The Tri-Weekly Commercial.

VOLUME XII---NUMBER 8. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER 1406

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. DOLSMER & POTTER.
Boston—CHARLES SMITH, No. 6, Central Wharf.
Philadelphia—S. E. COHEN.
Baltimore—WM. H. PEAKE and WM. THOMSON

MISCELLANY.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamer Panama arrived at Panama on Sunday, March 15, from Central America, with 124 deserters from Walker's army on their way for the United States—24 for New York and 100 for New Orleans—at the expense of the Costa Rican Government.

Costa Rican papers to March 7 acknowledge the receipt of correspondence from Gen. Canas, near Rivas, to February 26, and from San Juan del Norte (Greytown) to the latest moment.—From San Jose a division of six hundred men had left to join Gen. Canas on the 2d instant; a division under Col. Blanco had arrived there, returning from the war, February 23. Their place was said to have been supplied by a detachment from Liberia.

It is positively stated by some of Walkers deserters (a portion of whom have arrived at New York) that his men had unanimously refused to go out of Rivas to fight, but expressed themselves willing to defend their position.

A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, writing from Aspinwall on the 19th of March, says:

"Walker is strongly fortified at Rivas, and will defend it at all hazards, although he has only a force of six hundred men and is getting short of provisions. He is hemmed in with three thousand Costa Ricans, and the States of Honduras, Salvador, and San Jose are furnishing and have forwarded three thousand more to join the Costa Ricans making a total of six thousand troops of the allied army. Walker is in a critical situation, and unless he is immediately reinforced his chances are small of gaining another battle. He will maintain his position and hold out as long as possible, and his men will sell their lives dearly before they will be taken, as no quarter will be given by the allies. The news that went by the Tennessee was so conflicting that no reliance could be placed on the various reports. What I send now is derived from a disinterested passenger, and you will find it correct."

The Album Semanal of Costa Rica publishes a long address from a number of deserters from Walker's army to their late companions, in which they are strongly urged to follow the example which has been set them. We make an extract:

"To one and all who came, with whatever expectations or under whatever inducements, we ask what thanks or emolument have you received, or can you expect to receive, from impoverished Nicaragua or thankless, unfeeling Walker? For all the toils and privations, the night marching and watchings, the hungerings and thirstings, the sickness, wounds, and battles you have experienced and suffered in one form or another, we answer emphatically and truly, none. Where is the realization of all the brilliant promises from time to time made by the archfillibuster and his myrmidons? Vanished into air, or rather into the sulphurous vapor of villanous gunpowder. What benefit have you received, or are you likely to receive, from the hard-fought battles of Rivas, first and second Virgin Bay, Massaya, or Granada, or the terrible sufferings of the return from Santa Rosa? Think of the horrors of the siege of Granada, where the sick and dying lay mingled with the dead and wounded, where innocent and helpless women and children were dying in your very sight from privation and sickness, while you yourself were supporting a feeble strength upon unnatural and loathsome food, to enable you to resist a victorious enemy, and victorious only through the notorious incapability of him whom you looked to for guidance and direction. This man does not even possess the tact or ability to gain and keep some small portion of the respect and affection of yourselves, his soldiers. You do not either love or respect him as a man or confide in him as a good general. Why, then, do you still cling to him?"

Large numbers of this address, it is said, have been forwarded to the men remaining under Walker's command. It is signed probably by a hundred names.

From Guatemala we learn that on the 2d of February Gen. Carrela, President of the Republic, with his suite, paid an official visit to her Britannic Majesty's ship Esk, Capt. Sir R. McClure, and was received with the honors due his station.

The Chamber of Representatives have approved of the propositions made at the Paris Conference relative to the suppression of privateering, &c. They have also approved of the treaty made by the representatives of Central America at Washington.

On the 17th ultimo the volcano of Fuego broke out into an active state of eruption, which continued for some days. A great quantity of lava was ejected, but it is believed that no damage had been done to property in the vicinity.

In San Salvador the Chamber of Deputies have granted extraordinary powers to the President during the continuance of the war in Nicaragua, giving him authority to use the public revenue from all sources for the purposes of carrying on the war, to borrow money, and to impose forced loans, which are to be repaid by instalments from the custom-house duties.

A Government decree orders United States dollars to be taken at three-quarters of a real; a fine of three times the amount is imposed on all who refuse them at that value.

The Assembly has ratified the treaty made by the Central American Ministers at Washington.

From Nicaragua we learn that a decree of February 16th names Gen. Jose Mora commander-in-chief of the allies and Gen. Tomas Martinez commander of the Nicaraguan forces

El Boletin Official of Leon states that the Clarendon-Dallas treaty is more acceptable to Nicaragua than that of 1852, and that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to accept it.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

The hero of the following thrilling story was embodied in the person of a stout blacksmith, aye an humble blacksmith, but in his stout frame, hardened with toil, throbbed as generous an impulse of freedom as ever beat in the bosom of LaFayette, or around the heart of mad Anthony Wayne.

It was in full tide of the retreat that a follower of the American camp, who had at least shouldered a cart-whip in his country's service, was dragging a baggage wagon from the field of battle, while some short distance behind, a body of Continentals were pushing forward with a body of British in pursuit.

The wagon had arrived at a narrow point of the by-road leading to the south, where two high banks of rocks and crags, arising on either side, afforded just space sufficient for the passage of the wagon, and not an inch more.

His eyes were arrested by the sight of a stout, muscular man, apparently some forty years of age, extended at the foot of a tree at the very opening of the pass. He was clad in the coarse attire of a mechanic. His coat had been flung aside, and with his shirt sleeves rolled up from his muscular arm, he lay extended on the turf with his rifle in his grasp, while the blood poured in a torrent from his right leg, which was broken at the knee by a cannon ball.

The wagoner's sympathies were arrested by the sight. He would have paused in the very instance of his flight, and placed the wounded blacksmith in his wagon, but the stout-hearted man refused.

"I'll not go into your wagon," said he, in his rough way, "but I'll tell you what I will do. Do you see yonder cherry tree on the top of that rock that hangs over the road? Do you think you can lift a man of my built up there? For you see neighbor," he continued, while the blood flowed down from his wound, "I never meddled with the Britishers until they came trampling over the valley and burned my house down. And now I'm all riddled to pieces, and haint got more than fifteen minutes in me; but I've got three balls in my cartridge-box, and so just prop me up against that tree, and I'll give the whole three shots, and then," exclaimed the blacksmith, "I'll die."

The wagoner started his horses ahead, and then with a sudden effort dragged the wounded man along the sod to the foot of the tree. His face was to the advancing troopers, and while his shattered leg hung over the bank, the wagoner rushed on his way when the doomed blacksmith proceeded coolly to load his rifle.

It was not long before a body of American soldiers rushed by with the British in pursuit. The blacksmith greeted them with a shout, and raising his rifle to his shoulder, he picked the foremost from his spirited steed, with the exclamation:

"That's for myself," cried the blacksmith, and then, with a hand strong with the feeling of approaching death, again loaded, raised his rifle, fired his last shot, and another soldier kissed the sod! A tear quivered in the eye of the dying blacksmith.

"And that," he said, with a husky voice, which strengthened almost into a shout," is for mad Anthony Wayne!"

Long after the battle of the Brandywine was past, the body was discovered against the tree, with the features frozen in death, smiling grimly, while his right hand still grasped the never failing rifle

And thus died one of the thousand brave mechanic heroes of the Revolution; brave in the hour of battle, undaunted in the hour of retreat and undismayed in the moment of death.

A NOBLE BENEFACTION.

We have not for a long time heard of so noble and praiseworthy an act of private munificence as was brought to our notice on Saturday last by the excellent financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society It was no less than a gift of *twenty-five thousand dollars* in one sum to the Colonization cause. The following letter from a mercantile firm in New Orleans briefly tells the interesting story:

"Rev. W McLAIN, Sec'y Amer. Col. Soc.

"NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1857.

"DEAR SIR: At the request of our mutual friend, DAVID HUNT, of Rodney, Mississippi, you will please find enclosed draft of 'Union Bank,' this city, upon 'Bank of the Republic,' New York, at 70 days' date, payable to your order, for *twenty five thousand dollars* ($25,000,) being a donation from Mr. HUNT to the Colonization Society.' Mr. HUNT is now full of years and the executor of his own benevolence.—Please advise him of the receipt of the within, and much oblige yours, very respectfully,

"THOS HENDERSON & PEALE"

It is due to the generous donor of the above princely sum to say that it is not the sole act of liberal support which he has performed for the philanthropic cause of Colonization. Of that cause he has ever been a devoted friend, and has given annually, during several years, five hundred dollars; and a little more than a year ago he gave, at one time, *five thousand dollars*.

N. Int.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

The London Times, of March 10th, has an article on the rumored appointment of General Cass as Secretary of State, in which, after mentioning his antecedents and explaining the reason of his selection, it observes:

"Mr. Buchanan will limit the application of the theory promulgated at Ostend, and General Cass will discover that the British government, with which he will at once enter into correspondence, is not a mere grasping, heartless despotism. At the age of 75, even the most fervid spirit, is somewhat disposed to tranquility, and we can well imagine that, after having made war speeches to two generations of his countrymen, the new Secretary of State will settle down into a sufficiently peaceful and reasonable man of business."

THEY HAVE A JUDGE in the Blue Ridge circuits Georgia, named Brown, who not only administers justice in a dignified and impartial manner, but is likewise a bit of a wag in his way. While hearing a case the attorney stated in is plea that he believed one of the jurors was intoxicated.—The judge, addressing the man alluded to, said:

"Sir, are you drunk?"

The juror, straightening himself up, in a bold half defiant tone, replied, 'No sir-ree, bob!"

"Well," said the judge, "I fine you five dollars for the 're' and ten for the 'bob.'"

"Jack," said a gentleman to an old negro who was busily engaged in clearing the snow from the premises—"Jack, my old boy, you don't get along with this job very fast"

"Why, massa," replied Jack, scratching his wool, "pretty considerable for an old man, I guess; and I conceit myself that I can clear more snow away in dese here short days, than the spryest nigger in this city could do in the longest summer day as ever was."

"You can do anything if you have patience, said an old uncle to his nephew, who had nearly spent one fortune. "Water may be carried in a sieve, if you can only wait."

"How long?" asked the petulent spendthrift, who was impatient.

"Till it freezes!"

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—About seven o'clock this evening a terrible explosion of powder occurred in the gun store of T. G. Alduch, on Main street, blowing the building to atoms, together with the extensive hardware establishment of Keaft & Co, adjoining. As far as known, four persons were killed, and several others seriously wounded. The ruins of the building are now burning furiously, and it is impossible to ascertain particulars.

March 28.—The cause of the gun powder explosion here last night was the accidental discharge of a pistol into a canister of powder. Three persons were killed, one severely and several slightly wounded.—The stock of both the stores were entirely destroyed. The loss of property is upwards of $50,000

A large fire occurred at Liberty, Mo, a week ago, which destroyed property to the value of $25,000

THE FRUIT IN DANGER.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of Friday last, says:

We greatly fear that the freeze of night before last has destroyed all hope of a fruit crop this season. Our citizens have been hoping from day to day for a favorable change in the weather, and when they awoke yesterday to find the mud of the previous evening frozen hard and fast, it produced a sensation of regret difficult to imagine by those not familiar with the magnificent fruit to which we are accustomed.

INCENDIARISM.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Campbell C. H., under date of March 24th, says:

The spirit of incendiarism which has been so prevalent in Lynchburg during the last two or three weeks, seems to be extending to the surrounding country. On last Friday evening, 20th inst, Parker's large Academy, near this place, was set on fire and entirely consumed, with all its contents. The building was erected within the last eighteen months, and was one of the best and finest of the kind in the State. No one can conjecture what could have been the motive of the wretch who applied the torch. Immediate steps have been taken to erect another, which will be completed in two months. In the mean time, the school will be carried on in another building.

COOL REQUEST.

Lady Caroline—"You won't mind riding on the box, Edward, dear, will you? I'm afraid if we both go inside the brougham my new dress will get so rumpled!" (Snowing heavily.)—*Punch.*

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, states that Ex-President Pierce will settle down on his farm in the interior of his native State, New Hampshire, where for the rest of his life, he will devote himself to the raising of horses and stock cattle. Three of his horses left Baltimore last week, in the Boston steamer on their way to New Hampshire

WHERE PEPPERMINT COMES FROM.

Two towns in St. Joseph county, Mich., produce large quantities of peppermint, from which the oil is extracted by manufacturers there. In 1855 25 000 pounds of the oil was produced, which brought in the New York market three dollars per pound. From eight to twelve pounds is produced from an acre of the plant. The first crop requires a good deal of care, but the next two years it yields without attention. After the third year the crop must rotate, in order to rest the land. The mint is cut in August, and the oil extracted by distillation, filtered through flannel, and put up in tin cans for market.

A bridge to cost $50 000, is to be built over the Missouri at Florence, Nebraska, a few miles above the Omaha, and some eight hundred from the Mississippi.

REVIVALS AT RICHMOND.

The revivals at the Leigh Street Baptist Church is progressing as also, that at the Wesley Chapel, in the Valley, and scores of mourners are flocking to the altars every night.

DAYS OF WORSHIP.

By different nations, every day in the week is set apart for public worship, viz: Sunday by the Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; and Saturday by the Jews.

CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH TREE.

Peach stones, in falling from the trees, always bury themselves alike, point downwards, and this ought to be imitated.

LAST OF A VIRGINIA GOLD MINE.

The Wyckoff Gold Mines in Farquier county, Va., have been sold for $4,500 to satisfy an execution. The whole amount, says the Warrenton Whig, spent upon these works could not have been less than $50,000.

HOW HE SAVED IT.

A military man "down East," knowing he could be elected to a captaincy if he would consent to a nomination, called upon a neighbor who had formerly served in that capacity to ascertain if the office was one of pecuniary profit. Being told by the retired veteran that he had held the office for five years and saved five hundred dollars, he gladly accepted the nomination, and was chosen captain of his company. After three years' campaigning, in the way of "company training" and general musters," finding his office to be a heavy bill of expense instead of a source of profit, he called on his old friend again for information as to *how* he had saved five hundred dollars while he himself lost one hundred dollars by the same office. "Why," replied the old captain, "I was worth just one thousand dollars when I was elected; I held the office five years, and lost five hundred dollars by it; so I resigned, *and saved the other five hundred.*"

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

The Somerville (Tenn.) *Star* states that a serious explosion occurred in that place, Mr. Love attempting to pour oil into a lighted lamp, but mistook *a can of powder* for the oil.

A SPECIAL PLEA.

A young thief, who was charged the other day with picking pockets, demurred to the indictment, "for that, whereas he had never picked pockets, but had always taken them just as they came."

PICKLES, PRESERVES, & SAUCES.

WE ARE Just in receipt of a fresh Suply of a No. 1 English Pickles & Preserves. also the world renowned Lea & Perins Worcestershire Sauce and the newly invented John Bull beef Steak Sauce—the only fault to be found with this delicious Sauce is that by using it John Bull is apt to eat a pound or two more Steak, than he otherwise would have done, and those that should be in want of any of the above named articles will call at the Broadway Variety Store No. 40.

March 21. WM. H. DeNEAL.

COOK'S MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A LIMITED supply expected soon. Those wanting early copies will please leave their names at the Book Store of S. W. WHITAKER.

March 10. 151

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COIN

THEIR VALUE AT THE MINT.

GOLD COINS.

Austria—Quadruple ducat	$9 12 0
Ducat	2 27 5
Sovereign (or 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
Ecsudo	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 10 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 Frederick	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

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 posal 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. Willet. The Green Mountain Boys A Historical Tale of the early settlement of Vermont.

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

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 12. 38 ly

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. *These 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 speedily 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 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 an ill-timed 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 unskilfulness 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 habit.—Such persons, before contemplating

MARRIAGE.

Should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
All Surgical Operations Performed.
Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

N. B. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

TAKE NOTICE.

It is with the greatest reluctance that Dr. JOHNSTON permits his card to appear before the public, deeming it unprofessional for a physician to advertise, but unless he did so, the afflicted, especially strangers, could not fail to fall into the hands of the many ignorant & unlearned Imposters, with innumerable False Names, combined Quackshops, swarming these large cities, copying Dr. Johnston's advertisements or advertising themselves as physicians, illiterate shallow-brained fellows, too lazy to work at their original trade, with scarce two ideas beyond the brute, who, for the purpose of Enticing and Deceiving, carry on five or six offices, under as many different False Names, so that the afflicted Stranger, meeting one, is sure to tumble headlong into the other. Ignorant Quacks with enormous lying certificates of great and astonishing cures from persons not to be found, who keep you taking large bottles of Liquorice Wazzy, and other packages of filthy and worthless compound, cunningly prepared to impose upon the unfortunate and unsuspecting. Trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and, in despair, leaves you with, ruined health, to sigh over your galling disappointment.

It is this motive that induces Dr. J. to advertise, run as alone cities can. To those unacquainted with his reputation, he deems it necessary to say that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

NO LETTERS RECEIVED UNLESS POST-PAID and contain a Stamp to be used for the Reply. Persons writing should state age and insert that part of advertisement describing symptoms. 1y-2.

Jan. 9, 1857.

SILVER COINS.

Austria—Rix Dollar	$0 97 5
Florin	48 0
Twenty kreutzers	16 0
Lira (or 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—Rigebank thaler	52 5
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	[illegible]
Norway—Rigesdaler	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, Mecklenbourg 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 sender.

RATES OF POSTAGE

To the East Indies, Java, Borneo, Labuan 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, Labuan, 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; *prepayment required.*

To Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, the Moluccas, and