The Tri-Weekly Commercial.

VOLUME XII---NUMBER 3. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER 1401

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

Is published every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at $5 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

BY THOS. LORING—EDITOR and PROPRIETOR,
BENJ. W. SANDERS—ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Corner Front and Market Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 sqr. 1 insertion	$0 50	1 sqr. 2 months,	$4 00
1 " 2 "	75	1 " 3 "	5 00
1 " 3 "	1 00	1 " 6 "	8 00
1 " 1 month,	2 50	1 " 12 "	12 00

Ten lines or less make a square. If an advertisement exceeds ten lines, the price will be in proportion.

All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion.

Contracts with yearly advertisers, will be made on the most liberal terms.

No transfer of contracts for yearly advertising will be permitted. Should circumstances render a change in business, or an unexpected removal necessary, a charge according to the published terms will be at the option of the contractor, for the time he has advertised.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all excess of advertisements in length or otherwise beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates.

No Advertisements is included in the contract for the sale or rent of houses or lands in town or country, or for the sale or hire of negroes, whether the property is owned by the advertiser or by other persons. These are excluded by the term "*immediate business.*"

All advertisements inserted in the tri-weekly *Commercial* are entitled to one insertion in the *Weekly* free of charge.

JOB, CARD AND FANCY PRINTING, EXECUTED IN SUPERIOR STYLE.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.
New York—MESSRS. DOLLNER & POTTER.
Boston—CHARLES SMITH, No. 6, Central Wharf.
Philadelphia—S. E. COHEN.
Baltimore—WM. H. PEAKE and WM. THOMSON

MISCELLANY.

From the Southern Cultivator.

WORK FOR THE MONTH--MARCH & APRIL.*

THE PLANTATION.

Provisions Crops and Provender.—Put in, as soon as the season will allow, and abundant supply of *Corn*, Irish and Sweet *Potatoes*, *Spring Oats*, early *Cow Peas*, *Millet*, Doura and common Corn (broadcast and in the drill, for, fodder,) *Lucerne*, in drill, &c., &c. The *Chinese Sugar Cane* should also be planted and still further tested as a syrup plant. For particulars of making, &c, see pamphlets sent by mail agents.

In preparing for your regular *Corn* crop, plow or subsoil your land 10 to 12 inches deep (15 inches would be far better) manure heavily and plant early. Do not lose a moment after the danger of late frost is over.

As soon as you have finished the planting of *Corn* and other provisions crops, prepare for *Cotton*, respecting which are various articles in present and former numbers.

Sweet Potatoes should now be bedded out and provision made for an abundant supply of "draws." No crop cultivated in the South is more worthy of attention than the sweet Potato. It is one of the most valuable crops for man or beast, and no planter should fail to have full "banks" at the setting in of winter, even if he does not make a "big crop" of *Cotton*. The *Hayti* (white) *Yams* the *Yellow Yams*, and the Red "*Negro Killers*" (so called) are all fine and productive varieties.

Irish Potatoes should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and covered with a thick layer of pine straw or leaves, as heretofore directed.

Chinese Sugar Cane should also be sown plentifully during the present and the next two months, for green and dried forage.—Plant the Chinese Sugar Cane seed far away from all plants of the Millet family, such as Doura Corn, &c. Also, sow *Lucerne* or, "Chillian Clover. We prefer the drill system—land deep and rich—for these crops.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

If you have over-wintered Cabbage plants, set them out now. Sow more Cabbage seed to head in the summer, *Flat* Dutch is the best. Thin out *Turnips*, as soon as they have four leaves; leaving them at a distance of six inches apart; and sow more Turnip seed; *Early White Dutch* and *Red Topped Dutch* are the best for spring use. If you did not sow *Onion* seed (black) last month, do it at once; they will come into use in the latter part of the summer, when all that were raised from sets or buttons are gone. If you did sow Black Onion seed in September, it can now be transplanted. Sow *Carrots*, *Beets*, ("Extra Early" is the finest) *Parsnips*, *Salsify*, *Lettuce*, *Radishes*, *Thyme*, *Parsley* and *Rape* (for early greens.) Plant all in rows 15 inches apart. Sow, also, a little spot with *Celery* and protect them from the sun.—When Cherry trees are in bloom plant *Snap Beans*; and when Apple trees are in flower, plant *Squashes* (Scallop Squash is the best) in hills 3 feet apart; also, *Cucumbers* and *Mushmellons* 6 feet apart; the *Nutmeg* and *Citron Melons* are very fine and the earliest; *Beechwood Melon* is very superior, but a little later. All vines are greatly benefitted by guano or poultry manure At the same time, also, sow *Okra*, *Tomatoes* and *Egg Plants*. Hill up *Rhubarb*. *Asparagus* will now begin to sprout; don't suffer any to run up to seed, but cut all down. *Cabbages*, which have been set out, and are starting to grow, should once a week have a watering of liquid manure—a shovelful of chicken manure, dissolved in 10 gallons of water, will be found an excellent fertilizer for them.

All vegetables, that already have a start, should have a good hoeing by the latter part of this month.

Plant a full crop of English *Peas*, as heretofore directed.

THE ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN.

If you have not finished pruning your orchard, do it at once, omitting only such trees as are growing *too luxuriantly* to bear Such ought not to be pruned until the leaves are pretty well sprouted. By this method, such trees will get checked and go to bearing; should, however, this late pruning not be sufficient, give them another severe pruning in the middle of July; that will prove satisfactory.

As soon as the trees are beginning to bloom, hang up a number of wide-mouthed bottles, half-filled with molasses-water, in your trees—you will catch a great number of insects and thus prevent them from doing injury to your fruit.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Propagate *Dahlias* as soon as you can see the sprouts or buds; with a sharp knife split the stem right through, leaving a piece of the stem and one or two buds to each piece, plant them so deep as to be covered with at least 4 inches of soil. Tie up all your flowering plants to stakes; the wood of the China tree, when splintered out, furnished the best and most durable stakes where Cypress cannot be had. If annual flower-seed has not been sown yet, it should be done at once. Recollect, that fine seeds will only need to be covered slightly. If covered deeply, they will not sprout.

*We add the month of April, being warranted in doing so by the backwardness of the season.—*Ed. Com.*

From the (Fayetteville) N. Carolinian.

SCENE IN OUR SANCTUM.

Editor busy writing: printers clamorous for copy: nearly time to go to press.

Enter friend of the editor.—"Good evening old fel! How do you do? Tearin up things generally, eh! That's right, give it to em!"

Editor—With an awful imprecation in his heart a smile upon his face and a tongue as oily as a Hay street fop's head—"Good evening! Glad to see you. Take a seat and look over the papers until I finish this short article."

Friend sits down accidentally on editor's hat: apologises and wonders why the d—l people will put their hats on benches instead of under the table where they'll be out of the way.

Editor blandly remarks that it is somewhat marvellous.

Friend takes a chair and a quid of tobacco and begins to spit at a favorite exchange which happens to be on the floor.

Editor groans in spirit and politely requests friend not to spit on the floor.

Friend.—"Excuse me: I did'nt mean to on the floor. I was trying to hit that old paper yonder. 'Spose it's no account."

Editor intimates that it is one of his file papers and one of his most valuable exchanges.

Friend:—"Why that's only the Wilmington Journal and besides that it comes every day.

And what's it layin about loose on the floor for any how? You editors never take care of anything; and you in particular, excuse an old friend, are the most careless cuss I ever saw.

Editor's ideas pretty considerably 'mixed up' by this time, and article begins to read slip shod. Concludes to try it down stairs, and affectionately invites friend to make himself at home until he returns.

Friend cheerfully agrees to do so, and kindly promises to write an article for him in his absence.

Editor goes down, sits on a box with a book on his knee and scribbles away at a 2. 40 rate for about two minutes and forty seconds.

Enter chap from the country:—"Evenin to you all! Is the Calcenian out? If it is I wants to borry a coppy."

Editor:—"No sir. it will not be issued till to-morrow."

Rustic:—"Sorry for that. Why don't it come out sooner? Whar's the editor?"

Editor:—You'll find him up stairs writing an article."

Rustic goes up and a conversation is indistinctly heard for a minute or two, when friend's voice is heard distinctly requesting country chap to go to the d—l. Rustic comes down rather hurriedly, and remarking, "editor's sorter snappish this evenin," incontinently slopes.

Editor smiles (editor is quite good looking when he smiles, and anybody to hear him laugh would take him to be quite a peaceable sort of individual) and proceeds with article. Begins to warm with his subject and wax eloquent.

Enter respectable old gent with a troubled look:—"Mr. Editor, if you are not busy I would like to speak to you upon an important subject, privately."

Editor assures him that he has nothing whatever to do, and was just thinking about taking a nap.

They walk out together, and old gent placing his hand upon editor's shoulder and looking him fixedly in the eye, *loquitur*:—"Do you think; is it your candid opinion, aside from all party prejudices, that it is right, proper, just and constitutional for the town commissioners to levy an extra tax upon dogs?"

Editor, who had been expecting to hear the announcement of the loss of all old gents' worldly possessions, and who was revolving in his mind a suitable expression of condolence, is somewhat "collummuxed," but recovering his presence of mind, answers with indignant emphasis, "No sir, I do not."

"That is enough" answers old gent as he walks abstractedly away.

Editor returns to his office and resumes pen and article. Has just gotten the thread of thought unwound again, when he hears a mighty uproar up stairs, and the voice of friend rising high above the din:—"I say: why the dence don't you keep your ink in an inkstand?"

Here's this infernal ink jug of yours turned over and spilt out, and this article of mine one big blot, and I'm slpatter dashed all over, and nobody'll ever steal this shirt I've got on, and the d—l's to pay generally!"

Editor rushes up stairs, and finds to his dismay that his books, papers and Mss. are ruined, so far as a quart bottle of Harrison's blackest can accomplish that end; and, in a paroxysm of moral forgetfulness, he addresses friend in a style and parlance remarkably different from that found in the Pilgrim's Progress and Baxter's Saint's Rest. Friend leaves with a face black with indignation and ink, and editor walks down stairs in a state of mind bordering upon that usually ascribed to moon-stricken individuals.

Finds article unfinished; form not made up; printers gone to supper, and office devil waiting to dun him for two dollars to buy a pair of shoes Tells devil to wait til tomorrow. Locks up his office, and wishing that he had'nt a friend in the world, and that printing offices had iron doors and barred windows, proceeds gloomily homewards, before reaching which destination he is dunned by seven different individuals whom he repels by seven fierce and malignant scowls, and the aggregate amount of whose claims upon his purse is just three dollars and seventy-five cents.

Any other editor save him who presides with meek and gentle grace over the columns of the North Carolinian, and whose humility and forbearance have passed into a proverb, would undoubtedly have shot his friend, set fire to his office and swallowed a spoonful of strychnine.

LORD NAPIER'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Lord Napier, the new British minister, was at one o'clock to-day introduced to the President by General Cass, and presented his credentials as minister from the Court of St. James.

Lord Napier, in addressing the President as the envoy of Her Britannic Majesty, said he was instructed to convey to him the earnest desire entertained by the Queen to preserve and advance, on all occasions, the interest and the happiness of England and America, which are so deeply involved in their amicable intercourse, and to manifest to him the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States. He ventured to congratulate the President on his accession to the highest elective dignity in this country and the world, saying: "May you enjoy it in health, peace and ever increasing honor, and may the period of your government be distinguished by all the features of public welfare."—"Permit me," he continued, "to express to you my gratification in being selected to renew and avow at Washington those relations of international friendship which have been so ably sustained by your representative in London. This important and grateful duty, which might have been committed to others more capable of doing justice to the sentiments of benevolence which animates my sovereign, her ministers and every order of her subjects, but no one could approach your excellency with greater respect for your person and your office, or a warmer good will to the American people." He then delivered the credential letter which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to intrust to his care.

The President, in reply, offered to Lord Napier a hearty welcome as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States. "Your sovereign," he said, "I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable representative than yourself to renew those relations of international friendship which I trust may never hereafter be interrupted. The earnest and gracious desire expressed by her Majestry to preserve and advance upon all occasion the interests and happiness of England and America, and the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States, are cordially reciprocated on my part, and will elecit an enthusiastic response from the hearts of the American people. No independent powers have ever been bound together by national interests of such magnitude as those which unite Great Britain and the United States. Indeed the prosperity of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other; but mutual interests however vast, without mutual regard, are not always sufficient to preserve friendship between nations.—How happy, then, am I to receive the assurance that your sovereign, her minister and every order of her subjects are animated by sentiments of benevolence towards the government and people of the United States.

"During my administration it shall be my agreeable duty as well as my earnest desire to increase the friendship and mutual good will now so happily subsisting between the two countries; and to render these sentiments strong and enduring, with such sincere and heartfelt disposition on both sides, should difficulties ever arise between the two governments, these will be easily adjusted in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession. I return your Lordship my thanks for your kind expressions and wishes in reference to myself, and feel confident that in our future intercourse we shall proceed harmoniously and satisfactorily in the discharge of our respective duties."

Lord Napier was in court dress and attracted the curiosity of the many visitors at the White House, who desired to witness the ceremony, but it being of a private character they were excluded from the audience chamber.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Louisiana, are the only ones now in session.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned without passing the revenue or appropriation bill—The Wisconsin Personal Liberty bill failed to be enacted. The temperance bill and a compromise apportionment bill passed the Indiana Legislature.

FORGERY CASES.

BUFFALO, March 16th.—A man named McKnight, of this city, was arrested this evening on a charge of forgery. Some $12,000 of the forged paper has come to light.

BANGOR, March 16.—A man named Emory was arrested here to-day. He had, it is alleged, obtained $650 from the Eastern Bank on a forged check, and was subsequently recognized in the street and taken into custody.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

It has been proposed to hold a convention representing the various railroads lying between the Mississippi valley and the port of Norfolk, for the purpose of appointing a commission to proceed to England, and endeavor to prevail upon the proprietors of the new monster steamship, now building on the Thames, to bring her, upon her first transatlantic trip, to the harbor of Norfolk. The 18th of April, or thereabouts, has been named as the time of holding the convention, and Lynchburg, Va., as the place.

MORE RAT POISON.

The whole family of John Scott, of Scott's Station, near Cynthiana, Ky., were poisoned on Sunday last, it is supposed, by arsenic brought to the house to destroy rats, but which by some means got into the corn meal. Mr. Scott died, but it is thought the rest of the family will recover.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Democrat publishes Gov. Geary's statement relative to the recent affairs in Kansas. The cause which induces his (the Governor's) resignation is the failure of the President to fulfill the pledges he made at the time of his appointment to support him with the army and militia, and with the treasury if necessary. But, instead of receiving aid he has paid $12 600 out of his own pocket to support the administration. He has been refused the aid of the military under the most urgent circumstances, and thwarted by the judiciary of the Territory in every possible manner.

The Governor states that there were fifty persons under oath from the day he entered the country till he left to assassinate him, provided his official career did not meet their approbation. The Governor regrets the step he is obliged to take, and says he feels confident, had the promised assistance been rendered him, he could have administered the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides. In relation to the outrages committed by the pro-slavery men, he says that half has not been told, and he pronounces the murder of Buffam by Hays the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair he ever witnessed.

GEORGE R. FRENCH,
MANUFACTURER AND
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
NO. 11. MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 6. 151

L. N. BARLOW,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,
AND DEALER IN
LIQUORS WINES ALE PORTER, &c.
No. 3, Granite Row, Front Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 17th, 1856. 140-tf.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 22. 132.

AS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2, SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 26 18-1y

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Flour, Cotton, and Naval Stores consigned to them.
Aug. 16. 65 1y.

SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson and New Hanover.
Office on Princess street, next door East of the State Bank.
April 5. 9-1y

1500 Barrels Trent River Corn now landing in front of our Store, and for sale by
March 5. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

NOTICE.

THE Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have made arrangements for forwarding all goods consigned to the care of the Company, and destined for any point on the line of the North Carolina Road, *free of commissions.*

If landed on the Company's wharf, there will be no charge for wharfage or drayage; but these expenses will be incurred if landed on any other wharf, and will be added to the freight on the way-bill, to be collected on delivery by the North Carolina Railroad Company.

N. B.—To avoid detention at Wilmington, it is essential that the amount of freight by vessels shall, *in all cases*, be distinctly stated, in dollars and cents, on each bill of lading, and if goods for more than one person are included in the same bill of lading, the amount of freight for each consignee must be separately stated.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. L. FREMONT, Eng & Sup't.
Office of Engineer & Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 28, 1857. 134-tf

BASKETS.

WE have a large lot of Baskets of various sizes and styles. For sale by
Dec. 18. W. H. DENEALE.

GEORGE MYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER
Keeps constantly on hand, Wines, Teas, Liquors Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Fruit, Confectionaries, &c. South Front street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov. 18, 1855. 109.

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COIN

THEIR VALUE AT THE MINT.

GOLD COINS.

Austria—Quadruple ducat	$9 12 0
Ducat	2 27 5
Sovereign (for Lombardy)	6 85 0
Baden—Five Gulden	2 4 0
Bavaria—Ducat	2 27 0
Belgium—Twenty-franc piece	3 83 2
Twenty-five franc piece	4 72 0
Bolivia—Doubloon	15 58 0
Brazil—Piece of 6400 reis	8 72 0
Britain—Sovereign	4 84 5
Brunswick—Ten-Thaler	7 89 0
Central American	14 96 0
Escudo	1 67 0
Gold Dollar	83 5
Chili—Doubloon (before 1835)	15 57 0
Doubloon (1835 and since)	15 66 0
Denmark—Double Fred. or 10 Thaler	7 88 0
Ecuador—Half doubloon	7 50 0
Egypt—Hundred piastres	4 97 0
France—Twenty francs	3 85 0
Greece—Twenty drachms	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 40 0
Mecklenburg—Ten Thaler	7 89 0
Mexico—Doubloon, average	15 53 0
Netherlands—Ducat	2 20 5
Ten guilders	4 00 7
New Granada—Doubloon, 21 carat standard	15 51 0
Doubloon, 21 carat standard, including the silver	15 71 0
Doubloon, 9 10ths standard	15 31 0
Doubloon, 9-10ths standard, including the silver	15 38 0
Persia—Tomaun	2 23 0
Peru—Doubloon, Lima, to 1833	15 55 0
Doubloon, Cuzco, to 1833	15 62 0
Doubloon, Cuzco, to 1837	15 53 0
Portugal—Half joe (full weight)	8 65 0
Crown	5 81 0
Prussia—Double Friederick	8 00 0
Rome—Ten scudi	10 37 0
Russia—Five roubles	3 96 7
Sardinia—Twenty lire	3 84 5
Saxony—Ten thalers	7 94 0
Ducat	1 26 0
Spain—Pistole (qr. doubloon)	3 90 0
Turkey—Hundred piastres	4 37 4
Tuscany—Sequin	2 30 0
United States—Eagle (before June, 1834)	10 62 0
Five dollar piece of C. Bechter, average	4 85 0
Dollar of the same, average	96 0
Five dollar p'c of A. Bechtler	$4 92 a 5 00 0
Dollar of the same	98 0
Oregon Exchange Co—Five dollars.	4 82 0
N. G. & N. San Francisco—Five dols.	$4 83 a 4 95 0
Miners' Bank, San Francisco—Ten dollars	9 06 a 9 92 0
Moffatt & Co., " "	9 78 a 9 98 0
" " Sixteen dollar ingots, about	15 75 0

SILVER COINS.

Austria—Rix Dollar	$0 97 5
Florin	48 0
Twenty kreutzers	16 0
Lira [for Lombardy]	16 0
Baden—Crown	1 07
Gulden or florin	39 5
Bavaria—Crown	1 06 5
Florin	39 5
Six kreutzers	3 0
Belgium—Five francs	93 0
Two and a half francs	46 0
Two francs	37 0
Franc	18 5
Bolivia—Dollar	1 00 6
Half dollar, debased, 1830	37 5
Quarter dollar, debased, 1830	18 7
Brazil—Twelve hundred reis	99 2
Eight hundred reis	66 0
Four hundred	33 0
Bremen—Thirty six grote	35
Britain—Half crown	54 0
Shilling	21 7
Fourpence	7 1
Brunswick—Thaler	68 0
Central America—Dollar, uncer. say	97 0
Chili—Dollar	1 01 0
Quarter dollar	22 4
Eight dollar or real	11 2
Denmark—Rigsbank thaler	52 3
Specie thaler	1 04 7
Thirty-two shillings	17 0
Ecuador—Quarter dollar	18 7
Egypt—Twenty piastres	96 0
France—Five francs	93 2
Franc	18 5
Frankfort—Florin	39 5
Greece—Drachm	16 5
Guiana, British—Guilder	26 2
Hanover—Thaler, fine silver	69 2
Thaler, 750 fine	68 0
Hayti—Dollar, or 100 centimes	25 7
Hesse—Cassel—Thaler	67 5
One-sixth thaler	11 0
Hesse Damstadt—Florin or Gulden	39 5
Hindostan—Rupee	44 7
Mexico—Dollar, average	1 00 0
Naples—Scudo	4 0
Netherlands—Three guilders	1 20 0
Guilder	40 0
Twenty five cents	9 5
Two and a half guilders	98 2
New Granada—Dollar, usual weight	1 02 0
Dollar, lighter and debased, 1839	,
Norway—Rigsdaler	1 05 0
Persia—Sahib koran	21 5
Peru—Dollar, Dima mint	1 00 6
Dollar, Cuzco	1 00 8
Half dollar, Arequipa debased	36 0
Half dollar, Pasco	49 5
Poland—Zloty	11 2
Portugal—Cruzado	55 2
Crown of 1000 reis	1 12 0
Half Crown	56 0
Prussia—Thaler, average	68 0
One-sixth, average	11
Double thaler, or 3 1-2 gulden	1 39 0
Rome—Scudo	1 00 6
Teston, three scudo	30 0
Russia—Rouble	75 0
Ten Zloty	1 13 5

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

The following rates of postage on letters have been agreed upon between this government and the German States, Prussia, &c.

Bremen, 10 cents; Oldenburg 13; Altona, Austrian Empire, (including Hungary, Galicia, Lombardy and Venice) Bavaria, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Mecklenburg Schwerine and Strealitz, Kingdom of Prussia, Kingdom of Saxony, and Saxe Altenburg, 15; all other German States, cities and towns, 22; Switzerland and the Netherlands 25; Denmark and Schleswig, 27; Poland and Russia, 29; Constantinople, Greece and Sweden 33; Norway, 37—pre-payment optional.

Alexandria, Corfu, Island of Malta, Wallachia, 30 cents; Italy, (except upper part) 33; pre-payment required.

Newspapers and Circulars, 2 cents each to be prepaid.

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

HAVANA MAILS.—A line is established between Charleston and Havana, the steamers touching 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 additional half ounce, or fractional excess of half an ounce—to be pre-paid. Postage on each newspaper to Havana, 2 cents, also to be prepaid as on letters.

On letters to British North America, 10 cents, if not over 3000 miles; if over that distance, 15 cents a single rate—pre paid or not, at the option of the of the sender.

RATES OF POSTAGE

To the East Indies, Java, Borneo, Labnan Sumatra, the Moluccas, and the Philippine Islands,

We are authorized to state that, arrangements having been made by Great Britain for collecting in India the British and other foreign postage on letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, whether transmitted via Southampton or via Marseilles, in the British mail, hereafter *the United States postage only* should be prepaid in this country on letters for the East Indies to be transmitted by either of the above routes, viz: *five cents* the single rate when the Atlantic conveyance is by British packet, and *twenty-one cents* when by United States packet.

Owing to a reduction of twelve cents in the British postage beyond England, which took place on the 1st of February instant, the single rates of letter postage between the United States and Java, Borneo, Labnam, Sumatra, the Moluccas, and the Philippine Islands, will hereafter be as follows:

To Java, via Southampton, 33 instead of 45 cents the half ounce; and via Marseilles 53 instead of 75 cents the half ounce; *pre payment required.*

To Borneo, Labnan, Sumatra, the Moluccas, and the Philippine Islands the rate will be 41 instead of 53 cents when sent via Southampton, and 61 instead of 73 cents the quarter ounce, or 71 instead of 83 cents the half ounce, when sent by closed mail via Marseilles; *prepayment also required.*

The rates above mentioned as chargeable on letters for the Island of Java will provide for their conveyance by British packet as far as Singapore, but they will afterwards be subject to a Netherland rate of postage on account of the conveyance from Singapore to Java.

By the Prussian Closed Mail the rates to these countries remain unchanged.

MEN'S AND BOYS Caps and Covers, just received at C. D. MYERS.
March 2.

6000 LBS. N. C. BACON
JUST received in store & for sale by lots by
Feb. 7. ZENO H. GREEN. 137.

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 miles, 3 cents; over 3000 miles, 10 cents.—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, from and after April 1st, 1855

From and after January 1st, 1856, all letters between places in the United States must be pre-paid, either by postage stamps, or stamped envelopes.

Letters dropped in the post office, for delivery in the same place, 1 cent each.

Letters advertised are charged 1 cent each, besides regular postage. Drop letters are not advertised.

CIRCULARS, 1 cent for 3 ounces or less to any part of the United States, to consist of but one piece of paper—pre payment optional.

Dayly newspapers weighing three ounces or less, 45 1-2 cents per quarter, when sent from the office of publication to actual and bonafide subscribers any where in the United States. Transient newspapers sent anywhere within the United States, 1 cent for three ounces or less.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped as to be open at one end—otherwise, 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 ounce and not exceeding an ounce and a half, as a treble letter; and so on, each half ounce or fractional excess constituting 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 of 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, and 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 whatever.

Persons mailing letters to foreign 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 forwarded.

NEW BOOKS.

SINAI and Palestine in connection with their History. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M. R. Canton of Canterbury, with Maps and Plan.

The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster. Edited by Fletcher Webster.

The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth by William Robertson, D. D. With an account of the Emperor's Life after his Abdication. by William H. Prescott.

The New Life of Summerfield By William M. Willett. The Green Mountain Boys A Historical Tale of the early settlement of Vermont.

Hills from the Fountain of Life; or, Sermon to Children. By Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelpcia.

Selections for Sabbath Reading, and Brief Miscellaneous Essays, Moral and Religious. By J. W Tucker, M. D. Also further supplies of John Halifax, Gentleman; History of the Elephant Club. Principles and Practices of Baptists. For sale by
Feb. 19. THE BOOK STORE.

ANDREW S. KEMP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Robeson, Columbus and Sampson.
June 13. 38 1y

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution offers the most certain, Speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for

SECRET DISEASES.

Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head Throat Nose or Skin; those serious and melancholy disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. *Those secret* and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN.

Especially, who have become the victims of *Solitary Vice*, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men, contemplating marriage, being aware of Physical Weakness, Organic Debility, Deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSTON is the only regularly Educated Physician advertising to cure Private Complaints. His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others. Prepared from a life spent in the Great Hospitals of Europe and the First in this Country, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other physician in the world. His many wonderful cures and most important Surgical Operations is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.—*Those who wish to be specially and effectually relieved, should shun the numerous trifling impostors*, who only ruin their health, and apply to him.

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO CHARGE.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs Used.

OFFICE, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK ST., left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe his name and number, for ignorant trifling impostors, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons London graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that a mistaken sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and, from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease. It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful complaint, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of life miserable.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects, produced by early habits of youth, viz:—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy weakness of the organs are speedily cured and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most Nervous and Debilitated individuals who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to MARRIAGE Physical or Mental Disqualifications, Nervous Irritability Tremblings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Dr Johnston.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret