Mormons, Kansas and other irrelevant matters. He made an ineffectual effort to extend the time for closing the debate. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resum-

ing.
Mr. Burnett was for paying for the work already executed, and to stop that portion of it not yet commenced. He showed that the printing had very largely increased within a few years past; and contended that measures should be taken to guard, in future, against such extravagance. Mr. Letcher advocated the bill, because it was to fulfil contracts, but, at the same time, he was

for retrenchment in book-publishing. Mr. Phelps explained the bill, and said the money is required to pay for existing contracts. After further debate on several amendments, the committee rose without coming to any conclusion upon the subject; and the House adjourned

ORGANIZED AT LAST. -The New York Assembly, after a three weeks struggle, organized on Tuesday by electing Thomas E. Alvord, Dem., Speaker, and David L. Wilson, American, Clerk Previous to the successful ballot, a member, probprinting to the especialing crops of corn and to- serting that Messrs. Vaulkenburgh and Alvord be taken to the corner of Broadway and State street and there started on a race, and whoever second, third and fourth years; after which it first reaches the Speaker's desk shall be declared Sprague, Parsons and John S. Nayfew be a committee to make arrangements for the race, and

> A DECIDED OPINION .. - Rev. George E. Fisher "recently dismissed," says the Boston Transcript, "by council from the pastorate of the Congregational church at North Amherst, preached a farewell sermon on the 10th instant, in which he expressed his opinion with perfect freedom of the opposition which had procured his dismission.—
> The tone with which the reverend gentleman came down upon his enemies may be judged from this sentence of his sermon, which is all alive It was an opposition conceived in sin, brought

RAILROAD EXCURSION.—According to previous 808. Total loss of liver of 83 over last year. Oarolina Railroad gave the visiting citizens of Hyde an excursion on the road yesterday from Newbern to Mosley Hall, in Lenoir county, a

distance of forty-five miles .- Newbern Express. There are 627 students at the University of Virginia; among them thirteen Smiths, ten Jo-City county, Virginia. He has been suffering for several weeks part with a severe chronic attack.

Ex-Parsident Tyler is said to be lying very ill at his residence, "Sherwood Forest," Charles City county, Virginia. He has been suffering for several weeks part with a severe chronic attack.

The cottage residence of Thomas Nowland, at residence, "Sherwood Forest," Charles and only two Browns.

Land,

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA. COMPTROLLER'S REPORT. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

> SAFETY OF THE STRAMSHIP ARIEL. Halifax, Jan. 28 .- The steamer Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 16th instant, arrived here this morning.

The steamer Ariel put into Cork on the 15th vith the main shaft broken. The accident occurred to the Ariel on the evening of the 6th. She had experienced very severe weather but was able to work her way to Cork with one wheel. Brigadier Inglis, of the British army, has been romoted to the rank of major general.

The Levistion has nearly reached the end of her launching ways, and little else remains to be done till the high tides of January float her

The English money market is reported easy and a further reduction of the Bank rates i anticipated in a week or two. C. T. Gray & Sons London, in the Canadian trade, have suspend-The confiscated American ship Adriatic, which came in collision with the steamer Lyonnais, has scaped from Marseilles.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON. The Emperor Napoleon was fired at on the evening of the 14th, while entering the opera house. There explosions from hollow projectiles were heard. Sixty persons were wounded and there killed, but the Emperor was unburt. The con-spirators were Italians, many of whom were ar-

The Emperor remained to the end of the opera. and was afterwards eathusiastically bailed by the from the Pacific side, an increase would become people. Though he escaped unburt, one of the

FROM INDIA. Advices from India one week later have reached England. The garrison at Fullebpore was pressed by the insurgents and they had abandoned a part of their entrenchments and taken a more A body of insurgents had been defeated a

Genewree, with a loss of 150 killed and wound. The insurgents near Jubbulpore had been attacked without any decisve result. Reinforcements were advancing there. The Punjab, Scinde and Bombay were quiet. There is nothing later from Cawnpore owing

The Queen of Spain's speech announces that she has accepted the mediation of France and England in the Mexican question, but that un-der all circumstances, the honor of Spain will be

Mazzini has issued an address, telling the Italians that to conspire is not a right but a

Liverpool, Jan. 15 .- Cotton-Fair and middling qualities have declined \(\frac{1}{2}\). Sales of the week \$5.-000 bales. The market closed quiet. The quotations are as follows: New Orleans fair 64: middling 6; Mobile fair 6; middling 6 5-16; up-land midding 6. Stock in port 415,000 bales, including 222,000 bales of American cot-Manchester advices are unfavorable. There is

but little inquiry, and prices generally are Breadstuffs are dull and prices have a declining birks and Cane tendency. Flour is quoted very dull and nomi-Gold Watches, nal-Western Canal 23s a 23s 6d; Philadelphia and he would become a Republican. It was not and Baltimore 24s; Ohio 25s; choice brands from in his heart to fall in love with either of these New Orleans 27s a 28s. Wheat is very dull, with Planes, parties. He had contempt for any portion of the a decline of 2d since Tuesday. Red 6s a 6s 4d Plate and Jewelry. North or South which seeks for a dissolution of for western, and 7a a 7s 3d for choice lots, owing Riding Vehicles, scarcity; white, 7s a 7s 7d and 7s 9d a 8s for choice Corn is also very dull, but prices Merchants Capital,

Money Market.-The banke rates have been re duced to 5 per cent. Consols 94 a94 a.

"THE AMIN BEY FRAUD." Under this title a story has been going the Livery Stable, rounds to the effect that the Turkish Envoy, Amin Bey, who received much attention from Mr. Webster and other officers of the Government at Washington in 1851, was an impostor, and not an accredited representative. A gentleman of Albany, Journal with an extract of a letter from the Secretary of State which effectually disposes of the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. SIR: In answer to that portion of your letter of the 4th instant which relates to the mission of Amin Bey to the United States as the authorized agent of the Turkish Government, I have to say that the correspondence of the American Legation at Constantinople sufficiently determines the char-acter of that official, which indeed has never for Land, a moment been doubted by the Department. He Town Property. was received by the Government in his official | Polls, capacity, honored as a guest during a long sojourn, passed in visiting various portions of the country; and, on his return home, a letter was transmitted Vizier, expressing the Sultan's gratification at the friendly manner in which his agent had been re-ceived by the Government of the United States. "His Imperial Majesty the Sultan," says the Grand Vizier, "sees in the brilliant reception which has been given to Amin Bey a new proof of the friendship of the American Government for the Sublime Porte, and he has directed me to express the great pleasure it has given him."
I am. &c... LEWIS CASS.

FORGERIES AT NEW ORLEANS .- Some startling orgeries, committed by a man of high standing, have been detected in New Orleans. The papers lo not mention the name of the guilty party.-The Crescent, under date of January 14th, says: Considerable excitement was evinced to-day at the discovery of some twenty-five thousand dollars of fictitious paper being in the hands of four of the banks and some private parties. The perpetrator of the forgery has left the city. The heretofore high standing of the party, and his connection with some of our most respectable citizens, have caused much wonderment and more astonishment. The causes which induced the deviation from rectitude and integrity are only conjectured. suffice it to say, they are traced to the same sources as thousands of cases in other parts of the world, the fondness for the gaming table and its

attendant requirements." The Delta says: "For some time it has been hinted that considerable paper purporting to be made by high parties, and negotiated by a party who has heretofore held a high standing, has proved to be fictitions or forged. This morning the matter became known to the public generally, and has caused great astonishment, standing of the person implicated, the unblem-ished reputation which his father held in our midst during a residence of over forty years, and which it is thought had fallen on the derelict one, the high commercial connections of the firm with which he was connected, has caused much unpleasant feeling. The guilty party has, we learn,

GEN. WALKER AND THE ADMINISTRA-TION.

Mobile, Jan. 29,-The Mercury says that General Walker, in his late speech here, said that in the month of October, a confidential friend of his had an interview with a member of the Cabinet who said the President was opposed to the Nicaragua enterprise, but the member recommended Walker to enter into a treaty with Com- Privileged Voters, onfort and beseige Cuba in case of war between Subjects Unlisted, Spain and Mexico. This proposition Walker re-

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. BUFFALO, Jan. 28 .- This morning's Express publishes a statment of lake disasters during the year 1857. Total loss of property \$1,870,935; decrease, as compared with last year, of \$1,738, 808. Total loss of life for 1857, 490—an increase

DISCHARGE OF ECKEL.-John C. Eckel, who was indicted in conjunction with Mrs. Cunningham, for the murder of Harvey Burdell, has been

Town Property,

Marringe License

Gold Watches:

Silver Watches

Riding Vehicles,

Liquor Trafflic

Bowling Alley,

Auctioneers, Patent Medicines

Privileged Voters,

Collateral Descent.

Total amount

Acres Land.

Town Property,

Dividend and profit,

Morts a res and Deeds.

Capital in Negro Trade,

Capital in other Trade,

Salaries and Fees,

Studs and Jacks,

Marriage License,

Pistols and Knives,

Plate and Jewelry.

Merchants' Capital

Privileged Voters,

Collateral Descent.

Horse and Mule Drovers, Exhibitions for Reward,

Total amount,

COUNTY TAXES.

Riding Vehicles,

Liquor Traffic, Pedlars,

Gold Watches.

Silver Watches.

Harps,

Pianos,

Retailers,

Pells,

Interes

Valuation Land

Town Property,

COUNTY TAXES.

M. M. PLUNKETT, Sheriff.

STATE TAXES.

\$1,554,247

\$127,855

1,208 40

1,246 71

120

121 44

Merchants' Capital

Pianos,

Pedlars,

Retailers,

Taverns,

Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives,

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUB. LIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL Salaries and Fees, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1857. (CONTINUED -No. 6.) Exhibiting the valuation of real estate, and the

Taxes derived from each subject of taxation in the several Counties of the State; also the Taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessims for County purposes, as follows: No. 6.-BERTIE COUNTY ROB'T R. TAYLOE, Sheriff. Acres Land, \$1,645,897 Valuation Land. Town Property, \$73.822 STATE TAXES.

\$2,468 84 Town Property, 2.245 56 1,387 40 Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, 128 Mortgages and Deeds. 42 Stude and Jacks 29 Marriage License 54 Gates, Bridges and Ferries, Pistols and Knives. 41 25 Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver . 31 50 2 50 72 25 11 Riding Vehicles. Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic. Taverns, lorse and Mule Drovers. Daguerreotypists Collateral Descent. Total amount,

COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 27 cents per poll, County Expenses, 10 do. and 38 do., 3 426 29 schools, 4 do, and 12 do., 1.225 60 Total amount.

No. 7.-BUNCOMBE COUNTY G. W. HAMPTON, Sheriff. Acres Land, Valuation Land. \$1,164,265 Town Property, \$169,250 =

STATE TAXES. Land. \$1,746 39 Town Property. Salaries and Fees, Mortgage and Deeds. Stude and Jacks 120 Capital in Trade. Marriage License. 95 Gers and Bridges, 17 50 Dirks and Canes. 85 36 Bowling Alley, Insurance Company,

COUNTY TAXES. estate, and 15 cents per poll, 912 60 Court House, 5 do., and 15 do. 912 60 Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,

No. 8.-BLADEN COUNTY JOHN S. WILLIS, Sheriff. Acres Land. Valuation Land. \$929,278 Tewn Property \$21,883 \$1,393 92 Capital in Trade, Marriage License,

32 82

7 50

\$1.079 79

80 80

91 30 Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches. Silver Watches, Plate and Jewelry. Riding Vehicles Merchants' Capital Pedlars, Horse and Mule Drovers,

Total amount. COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 81 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., \$4,579 26 No. 9.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

JAS. H. ALLEN, Sheriff. Valuation Land. Town Property, \$70,035 STATE TAXES. Interest Dividend and Profit. Salaries and Fees,

Marriage License. Gates and Bridges. Pistols and Knives Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches. Silver Watches, Harps, Pianos: Plate and Jewelry Riding Vehicles. Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, 80 79 Total amount, COUNTY TAXES, cor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,

and 25 cents per poll, \$1.047 47 County Expenses, 14 do., and 36 do., 1,935 34 Schools, 6 do., and 11 do., Total amount, No. 10.-BURKE COUNTY. JOSEPH BRITTAIN, Sheriff. Acres Land, 193,476 Valuation Land, \$494.898

Town Property, des \$85,160

STATE TAXES.

Poor, I cent per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll, County expenses, 8 do., and 29 do., 2.025 75 Schools, 10 do., and 36 do., 2,520 40 Total amount. \$4,953 13 No. 12.-CALDWELL COUNTY. R. G. TUTTLE, Sheriff. Acres Land. 205,853 Valuation Land \$657,056 Town Property, \$36,263 STATE TAKES. Land \$973 93 Town Property 54 39 490 Interest Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks Marriage License, Pistols and Knives Gold Watches. Silver Watches, Pianos. Plate and Jewerly Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Liquor Traffic, Retails, \$912 60 | Drugs and Medicines. Daguerreotypists, 608 40 | Privileged Voters, Pedlars, Total amount, COUNTY TAXES. County Expenses, 13 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 40 cents per Schools, 7 do., and 20 do., Total amount, No 13 .- CAMDEN COUNTY. SAMUEL M. STAPLES, Sheriff. Valuation Land, STATE TAXES. Polls, Interest 396 60 Salaries and Fees. 35 Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, 24 90 | Marriage License, Gates, Bridges and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, 216 11 Gold Watches, 233 30 Silver Watches, 179 44 | Pianos, Plate and Jewelry.

666 20 8 75 Interest Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital. Liquor Traffic. Retailers. Taverns, COUNTY TAXES. Drugs and Medicines.

Horse and Mule Drovers. Subjects unlisted. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 4 do., and 15 do., 433 49 Schools, 30 do., and 70 do., 2.657 10 Total amount, \$4,187 07 No. 14.-CARTERET COUNTY GEO. DILL, Sheriff. Acres Land. Valuation Land. \$330,595 Town Property, \$101,271 STATE TAXES.

1.130 60 45 44 Town Property, Interest Dividend and Profit. Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Sliver Watches. Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Billiard Tables. \$3,236 80 Daguerreotypists. Privileged Voters,

Total amount. COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate. and 5 cents per poll, County Expenses, 15 do., and 55 do., Schools 10 do., 15 do., Total amount,

No. 15 -- CASWELL COUNTY. CHRISTIAN STRADER, Sheriff. Acres Land. 262,005 201 Valuation Land, \$1,589,443 50 1 Town Property, \$156,630

STATE TAXES. Land. \$2,396 0 Town Property 234 95 Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Feet. 200 8 Mortgages and Deeds, 62 55 Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade. Capital in other Trade Marriage License. Pistols and Knives. Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, 51 60 Harp, Pianos. Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards. Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic Horse and Mule Drovers. Lightning Rod Men. Daguerrectypists. County Expenses, including School tax, 2,131 Taverns, No. 11.—CABARRUS COUNTY. Arrears for 1855. Total amount, COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 19 do., 41 do. Schools, 6 do., and 18 do., No. 16 .- CATAWBA COUNTY. JONAS CLINE, Sheriff. Valuation Land. \$1,119,855 Town Property, \$36,066 STATE TAXES. \$1,679 77 Town Property, Dividend and Profit. Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds Studs and Jacks, -Marriage License,

Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives. Gold Watches Silver Watches, Pianos. Riding Vehicles Merchants' Capital Taverns. Liquor Traffic, Drugs and Medicines. Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent

Total amount, COUNTY TAXES. County Expenses, \$915.54 on real estate. and \$234,45 on polls. Schools, \$801.10 on real estate, and \$163.on polls. Total amount,

No. 17 .- CHATHAM COUNTY. R. B. PASCHALL, Sheriff. Acres Land. Town Property, \$78,430 STATE TAXES.

Town Property, Polls, Interes Dividend and Profit. Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Stude and Jacks, Capital in Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Bridges and Ferries Pistols and Knives. Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos. Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic,

Taverns, Circus Billiard-Tables. Drugs and Medicines, 12 99 Livery Stables, 25 Total amount, \$7,724 18 Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real tate, and 25 cents per poll, County Expenses, 20 do., and 45 do., 5,815 48 Schools, 3 do., and 15 do., 1,250 07 Total amount,

No. 18 .- CHEROKEE COUNTY. H. H. DAVIDSON, Sheriff. Acres Land. Valuation Land \$494,748 Town Property, \$51,234 STATE TAXES. \$743 13 17 70 Town Property, Polls, 499

> Dividend and Profit. Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches. Riding Vehicles, Pedlars. Retailers.

Daguerreotypists, Distress, Privileged Voters, County Expenses,

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in Henderson, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, consisting of a well improved lot of five or ten acres, and two minus and lots with a lot of wood land in half two unimproved lots, with a lot of wood land in half a mile, sufficient to supply wood for several years.

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A Medical Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualiies, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his farting ry at Schiedam, in Holland. It is made from the best Barley that can be selected n Europe, with the essence of aromatic Italian berry of

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134 15
203 30
3 63
17 50

of grown persons.

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