The Tri-Weekly Commercial.

VOLUME XII---NUMBER 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER 1428

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,
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

POETRY.

CHILDHOOD AND ITS VISITORS.

BY E. L. BULWER.

Once on a time, when sunny May.
Was kissing up the April showers,
I saw fair Childhood hard at play
Before a bank of blushing flowers.
Happy—he knew not whence or how;
And smiling--who could choose but love him?
For not more glad than Childhood's brow
Was the gay heaven that laughed above him.

Old Time came hobbling in his wrath,
And that green valley's calm invaded;
The brooks grew dry beneath his path,
The birds were mute, the lillies faded;
A Grecian tomb stood full in sight,
And that old Times began to batter,
But Childhood watched his paper kite,
Nor heeded he one whit the matter.

With curling lip, and eye askance,
Guilt gazed upon the scene a minute.
But childhood's archly simple glance
Had such a holy spell within it
That the dark demon to the air
Again spread forth its baffled pinion,
And hid his envy and despair,
Self-tortured, in his own dominion.

Then stepped a gloomy phantom up,
Pale cypress crowned, night's woeful daughter,
And proffered him a fearful cup,
Full to the brim of bitter water;
Says Childhood' "Madam, what's your name?"
And when the beldame utterred "Sorrow,"
Then cried, "Don't interrupt my game,
I prithee call again to morrow."

The muse of Pindus thither came,
And wooed him with the sweetest numbers
That ever scattered wealth and fame
Upon a youthful poet's slumbers.
Though sweet the lyre and sweet the lay,
To Childhood it was all a riddle;
"Good gracious!" cried he, "send away
That noisy woman with a fiddle!"

Then Wisdom stole his hat and ball,
And taught him with most sage endeavor,
Why bubbles rise and acorns fall,
And why no joy may last forever;
She talked of all the wondrous laws
Which Nature's open book discloses;
But Childhood, when he made a pause,
Was fast asleep among the roses.

Sleep on, sleep on!—Pale manhood's dreams
Are all of earthly pain or pleasure;
Of glory's toils, ambition's schemes,
Of cherished love or hoarded treasure;
But to couch where Childhood lies
A pure unmingled trance is given,
Lit up by rays from seraphs' eyes,
And glimpses of remembered Heaven!

MISCELLANY.

WAKE COUNTY COURT.

RALEIGH, May 23.—On Thursday, the free negroes engaged in the late riot and resistance in this County to the patrol, in which Mr. Hinton and others were injured, were examined before the Court; and Joseph Wilson, a white man, also involved, was brought up.

Wilson was bound over to the Superior Court in the sum of $2,000, and failing to give bail, was committed.—Henry Mimms, William Robertson, John Mills, and William Mills, free negroes, were also bound to the Superior Court, and committed to prison. Sidney Robertson, Jim Mills, Marshall Waldron, Allen Mooneyham, and Alfred Stuart, free negroes, were discharged.

The County Attorney, J. K. Marriott, Esq., and H. W Miller Esq., appeared for the State; Messrs. Battle and Rogers for Joseph Wilson, charged with perjury; and Mr. Rogers for William Mills and John Mills, and also for those named above as discharged.

The County Attorney has evinced a commendable zeal in ferreting out and binding over the parties supposed to be guilty, to the Superior Court.

One of the witnesses examined—a free negro woman—testified that she saw Henry Mimms strike Mr. Hinton with the spade, used as a fire shovel.—He fell in the fire, and she pulled him out. At the former examination, it will be remembered, Marion Keith also swore that he saw Mimms strike the blow. Mimms is a large, black, dirty-looking negro, and evidently a desperate character.—*Standard.*

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin May 9

SINGULAR CASE—NEARLY BURIED ALIVE

A letter from Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio, says:—Wat Eckman, a wealthy citizen of this place, was taken violently ill on the morning of the 15th, and by having the prompt and kind services of two erudite Esculapiuses, received his "quietus" about five o'clock the same day. Next morning the defunct Eckman was kindly stowed away in his coffin, and jolted in a market wagon to the Borea Church, a distance of two miles, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Lee.—The solemn thing was about concluded, the last hymn was read, and the choir was about to "strike up," when they were suddenly annoyed by discordant and very unmusical sounds and kicks, which it seemed obvious were going on inside the coffin. You may possibly imagine there was some consternation in that meetinghouse about that time—well, there was nothing else for a few minutes. At least half of the congregation broke for the door, and the balance were about to "follow suit,' when the Rev. Mr. Lee descended from the pulpit, and in a loud voice ordered the coffin to be speedily opened, which was done, when it was found that Wat. was not only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from his—to him—mysterious confinement. The blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose, but in a very few minutes he was able to speak. He was carried to the house of Abraham Patterson, Esq., about two hundred yards from the Church, and a physician sent for, who remained with him until the next morning, when he was able to walk about the room.

MURDER IN BRUNSWICK.

We learn from the Savanah papers that Mr. J. R. Wood, was murdered in Brunswick a few days ago, by Mr. Charles C. Moore, Marshal of the place The difficulty originated about whipping a negro, by Moore, Mr. Wood remonstrating. A few hours after, Wood, in company with several gentlemen, was sitting at a table in front room of the Hotel, when Moore entered and remarked: "Wood, we had a quarrel this evening, when I was unarmed; I am now prepared for you." Wood immediately arose from the table and remarked: "Charlie, we did have a slight difference, but I have thought nothing of it since, and regard the matter as forgotten." As soon as these words were spoken, Moore drew a pistol and deliberately shot Wood through the heart.

Moore made his escape. He is about 25 years of age, tall, slender built, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight dark hair, and dark complexion. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his apprehension.

THE MAN THAT WOULDN'T PAY HIS FARE

The authenticity of the following "river item" is vouched for by an eye witness to it. It appears that a new second clerk had just been engaged by the steamer in question, who was anxious to please, and accordingly determined to distinguish himself by a rigid discharge of his duties on his first trip.—When he entered the engine room on his collecting tour he found seated there a number of men, all apparently belonging to the troublesome class of "deckers!" Approaching one of them who was arrayed in a checked shirt and an old white hat, the clerk demanded his fare. The fellow appeared at first somewhat confused, but finally very seriously proceeded to inform the clerk, in an "intelligent brogue," that he had no money. The latter, naturally indignant at this palpable attempt to practice on his innocence, demanded how he expected to travel on a steamboat without money. The man answered imploringly: "Shure, and meb by your honor would be kind enough to let a poor man ride a few miles for nothing!" His honor, however, was not to be blarneyed. He was convinced that the fellow had no money, and persisted in his demands, the other repeating his protestations and entreaties. Affairs had been in this posture for some minutes, the refractory passenger picked up a stick and touched the cock of the boiler. "Stop that!" thundered the clerk, "the engineer will throw you overboard if he catches you at that!" The fellow desisted with great seeming contrition, and the clerk determined to waste no more words on him, and led him forwards to the captain. "Captain," said he, "I wish you'd land to put this fellow ashore! He has no money, or if he has, he won't pay."—To his amazement the only reply was a vociferous laughter. He loosed his hold, and looked at the Captain for an explanation of this novel mode of treating such a communication. "Why," said the latter, about dying with laughter, "he's *the engineer.*"—*Mo. Dem.*

THE TELEGRAPH.

During some of the evenings lately, the telegraph lines through Canada, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois have been working direct from Chicago to Quebec via Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal, a distance by the telegraphic route of 1,400 miles. The object was to establish the correct longitude, by solar observation, of the different places. Lieut. Ashe, of Quebec, conducted the observations in Chicago. The operators say that the signals went through as instantaneously as though the distance was 14 instead of 1,400 miles. The longest stretch of the Atlantic submarine cable will hardly exceed 1,900 miles.

HOW TO PROMOTE PEACE IN A FAMILY.

1. Remember our will is likely to be crossed every day, so prepare for it.

2. Every body in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore, we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper and disposition of each individual.

4. To look on each member of the family as one for whom we should have a care.

5. When any good happens to any one to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give any angry answer, to "overcome evil with good."

7. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a strict watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to them.

9. To watch the little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

10. To take a cheerful view of everything, even of the weather, and encourage hope.

11. To speak kindly to the servants—to praise them for little things when you can.

12. In all little pleasures which may occur, to put yourself last.

13. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."

14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves "Have I not often done the same and been forgiven?"

15. In conversation not to exalt yourself, but to bring others forward.

16. To be very gentle with young ones, and treat them with respect.

17. Never to judge one another harshly, but to attribute a good motive when we can.

ABOLISHING THE DECALOGUE.

The following told by a Scotch paper upon a candidate in the recent election for the House of Commons, rivals any thing which has ever been told upon candidates "out South" or "out West:"

"A fortnight ago a sporting gentleman, perfectly at home in the mysteries of the turf, but whos study of theology had not been quite so exemplary, took a fancy to becoming a legislator. He accordingly started for a well known district of burghs in Scotland. In the course of his canvass he was sorely puzzled by a variety of questions from his constituents. One day a question was put which perplexed him more than any that had preceded it. The question was, 'What is your opinion of the Decalogue?' He was confounded for the moment, but turned to a friend behind, and whispered in his ear, 'What does that mean?' 'I rather think,' replied the candidate's friend, whose acquaintance with divinity was on a par with his own, 'I rather think it means flogging in the army.' The candidate's darkness being thus happily enlightened, immediately turned round to the elector, and, with an emphasis not to be described, said, 'I entirely disapprove of the Decalogue, and I will never rest till I see it abolished.'

A CURIOUS CASE.

A few months ago two persons arrived in Brooklyn from Connecticut, and were united in marriage by the Rev. E. M. Johnson and immediately returned to Connecticut. The bride, it turns out, was the highly educated daughter of a very wealthy gentleman, and the groom a hard-working ship carpenter, who had courted and won his partner without the knowledge of her parents. Fearing the displeasure of the old folks, the marriage was kept a perfect secret, the husband only occasionally visiting his wife. The parents jealous even of these occasional visits, finally ordered the lover not to visit the house again, which request he complied with, but occasionally met her at the house of a friend who was in the secret. After the lapse of a few months a change was observed in the appearance of the daughter, and when questioned she frankly acknowledged that she had been on intimate terms with the ship-carpenter. A consultation was had, which resulted in the father seeking out the ship-carpenter and insisting upon his marrying the daughter, to prevent the family from being disgraced. This request was flatly refused. The father then promised to give the young couple $10,000. The young man refused, but as a compromise agreed to take the daughter if $12,000 were deposited in the bank to her credit. This was adopted, the marriage certificate was then immediately produced, and all parties went off happy.—*Hartford Times.*

WELL RETORTED.

We gather from the Boston Transcript that Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler happening to meet a well known gentleman of that city, (Mr. W) in the Messrs. Chickering's piano forte warerooms, the other day, expressed some surprise on seeing this gentleman enter into familiar and cordial conversation with Col. C., one of the partners of the house. She is said to have wondered that persons engaged in mechanical pursuits should be treated by Mr. W. as an equal and a gentleman. "He is a Colonel, too—is he?" added the lady. "In our country none but gentlemen are colonels "In our country, on the contrary madam," said Mr W, "not only may a mechanic be a colonel and a gentleman, but even an actress may be a lady. Good morning madam."

W. G. MILLIGAN,
MARBLE MANUFACTURER,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. Ca.
Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, and all kinds of Marble Work furnished to order on reasonable terms.
June 5. 36-1y-c

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

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

HENRY NUTT,
FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Willgive his personal attention to business entrusted to his care.
Sept. 8, 1856. 75-1y-c.

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

H. DOLLNER. G. POTTER, JR. J. CAMERDEN
DOLLNER, POTTER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK.
April 30, 1855. 20-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGAR
STORE.
"SIGN OF THE INDIAN CHIEF"
MARKET STREET one door above Water
Wilmington, N. C.
N. B. All Orders filled with despatch.
Oct. 26th, 1855 93-1d&w-c.

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 1y

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.

CHAS. D. MYERS,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM
34 *Market St.*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PANAMA, LEGHORN, AND PALM LEAF HATS, WOOL FUR, SILK AND MOLESKIN HATS.
CLOTH, PLUSH, AND SILK GLAZED CAPS, by the case or dozen. At New York Wholesale Prices.
march 12. 153.

ADAMS, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 28. 88

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.

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.

THE Latest style of Gent.'s Summer Hats is the CONGRESS HAT, just introduced by Genin. Sample case received this morning by Express, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. CHAS D. MYERS.
May 12.

WILMINGTON & WEL. R. R. CO.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C. March 1, 1857.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS WILL, UNTIL further notice, run over this road as follows:

GOING NORTH, DAILY

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Wilmington at 6 A. M.; arrives at Goldsboro' at 9.55. *leaves in 5 minutes* and arrives at Weldon at 1.30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Wilmington at 4 30 P. M.; arrives at Goldsboro' at 8.50, to supper—20 minutes; arrives at Weldon at 1.00 A. M.

GOING SOUTH, DAILY.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Weldon at 12 M.; arrives at Goldsboro' 3 20 P. M.—leaves in 5 minutes; arrives at Wilmington at 7.30 P. M. to supper.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Weldon at 9 P. M.; arrives at Goldsboro' at 1.10 A. M.—leaves in 10 minutes; arrives at Wilmington at 5.40 A. M.

☞ The Night Express Train connects with the North Carolina Railroad, both ways, at Goldsboro'.

Through tickets North sold in Wilmington; to Baltimore $12; to Philadelphia $14; to New York $15 50; to Washington, D C., $11.

☞ TICKETS WILL NOT BE SOLD TO A NEGRO IN PERSON.

Passengers are notified that an extra charge of twenty-five cents will be required of those who do not purchase tickets at stations.

Freight by passenger trains *double rates.* Local fare, with tickets, about 3 cents per mile; if paid in the cars

FREIGHT TRAINS.—Two through schedule trains between Wilmington and Weldon, each week; leaving alternately on Mondays and Thursdays and arriving on Tuesdays and Fridays. Four schedule trains per week to Goldsboro', leaving Wilmington on Tuesdays, Wednesdays Fridays and Saturdays and Goldsboro' on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, making with the "through" trains a daily freight train both ways between Wilmington and Goldsboro'; one irregular train for way freight.

All dues on freight, up or down, payable at General Freight Office in Wilmington, on receipt or delivery, exclusive of that on the North Carolina Railroad, which may be pre-paid or not at the option of the consignor.

S. L. FREMONT,
April 21. Chief Eng. & Superintendent.

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 Golden	2 4 0
Bavaria—Ducat	2 27 0
Belgium—Twenty-franc piece	3 [illegible]3 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 [illegible]0 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 postal arrangements, are reminded that it is necessary for them to pre-pay the proper postage, or the letter cannot be forwarded.

COCOANUTS. COCOANUTS.
5,000 Fresh Cocoanuts in Store, wholesale and retail at Broadway Variety Store, No. 40.
April 18. W. H. DeNEALE.

CORN AND FLOUR.
3850 BUSHELS prime white Corn now landing in front of our office; also 200 Bbls. of fresh ground Family & Superfine Flour
STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to our Spring Style of DRESS HATS, believing them to be the *lightest* and *handsomest* Moleskin Hat yet offered, made with the greatest care, especially for our own sales, and by the most celebrated manufacturers. We offer them to our patrons, feeling confident of their superior quality and finish. By the aid of our French *conformateur*, (it being the first ever used in the State,) we can remodel them to fit the most difficult shaped heads. Call and examine our styles before making your purchases.
CHAS. D. MYERS,
April 2. Hat & Cap Emporium,
34 Market street.

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 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 importers, 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 a mill-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, noctural 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 the loathing object of commiseration, till death kindly comes 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 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.
N. B. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.
Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.
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 impudent, unlearned Impostors, with innumerable False Names, continued 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 SIMPLETON seeking 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 Licorice Warm and other packages of filthy and worthless compounds, cunningly prepared to impose upon the unfortunate and unsuspecting. Trifling month after month, or as long as the small est 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, you are alone can cure you. 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 residing at a distance should state age and send that portion of advertisement describing symptoms. 131-1y-c.
Jan. 9, 1857.

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
Four hundred	33
Bremen—Thirty six grote	35
Britain—Half crown	54 0
Shilling	21 7
Fourpence	7 1
Brunswick—Thaler	68 0
Central American—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, Galiciu, 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-