presence of a force is absolutely required. The area over which these forts and posts are spread embraces a circuit of about 3, and orderly. 000,000 square miles. For the proper occupation of these posts the military super vision of the external boundary of our counon the east side of the Rocky Moun ains, ing of five additional regiments. The army has been very actively and

constantly engaged in the performance of the non ratification of our treaties with the the menncing attitude of affairs in Utah, and the importance of a prompt and thorough suppression of the spirit of rebellion reigning there, the Secretary repeats his nen lation of five new regiments, which he considers the smallest addition to the army which the exigenci s of the service will allow. A number of defects in the organization of the army are pointed out, and improvements suggested.

The route from El Paso to the Colorade, is designated as the most eligible route for the railroad to the Pacific, it being the other and with the whites. shortest of all yet surveyed, and posse sing advantages over the others of grade, climcient abundance of water; but the consumation of this project, freed from all other difficulties, would require immense sums of money and a great length of time. Meanwhile, it is recommended that at

emigrants and the transportation of milita. ly two white men as overseers ry stores, which, if the railroad was built the other, which latter object would in itwill be warth far more to the country than the cost of the posts and the expense of

The military explorations and surveys day is adding new and important facts to our present stores of knowledge of the geography and general character of the country lying between the valley of the Missis-sippl and the Pacific ocean. Two expedi-tions have been fitted out expressly to exfore tracts of country hitherto wholly unknown. The first was sent to the northwest, beyond the waters of the Upper Missouri, towards the "Black Hills," and will, uo doubt, bring valuable information; and the other is engaged in exploring the Colorado of the West, of which to this time nothing scarcely has been accurately known. The Secretary hopes that this exploration will result in discovering the best means by which the transportation of of New Mexico and Utah.

"A well managed national foundery reserved for the use of the Indians. would very speedily develop and establish facts which would add immensely to our best gun, or if such be discovered, that sibdued. there are no means by which the public

"A national foundery would serve as a able. They have regularly organized gov-great laboratory at which the qualities and ernments and laws, well suited to their convalue of metals throughout the whole con- dition and circumstances. federacy would be tested and fixed. Every variety of iron, with its especial adap- dency have for some years suffered of tation to particular use, would, in a few drought, but the present season was very and in divi ual enterprise would be saved all necessaries of life. in experiments many times the amount which the works would cost, whilst a great

There is but little doubt that many American iron ores are equal at least to those are driven by necessity to purchase from rivers, were divided among them, giving to abroad the Norwegian iron for the manu- each soul about 40 acres. facture of small arms. Choosing to have During the past summer a treaty was the best quality of arms, we must go a- made with the Pawnees which is calculabroad for the best quality of iron. A na- ted, if approved by the Senate, to place tional foundery would scon teach us to im- these restless and lawless Indians in a setprove the manufacture of iron, and we tled condition, where they can easily be could be saved the mortification of bring- controlled. iron from abroad, and the money, 100, we have to pay for it. The cost of heavy guns would presently be dimini. hed, and their quality would be, undoubtedly, very materially improved. It therefore appears to me that every consideration of sound September 30, 1857, of a little over twenpolicy and economy demands the establishment of a national foundery, which I ac-

The seacoast defences are gradually but certainly, advancing towards completion, and when finished will constitute a system of maritime defences formidable in extent and of great magnitude. It is considered that about three-fourths were taken for that the harbor of New York will be impregnable from any attack from the sewhen the fortifications now in progress report is more than six millions of acres, harmon, The largest hogs on the ground were exhibited by W. Williamson, E. Peterson, der this latter head since the previous report is more than six millions of acres, harmon. These hogs were of mammoth

The remainder of the report is devoted to the report is devoted to the result of experiments on arms, &c.—
The Secretary accounts for the very heavy expenditure in the quartermaster general's gross, the reduced prices fixed by the large of the report is devoted to the report is devoted to a still largest proportion. These facts as the large grants of experiments on arms, &c.—
The Secretary accounts for the very heavy expenditure in the quartermaster general's gross, the reduced prices fixed by the large grants of the report is devoted to a still largest proportions.

A specimen of paper made from the Chinese Sugar Cane was exhibited by Mr. David Murphy of Cumberland, Mr. John Largest Samuel A Purviance Issue N. Morris, William Mellogg, Samuel A Purviance Issue N. Morris, William Stewart, Issue A specimen of paper made from the Chinese Sugar Cane was exhibited by Mr. John Diek. Samuel A Purviance Issue N. Morris, William Mellogg, Samuel A Purviance Issue N. Morris, William Mellogg, Samuel A Purviance Issue N. Morris, William Mellogg, Samuel A Purviance Issue N. Morris, Samuel A P

The report of Gen. Denver, the Commis-

The report of Ex-Gov. Floyd, Secretary large; secondly, the payment of large annuities. The former prevents the Indians necessity for an immediate increase in the army, which at present consists of nineteen | causes them to foster a feeling of dependregiments divided into ten of infantry, four ence and habits of idleness, exposing them of artillery, two of dragoons, two of caval- to the wiles and machinations of inhumanry and one of mounted riflemen, the whole traffickers in ardent spirits, unprincipled strength of the rmy as posted, consiting of gamblers, and greedy avaricious traders. about 19,684 men, the notual strength on and speculators. No more laid ought to the first of July last being 15,764. In adlition to the movements which the troops they should not be allowed to lease of sell have been called on to make this year this their lands except to m mbers of their own nopoly in the hands of speculators .force is called upon to garri on sixty eight respective tribes, and their annutities should forts of a large and permanent character, be used for the erecurn of schools and me language : so far as it is po sible to supply men for changes shops. Especially they should he purpose, and to occupy seventy posts, be relie ed of the presence of worthless

preclude them from setting down quietly Little information has been obtained respecung the actual condition and feeling of the Utah Indians towards the United States, try, the protection of the double line of In but it is believed by the head of the departdian frontier exterding from the Lake of ment to be generally hostile. The report the Woods to the banks of the Rio Grande, recommends the investigation and final set. local offices, especially during the peritlement of the claims for supplies furnished and from beyond the river Oregon on the the Indian service in California in 1851 and have recently passed, where the spirit British frontier to the head of the Gulf of 1852, for which a special appropriation was Calif rain, on the western slope of these made by Congress in July, 1854. The nemountains, and the protection of the great cessity of speedily coming to some settlelines of intercommunication between the ment with the Indians in Oregon and valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific Washington Territories is also strongly en-Ocean, the Secretary recommends the rais. forced by the Commissioner. He represents the sta o of our affairs in those Terri tories as exceedingly critical, owing to

The Commissioner suggests the propriety of acquiring from the Cherokees 800, J00 acres, on which the whites have allaw, and which the Indians are willing to dispose of. The colonization of the Texas laws are recommended." Indians on the reservations set apart by that State is progressing favorably. The Indians in New Mexico are beginning to have some understanding and appreciation of our power and resources, and the neces sity of their preserving peace with one an-

The Superintendent of California reports that "universal peace prevails among the nte, distance across the deserts, and a suffi- tribes throughout the State,' and that the progress of the reservations is such as the most sanguine friends of the Indians could ty; upwards of 80,000 miles have been wish for. Among other facts, he states executed in California at the expense of that the Nome Lackee reservation raised a million of dollars. over ten thousand bushels of wheat, and that least two other routes for the passage of the work was done by Indians, having on-

A most reprehensible practice has prehese routes would still be necessary to vailed to some extent in California of kidmake accessible vast regions of our coun- napping and selling in Indian children. joint committee on printing to inquire Benjamin Firzpatrick. try, be at once opened and maintained, and Only few persons acted thus inhuma ly, and report whether any new provisions a line of stackade posts established along and the voice of the people has unanimous of the law are necessary to secure the them, to insure the safe and rapid trans- ly denounced it The malefactors were faithful performance, on the part of Conportation of the mails and perfect protect punished according to the requirements of faithful performance, on the part of Conthe law.

The New York Indians continue to im prove, generally adopting agricultural and of the two Houses of Congress. and customs of the whites.

west of the Mississippi river; they received Union. limited but sufficient quantities of land, held by them in severalty, and ample means for educational purposes.

The Menomonees and Stockbridges, of Wisconsia, under advantages similar to those enjoyed by the Indians of Michigan, are gradually preparing themselves to be admitted as citizens of the United States. The Indians in Minnesota are doing well.

A portion of the Indians at the head waters of the Missouri were severely scourged by the smallpox, losing by that malaly 2.0 0 souls.

army stores can be effect d to the interior Indians to all lands owned and chimed by them, exbept such portions as were reserv-The importance to the public service of ed for their future homes, was exti guishestablishing a national foundery is again ed Thus 13.658,000 acres were acquired impressed upon Congress. The Secretary for occupancy by our carzens in Nebraska and Kansas, whilst 1,312,000 acres were

The Indians on the Upper Arkansas and national wealth. It is scarcely to be credi- Chayennes and Keowas, have been quiet ted that with the infinite variety of iron and peacefully disposed during the year. ores and their boundless extent in the Uni- The Cayepnes were in open hostility, and, ted States, we should not have yet discov- though chastised by our troops commandered a mine capable of making the very ed by Col Summer, are not yet sufficiently

The reports in regard to the four great

The tribes in the southern superintenyears, be familiarly known to the country, abundant, and they have ample supplies of

It is expected that the Seminoles will soon remove and settle within the district national branch of industry might, by this assigned them in the treaty of 1856. A brethren in Florida to induce them to emi-

grate to their own new homes. The tribal lands of the Wyandotts, at of Norway, and yet the national armories the junction of the Missouri and Kansas

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE REPORT. The General Land Office report shows an aggregate of public lands dis- in he stock department we notice a fine Owen Jones, posed of during the five quarters ending ty-one millions of acres. Of this, the ber [20] of articles by one individual. The J. Glancy Jones. proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of a cres sold and located, it is calculated cres sold and located, it is calculated less numbers.

ber [20] of articles by one individual. The collection of cattle was very fine and were collection of cattle was very fine and the cash receipts have diminised in proportions.

country over which the operations of the placed at the disposal of the States under the swamp improvement and other der the swamp improvement and other bout his neck with impunity.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN APseres granted since 1849 to tailroads in different States, (ten States and one nearly fifty-four millions of acres, of awaiting location about fifteen millions

of acres. The views of the commissioner touching the policy of the government in the disposal of the public domain favor the interests of the actual settlers; and oppose any policy that would allow a mo-Upon this subject he uses the following

"The wisdom of the pre-emption policy is no longer the subject of controverless permanently established, where the illers and vagrants of their own tribes sy-it is established by the history of whose wild habits and roving disposition every neighborhood and settlement fu'l view of the fact that many fraudulent pre-emption claims are established by invasion and perjury; and that such will be the case even under the most diligent administration of this and the ods such as that through which we of speculation has possession of the public mind.

"But this class of cases, when compared with the great body of bonest claims made by men living upon the lands, is too inconsiderable to weigh against our policy. The title to the lands should pass immediately from the government to the men who are to cultivate the soil. So far as it may be avoided, the speculator should not be al- Preston King. lowed to intervene. With view to miready made settlements entirely against the form practicability in the system, important amendments of the pre-emption John R. Thomson

> The report shows an activity in our surveying operations, during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, beyond that of any preceding periodand that the quantity of new lands now liable to be disposed of exceeds, by may millions of acres, the surveyed lands of any former period

On the Pacific slope the surveys have been pushed with extraordinary rapidi-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. SENATE .- Mr. Seward submitted a resolution, which lies over, directing the gress, of existing contracts which pro- Charles J. Gilman, vide for accurate reports of the debates Nehemiah Abbott,

mechanical pursuits, and even the habits Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill at an early day By treaties concluded in July and Au- to enable the people of Kansas to form James Pike, are progressing satisfactorily, and every gust, 1855 the Indians in Michigan were a constitution and State government, Mason W. Tappan, relieved from their obligation to remove preparatory to their admission into the Aaron H Cragin.

Mr. Foot gave notice of his intention Justin S. Morrill, to intro 'uce a bill making grants of Homer E. Royee. public lands to actual settlers. The Senate then went into executive ses-

After the Senate came out of execuive session an adjournment took place Anson Burlingame,

House of Representatives .- Nathaniel P. Banks, The Speaker appointed Mr. Smith, of Channey L. Knapp. Virginia, Mr. Grow, and Mr. Taylor, of Calvin C. Chuffee. New York, Messrs. Micols and Smith, Henry L Dawes. Treaties have been made with the tribes of Tenn., and Messrs. Morse and Dowwest of Missouri by which the title of these dell the committee authorized to be apthe public printing, and report such re-the public printing, and report such re-samuel Arnold,

On motion of Mr. Banks, the Speak- Sidney Dean. er was authorized to appoint the stand- Will am D. Bishop. ing committees; and, in order to afford John A. Searing, him an opportunity to do so, it was re- George Taylar, Upper Platte, with the exception of the solved that when the House adjourn it Daniel E. Sickles, will be to Monday.

On motion of Mr. Warren, a commit- William B. Maclay, tee was ordered to be appointed to re- John Cochrane, port when the new hall can be occupi- Horace F. Clark,

Mr. Dowdell offered a resolution re- Amb ose S. Murray questing ministers of the Gospel resid- William F. Russell, service can be benefited by it; but such south-western tribes, the Cherokees, Creeks, ing in Washington alternately to open Choctaws and Chickasaws, are very favor- the daily session of the House with

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, presented George W. Palmer, petitions against the employment of Francis E. Spinner, chaplains by the government, on the ground of its unconstitutionallity. A Orsamus B. Matteson, Edward Wade, debate resulted, during which, in reply Henry Bennett, to the question, it was stated that vari- Henry C. Goodwin, John A. Bingham. ous ministers had tendered their gratu- Charles B. Hoard,

Mr. Stevens, of Georgia, offered a res- Elwin B. Morgan, Emory B. Pottle, means, receive a legitimate and eficient en- delegation of Seminoles will soon visit their olution, which was agreed to, providing John M. Parker. for the distribution, among the new William H &Kelsey, members, of the books heretofore order-

ed to printed. The House then adjournd till Mon-

SAMPSON FAIR. The third annual exhibition of the Sampson County Agricultural Society was, ac- Girnett B. Adrain, cording to the Clinton Independent, a tri- John Hoyler, imphant one, excelling the former exhibi- Jacob R. Wortendyke Charles Ready. tions in the number of articles entered by

more than one hundred. There were in all over five hundred and twenty articles registered at this Fair, and

Mr. R. Holmes entered the largest numler numbers.

The largest hogs on the ground were

dustion act, and the additional lands in his lot, which he handled at pleasure, perawage and would thrust them in his bosom or a- William G. Whitel L. A Powell had the largest yield of

A. A. McKethan, of Fayetteville, exhi- H. Morrison marr. bited a very superior Buggy, a specimen sioner of Indian Affairs, concurs in the views of his predecessor, that our Indian policy has two radical mistakes: First, the The bounty land warrants to officers ters of Clinton, and filled with the neat and lands, assigned to them are entirely too and soldiers granted since 1847 cover tasteful handiwork of the ladies of Samp John S. Mil'son, son and the adjoining Counties. The Clin John S. Caskie, which about thirty-eight have been located. Under this head there are still this department. Thomas S. Bocock

A live swan, captured in Sampson Couny by a son of Curis Thompson, was among the joultry.

Mr. Houston's address is highly spoken of, and showed that he was well acquainted with the history of Agriculture. It was replete with sound sense, and his audience, numbering full three thousand persons, listened attentively for an hour. The weath er was fine and everything passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES List of Members of the Senate and House of throughout the west. This is said in Representatives of the Thirty Fifth Congress

> SENATORS. MISSISSIPPI. MAINE. W. Pitt Fessenden, Albert G. Brown Hannibal Hamlin. Jefferson Davis. NEW HAMPSHIKE. LOUI SIANA. J. P. Benjamin, John P. Hale, John Stidell. Daniel Clark. VERMONT. Jacob Collamer, George E. Pugh Solomon Foot Benjamin F. Wade. KENTUCKY. MASSACHSETTS.

John B. Thompson Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner. John J. Crittenden. RHODE ISLAND. TENNESSE. John Bell, Philip Allen, James F. Simmons. Andrew Johnson. CONNECTICUT. INDIANA. Graham N. Fitch. Lafayette S. Foster, Jumes Dixon. Jesse D. Bright. NEW YORK. ILLINO: 8. William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Lyman Trumbull. NEW JERSEY. MISSOURI. William Wright, James L. Green,

Trusten Polk. PENNSYLVANIA ARKANSAS. William K. Sebastian William Bigler, Simon Cameron. Robert W. Johnson. DELAWARE. MICHIGAN. Charles E. Stuart, Martin W. Pates, James A Bayard. Zachariah Chandler MARYLAND. PLORIDA. David L Yulee. James A. Pearce Stephen R. Mallory. Authony Kennedy. TEXAS. R. M. T. Hunter, Sam Houston, James M. Mason. James P. Henderson. NORTH CAROLINA. lowa.

George W. Jones. David S. Reid, Asa Biggs. James Harlan. BOUTH CAROLINA. WISCONSIN. Charles Durkee. Iosiah J. Evans, John H. Hammond James R. Doolittle. GEORGIA. CALIFORNIA. William M. Gwin. Robert Toombs. David C. Broderick Alfred Iverson. ALABAMA. Clement C. Clay. jr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SOUTH CAROLINA. John M. Wood. John McQueen, Lawrence M. Keitt. Freeman H. Morse, Milledge L. Bonham, Israel Washburn, jr. James L. Oir, Stephen C. Foster. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

William W. Boyce. GEORGIA. James L. Seward, Martin J. Crawford, Robert P. Trippe, VERMONT. Lucius J. Gartreli. E. P. Walton, Augustus R. Wright, James Jackson, Joshua Hill, MASSACHUSETTS.

Alex. H. Stephens. Robert B. Hall, ALABAMA. -James Buffinton. William S. Damrell, James A. Stalworth, Eli S. Shorter. Linus B. Comins. James F Dowdell Sydenham Moore, Timothy Davis, George S. Houston, W. R. W. Cubb, Jabez L M. Curry MISSISSIPPI. Lucuis Q. C. Lamar. Reuben Davis, RHODE ISLAND.

William Barksdale, Nathaniel B. Durlee, Otho R. Singleton, William D. Brayton. John A. Quiman, CONNECTICUT. LOUISIANA. George Eustis, jr. Miles Taylor. Thomas G. Davidson. John M. Sandidge. OHIO. George H. Pendleton,

John Kelly.

Elijah Ward.

John B. Haskin,

John Thompson,

Erastus Corning,

Isrnel T. Hatch.

Reuben E. Fenton.

Isniah D. Clawson.

George R. Robbins,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas B. Florence

James Landy

Henry M. Philips,

Allison White,

Wilson Rielly,

NEW JERSEY.

Abram B. Olin,

Edward Dodd,

Lewis D. Campbell. Matthias H. Nichols, Richard Mott. Joseph R. Coakerill. Aaron Harlan, Benjamin Stanton Lawrence W. Hall. Joseph Miller. Val. B. Horton Samuel S. Cox, John Sherman. Phllemon Bliss, Joseph Burns. Cychor B. Tompkins. William Lawrence, KENTUCKY. Henry C. Burnett.

Wm. S. Groesbeck.

Samuel O. Peyton, War. L. Underwood Albert G. Talbott John M. Elliott. Samuel G. Andrews, Judson W. Shorman, Humphrey Marhall Silas M. Burroughs, James B Clay, John C. Mason,

John W. Stevenson. TENNESSEE. Albert G. Watkins Horace Maynard. Samuel A. Smith, John H. Savage, George W. Jones. Edward Joy Morris, Felix K. Zollicoffer John C D. Atkins. William T Av.ery INDIANA

William E. Niblack William H. English James Hughes, James M Gregg. Charles Case, John U. Pettit. ILLINOIS Elihu B. Washburne

ded that it is necessary for them to pre-pay the proper postage, or the letters cannot be lowerded. William Montgomery, Owen Lovejoy, TO INVEST YOUR MONEY TO ADVANTAGE Robert Smith Rmporium, 34 Market Street Nov. 14th CH CHAS. D. MYERS. Dec, 10.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC SALT

Prancis P. Blair, jr.

Thomas L. Anderso

James Craig, Samuel H. Woods

Samuel Caruthers.

ARKANSAS.

Adward A. Warran.

MICHIGAN.

William A. Howard,

Henry Waldron, David S. Walbridge,

De Witt C. Lecch.

Geo. S. Hawkins.

Samuel R. Curtis,

WISCONSIN

Charles Billinghurst

CALIFORNIA

Timothy Davis.

John F. Potter,

Charles L. Scott,

Guy M. Bryan,

PLONIDA.

TEXAS.

John S, Phelps,

Muscoe R. H. Garnett, Alfred B. Greenwood

Henry A. Edmundson John H. Regan.

Lawrence O'B Branch Cad. C Washburn,

Phomas L. Clingman. Joseph C. McKibbin

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Minnesota .- William W. Kingsbury.

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COIN

THEIR VALUE AT THE MINT.

Belgium-Twenty-franc piece ..... 3 83 2

Twenty-five franc piece . . . . . . 4 72 0

France-Twenty francs..... 3 85 0

Pen-Thaler, William IV and Ernest 7 8f (

Hindostan Mobur, East India Co. . 7 10 0

Netherlands--- Ducat ..... 2 20 5

Doubloon, 21 earat standard, inclu-

Doubloon. 9 10ths standard......15 310 Doubloon. 9-10ths standard, inclu-

Doubloon, Cuzco, to 1833......15 62 C

Doubloon, Cuzco, to 1837...... 15 53 0

Dollar of the same, average .... 96 0

Five dollar p'c of A. Bechtler \$4 92 a 5 00 ft

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS composed of one or more pieces

I paper, but not exceeding half an punce in

weight, sent any distance not exceeding 3000

miles, 3 cents; over 3000 miles, 10 cents .-

Double rate if exceeding half an ounce

reble, if exceeding an ounce; and so on

charging an additional rate for every addi-

tional half ounce, or fraction of half an ounce.

From and after January 1st. 1856, all let

ers between places in the United States

Letters dropped in the post office, for de-

Letters advertised are charged I cent each,

esides regular postage. Drop letters are

CIRCULARS, 1 cent for 3 nunces or less to

Dayly newspapers weighing three ounces

r less, 45 1-2 cents per quarter, when sent

ed States. Transient newspapers sent any-

When the article to be mailed is a circu-

lar, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so

enveloped as to be open at one end-other-

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 onnce and a half, as a

treble letter; and so on, each half ounce

The single rates to be charged on each

letter posted in the United States addressed

to any place in Great Britain or Ireland is

Said postage on letters going to any place

Great Britain or Ireland may be pre-paid,

if the whole amount is tendered at the office

n the U. S. where mailed, at the option o

NEWSPAPERS may be mailed at any office

n 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 he sent in bands or covers, open at the sides

or ends, and to contain no manuscript what-

Persons mailing letters to foreign coun-

tries, with which the United States have not

or fractional excess coassituting a rate.

24 cents; the double rate 48; and so un.

wise, it will be charged as a letter.

ivery in the same place, I cent each.

must be pre-paid, either by postage stamps,

rom and after April 1st, 1855.

or stamped envelopes.

ot advertised.

bree cunces or less.

N. G. & N. San Francisco- Five dols.

Miners' Bank, San Francisco-Ten

New Mexico.-Miguel A. Otero.

Washington .- Isaac I. Stevens.

Kansas .- Marcus J. Parrott.

Nebraska.-Fenner Ferguson.

Utah .- John M. Bernfrigel.

John B. Clark,

MARYLAND.

James B. Ricaud.

Jacob M. Kunkel,

Thomas F. Bowie.

VIRGINIA.

Thomas S. Bocock.

Charles J. Faulkner.

George W. Hopkins,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Paulus Powell.

William Smith.

ohn Letelier.

Sherrard Clemens.

Albert G. Jenkins.

Henry M. Shaw,

Phomas Ruffin,

Warren Winslow.

John A. G Imer,

Alfred M. Seales,

Burton Craige,

Oregon.-Joseph Lane.

J. Morrison Harris,

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE THE LANCET, LEECHES AND BLISTERS Of the intrinsic value, the entightened community, and not the Discoverar, must be the Many Medicines offered for sale are accompan-Many Medicines officures, (their chief virtue,) foreign postage on letters between the Uni-and claim to be universal remedies, curing all ted Kingdom and the East Indies, whather matadies—a buriesque on common sense. As the discoverer of this Sait solemnly protests against having it placed in the category of frauds and impositions, he has resolved that Itshall go forth to the world like the pure gold dollar, with no other passport than its own true value. If the public find it genuine they will receive it-if spurious, they will reject and condents it. Instead a pan-acea for all ills, it has control over out one ill—has but one alm and accomplishes but one thing, to twenty-one cents when by United States wit : SUBDUES INFLAMMATORY DISEASE- whatever | packet. beits form or locality-whether in the head, throat

chest, abdomen, extremities, or skin. A hen the discoverer, after a long series of laborious and costly experiments, became fully confirmed in his conviction that the Antiphlogistic Sult, American public, was a
PERFECT SUBSTITUTE

For Blood-letting, Leeches and Blisters, his mind was so agitated that he could not sleep for many nights The cause of his agitation was the striking fact that the manner of its operation, like that of the virus in v ccination, could not be satisfactorily explained upon any known principle. How in what way, it so effectually subdues inflammatory diseases, and no othero, was at first wholly inexplieable-but, on further experiment, it was proved that by its power over the veins, arteries and glands, it equalizes the fluids of the body, the wanto an equilibrium in which, is the sole cause of inflammation. It exerts, like the vaccine mat er.an extraordinary influence over the circulation-resulting in a gradual decline of inflammation as in dicated by the pulse, which soon resumes its nat ural state, as the heat and pain disappear. Such is its potency, that like the vitus just mentioned it requires what merely adheres to the point of a quill dipped into a solution of it, to affect the entire system—but must be instantly used to prevent account of the conveyance from Singapore decomposition and secure its full virtue. Three to Java. quills in acute, and two in chronic disease, every 24 hours, till the heat and fever have subsided and a perfect cure effected. When it takes the place Leeches, Stimulating Ointments and Blisters Austria-Quadruple ducat ......\$9 12 0 Local Inflummation, as Brain Fever, Croup, Tool ache Pleurisy, &c., its mode of administration Baden-Five Gulden ..... 2 45 two-fold. (See directions for dissiring, etc.) Bavaria-Ducat ...... 2 27 0

The peculiar excellence of this San is it without the useless loss of blood and strength effectually cures Inflammatory Diseases (no or ers) by producing an equilibrium of all the fluids Britain-Sovereign. 4 84 5 balanced fluids assume, and many not here me tioned, that have more or less fever or pain, are perfectly subdued by the Assistance of the subdued by the subdued Brunswick—Ten-Thaler 7 89 0
Central American 14 96 0
Econdo 16 67 0

Toned, that have more or less fever or pain, are perfectly subdued by the Antiphlogistic Sait, fire is extinguished by water,

1 67 0

1 —Cases where the unbalanced fluid affects to

Head and Throst-to wit: Brain Fever, Headact Fits, Inflamed Ryes, Ears and Nose, Canker, No. ralgia, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, &c. Coughs, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Generrohosa, Vene

3-Cases where the unbalanced fluids effect Greece -- Twenty druchms ...... 3 45 0 Hanover -- Ten Thaler. George IV. . 7 84 0 Extremities and Skin-to wil: Rheumatism, Go Scrofula, Picers. Chicken and Smili Pex, S Rheum, and all Itching and other t utanous Er tions, This Sait greatly alleviates the Inflammato Mecklenburg-Ten Thaler . . . . . . 7 89 0 Pains peculiar to married ladies, (before and at time of confinement,) and many Female Co

plaints; and is very efficacious in Fevers, Ag. Wounds, Nervous and Spinal Affections, and a other forms of (mark this) Inflammalory Disea attended with heat or febrile symptons. Persons who have a tendency of blood to Head and Heart, or lead inactive lives, or breat the impure air of manufactories and the poison fumes of metals and minerals, or live in unhealt climates, are exposed to a peculiar riliation of fluids of the body, which one dose, without interfe ing with diet or business, once in the ce month would invariably prevent. It is believed to affor-protection from Infectious Diseases; and, ther fore, it is recommended to Travellers, Sailors at Soldiers.

To protect the community from imposing Portugal.-Hall joe (full weight)... 8 65 0 by counterfeits, the Propriet will employ Crown .... 5 81 ( Agent, and has made such arrangements that Prussia - Double Frederick . . . . . 8 00 ( can send the Midicine in any quantity, by Mail Express, to any part of the United States or Formal Russia -Five roubles...... 3 96 @ is \$1.50 per drachm-price \$2 per drachm-and Chronic Cases, \$5; and 5 drachms do. for Famili While many nostrum makers victimize

Acute Package, and the most obstinate and lo erage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 85 0 standing by one hronic Package Although days have not clapsed since this New Medical Age became partially known to the citizens of Bosand a few neighboring towns, yet such have be the results of its trial that during the past we nearly 400 packages were sold in this city and ders received by mail and express for 163 Fami 347 Chronic, and 385 Acute Packages. In one stance 6 persons clubbed together and wrote fo Packages, (of the "Little Giant," as they eat it,) to be forwarded to one address—thereby savi expense to themselves and the Proprietor.

Letters from clubs or individuals with in-

ey (if over \$10) should be registered at the p office where mailed, us it costs but 5c., and will cure their safe arrival. fect Substitute for the Lancet, Leeches and B ters, to the tribunal of an intelligent public, reit ating that it does just what it claims to do-more, no less: Subdues Inflammatory Disease (no others,) whatever be its form or locality, restoring the lost balance between the fluids and ids. Family Packages \$8, Chronic \$5, and Ac 8 :; to be had (free of expense) only by addressing him through Box 322, Box on, Mass, or at his of

Absolute pre-paymeta being, required on all letters to places within the United States Cut out this advertisement for the perural your neighbors and your own future use.
F. COGGSWELL, M. D.

Boston, May, 1857. \*. \*For sale at THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION. The following rates of postage on letters bave been agreed upon between this govern ment and the German States, Prussia. &c. Bremen. 10 cents; Oldenburg 13; Altona Austrian Empire, (including Hungary, Galicia, Lombardy and Venice) Bayaria, Bruns any part of the United States, to consist of but one piece of paper-pre payment option wick, Hamburg. Hanover. Mecklenbourg Schwerine and Straelitz, Kingdom of Prus sia, Kingdom of Saxony, and Saxe Altenburg. 15; all other German States, cities from the office of publication to actual and and towns. 22; Switzerland and the Netherbonafide subscribers any where in the Unilands 25 ; Denmark and Schleswig. 27 ; Poland and Russia, 29; Constantinople, Greece where within the United States, I cent for and Sweden 33; Norway, 37-pre-payment optional.

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

o be prepaid. MAILS TO THE PACIFIC .- For a single let er, not exceeding half an ounce in weight from New York to Chagres 20 cents; to Panama. 20-postage to be prepaid. Pos-

U. S. possessions) need not be pre-paid. HAVANA MAILS .- A line is established be tween Charleston and Havana, the steam ers touching at Savannah and Key W ... the postage of which is from the port of de parture to Havana 10 cents on a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight with an additional 10 cents for each addi. tional half ounce, or fractional excess of hali an onnee-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, it 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.

EMPTY BARRELS. 50 PRIME SPIRIT BARRELS, jor ceived per Schr. John A. Staply, ADAMS, BRO. 4 CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FUR COLLARS. N ELEGANT and com'ortable article of entered into postal arrangements, are femin-A Dress, for Gent's winter wear. Assortment inst received by Enpress at the Hat and Cap Em-CHAS, D. MYERS.

RATES OF POSTAGE To the East Indies, Java, Borneo, Labran Sumatra, the Moluccus, and the Philippine Islands, We are authorized to state that, arrange ments having been made by Great Britain for collecting in India the British and othe 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: fire cents the single rate when the Atlantic conveyance is by British preket, and

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 postege be ween the U i. which he now has the happiness to present to the led States and Java. Borneo. Labnam. Sumatra, the Moloccas, and the Philippine Is lands, will hereafter he as follows: To Java, via Southampton, 33 instead of

45 cents the halt ounce; and via Marseilles 53 instead of 75 cents the half ounce; pre-To Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, the Moluccas, and the Philippine Islands the rate wil he 41 instend of 53 cents when sent vin South an pton, and 61 instead of 73 cents the quarter ounce, or 71 instead of 83 cents the hal!

ounce, when sent by closed mail via Marseil es ; prepayment also required. The ates above mentioned as chargeable on letters for the Island of Java will provide for their conveyance by British packet us far as Sir gapore, but they will afterwards be subject to a Netherland rate of postage on

By the Proseian Closed Mail therates

1	hese countries remain uncl. anged. SILVER COINS.		Š
į	Austria-Rix Dollar	0	9
	Florin	110	41
	Twenty kreutzers	8	10
	Lira for Lombardy	R	10
1	Daden-Crown	1	0
	Gulden or Horin		3
	Bavara-Crown	1	C
	Florin	14	3
	Six kreutzers	-	
3	Belgium - Five francs		9
	Two and a half france		4
	Two hance		3
	Franc.	4	2
	Bolivia - Dellar	1	0
	Half dollar, debased, 1830		3
	Quarter dollar, debased, 1830 Brazil—Twelve hundred reis		1
	Eight hundred reis		9
	Font hundred		60
	Four hundred Bremen-Thirty six grote	ń	3
	Britain-Halt crown	3	63 44
	Shilling		
	Fourpeace		2
	Brunswick-Thaler		1
	Central America - Dollar, micer. say	ч	è
	Chili-Dollar	1	1
	Quarter dollar.	•	-
	Eight dollar or real		î
	Denmark-Rigsbank thaler		ĺ.
	- Specie thuler	1	12
	Thirty-two shippings	•	1
	Ecuador-Quarter dollar		i
	Egypt-Twenty plastics		5
	France-Five francs		1
	Franc.		1
ļ	Franklort Florm		3
3	Girece-Drachm.		1
1	Guiana, British -Guilder	'n	2
	Hanover-Thaler, fine silver		6
	Thaler. 750 fine		6
	Haytr Dollar, or 100 centimes	먚	2
	HesseCassel Thaler		6
į	One-sixth thater		1
1	Hesse Damstadt + Florin or Gulden		3
1	Hindostan-Rupee	J	4
4	Mexico-Dollar. average	I	(
1	Naples-Scudo	Н	
	Netherlands-Three guilders	1	
	Guilder		4
	Twenty five cents		
	Two and a half guilders New Granada—Dollar, usual weight		5
	Dollar, ligh er and debused, 1839.	1	,
	Noneman Dia J. A.		9
9	Persia-Sahib koran	1	-
	Peru-Dollar. Dima mint		6
		:	6
	Half dollar, Ar quipa debased	1	
	Hall dollar, Pasco		
	Poland-Zioty	E,	9
	Portugal-Cruzado		-
	Crown of 1000 ress	1	i
	Half Crown	•	1
	Prussia Thaler, average		ì
	One-sixth, average		
	Double the ler, or 3 1-2 gulden	1	3
	Rome-Scudo	1	(
	Teston, thr. e scudo	Ĩ	1
1	Russin-Rouble	¥	d
	Ten Zlots	1	j
		100	100

minto and ridang. WE lavite the attention of our Friends and Patrons to the best ection of Wines and Liquors ever offered in this market, consisting of Crescent Brandy, Vintage 1810, Pale and Dark Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandy, Old Cognac S. Brasson & Co.'s do. Castillon & Co.'s Pure old Port Wine, do. Duff, Gordon, Pale, Sherry, old Madeira and Muscat Wines, Malaga Wine, Old Scuppernong Wine,

Holland Gin. Old Tom Gin-extr Woolf's Schiedam sennapps, Cherry Brandy Old Peach Brandy, Apple do.
Bourbon Whiskey, Irish and Scotch Whiskey,

Blackberry Brandy, Sic. Madeira Wine, Perfect Lave Cordial, Assorted Cordials, in bottles, Every variety of bottled Wines and Liquors, Clarets of various brands at wholes the prices Maraschinog Curacoa, Aromatic do. do Ginger Wine, &c. &c. M low prices for April 17. GEO. MYER'S.

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