

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY...  
The Northern mails failed to arrive yesterday, and we are without news from that source, save the message received under our telegraphic head. The cars came in from Aquia Creek last evening, about seven o'clock, but there was no connection with the Potomac steamer. The detention is supposed to have been caused by fog in the river.—Richmond Dispatch, 25th inst.

There are two mails due here, from the North.—We presume the failures have been caused as stated by the Dispatch.

New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for December, 1854, convened this morning—Jas. T. Miller, Esq., in the Chair.

The Legislature.  
In the Senate, on Thursday, the 7th inst., Mr. Boyer introduced a bill to provide for the issue of additional stock to the Sea Board and Roanoke Railroad. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Received a message, transmitting a report of N. C. and Western R. R. Ordered to be printed.  
Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, introduced a resolution, authorizing and directing the Treasurer of the State, as soon as practicable, to pay over to the Treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the balance of the half million yet due on the State's subscription to that work. Read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Fennell introduced a bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear. Referred to the Committee on Banks, and ordered to be printed.  
Mr. Jones introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Canal to connect the waters of the Northern Sounds of this State with Chesapeake Bay. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fonville introduced a bill for the improvement of the ship navigation in New River, in the county of Onslow. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.  
Mr. Taylor introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Savings Institute, in Beaufort county.—Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Graham's bill proposing to submit to a popular vote the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution, was made the order of the day for Monday, the 11th.

Mr. Hoke offered a preamble and resolutions upon the subject of the differences of construction of the constitutional question, as to whether the speaker-ship of the Senate is vacated by the powers and duties of the Governor devolving upon the Speaker.—The resolutions propose to submit the whole matter to the Supreme Court. On motion of Mr. Eaton, laid on the table.

Mr. Wilder introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to enquire into the expediency of instituting legal proceedings against all Banks, or Trust or Insurance Companies in this State, that have issued bills, bonds, notes or certificates of a less amount than three dollars, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

In the House on Thursday, Mr. Lancaster from the Committee on Private Bills, reported unfavourably on a bill relative to Tales Jurors in Onslow Co. Laid on the table.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Bank of North Carolina.  
In the course of some discussion with regard to the reference of the bill, Mr. Caldwell said that it was for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the State. The capital of the Bank is to be four millions of dollars. [We presume it is something on the scheme proposed in the communication to the Greensboro Patriot—a sort of Safety Bank, Rail Road Company institution, intended to revolutionize the currency of the State.]

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to re-charter the State Bank. Read and referred to the Committee on Banking.  
Mr. Cunningham was elected one of the Trustees of the University.

A report from the Merchant's Bank of New Bern was received.  
In the Senate, on Friday, the 8th inst., Mr. Boyd introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed:

Whereas, there is a manifest inequality in the present mode of assessing the lands within the State for taxation; for remedy whereof,  
Be it Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire, whether, one or more assessors, to be appointed by the County Courts (of the same count the taxes are laid) whose duty it shall be, to act with the Justice who takes the tax list, as a board of valuation to value all the lands of their county and certify the same under oath, and in case of disagreement between the assessor and Justice, the same be referred to the Committee of Finance of their county, subject to an appeal to the county court.

Resolved, further, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire, whether, one or more assessors, to be appointed by the County Courts (of the same count the taxes are laid) whose duty it shall be, to act with the Justice who takes the tax list, as a board of valuation to value all the lands of their county and certify the same under oath, and in case of disagreement between the assessor and Justice, the same be referred to the Committee of Finance of their county, subject to an appeal to the county court.

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House of Representatives.—Mr. Houston reported two bills from the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriations for the payment of interest and other pensions, and to defray the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856. The death of the Hon. Presley Ewing, of the State of Kentucky, was announced to the House by Mr. Cox. Resolutions suitable to the occasion were then adopted, and the House adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Report of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.  
We find the following Synopsis of this report in the Washington Union, of the 7th inst.—  
The report opens with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the past year, which have already appeared in the President's message.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are put down at, including the balance in the treasury on 1st July, 1854, \$66,266,404 62, and the estimated expenditures at \$51,060,277 12. The amount of the public debt outstanding on the 1st day of July, 1855, was \$67,340,628 78. On the 1st day of July, 1854, it was \$47,180,506 05 thus showing a reduction in the public debt of \$20,160,122 73. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, are estimated at \$62,500,000, and the expenditures at \$60,869,833 37. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1856 is estimated at \$21,392,212.

The Secretary says that the large importations during the last three quarters of the past year were kept up by heavy exports of provisions, caused by scarcity in England and France, but he anticipates a falling off in the customs in consequence of the reciprocity treaty and short crops. Under the reciprocity treaty, articles now paying a duty of \$1,324,457 are made free.

During the past year the tonnage of the country shows an increase of 395,892 tons.  
The imports of the year shows an excess of \$26,321,317 over exports; but this excess the Secretary thinks is apparent, not real, as the profits on our exports, and the freights earned by our ships in foreign trade, ought more than cover this excess. In the exports, it should be recollected over \$38,000,000 in specie are included.

The satisfactory condition of the revenue, in connection with our rapidly increasing commerce, are used as arguments for a further reduction in the tariff. The Secretary objects to the eight schedules or different rates of duties under the present tariff, as collections are attended with great difficulties. The bill, he says, prepared at the Treasury Department last year, and submitted by the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, contained but two rates of duty: the first of 100 per cent., and the second of 25 per cent. He is of opinion that no more money should be collected than is required for the economical administration of the government. An addition to the free list is recommended.

Under the act of 1853, over fifteen millions of silver have been coined and circulated at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and San Francisco, and furnished to citizens at various other points. It is believed that the full benefit of silver coinage for change can never be realized while small bank notes are encouraged and made current by the patronage of the community.

The total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 1st of October last is estimated at \$241,000,000, against which there is a total bank note circulation of \$204,689,209. In 1850 there were 879 banks in the country, with a capital of \$227,807,533, and in 1854 this number has been increased to 1,208, with a capital of \$301,750,071.

In regard to the workings of the independent treasury, the Secretary says that in receiving and paying for the last fiscal year more than seventy-five millions in the current coin, it has kept up the demand for the precious metals, and has prevented the large bank circulation from obtaining the mastery and driving the constitutional currency from the country. The heavy export of specie during the past year is in part accounted for by the large redemption of the public debt held abroad.

The Secretary is of opinion that the present pressure in the money market is not owing to the specie drain, but to heavy importations, the failure of so many banks, and the curtailment of the circulation and discounts of others, which, in the last six months, have reached the enormous sum of nearly fifty millions.

The continuance of the coast survey and the light-house board is recommended. Further aid is asked for protecting human life from shipwreck on the coast, and the report suggests whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels, or to leave them, as now, to the ship-owners. From the 1st of January, 1854, to the 1st of June, sixty-three steam vessels have been lost. Allusion is made to the loss of the emigrant ship New Era. Experiments are now making for throwing mortars more effectually.

The Secretary calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary to guard against frauds by collectors of the customs.  
The remainder of this very able report refers principally to the operation of the United States mint and branches, as well as the operations of the various departments of the treasury.

Postmaster General's Report.  
We give this morning the annual report of the Postmaster General. It is a long, ably and carefully prepared document, and cannot fail to excite a feeling of admiration, if not surprise, at its clear exhibit of the successful workings of a postal system without a parallel in the world for simplicity and extent. For the convenience of the reader, we make up the following abstract:

There are 23,548 post offices in the United States; the annual compensations of 257 of which amount to \$1,000 and upwards. During the last year, 1,842 offices were established and 614 discontinued. Number of postmasters appointed during the same time, 8,618. Removals, 1,977. Number of mail routes, 6,697. Number of mail contractors, 5,167. Total annual transportation of mails, 63,387,000 miles, at a cost of \$4,630,676; thus, 21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at 5 cents per mile; 20,890,530 miles by coach, at 6 cents per mile; 15,433,879 miles by railroad, at 12 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,785,483 miles by steamboat, at 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Increase in the transportation during the past year 24 per cent.

The expenditures of the department during the past year were \$8,577,424 12, and the revenue \$6,955,586 22. To the former must be added \$133,483 33, balance due foreign offices, which would leave the total deficiency for the year 1854 at \$1,755,351 23; leaving a difference in favor of 1853 of \$361,756.—The increase in the revenue of 1854, compared with the revenue of 1853, is \$970,309 48—or about 19 per cent.

The Postmaster General alludes at considerable length to the difficulties between the department and railroad companies relative to the rates of compensation for carrying the mails. The companies, he says, allege that the government should not ask or expect them to perform for it any service at a less rate than that paid by individuals for similar services. This principle, he contends, he has always been willing to recognize in the adjustment of prices.—What is now required, he believes, is, that the railroad companies should be paid according to the bulk of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, and the accommodations required. The sums paid by express companies are no fair criterion; for, as they are uninfluenced by competition, they can pay any price demanded of them and assess it upon their customers. England, France, Germany and Canada, pay less to railroads for mail service than is paid by the United States. Complaint is made of

Due to causes not within the control of the department, the expenses of the current year will greatly exceed those of the past year. They are estimated at \$9,811,921 23. This increase will be owing to the additional compensation of postmasters and the enhanced prices demanded by contractors in the last letters.

A uniform plan of registration is warmly recommended as an additional protection for the safe delivery of letters of value. The want of such a safeguard has long been felt; and as the cost of its maintenance will fall directly upon those who will cheerfully bear the expense, we see no good reason why it should not be incorporated into our postal system as one of its principal features.

During the three years commencing July 1, 1851, \$5,507,022 03 postage stamps and stamped envelopes have been issued by the department, of which \$5,092,501 were sold.

For the last year the cost of the service on the various United States mail steamship lines, and across the isthmus, was as follows: Collins line, twenty-six round trips, \$838,000; New York and Bremen, eleven round trips, \$183,333 26; New York and Havre, eleven round trips, \$137,500; Astoria and Panama, via San Francisco, twenty-four round trips, \$348,250; New York and New Orleans to Aspinwall, \$289,000; Charleston and Havana, \$50,000; New Orleans to Vera Cruz, twenty-four round trips, \$37,000; Aspinwall to Panama, \$119,727. Total, \$2,023,010 29.

The service performed by the several lines of ocean mail steamships is treated at large. The Postmaster General is of opinion that the compensation now received is too large, and that the present system is calculated to drive off private competition. He also states that the Nicaragua company have offered to carry a weekly mail between New York and California for the sum of \$600,000 per annum, which he thinks is the highest rate of pay which ought to be demanded. The cost this year for a semi-monthly mail, by the isthmus route, is \$757,977 03.

No progress has been made since the last report in the pending negotiations with Great Britain relative to the admission of France into the arrangement, as contemplated by the provision in the 12th article of our postal convention. No postal convention has as yet been effected with France; but one is about being made with Mexico.

Arrangements have been made with the Australia line of monthly packets to convey mails regularly between New York and Australia. The rates on all outgoing matter have been fixed at five cents a letter, two cents each for newspapers, and one cent on each for pamphlets and magazines. These rates embrace both the United States inland and sea postage.

The fines and delinquencies during the past year amount to \$110,486. The amount for the previous year was \$37,920.

The appendix which accompanies the report contains a vast amount of useful information, which will well repay the trouble of a careful perusal.

Washington Union.

Deertrive Congregation at Columbia, S. C.  
COLUMBIA, December 7.—A fire broke out about two o'clock this morning in the Grocery store of Mr. Spigener, on Main-street—half a square below the Court House. The wind being strong, the flames spread with great rapidity until the entire block, with the exception of two small frames at the south west corner, was consumed. On the west side, among the buildings destroyed, were Miot's Drug store, Spigener's grocery, Peckham's Gunsmith store, the Exchange Coffee House, Crawford's Clothing store, Carolina Hall, Squire's and Bower's Furniture stores.

On the north side a number of offices were burnt, also Combs & Co.'s Express office, the Cardman office, and Boatwright & Co's Coach Factory.

R. W. Gibbs & Co., proprietors of the South Carolina and Palmetto State Banner, lose about \$40,000 by the destruction of their large newspaper and job-printing office, which was uninsured.

Mr. Boatwright saved nearly all his carriages. A gentleman had just opened a fine collection of paintings at the Carolina Hall, valued at from \$5,000 to \$6,000, which were entirely consumed.

Subjoined is a brief summary of the losses and insurance thereon, although it is impossible with any certainty at present, to ascertain the entire loss.

ON MAIN STREET.  
C. H. Most, Druggist—loss \$5,000, insurance \$3,000. A portion of the stock and the books were saved.

T. J. Lamotte, Book Binder—loss \$1,000; no insurance. The building was occupied by the above named gentleman, and it, together with the offices in the rear and the house adjoining—which was unoccupied—was owned by Dr. Fitch, who was insured for \$3,000.

The next building was occupied by S. P. Ogier, and owned by James Wright. The building was insured for \$1,000, and the stock, which was valued at \$8,000, for \$5,000. The books and a portion of the stock were saved.

The Exchange Restaurant, owned by the estate of William Beard, was uninsured. The stock, belonging to the estate of James Rawls, deceased, was valued at \$6,000 and insured for \$2,000. Nothing was saved.

Carolina Hall, occupied by James Peckham, gunsmith, clothier, and Mackie, gunsmith. The building was owned by James Peckham. It is not known for how much he is insured. Crawford's stock was not insured. A portion of it, however, was saved.—Mackie was insured for \$800.

A. C. Squire's building and stock of furniture were insured—the stock for \$4,000, and the building for \$3,300.

The three story brick building owned by James Boatwright, was insured for \$6,000. The first story was occupied by Mr. Bowers as a furniture store, and he was insured for \$1800.

ON SUMPTER STREET.  
The dwelling owned by Mr. Peckham—was insured for \$900.

CORNER SUMPTER AND WASHINGTON STREETS.  
J. S. Boatwright's Carriage Repository. The building was insured for \$2000. The stock, which was valued at \$8000, was insured for \$3000. The rolling stock, however, was saved.

ON WASHINGTON STREET.  
E. Bellinger's Law Office was insured for \$500. A portion of his valuable Law Library was consumed. A small office adjoining the above, was insured for \$500.

The house occupied by Mrs. Peackenhaw was insured for \$500.

On the South Carolina and Palmetto State Banner office, owned by Messrs. F. W. Gibbs & Co., the loss is \$37,000; on which there was no insurance. Nothing was saved but the books and a lot of paper. The aggregate loss by this calamity is estimated at \$100,000, one third of which only is said to be insured.

GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of Masons convened in annual session in this city, on Monday last, and after a harmonious session, closed on Friday. We learn that the following grand officers were elected:

C. H. Jordan,	Grand Master,
W. K. Blake,	Grand Senior Warden,
Joseph Green,	Junior "
C. W. D. Hutchings,	Treasurer,
W. T. Bain,	Secretary,
E. R. Stanly,	Senior Deacon,
E. J. Latterloh,	Junior "
Rev. James Reid,	Chaplin,
H. W. Dunkley,	Lecturer,
James S. Terrell,	Tyle,

From New York.  
New York, Dec. 7.—Ex-Governor Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio, has concluded to resign his office as United States Consul to Valparaiso.

McQuicken, the defaulting teller of the Ocean Bank, in this city, was arrested this morning.

Mr. Sacket, the receiving teller of the Market Bank, has been ascertained to be a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000.

FRIDAY LECTURE.  
DR. C. P. CRANE of New Orleans, will deliver his Lecture on Tuesday, Dec. 12th, in Mason's Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock, on the "Subject and treatment of disease of the Throat and Lungs," by the new and successful system of Inhalation, as a cure for Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and air passages, such as Asthma, Phthisis, or (Croup) man's sore throat, Bronchitis, Scrophula, and all affections arising from impurity of the blood.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Dr. Crane, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he will (for the purpose of introducing his method of treatment by Inhalation, &c.) remain a few days at Holmes' Hotel, to afford those of the afflicted, who may desire it, an opportunity of availing themselves of this only reliable, philosophical and rational process of cure.

For further particulars, circulars, certificates of cure and treatment, &c., apply to Dr. Crane at his room, Holmes' Hotel, from 9 A. M., till 9 P. M. And if desired will visit families at their residences.

Dec. 11, 1854. 82-11

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
The regular monthly meeting of the NEW HANOVER AND BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will take place at the Court House on Tuesday evening, 12th December, at 7 o'clock.

Subject for discussion.—THE APPLICATION OF MANURES. A full attendance of Members, and of those desirous of joining, is requested. D. McHALL, Rec. Sec'y Dec. 5, 1854 (Town papers copy) 77-11

MR. JOHN H. WHITNEY, an accomplished Pianist, of Boston, has been invited to remain with us. Should Mr. Whitney meet with sufficient encouragement, he will bring a Vocal Teacher here, also.—Mr. W. is sustained by endorsements from very high and competent sources, and has given great satisfaction in Boston and Rochester, where he has had large classes. We bespeak for him that amount of attention and patronage the subject in view so well deserves. If any of our ladies would like to have their Pianos tuned, they can have it done by sending in their address to the Carolina Hotel. 64-11

ONLY TEN PER CENT ABOVE COST  
All who are in want of a fine WATCH or any other article in the JEWELRY line, would do well to examine my Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER WARE, PISTOLS, &c., as I now offer the entire stock lower than can be bought, North or South, for cash.

Also, Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted to keep time or no charge. Near the Carolina Hotel and opposite Scott & Baldwin, Clothing Store. J. S. WILSON, Nov. 25th, 1854. 70-3m

NOTICE.  
The Subscribers, as Successors of JOHN DAWSON & CO., having, on the 12th inst., entered into partnership for the management of the DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the Town of Wilmington, under the firm of A. MACLEAN & CO., they will conduct the business at the Store occupied by the late firm, and solicit for themselves the patronage of the public.

ANDREW MACLEAN, JAMES I. MACCALLUM, July 17, 1854. 367-11

Burrow's Elixir Vite.  
Its virtues have been proved by DIVINES, EDITORS, LAWYERS, CHEMISTS, and other eminent individuals. BY THE MASON AND OLD FELLOW'S LOGS OF NORFOLK. By 5,000 citizens of the city of Norfolk, and town of Portsmouth, and every one of their 25,000 inhabitants, are living witnesses of its extraordinary virtues upon themselves or some friend.

It is a medicine never dragged into system with. If there are worms in the body it will kill and expel them. It will remove and cure the worst carbuncle, and if drunk freely during inflammation, mortification can never ensue.

The Editor says: In this community this medicine scarcely requires a notice, it has been so often tested and its virtues so well known from the numerous cases of its successful use, that it is sold not justly, without prescription, or recommendation for the diseases for which it is recommended, as quinine is for chills.

In the local columns of the Norfolk Daily Courier, the Editor in speaking of this preparation says:—It is certainly a great medicine, and within our own knowledge has restored thousands of our fellow-men and all human ailments. It would fail to enumerate those cured of the various Chronic Diseases, Nervous Disorders, Ulcers, Parity Throat, Fevers, Syphilis Dyspepsia Incapacitated Youths, Ague and Fever, &c. ad infinitum.

The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and all Dealers in Medicines. 15-4kw-2w Dec. 24th, 1854.

The Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.—Hundreds can testify to its virtues. Prepared and sold only by J. & D. DUPRE, June 10th, 1854. [Com. copy.] 241-11

Rheumatism, Pain and Aching of the Joints and Muscular Affections, Neuralgia, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. Hundreds have been effectually cured of disease by using it.—You can be cured by using the same remedy. For sale at W. H. LITTLE, Wilmington, N. C.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.  
A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of any now in use. Complete and perfect. This invention is applied to the production of Light. It is used in all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c. ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

The following Certificates are a sufficient guaranty of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.—CERTIFICATES.

16 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, 21st Nov., 1853.  
PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.—Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of asking you if any circumstance has occurred, tending in any degree to diminish the confidence you have felt in the protection afforded by Newell's Patent Safety Lamp? With high respect, truly yours, A. A. HAYES, BOSTON, Nov. 21, 1853.

To J. A. HAYES.—Dear Sir,—In reply to the inquiry contained in your note of this date, I can now state that "Newell's Patent Safety Lamp," after a considerably extended experience in my family, has fully justified the favorable opinion which I expressed of it about a year ago.

Until this protection was presented, I never permitted the so-called burning fluid to be used in my house. Now it is constantly employed by the domestics, and it has been occasionally burned in the parlor and study. The house being lighted by gas, there is little occasion for its general use in the family; but with the protection named above, I should have no hesitation to use it wherever there is occasion for artificial light, and I do, with entire confidence, recommend it to my friends and others who consult me on the subject—always protesting, however, against the unguarded use which has produced so many distressing and fatal results.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours, B. SILLIMAN, Senior, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I witnessed the experiments of Mr. Newell, with his patent "Safety Lamp," for burning "fluid" and am perfectly satisfied of the safety of the same.

JAS. H. DICKSON, President of the N. C. Medical Society. This is to certify that I have used Newell's Patent Safety Lamps, for more than twelve months, and they have given perfect satisfaction. Geo. R. FRENCH, June 23d, 1854.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DUPRE, Jr., D. DUPRE, A. C. DICKINSON, June 20th, 1854. 245-11

New Arrangement of the Northern Mails.  
POST OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C. }  
The Mails from the North are due at this office at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., daily.  
The Mails for the North, which heretofore closed at 2 P. M., will, on and after to-morrow, close at 1 P. M.

POSTPONEMENT.  
THE sale of the lands of the late Col. John D. Jones, has been postponed until MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock. There is one tract containing 822 acres neck lands. Another tract containing 1070 acres Pine Lands.

Another tract of Pine Land, number of acres not yet ascertained, which will be sold on the following terms: one fourth of purchase money payable in six months, the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest from date. THE EXECUTORS. Dec. 1854. 82-11

SEED RYE.  
250 BUSHELS received and for sale by Oct. 24, 1854.—(29-5w)