#### JNO. C. BRECKENRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY. ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck, SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell,

DISTRICTS 1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank. WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt. M. B. SMITH of New Hanover. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance. THOS. SETTLE Jr. of Rockingham R. P WARRING, of Mecklenburg. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

#### FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON. New Hanover County Democratic Nominations FOR THE SENATE.

OWEN FENNELL

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SAMUEL A. HOLMES, ROBERT H. TATE

CHARLES II. AND WILLIAM PENN When William Penn was about to sail from England for Pennsylvania, he went to take his leave of the king, and the following conversation occurred.

"Well, friend William," said Charles, "I have sold you a noble province in North America; but still I suppose you have no thoughts of going thither yourself." "Yes I have," replied William, "and I am just come to bid thee farewell."

"What I venture yourself among the savages of North America; why, man, what security have you that you will not be in their war-kettle in two hours after setting foot on their shores ?"

"The best in the world," replied Penn. "I doubt that, friend. William. I have no idea of any security against those cannibals, but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets. And mind, I tell you before hand, that, with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you."

"I want none of thy soldiers," answered William. "I depend on something better than thy soldiers."

The King wished to know what that was. "Why, I depend on themselves-on their own moral sense-even on that grace of God which bringeth salvation and which hath appeared unto all men."

"I fear, friend William, that that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North "Why not to them as well as all oth-

"If it had appeared to them," said the king, "they would hardly have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done.

"That is no proof to the contrary, friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggres sors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would watch for them to come ashore, and hasten to meet them, and feast them on the best fish and venison and corn, which was all that they had. In return for this hospitality of the savages, as we call them, thy subjects. termed Christians, seized on their country and rich hunting grounds for farms for themselves! Now, is it to be wondered at that these much injured people should have been driven to desperation by such injustice; and that burning with revenge they should have committed some excess?"

Well, then, I hope, friend William, you will not complain when they come to treat you in the same manner." "I am not afraid of it," said Penn.

"Aye! how will you avoid it? You mean to get their hunting grounds too, I suppose ? "Yes, but not by driving them away from them." "No, indeed! How then will you get

their lands?' "I mean to buy their lands of them." "Buy their lands of them! why, man, you have already bought them of me."

"Yes, I know I have, and at a dear rate too; but I did it only to get thy good will, not that I thought thou hadst any right to their lands."

"Zounds, man! no right to their lands! "No, friend Charles, no right at all What right hast thou to their lands?" "Why, the right of discovery; the right which the Pope and all Christian kings

have agreed to give one another." "The right of discovery! a strange kind of right indeed. Now suppose, friend Charles, some canoe loads of these Indians. crossing the sea, and discovering thy island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set it up for sale over thy

head, what wouldst thou think of it?" "Why-why-why," replied Charles, "I must confess I should think it a piece of great impudence in them." "Well, then, how canst thou a Christian,

and a Christian Prince too, do that which thou so utterly condemnest in these people whom thou callest savages? Yes, friend Charles, and suppose again that these Inof Great Britain, were to make war with thee, and, having weapons more destructive than thine, were to destroy many of idly, and must at present amount to a and for six days in the same month thy subjects and to drive the rest away very large quantity.

wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel? The king assenting to this with strong marks of conviction, William proceeded-"Well, then, friend Charles, how can I s Christian do what I should abhor even in heathens! No, I will not do it. But I will buy the right of the proper owners. even of the Indians themselves. By doing this I shall imitate God himself, in his jus tice and mercy, and thereby insure his blessing on my colony, if ever I should live to plant one in North America."—Weem's

As the light of truth and science advance the character of the Indian, as well as that of Wm. Penn, shone brighter and brighter and the policy of just and fair dealings,

nificence for security among the savages, the King, doubtless, regarded him as a fanatic, about to expose himself to the tomahawk. But events proved that Wm. Penn had more correct views of the Indian character than his sovereign; and had the spirit and policy of this philanthropist been displayed by all the emigrants to America, how vast would have been the saving of human blood and human woe. In that case we should not have heard so much of the bravery of our ancestors in destroying the natives; but we should have heard of deeds unspeakably more to their honor. and on which posterity might have reflected without horror or regret.

The life and humane policy of Wm. Penn in respect to the Indians, exhibits a strong contrast with the policy of Capt. Smith in Virginia, and deserves the attention of all politicians and philanthropists.

Captain Smith, with a company of emigrants, came to Virginia in 1607 : and established himself at a place which was afterwads called Jamestown, relying on fortresses and weapons of death for defence against the Indians. Wm. Penn came to Pennsylvania, and founded the city of Philadelphia, resolving to make no use of military weapons for defence against the narives, believing that a spirit of peace, justice, and benificence would afford more security. Capt. Smith invaded the rights of the Indians in Virginia, and sought for safety in his soldiers, cannon, forts, &c., and slept only in the security of sentinels and guards. But Wm. Penn saved all this expense, and proved that a city of brotherly love" needs neither soldiers nor cannon for its defence; and Wm. Penn and his followers, though surrounded by thousands of Indians, could sleep sweetly, without even bars or bolts to their doors.

In Virginia the Indians were so desirous d drive away the English, that they withheld provisions; and it was not without difficulty that Capt. Smith could obtain food, and of 120 persons, a considerable number actually starved to death. But in Pennsylvania in consequence of the humanity and justice of the governor, the hearts of the Indians were so opened that they brought in an ample supply of provisions for himself and nearly 3,000 follow-

Capt Smith and his party could never venture from the fort through fear of being | ed by the court. assaulted by the Indians, with whom they were always in "hot water," and often in bloody war Governor Penn, with his his son's neck quite overwhelmed, and then paid in the care, about 4 cents per mile; if broad brimmed hat and staff in his hand, cou'd walk through the country with safety; the Indians instead of assaulting him would throng about him to shake hands, boe. The jury were then dismissed. M. calling him brother ! brother !

Win. Penn and the Indians lived so perfectly in the spirit of brothers, that, during the seventy years which he and the Friends had the rule in Pennsylvania, there was never known a single instance of murder. The history of these two colonies shows with great force the fulfilment of that scripture with said, " he that taketh the sword lood, has been so swept from the face of the earth, that there is scarcely a tombstone remaining to tell where it stood, while Wm. Penn's city, Philadelphia, established in justice and brotherly kindness, has grown up to be the glory of the country.

We might notice numerous instances to show that the Indian, though a savage eneiny, is more suspectible of kindess and more completely under the influence of the nighest and noblest feeling of the human soul, than any other people; and the strictest principles of integrity and honesty were ever manifested on their part, till the opression of the whites had driven them to des-

Their wars were wars of self-defence hey were fighting for their country, for their hunting grounds, for their homes, and for the graves of their fathers. But in all their savage deeds of cruelty they were never known to molest the Quakers, being tauught to reverence them; and in many instances, during the Indian wars, have the houses occupied by these peaceful Friends been left unmolested, while every other house in the settlement was plundered and burned. But the Indians have been overpowered by superior force, yet their magnyield in slavery to their oppressers and conquerors. They will face death with as much fortitude as the Christian martyrs, but their religion and their manly feelings alike defy the bonds of slavery. Their honor is like the bow that would break but not bend. But they are fast passing away That proud independence which formed the main pillar of Indian virtue, has been shaken down, and that noble spirit and native courage has been made to cower under the superior knowledge and power of their enlightened neighbors, and the noble characteristics of these Indian tribes are becomthis great land, when their seats extended from the rising to the setting sun,-when all these now fertile fields were their hunt- m. ing grounds. It is true, that now and then a man of genius touches the subject with a graceful pen, and awakens a transitory feeling in behalf of their now fading race.

CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER. The exports of quicksilver from California during the first quarter of the for ten hours, averaging 94 1-2. present year amounted to 6,056 flasks, and in the second to 5,082 do., making twelve hours, averaging 95 2-3. a total to July 1st of 11,158 flasks of 75 pounds each. The principal portion sixty years that equals the present heatwas, as usual, sent to China and Mexi- ed term for intensity and long continco, although some parcels went to South uance of the heat combined. July, dians on thy refusal to give up thy island America, and a few hundred flasks to 1854, approaches the nearest-from 3d New York. The consumption in Cali to 5th of that month, three days, the fornia, too, is said to be increasing rap- maximums were 96, 67 and 100 deg.;

> SUDDEN DEATH OF FATHER AND SON. On Friday week, Mr. Abraham Dodge and his son, Alphonso Dodge, of Wenham, Mass., were engaged all day in haying .-Mr. Dodge, during the day, drank freely of ardent spirits, and ate but little. This, in connexion with the extreme heat, caused him to be taken seriously ill, at night-fall, with congestion of the brain, and he died Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock. The son, Mr. Burlingame "I thank thee for that during the night, was seized with cholera morbus and died at 6 o'clock, about two hours after his father. The son was but 17 years of age. Both were buried at Wenham yesterday .- Boston Trav.

FORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH VA which Penn ever manifested towards the red men of the forest, is continually rising in the public estimation.

While Wm. Penn was expressing his The two towns continue to enjoy excellations are rigidly observed.

The two towns continue to enjoy excellate the coast of Labrador, while the Massa-chuse of Robert Dexter of Robert De

ESCAPE.

following incident: "On the 16th instant, two gentlemen were endeavoring to cross the Kanawha river in a skiff, about one mile above the Kanawha Falls. Being strangers, and not knowing the character of the river, they did not have oars, and were only provided with an ordinary pole. They soon known to go over the Falls and escape ficult to divine. with life. The men, despiring, sat down in the skiff, and as they approached the brink of the cataract, the boat took, fortunately, a course with her bow down stream, and descended the first fall in safethe water in the boiling whirlpool, which

is at the foot. One of the gentlemen, named J. R. F. Mosely, of Amherst county, together with his favorite dog "Taylor," (also in the skiff with them.) came to the surface about fifty yards below, and saved themselves by clinging to the skiff, which had turned bottom upwards, from which they were taken

some distance below. The other, James. T. Cristian. of Appom ttox county, did not make als appearance above the water for the distance of a hundred yards, where he was rescued in the last struggles for life, by two young men, Hiram Johnson and Franklin Simms, who went to his relief in a skiff, which Mr. Henry Rigg had hurriedly got ready for the purpose at the time of their descent over the Falls. This is a feat hitherto unknown in the navigation of the Kanawha.

Special despatch for the Sun. ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF MURDER. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- The trial of young Jarboe, for the shooting of Nally, per. the alleged seducer of his sister, was concluded this evening. A recess had been taken until quarter past five o'clock. The jury then retired, and returned in twenty minutes into a crowded court-room, when John Scrivener, the foreman, announced a verdict of " Not Guilty." This was immediately followed by an irrepressible burst of applause, which was severely condemn-

When the words "not guilty" fell from withdrawing a few feet burst into tears. It was an affecting spectacle, and crowds rushed forward to congratulate young Jar-

#### PRIM PEOPLE.

There is a set of people whom I cannot There is a set of people whom I cannot eral Preight Office in Wilmington on receipt or bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety delivery, including that on the North Carolina -whose every word is precise, and whose Railroad. every movement is unexceptionable; but who, though well versed in all the catego ries of polite behavior, have not a particle shall perish by the sword !" Capt. Smith's allow that their manners may be abundevery gesture, and gracefulness in every tention but what I want is the heart and the gaiespreads ease and animation-the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be the virtue of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole of human life to a wire-bound system of misery and constraint.-Dr.

THE HOTTEST WEATHER FOR SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mr. E. Merriam, the sage of Brooklyn Heights, has addressed the following note, with accompanying interesting statistics, in reference to the weather, to the New York Express:

This is the 18th day of the present history. heated term, which was commenced on the 11th inst. by an earthquake felt at animous minds have never been made to Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., on the evening of the 10th. No lightning has been visible from any place of observation since the evening of Tuesday, 23d, which immediately preceded the second series of heated days of this term—thus them back to their earlier compeers, as in this department I have not restricted myself to the histopresenting another case in which the thunder and lightning has not cooled the air. That storm was severe at Croton Falls and in the State of Rhode Island. No rain has fallen here since 12th, and but one inch and fifty-three hundredths of an inch since 23d June. Since the date of my last communicaing forgotten by the mass of the people. It tion containing the maximum temperais even now scarcely remembered that there ture each day from 11th to 24th incluwas a time when their forefathers owned sive, the maximum temperature has been each day as follows:

Friday, 25th-96 deg. from 1 to 4 p. Saturday, 26th-99 deg. at 3 p. m. Sunday, 27th-100 deg. at 1 p. m. Monday, 28th-98 deg. at 3 p. m. On Friday, at and above 90 deg. for

eight hours, averaging 94. On Saturday, at and above 20 deg. On Sunday, at and above 90 deg. for

We have nothing on our records for were 90, 92, 98, 99, 96 and 92 deg.

" MEET ME AT THE CLIFTON HOUSE." This is the popular by-word of the hour, and it seems likely, by apropos allusions to it, actually to "turn away wrath" in temporary private misunderstandings between individuals from day to day, with the same facility that it did in the Brooks and Burlingame "summons to the field." Many a jolly fellow may have occasion to say of word," when he finds it happily saving him from an impending difficulty. But there is a disposition to improve upon Mr. Burlingame's suggestion of a place of meeting only seven hundred miles from the seat of the quarrel. Some more coolly suggest

confidence in the power of justice and be. STARTLING INCIDENT AND MIRACULOU has long been devoted to the business of shooting human beings, and very recently The Kanawha Republican narrates the it was lawful to shoot all who were not on the right side. - Balt. Sun.

> LIBERAL EMIGRATION. A bill has been introduced into the City Council of Savannah, Geo., imposing a tax of \$200 each on all slaves to that city for the purpose of being reached deep water, where bottom could transported to Liberia, or any other fornot be obtained, and rapidly drifted towards eign country. What the "City Faththe Falls, and apparently to eternity, as no ers" of Savannah purpose accomplish human being or animal has ever been ing by this singular proposition, it is dif-

> The Boston Traveller states that ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, who is now in that city, has been unanimously y; the second pitch she plunged under elected president of Liberia College by the trustees of donations. Mr. Roberts has accepted the appointment, and will probably return next week, by way of England, prepared to commence the for the college.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

# WILMINGTON & WEL. R. R. CO.

OFFICE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, THE PASSENGER TRAINS WILL, UN-TIL further notice, run over this road as fol-

GOING NORTH, DAILY.

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Wilmington at 6 A. M; arrives at Goldsbore' at 9 54-leaves in 6 minutes -- and arrives at Weldon at 1.30 P NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Wilming ton at 4 30 P. M.; arrives at Goldsboro' at 8.5%, to supper-20 minutes; arrives at Weldon at 1.00

GOING SOUTH, DAILY. DAY EXPRESS leaves Weldon at 12 1; arrives at Goldsboro' 3 20 P. M.—leaves in 5 minutes; arrives at Wilmington at 7.30 P. M to sup

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Weldon at 9 P. M. arrives at Goldsboro' at 1.10 A. M .- leaves in minutes arrives at Wilmington at 5 30 A. M.
The Night Express Train connects with the North Carolina Kailroad, both ways, at Golds Through fickets North sold in Wilmington;

to Baltimore \$12; to Philadelphia \$14; to New York \$15 50; to Washington, D C., \$11. FICKETS WILL NOT BE SOLD TO A NEGRO IN Passengers are notified that an extra charge one cent per mile will be required of those who do

not purchase tickets at stations. Freignt by passenger trains double rates. Lo-FREIGHT TRAINS .- Two through schedule trains between Wilmington and Weldon, each week; leaving alternately on Mondays and Thursdoys and arriving on Tuesdays and Fridays. Two schedule trains per week to Goldsboro't leaving Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fri-

days, and Goldsboro' on Wednesdays and Satur-

All dues on freight, up ordown, payable at Gen-S. L. FREMONT. General Superintendent. Jan. 29.

#### CIRCULAR.

of soul or of cordiality about them. We A BOOK FOR EVERY SOUTHERN METHODIST Early in 1856, probably in the month of Februcity, Old Jamestown, built in violence and antly correct. There may be elegance in ary, I expect to publish a new work to the particular features of which I beg leave to call your at-

position, not a smile out of place, and not a The Annals of Southern Methodism, for 1855. step that not would bear the measurement of will be a 12 mo volume of not less than 360 pages, the severest scrutiny. This is all very fine; well printed, from stereotype plates, upon good paper. It will contain all available statistics in every department of the operations of the ty of social intercourse-the frankness that METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. SOUTH. The design embraces the Plan of Episcopal visi tation; accounts of the secsions of all the Conferfrom every bosom, and tells every man in a summary of all reported revivals, notices of the Commencements, with all else connected with our educational movements; a resume of our Missionthe text, and not the sickening formality of ary operations, embracing whatever seems of gene-Interest in that department; the movements of the Tract and Sunday School Societies; whatever appertains to our publishing interests, with an-nouncements of all New Books published by our Concern, or written by Southern Methodists; what the Church is doing for the instruction of Slaves Historical and Biographical Essays; interesting personal reminiscences; and a miscellary of im-portant facts and incidents.

THE "ANNALS." It is believed, will be a fair and full daguerreotype of the progress of Southern Methodism.

It will occur to you at once, that if I have succeeded in preparing this volume with any reasonable amount of skill, it will not only be a very agreeable book for present reading, but that every year will add to its value as showing the posture of Southern Methodism at this particular juncture of its

Will be specially valuable as a Book of reference. To whatever question of general interest may arise in regard to the events of 1855, it is hoped that a satisfactory answer will be found in the Annals. While it is believed that the Ministers in our Church will desire copies as soon as they can be obtained, I have paid regard to the what I supposed the tastes of general readers. The older mem-bers of the Church will find sketches that carry. ry of the year, but have collected whatever has appeared during the year, which, as history and biography, preserves the memoirs of the olden ti

The work will be published at One Dollar a copy. first copies issued from the press. A gold dollar erable to bills of distant anks. Those of the banks n North and South Carelina will be as good as gold. In return a copy will be sent well wrapped and pre-

My address is Goldsboro', N. C. CHARLES F. DEEUS.

#### LABORERS WANTED. ANTED TO HIRE, two able bodied male hands from 1st October, for the balance of the year, or by the month. A liberal price will be giv-Apply at this office, or to C. H. Alexander, Top-

sail Sound. N. C. Journal and Herald, copy I menth, weekly, and send bill.

THE COMMISSION HOUSES LOSING at half-past five o'clock, commen Cing this afternoon, we deem it a fitting time to remark that the Book Store, supplied with a choice stock of Reading Matter, including most

east two hours later S. W. WHITAKER. OFFICE WIL. & MAN. RAIL ROAD. Wilmington, Dec. 13th, 1865.

of the latest publications, does not close until at

VOTICE is hereby given that all Freight trans of the owner, from the moment it is unladen from the Cars at the point of delivery.

L. J. FLEMING.

General Superintendent.

AXES, AXES. 8 DOZEN S. W. Colby's Georgia Long Bit. Boxing Eagle Wing Broad Axes. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

No. 11, North Water street FLOUR AND CRACKERS. 50 BBLS. Fine and Super Flour; 20 bbls. and 25 boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers. Now landing and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE. July 3. N. C. C. Advocate copy. 47.

THE NEW ACE OF GOLD.

#### THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN! New Era About to Dawn Upon orth -Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of neary every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to pro-"protender" enough can be secured, to or free persons of color brought or sent trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.
"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral pa-

per while it grazed in its own green pastorage, played with the girls and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet animale or inanimate that ever issued from a Southern press; and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result can but be evident to any thinking man; it was indeed on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment like the man who had grown wich enough to ride an ass," and had therefore gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the bars of its accustomed field and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man torned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that cluded the sight of the shepard, and got into the construction of the necessary buildings thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so lean that he could not jamp.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in

he world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty rue saying ; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Annimal's experience, his old riends need have little fear that he will at any ime bereafter cut the same caper again. He'll sick any man that would intimate such a thing. The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will ne devoted to fun. to the news and literature. It

will be made the vehicle of publishing many a hought to the world, funny, grave and instruclive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do." but for its columns; it will eek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all ra-cality wherever found whether in Church or Statethat's promising a great deal ) or in the social ircle, and keep a strict watch on the press, litera-

ceeps its bounds. The cilizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without t another year for half a million. Why, since the xit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More Trasts have been made more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of iquor more meanness generally, and more ill nek than ever was known at any period since the

ry, religious and political and see that each

great plague in Egypt. Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think. Now, this is the proposition I shall make to

you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be se-If 500 names con be secured, we shall have no

fears o the success of the Animal. He will soon grow tat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words at least with an occasional kick at

It has been intimated to me that the connec tion I sustained to the "Carolina Pennant" would injure the Animal since the Pennant" had sad enly expired and left many of its subscribers in the suds. I have to say here, and I hope it wil satisfy every body that I had no interest in the Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I should have received something according o business and it neither pays nor suits my genins. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide lati tude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils Then, friends, we now understand each other and the first of January; if enough respond, the 'Animal" will make his bow; if not no harm done. TERMS: Two dollars per annum payable on lelivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in s:x monts; three dollars if no oaid till end of year No oney will be re quired until the first No. is issued R H WHITAKER RALEIGH N. C.

The Intellectual Vigor of a People is indicated by th

### Character of its Literature." CRITERION

LITERARY AND CRITICAL WELKLY JOURNAL. 16 pages, 4to. AS commenced on the 3d of November, 1855 V and has thus far received very general approt upon a substantial basis of support, the Publish r desires most earnestly to direct the attention o their consideration.

The main feature of the CRITERION is its Re views of Current Literature In this department are given thorough and able criticisms of all the most important Books as they are issued, pointing out their chief characteristics, and indicating their moral tendencies, thus keeping its readers informed of all new publications which deserve their attention. It also contains-

Copious Intelligence of Affairs in the Literary World, Gossip concerning Books and Writers, Announcements of contemplated Publications, and Lists of New Books issued in America and Europe. The Drama, Music, Fine Arts, and Science, als receive attention, and several columns of carefully selected and agreeable mat er are given in each number. In addition to the above there is a department of Miscellanes for reading of an entertaining character, care fully selected from new books and the ablest reviews, and a weekly collection of Notes and Queries, which contains a great variety

of curious and valuable information
It is confidently believed that a journal such a the CRITERION cannot fail to have a good office upon our national literature, and to some extenupon cur national character. It will be found es ecially valuable in directing the attention of youth o works of real excellence, and encouraging at apidly destroyed by the circulation of superficia literary intelligence alone must render it very de-sirable; and to all who wish to promote an improvement in taste, the encouragement of merit, and an uncompromising candemnation of victors style mock scottment, and evil principles, such an enter orise cannot-at least, should not-be indifferent fic Societies, Lycrums and Debating Clubs, the subjects discussed in this paper will at all times prive of peculiar interest, and it is the design of the editors to thoroughly canvass from time to time those important philosophical que tions which agitate all inquiring minds, correcting false theories, and encouraging profitable investigation.
The CRITERION is published at \$3 per an num. payable yearly, half yearly or quarterly in advance. Specimen copies supplied on application to the Publisher, CHARLES R. RODE.

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE PLYMOUTH BANNER. HE subscribers having purchased the "Villa

No. 113, Nassau street, New York 128-6t

ger' establishment, will commence publishing weekly Newspaper of the above titl, about the niddle of January, 1856. Our paper will be "independent in all things, and neutral in nothing." giving all parties and creeds a respectful hearing. It will be d-voted to the interests of Plymouth, North Carolina.

the South-to the cause of Education, Agricul

ture Internal Improvements, and the developmen

We will do all in our p wer to make our papel interesting to the general reader, as well as to the business man. Proper attention will be given the Marine List and Price Current. In short, we will try to make he "Banner" a neat paper, and a companior to all classes, from the Parlor to the ounting Room, and one worthy the support of hose favoring us with their patronage.

TERMS. 1 copy in advance \$2 per anunm
1 copy at the end of six months, \$2 50.
1 copy at the end of the tear, \$3.
C. G. D. VENPORT, Felitors and
C. H. KELLY, Proprietors.
129-31

No. 2 MACKEREL.

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COIN. THEIR VALUE AT THE MINT. GOLD COINS.

Austria-Quadruple ducat ......\$9 12 0

Baden-Five Gulden ..... 2 40 Belgium-Twenty-franc piece ..... 3 53 2 Twenty-five franc piece ..... 4 72 0 Central American......14 96 0 Doubloon (1835 and since)......15 66 0 Denmark-Double Fred. or 10 Thaler 7 88 0 Ecuador-Hall doubloon ..... 7 30 0 Egypt-Hundred plastres...... 4 97 0 rance--- Twenty francs...... 3 85 0 Greece -- Twenty drachins. . . . . . 3 45 0 Hanover--- Ten Thaler. George IV. . 7 84 0 Ten-Thaler, William IV and Ernest 7 89 0 Hindostan .-- Mohur, East India Co., 7 10 0 Netherland --- Ducat ..... 2 20 5 Doubloon, 21 carat standard inclu-Doubloon. 9 10ths standard.....15 31 0 Doubloon, 9-10ths standard, inclu-Doubloon, Cuzco, to 1837....... 15 53 0 Portugal---Halt joe (luli weight) .... 8 65 0 Russia -Five roubles...... 3 96 7

Sardinia—Twenty lire...... 3 84 5 Saxony---Ten thale s...... 7 94 0 

erage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 85 0 Dollar of the same, average..... Five dollar p'c of A. Bechtler \$4 92 a 5 00 0 N. G. & N. San Francisco--- Five dols. Miners' Bank, San Francisco-Ten dollars ...... 9 06 a 9 " 9 78 a 9 98 ( " Sixteen dollar

SILVER COINS. Austria-Rix Dollar .....\$0 97 0 Florin ..... 48 5 Baden-Crown ..... 1 07 Gulden or florin ..... Six kreutzers..... Belgium-Five trancs..... Quarter dollar, debased, 1830.... Bruzil-Twelve hundred reis..... Eight hundred reis..... Britain-Half crown.....

Fourpence..... Shili-Dollar..... 1 Specie thaler.....

Egypt-Twenty pinstres..... France-Five francs..... Franc...... Hanover-Thaler, fine silver ...... Hesse--- Cassel - Thaler ..... One-sixth thaler..... Hesse Damstadt -- Florin or Gulden . .

Hindosian-Rupee ...... Mexico-Dollar, average...... 1 00 0 Guilder ..... 40 0 Twenty five cents..... Two and a half guilders ...... ew Granada-Dollar, usual weight 1 020 Dollar, ligh er and debased. 1839. . Norway-Rigsdaler..... 1 50 Persia-Sahib koran.... Peru-Dollar, Dima mint ...... 1 00 6

tome—Scudo ..... 1 00 6 Russin-Rouble ..... Ten Zloty ..... 1 13 5

## OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

The following rates of postage on letters have been agreed upon between this govern-Bremen. 10 cents; Oldenburg 13; Altona. Austrian Empire, (including Hungary, Galicia, Lombardy and Venice) Bavaria, Bruns wick, Hamburg, Hanover, Mecklenbourg Schwerine and Straelitz, Kingdom of Prus ia. Kingdom of Saxony, and Saxe Altenburg. 15; all other German States, cities and towns. 22; Switzerland and the Vetherlands 25 ; Denmark and Schleswig. 27 ; Poland and Russia, 29; Constantinople, Greece and Sweden 33; Norway. 37-pre-payment optional.

Alexandria. Corfu. Island of Malta, Walachia, 30 cents; Italy. (except upper part) 33; pre-payment required. Newspapers and Circulars. 2 cents each,

o be prepaid. MAILS TO THE PACIFIC - For a single leter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, rom New York to Chagres. 20 cents; to Panama. 20-postage to be prepaid. Postage to Callifornia and Oregon (they being U. S. possessions) need not be pre-paid.

HAVANA MAIKS .- A line is established beween Charleston and Havana, the steamers fouching at Savannah and Key West. the postage of which is from the port of departure to Havana 10 cents on a single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, with an additional 10 cents for each addi.

On letters to British North America. 10

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS composed of one or more pieces of paper, but not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding 3000 Double rate if exceeding half an ounce; treble, if exceeding an ounce; and so on charging an additional rate for every additional half ounce, or fraction of half an ounce.

Absolute pre-payment being required on all letters to places within the United States rom and after April 1st, 1855

From and after January 1st 1856, all let ers between places in the United States must be pre-paid, either by postage stamps stamped er velopes. Letters dropped in the past office for de livery in the same place. I cent each. Letters advertised are charged I cent each,

esides regular postage. Drop letters are not advertised. CIRCULARS, I cont for 3 nunces or less tor any part of the United States, to consist of

but one piece of paper-pre payment option-Dayly newspapers weighing three onness or less, 45 1-2 cents per quarter, when sent from the office of publication to actual and borafide subscribers any where in the United States. Transient newspapers sentiany-where within the United States, I cent for

three conces or less. When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be est enveloped as to be open at one end-other-wise, it will be charged as a letter.

BRITISH POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS. LETTERS posted or charged in the United States will be rated at a half ounce to the single letter; over a half and not exceeding an ounce, as a double letter; over an ontee and not exceeding an onnee and a half as at treble letter; and so on, each buil ounce or fractional excess consultating a rate. The single rates to be charged on each letter posted in the United States addressed

to any place in Great Britain or Ireland is 24 cents; the double rate 48; and so on. Said postage on letters going to any place in Great Britain or Ireland may be pre-paid, if the whole amount is tendered at the office in the U. S. where mailed at the option o

the sender. Newspapers may be mailed at any office in the United States to any place in the United Kingdom on the pre-payment of 2 cents, a d may on receipt from any place in Great Britain or Ireland, be delivered at any office in the United States on payment of 2 cents. Note:—Each Government is to charge 2 cents on each newspaper. These are to be sent in bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, and to contain no manuscript what-

Persons mailing letters to loreign countries, with which the United States have not entered into postal arrangements, are reminded that it is necessary for them to pre-pay the proper postage, or the letters cannot be

RATES OF POSTAGE To the East Indies, Java. Borneo, Labnan Sumatra the Moluccus, and the Philip-

pine Islands, We are authorized to state that, arrange ted Kingdom and the East Indies, whether Two francs ..... 37 0 ted States postage only should be p epaid in Franc..... 18 5 | this country on letters for the East Indies to 37 5 viz: five cents the single rate whin the At lantie conveys nee is by British p ckel and 992 twenty one cents when by United States

packet Owing to a reduction of twelve cents in the British postage bey and England, which took place on the 1st of February metant, the eingle rates of letter po-tage be ween the U i-ted States and Java Borneo Labnam, Su-680 matra, the Moloccas, and the Philippine Is-970 lan s, will hereafter be as follows:

To Java, via Southam; ton, 33 instead of 224 45 cents the balt ounce; and var Marseilles 112 53 metend of 75 cents the half ounce; pre 52 3 payment required To Borneo, Labnan, Sumatra, the Molne-17 0 cas, and the Philippine Islands the rate will 18 7 be 41 instead of 53 cents when sent vin South

96 0 ampton, and 61 instead of 73 cents the quar 93 2 ter ounce, or 71 instead of 83 cents the hall 18 5 onnce, when sent by closed mail via Mar-39 5 seil es; prepayment also required. The ates above mentioned as chargeable on letters for the Island of Java well rovide 69 2 for their conveyance by Bruish packet as 68 0 far as Si gapore but they will afterwards bu subject to a Netherland rate of postage on

67 5 account of the conveyance from Singapore By the Prussian Closed Mail the rates to these countries remain uncl anged.

100,000 COPIES! STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN WATERS AND STEAMBOAT

HE understaned have now in course of prepar-ution a NEW STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY, which will be issued in October next; the book will contain over two hunded pages, diustrated in the 

The River Directory will contain a list and description of al the Steamboat Disasters that have occurred on the Western and Southern waters, beautifully illustrated with a list of all those who have perished by their burning sinking and ex-ploding on the Western and Southern waters The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Missis-Ippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other rivers, with they towns, and citte's laid down, with correct distances also, many other siver and commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various United States mall boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible becambon: Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c; the new Steambont Law, its requirements, with comments, thowing wherein it benefits the incompetent officer, and injures the competent officer. &c., &c., and all the important United States Supreme Court Steambout Decisions up to date; the itates and important Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various United States courts, in regard to Freights lost and damaged, &c., &c; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steambour disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and new intends publishing them in book form.—The price of theiswork will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance.

This work is destined to have a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mall from all parts of the country, dails. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steambout Directory. Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other rivers, with theatowns, and cities laid down, with correct distances

tional half onnce or fractional excess of half an onnee—to be pre-paid. Postage on each newspaper to Havana, 2 cents, also to be pre-paid as on letters.

be an ornement to the partor as well as steamb at.

By remitting One Dollar (post paid) you will receive a copy of the above work.

EAll communications and letters should be addressed to

Post-Office Building

July 17th, 1855.