[illegible]

[illegible] Reading a few weeks [illegible] papers—"Three Mysteries" [illegible] my mind the strange [illegible] most mysterious domestic drama [illegible] the ingenuity of man, or requires the light time to develop.

The locality of our story [illegible] wildest and most picturesque [illegible] Dominion, where the [illegible] pahannock wash the [illegible]

The precise [illegible] beautiful scene [illegible] of mountains [illegible]

At the time [illegible] a little hamlet [illegible] Altamont.

At the period [illegible] estates, in the [illegible] tain cross, were [illegible]

The eastern farm, called [illegible] property of Madame Auderly [illegible] the old school.

The western and most valuable [illegible] inheritance of Honora Poole, an orphan [illegible] grand-daughter and ward of Madame Auderly.

The northern and smallest one called, from being the deepest vale of the four—Hawes Hollow—was the property of Mr. Hawes, a widower of gloomy temper, [illegible] habits and almost [illegible]

The south farm—named from the extravagant cost of the elegant mansion-house, outstrip[illegible] out buildings and highly ornamented grounds, which had absorbed the means of the late owner—Farquier's Folly—was the heavily mortgaged patrimony of Godfrey Farquier Duaine, the grandson of Hugh Hawes, and now a young aspirant for legal honors at the University of Virginia.

But little benefit to the heir was to be hoped from the inheritance of his father's burthensome property. In the first place, old Hugh Hawes had bought up in his own name all the claims against the estate of Farquier's Folly—doubtless to prevent a foreclosure, and to save the property for his grandson.

But, unhappily, Godfrey had mortally offended the despotic old man by declining an agricultural life, and persisting in the study of a profession—a course that had resulted in his own disinheritance.

To make this punishment more bitter to his grandson, the old man had taken into favor his nephew, Dr. Henry Hawes, whom he had established near himself at Farquier's Folly.

At this time, the disinherited heir, having finished a term at the University, had come down to spend a part of his vacation in his native place.

It was upon the Saturday evening of his arrival that he found the little hotel, and indeed, the whole village of Altamont, in a great state of excitement, from the fact that the celebrated beauty, Miss Honora Poole, had just stopped there, and passed though on her way home.

Those who had been so lucky as to catch a glimpse of her fair, vivid [illegible] of her many charms, which [illegible] listened with [illegible] descriptive [illegible] the most [illegible]

[illegible] law, Ernest [illegible] his astonishment [illegible] to the supposed [illegible] no other than the [illegible] the greatest [illegible] and noble [illegible] greeted him on [illegible] company were [illegible] The hotel [illegible] sister, Gertrude [illegible]

[illegible] this ward, who had arrived only that morning, and whom, presuming on Madame Auderly's well-known kindness, he dare ventured to present to her.

Madame Auderly's reader of faces, was certainly attracted towards her; and after a little talk, that confirmed her first favorable impressions, she took the hand of the orphan girl, and conducted her to the group formed by the Misses Auderly, Mr. Sterne, Mr. Heine, Mr. Duaine and Honora Poole.

Under the auspices of Miss Rose Auderly, they were just about to form what she called a Sybil's Circle, for which purpose, Messrs. Heine and Sterne were dispatched to bring forward a round table. Miss Rose went to a cabinet to seek the "Sybil's Leaves," which she presently produced. All then seated themselves around the table.

A dead silence reigned. Rose shuffled the cards, turned them with their faces down, and then addressing her right-hand neighbor, Mr. Sterne, in a low voice, she demanded—

"What would you with the Sybil?"

"I would know the future partner of my life," was the formal answer.

"Draw!"

The young man hesitated for a while, smiled, and, rejecting all those cards that were nearest himself, put his hand under the pack, and withdrew the lowest one.

"Read!" he said, extending the card to the Sybil.

"Hear!" she exclaimed—

"A widow! [illegible]
"Twill be your lot to [illegible]
"With a rich dowry, which shall prove
"Its blessings in your hand!"

There was a general clapping of hands, and shouts of laughter.

It was now Miss Jessie's turn to test her luck. Being a young lady, she would not put the question in the usual form, but merely inquired what should be her future fate. The answer was [illegible]

[illegible] pack the pocket of an old gentleman, who was staring into a window on the opposite side of the street. Richard recoiled with horror, although Jack urged the necessity of at once getting something to save the life of his mother and little Mary. Jack then undertook the business alone, and just as he had relieved the old gentleman of his pocket-book, a policeman sprang from a doorway to arrest him; but Jack made good escape. Not so Richard, who was at once seized by the policeman as an accomplice of the escaped pickpocket.

"I am no thief, sir," cried Richard breaking from the strong grasp that held him, and throwing himself at the feet of the old gentleman, who had just come to the spot, "though poverty and hunger tempted to me become one. Mother and sister are starving!"

The future history and trials of this poor boy will be given in the New York Ledger of January 16, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news offices.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF AN ALMOST UNKNOWN COUNTRY

The San Francisco Herald, 5th instant, announces the arrival in that city of Mr. P. McD. Collins, on his return from one of the most interesting expeditions of modern times, overland through Northern Russia, from St. Petersburg to the Amoor river. The journey occupied exactly one year.

Twelve months ago Mr. Collins left St. Petersburg, traveled from thence to Moscow, by railroad, and from thence through Siberia in sledges and telegas to Chetah, the capital of the Trans-Baikal province, situated on the river Ingodal, one of the main sources of the Amoor, where he waited for the breaking up of the ice in the river, and then, accompanied by four Cossack soldiers, and by Mr. Fulheim, the Governor of the Russian American Company at Ayan, proceeded down to the Amoor, and along the river to the Pacific.

From Mr. Collins we have obtained much interesting information in relation to the vast region through which he traveled, and about which so little is known. He speaks in the highest terms of the Russian officials with whom he had intercourse. Americans are every where highly regarded by the Russians, and are always treated with every courtesy and respect. The party of which Mr. Collins formed one were not molested by the Nomadic tribes who inhabita great portion of the region through which they traveled. They found it necessary, however, to be cautious in their intercourse with them. During his journey, Mr. Collins stopped for some time at Kyackta and Maimattschin. These towns are located side by side. The former is inhabited by the Russians, and the latter by the Chinese. The boundary line of the two nations runs between. It is marked only by a board fence. They are both walled in and fortified. At this point all the legitimate trade of the two countries is carried on.

To Maimattschin, the Chinese convey from the interior their teas and other goods on bollocks and camels, and to Kyackta the Russians bring their commodities, and in this way the exchange is made. The trade which centres at this point is estimated to amount to over thirty millions of roubles per annum. While at Kyackta, Mr. Collins essayed to enter the Chinese dominions, and proceed to Pekin, which is about 850 miles to the south. He joined an embassador, sent out by the Russian Government to treat with the Emperor for the purchase of the country lying along the Amoor River.

The whole of this region, according to a treaty made in the reign of the Empress Catherine, belongs to the Chinese; but the Russians are now in possession of several portions of it. They are willing to acquire it by purchase; but if an overture to that effect is rejected, they are prepared to take it. Neither the Russian Ambassador nor Mr. Collins could obtain permission to proceed to Pekin, and they were both obliged to return.—The Russians have greater facilities of obtaining correct views in relation to matters in China than any other nations in the world. There is in Pekin what is termed the Russian College. It consists of ten missionaries of the Greek Church.—These ten missionaries remain for ten years, and are then replaced by ten more.

During the decade of their sojourn, they are not permitted to fill any vacancies that may be caused by death or any other casualty. They are treated in the Chinese capital with great respect, and are allowed a guard of honor. Through the agency of the college, the Russian Government obtains reliable information of every thing that transpires at the court of His Celestial Magesty.—After his unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the Chinese territory to Pekin, Mr. Collins proceeded to Chetah, situated at the headwaters of the Amoor river. The province of which it is the capital, is rich in mineral resources. It is about as large as California. It abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper. The gold is found in the river bed and gulches. There are no quartz mines. The annual yield is estimated at five millions of roubles. The silver mines are very rich.

They are both worked by the convicts transported to Siberia by the Russian Government, under the supervision of military officers. Private parties are not permitted to take out the precious metals in any portion of the country. In other places they are allowed to mine under certain restrictions, and are obliged to pay the Government a certain per centage upon all they take out.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The following arguments in favor of advance payment for newspapers, were advanced by the 'Ohio Editorial Convention', at its recent session:

"What would you think of a farmer who had raised a thousand bushels of wheat, and who should sell it to a thousand different persons scattered all over the State, and agree to wait a year for his pay from each of them, and if one half of them did not pay at the end of the year, he should give them another bushel of wheat, and agree to wait another year for his pay, and thus go on year after year? How long would such a farmer succeed in his business? probably not very much longer than the publishers of newspapers who followed such a practice. It costs the editor of a weekly paper as much to supply a thousand subscribers with it for one year as it costs a farmer to raise a thousand bushels of wheat. The farmer sells his grain in bulk, and either takes the cash or a note just as good as cash upon delivery. The editor cannot sell his thousand papers in bulk. They are sold to a thousand different persons living in different towns in the county, and different counties in the State, and he must wait until the end of the year before he can get his payment, and then he depends wholly upon the honesty and responsibility of the subscribers, for it is impossible that he should know the character of all his subscribers. It would not pay him to go around or send around the county or State to collect his dues. It would cost more than the collections would come to.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—From a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Grocery and Produce Merchants of Nashville, we learn that they have resolved to sell henceforth for cash only, or its equivalent in produce. This is a necessity, they say, forced upon them by the refusal of the farming and planting classes to bring forward their produce and liquidate their obligations to the merchants. They refuse to sell at the present market value, but are holding on in the hope of getting higher prices. The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, A financial crisis has visited all departments of business, and impaired confidence and credit to such an extent, that we are compelled to pay *cash* for all descriptions of Groceries, at a ruinous rate of exchange, in consequence of our depreciated currency. Therefore be it

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of January next, the Grocery and Produce Merchants of Nashville, will sell no goods except for cash, or its equivalent in produce, and will fill no orders for Groceries or Produce unless accompanied by the cash or its equivalent in produce.

Resolved, That we will each advise our patrons by circular, card, or letter, of this determination; we feel confident that the merchants trading at Nashville will appreciate the necessity of this course, upon our part, and we would recommend them to adopt a similar system with their patrons.

After all the talked about the immense value of Fremont's Mariposa grant, it is about being sold for unpaid taxes, amounting to $723,000.

LETTER FROM GEN. WALKER.

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter, dated January 4, from General Walker to the President.

After reciting his letter to the President, dated the 15th June last, in which he complained inefectually of the seizure, by Commander Davis, a United States officer, of a Nicaraguan vessel in a Nicaraguan port, he declares that his past conduct in Nicaragua and elsewhere has been falsified by irresponsible statements through the press, and also in official communications.

He denies the implication apparently contained in the President's late message, that his first expedition from San Francisco to Nicaragua was illegal, and alleges that it was with the sanction and approval of Federal officers, who lent him their assistance. That expedition and its consequences were in strict accordance with law and justice, and the world is challenged to produce a single violation of public faith, or a single deviation from justice in the whole of his course, from beginning to end.

Having become a forced exile from Nicaragua, by the illegal act of an officer of the United States Navy, he declared publicly his intention to return, and he did not then contemplate, nor has he since committed, any offence against the neutrality law, which he was once accused by a United States district attorney of having violated, but immediately acquitted by a jury of the country.

The vessel in which he left Mobile for Nicaragua on the 15th of November last was regularly cleared by a United States officer, and it was not supposed that naval officers would undertake to restrain American commerce, in the absence of Federal law and congressional authority, by detaining or capturing a vessel having such legal papers.

Satisfied of the legality of his voyage, he did not hesitate to enter the port of San Juan, though a U. S. sloop-of-war was lying there.

Immediately after landing he was subjected to illegal acts by the commander of the Saratoga. Meanwhile, a part of his force ascended the San Juan river, took possession of Castillo Viejo, and thus opened the way to Lake Nicaragua.

At this moment of success, a grievous wrong was inflicted by Commodore Paulding, and the Nicaraguan flag was a second time hauled down on Nicaraguan soil by the orders of the United States Navy.

This act was without warrant of law; yet the manner of that act was felt more than the act itself. The act, he then knew, was unconstitutional and would be punished by a higher power than a commodore, or even a President; yet he was wounded by the charge that he and his force were there to the dishonor of the United States though some of that force had fought bravely to sustain the flag of the Union in Mexico.

General Walker concludes by assuring the President that through good or evil report, and in face of all obstacles, he and his companions will still labor unceasingly to regain what has been wrongfully wrested from them.

From the N. Y. Express.

BENNETT has had cod luck the year or two past, and as if the Express was the cause of it, he indulges in those amiable and beautiful paragraphs for which, in times past, when there were fresh places upon him—*original* spots—men kicked, and cuffed, and cudgeled him. The Paris "Pays," it would seem, has been copying from some quarter a statement that he lost $80,000 by the failure of a paper manufacture here in New York, and he attributes the statement to the Express,—but we never so said, for we never believed he had any $80,000 to lose.

What creates this bile in Bennett, just now, are

1st. The loss of the List of Letters, in consequence of the running down of his circulation, which the Federal Government has given, or is about to give, to "The Sun," as having the largest circulation.

2d. The loss of Mayor Wood, who was certain to be elected (see Herald predictions) by 10,000 majority,—but who was defeated by 2,500 the other way.

3d. The brilliant success of a certain Charity Ball which would not advertise in the Herald, or pay any attention to its Editors language,—but treated him, in spite of abuse, with a prolonged indifference.

4th. Bad lot speculations among the rocks on the upper end of the island, near Washington Heights. Over $40,000 were promised here to be paid, and $4,000 were only paid at first,—a sum afterwards run up to $30,000,—with the balance on bond and mortgage, running on interest, and subject to heavy annual city taxation, assessments, &c., &c. To be settled in lots about 100 years after the rest of the world is used up,—meantime, principal and interest sunk in taxation,—more particularly as no Mayor Wood is left to extend an avenue through "the lots" right off.

WANTED.—A Pamphlet published some years since of the life of Bennett, giving his career, from the time of the Helen Jewett murder down to —.

BOLD SURGICAL OPERATION.

On the 8th inst., at noon, there was no small amount of excitement exhibited in the surgical ward and operating theatre of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburg, resulting from the expectation of a very formidable surgical operation taking place that morning. At 11 o'clock the room was crowded to excess, and numbers of medical men from all parts were assembled to witness it. The patient had for a long period suffered from cancer of the tongue, and Professor Syme had determined upon removing the organ bodily. Shortly after 12 o'clock the man was led into the theatre, placed upon the table, and quickly rendered powerless through the potent influence of the chloroform which was administered to him. Professor Syme commenced by making a vertical incision through the integument covering the chin, and then sawed through the lower jaw at the symphysis. The division being made, he next proceeded to cut away the tongue at the very root, close to the hyoid bone. The arteries were quickly tied, the hemorrhage was comparatively little, the man having only lost a few ounces of blood. The jaw was again placed together, and the integument sewed up. The man was actually able to walk out of the room. At the close of the operation Professor Syme remarked that the removal of the tongue bodily had been successfully performed in Italy, but the *modus operandi* was of a different nature, the incisions having been made entirely in the throat, but he (Professor Syme) considered that that mode was attended with more danger than the one he had chosen to adopt. This operation has never yet been performed in Great Britain, and, should the patient recover, which is earnestly hoped and believed, the highest praise will be due to Professor Syme for having so skilfully undertaken that which no surgeon of the country had formerly ventured upon.—*Edinburg Adv.*

The Scottsman adds: The patient walked out of the theatre speechless, but grateful and happy, and has continued well ever since, being fed with a tube, can now, however, swallow, and yesterday he spoke, or rather breathed out the word 'milk.' He is cheerful, and gives every hope of thorough recovery.

HORRIBLE AND BRUTAL MURDER.—The *Tobacco Plant* learns the following particulars concerning the brutal murder committed at Scottsburg, a station on the Danville Railroad, in Halifax county, and which has been already referred to by the Clarksville correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*:

A man by the name of Tuck, was beating the little son of a man named Ashby—Ashby interfered, and demanded that Tuck should desist. Tuck inquired if he took up the quarrel. Ashby responded, without manifesting any purpose of violence, that if a man could not protect his own offspring, he did not know what right he had. Thereupon Tuck cursed Ashby and struck him repeated blows. He then held him by the collar at arms length with his left hand, and with his right took a knife from his pocket, *opened it with his teeth*, and cut Ashby to the heart.

There were, we learn, a number of persons (we cannot call them men,) witnesses of the whole transaction, but made no effort to arrest the brutal proceeding. Tuck then escaped, and is still at large.

We have good reason to believe, that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, hoarseness, &c., may be cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial will prove this. jan 9—2t

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—*Senate.*—Mr. Hunter and Mr. Toombs asked but the Senate refused to excuse them from serving on the French Spoliation Bill Committee.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports and substituting home for foreign valuations.

Mr. Crittenden earnestly advocated the adoption of the proposition, and entered largely into the subject in defence of that measure; when the resolution was, without action thereon, laid upon the table.

Mr. Mallory reported a joint resolution, to amend the act of January 16, 1857, to promote the efficiency of the Navy, and to extend the time provided therein, as the Naval courts of inquiry could not act, in time, upon all the cases before them.

The Senate went into an executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House.—Mr. Glancey Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill further to amend the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steam vessels.

The consideration of the subject was postponed to the first Tuesday of February.

Mr. Clingman, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions which were adopted, calling on the President to communicate, if in his opinion it was not incompatible with the public interests, the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governments of Paraguay and New Grenada, in any way affecting our differences with those Governments.

Also, between the Secretary of State and Brazil relative to opening the river Amazon and the negotiation of a reciprocity or other treaty; and all the correspondence on the subject of our relations with Spain, not heretofore made public.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's Message.

Mr. Sickels made a speech in support of the neutrality act of 1858, and against filibusterism.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, made a speech in condemnation of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Mr. Haskins of New York, thought that Commodore Paulding was entitled to a gold medal for his conduct in seizing Walker. He was in favor of the doctrines of the Ostend Manifesto—would go for the seizure of Cuba. He was against individual filibustering, but in favor of national filibustering.

Mr. Gilmer defended Commodore Paulding.—He had no doubt it would soon appear that that officer acted under instructions.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—*Senate.*—Mr. Hammond, Senator elect from South Carolina, in place of Hon. Mr. Butler, deceased, took his seat today.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of Canandaigua, New York, praying for the adoption of some practical measure by which the people of the North may co-operate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of slavery by making fair and honorable compensation to slave owners for the full value of their slaves.—The petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. King, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of the correspondence and dispatches from our ministers at the courts of England, France and other powers on the subject of the dangers to emigrants arising from contracting with irresponsible parties for their inland passage.

On motion of Mr. Foot, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate all the official dispatches and correspondence of Robert M. McLane and Peter Parker, late Commissioners in China, with the State Department.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the committee on foreign relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law for the compensation of a minister plenipotentiary to the empire of Japan and for other officers of the United States government in Japan.

The President sent in a message in response to the call for information relative to Central America and the arrest of Walker. While he says Commodore Paulding committed a great error in arresting Walker, he thinks it quite evident that he was actuated by patriotic motives and was desirous to promote the interests and vindicate the honor of his country. Nicaragua sustained no injury by the act, but was rather benefitted. She alone would have a right to complain, and it is quite certain she will never exercise that right.

A long and warm debate ensued, in which Messrs. Seward, Doolittle and Pearce sustained the President's views, and Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Brown, Pugh, Toombs and Douglas took the opposite side. The message was finally referred to the committee of foreign relations.

The Senate then went into an executive session, and after spending several hours therein adjourned.

House.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling consists of Messrs. Burnett, Morris of Ill., Merrill, Faulkner and Pettit.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, it was agreed that when the House adjourns to-day it be till Monday.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the President's message.

Mr. Thayer, of Mass., argued in favor of Americanizing Central America. We can do it, and shall do it. He was against doing this by means of armed and illegal expeditions but by organized emigration. Owing to the surplus population of the North, they must have some vent. They were now crammed in between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. If the neutrality laws shall be repealed, the North would fill up Nicaragua before 1859 to be sufficiently comfortable. (Laughter.) He repeated that there would be a surplus population enough to make eight States if we have territory where we can put them, and use the people economically.

Mr. Adrian made a speech against filibusterism, and condemned, in severe terms, the marauding spirit. The neutrality laws should be changed so as more effectually to check it.

Mr. Washburne of Maine, made a speech on the subject of Kansas affairs, maintaining that Congress has the power to legislate regarding slavery in the Territories.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

JOHN W. WIGGINS,
SUCCESSOR TO BROWN & WIGGINS,
No. 46, Fayetteville Street,

TENDERS HIS SINCERE THANKS TO THOSE who have patronized him heretofore, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors, feeling assured that he will be able to offer greater inducements in the future than he has in the past. Having on hand a large stock of

All Kinds of Dry Goods,

and wishing to make room for an extensive supply of Spring Goods, he will sell his present stock at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Those wishing to purchase will consult their own interest by calling on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to please, both in respect to price and the quality of his Goods.

JOHN W. WIGGINS,
Jan 6 No. 46, Fayetteville street.

JAMES M. EDNEY, 56 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, buys every kind of Merchandise on the best terms, and forwards for 2½ per cent. commission. Dealer in Pianos, Parlor Organs, Organ Melodeons, Melodeons, Harps, Guitars, Stools, Covers, Music, &c., Wholesale and Retail. All instruments warranted. Agent for "Lindley's Patent Pump," Garden Engine, &c. Circulars of Instruments and Pumps sent free on application.

Refers to Hon. G. E. Badger, A. M. Gorman, N. W. Woodfin, John A. Gilmer, C. P. Mendenhall, D. L. Swain, and others. oct 7—eowly$4

BEEDE & MENDENHALL, LAND AGENTS, Minneapolis, Minnesota, will select and enter Government Lands, locate Land Warrants, pay Taxes, and transact a general real estate business in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, make collections at current rates of exchange, &c.

REFERENCES:—Gov. Bragg, Ex Gov. Morehead, Maj. Walter Gwynn, Ex-Gov. Graham.
ap 8—w1y

LOST.—IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, on or about the 19th day of August last, a certificate of Virginia 6 per cent. State stock, No. 1223, dated 5th September, 1854, for $4,800, in the name of my ward, Ellen P. Lewis. The finder will please restore the said certificate to me.
oct 16—w3m RICHARD B. SEAWELL.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

A Medical Diet Drink, of eminently salutary 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 aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher 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 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 preventive*.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travellers, 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, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the disease 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 malaria 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 many cases of Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia 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 invariable 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.

Its 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 temperament, and exhausted vital energy, 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 *facsimile* 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*, belongs exclusively to my medical beverage, all others are counterfeit and impositions on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.
nov 25—3m$es S. N. P. & CO.

I AUTHORIZE YOU TO ANNOUNCE my name as a candidate for the office of Constable in District No. 2
dec 30 JOHN Q. W. FAUCETTE.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.—WE ARE requested to announce Mr. J. D. SMITH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in Raleigh District No. 2, at the election on the 2d Monday in January.
Jan 2—td

CITY ELECTIONS.

ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1858, there will be an election held at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, for Mayor and nine Commissioners, by

M. B. ROYSTER,
M. H. BROWN,
ED. CANTWELL,
H. L. EVANS, } Inspectors.
Jan 2—td

BUFFALOE ACADEMY

IS SITUATED 15 MILES NORTH-EAST OF Raleigh, in a healthy and moral neighborhood, where any number of boys can get board upon good terms. Our first session will begin on the 4th Monday in January, 1858, under the care of JAMES A. BARTLEY, A. M., a graduate of distinction, and comes highly recommended as to character and qualifications as a teacher. H. W. MONTAGUE, Sec'y.
Standard copy. jan 6—w6w

SELECT SCHOOL.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.

SPRING SESSION BEGINS JAN'Y 13TH.
dec 2—w6wpd

SELECT SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MRS. H. B. BOBBITT AND MISS S. A. PARTRIDGE will open a school for young Ladies, on the 6th of January next, at the house of Mrs. Partridge, on Hargett Street. All the branches of a thorough education will be embraced in the course of instruction.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

First Class,	$15
Second Class,	12
Third Class,	10
Latin and French,	8
Music on the Piano,	20
Guitar,	15
Drawing, Painting in water color, Pastel or Crayon,	10
Oil Painting,	15
Board, fuel and lights, per month,	12

Payable, half in advance, and half at the close of the session. nov 28—w2m

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 1st Wednesday of January next, under the charge of JAS. P. NELSON, President: assisted in the various departments by Prof. J. L. KERN, Mrs. EMMA TAYLOR, Miss MARY W. PATTERSON, Miss KATE EPPLEY, Miss L. A. CLARK. The Boarding Department will be under the care of Dr. W. G. Thomas and Lady. For Circulars giving full information, address the President or the subscriber.

By order of Directory,
dec 23—w4w WM. F. GREEN, Sec'y.

RED MOUNTAIN FEMALE ACADEMY. The next session, 21 weeks, will begin on the 20th January, 1858. The neighborhood, in point of health, good society, and boarding houses every way suitable, may compare well with any other in the State. The course of instruction is designed to combine sound learning with elegant accomplishment.

Terms:

Tuition in English branches,	$8 to $15 00
The same, with Latin and Greek,	17 50
Music on the Piano, with use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing, Painting and Needlework, at the usual prices.	
Board,	$30 to $40 00

REFERENCE.—The Trustees.

M. LEWIS,
dec 30—w4w FANNY T. LEWIS.

BELFORD ACADEMY.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the second Monday in January.

Terms:

Tuition per Session in English branches,	$10 00
" " " Latin and Greek,	15 00

Board can be had at $8 per month, including washing and fuel.

Any person desiring further information will please address the Principal, or Dr. G. Sills, at Castalia, N. C.

G. W. ARRINGTON, Principal,
C. E. BENNETT, Assistant.
dec 19—w6t