[BY REQUEST.]

From the Liberia Herald, Nov. 6th, 1851.

BASSA COVE, Oct. 14th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: It was over two months after the date of the redemption of your promise (as contained in the last number of the August Herald), to give me your views in reference to foreigners being permitted to possess interest in the cultivation of lands in Liberia, that it came to hand. I have unavoidably suffered more than a month to close (owing to the pressure of business) before responding to your views either pro or con. For which I need make no further apology, nor even for a dissent from your views, (should this be the case.) because we are not strangers, and are wont to allow such poor privileges in correspondence, that would, perhaps, to others prove highly offensive.

As the word interest in your article, may be applied in the premises either in a restricted, or more extended sense,—until you define the precise limitation of your application of that word, I shall be at a loss how to express myself, whether as agreeing with you, or dissenting.

If, sir, by foreigners, you restrict the term to white people, and by their possessing interest in the cultivations of lands in Liberia, you restrict that interest to the investment of capital in the cultivation of lands, exclusively owned by Liberians, (such Liberians as our present Constitution recognizes,) and with the exception of a refundment only through the medium of the products of the land they thus may be allowed to cultivate—an interest to this extent, though attended with some dangers as well as benefit in our infantile state, I have no inclination to oppose; perhaps I might measurably become its advocate, until such arrangement began to wear a suspicious or undermining aspect.

But, sir, if you mean that their interest shall comprehend the owning of as much as a square inch of Liberian soil, either singly or jointly, to this I must uncompromisingly object, and think that I will firmly maintain the same opinion for many years to come, perhaps to the close of my earthly career.

I confess, that there is considerable plausibility in your remarks that the fearful apprehensions of many of our fellow-citizens that their rights, &c. &c., will be liable to an abatement provided, which are permitted to reside in this country, "originates from the fact that nine tenths are from the south where they were accustomed to seeing money—power and intelligence on the side of the whites."

It is but reasonable to suppose that persons bred and born under such influences will be thus strongly impressed, (for it is an old and pretty well received saying, that a burned child dreads the fire,) and I cordially agree with you—that such persons should not be ridiculed for entertaining such notions.

But sir, after all our speculations in the premises, it must be confessed, that there is something seriously true, in the fact, that knowledge is power.—and wealth is influence, and will always predominate over their opposites. When I speak of knowledge being power in reference to white men. I beg that you will not consider me guilty of the current blasphemy (in some countries) of ascribing intellectual superiority to them! Though immodest circulation is given to such false sentiments, by those who would ascribe or assume this superiority to themselves, and which in my humble opinion but illy accords with the refined manners and good sense of the age. Yet, let my tongue become palsied before it utters such a sentiment, and my right hand perish before it pens it. I simply mean that they are in advance of us in acquired abilities, owing to well known circumstances which for centuries have given them the advantage over our us.

These acquired abilities are one of the prominent causes of the mistaken idea of natural superiority, and consequently of the prejudicial distinction kept up between the two races, though living in the same country; for wealth and power are the product of acquired abilities, and which distinction more or less prejudicially kept up, will never cease, until the distant and scrupulous (as to homes) seperation of the races takes place, and the African in process of time, by a development of his powers under equal advantages demonstrate his equality and susceptibilities in every respect.

But by this time, i. e. when this demonstration and "Liberia which is destined (like the son among the planets) to be the great centre of attraction to the colored race, and the instrument of its exaltation in the scale of civil and religious eminence, will no doubt possess sufficient numerical power to demand and coerce that" which, reason, morality and religion have failed to produce in the bosom of their professed votaries. "True Liberty," "Perfect Equality."

But sir, until true liberty and perfect equality predominates in every Anglo Saxon heart, as they do now on their tongues, there is much danger and no less folly in attempting a union of the two races in the same nation. I know you believe it to be impossible in the U. States; you are convinced that the prejudice is too strong there from north to south, and from east to west, to admit the colored man to full privileges, and perfect equality. Show me a dozen abolitionists throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, that would be willing for a colored man to be President of the U. S., or unless he was doubly below par, would consent for a colored man to marry his daughter. And if this prejudice is so universal and deep rooted, as that the religious and different fraternities of the age cannot effectually reach it, may we hope for any change shortly in the United States, or even in the Anglo Saxon bosom in Liberia, though he became nominally or virtually a citizen.

But sir, please indulge me by listening to one more objection to any attempt of identification of whites with us and I will have done. Though it may not seem strange to you, yet it may sound both strange and incredible abroad, especially to self-assumed superiority. That there is as much feeling of distinction in Liberians with regard to white men and women, as ever existed in the United States towards our race. Do you know, sir, that that white lady has never been born in the U. States as yet, that some men of Liberia would suffer their sons to marry; nor has that continent produced the white gentleman that some men in Liberia would give their daughters in wedlock to.

Though Liberians glory in treating all well bred white people politely and hospitably, and disdain the betrayal of such imbecility, as letting passion so far triumph over reason as to manifest any signs of the latent fire without cause. Yet I assure you that a majority to-day in Liberia had rather see their sons and daughters nailed up in coffins and deposited in the house appointed for all the living, than form a matrimonial connection with any white person the U. States ever produced—they wish no connection of the kind, they despise it with as much—and in fact with more real indignation, than the greatest pro-slavery man in South Carolina.—Perhaps the truth of these assertions may be questioned abroad, but sir, I appeal to you, as a resident in Liberia, and as one of her noblest sons—are they not the essence of truth—they are facts, and will remain so, as long as the prejudice of the U. States persist toward our race. There is a powerful reaction in their prejudice, it is both justifiable and efficient—reciprocal.

You must therefore see, sir, that a white person's interest in real or any other estate in Liberia must be either very limited, if to exist at all.

I did propose extending this article to a dozen or more pages, but have since changed my mind, supposing that we possibly possessed a harmony of sentiment.

Yours most respectfully,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Gen. John N. Lewis, Monrovia.

The Queen of England has again honored the Isle of Wight by having appointed a wet nurse for her infant from Cowes. The Boston Post says:

"This is no wonder," says Roger, says he,
"'Tis just what nature allows;
For what could more appropriate be,
As he is a young John Bull you see,
Than give his nursing to Cowes."

Lines, by an Old Fogy.

I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high,
That no presumptuous hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they were not, I have no doubt
But some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down,
And light the world with gas!

AN EPITAPH AND MARRIAGE NOTICE.—The following is said to be a veritable tombstone inscription down in Maine:

"Sacred to the memory of James H. Random, who died August the 6th, 1800. His widow, who mourns as one who can be comforted, aged only twenty-four, and possessing every qualification for a good wife, lives at —— street, in this village!"

New York Dry Goods Market.

The Times of Thursday says:

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are less active, while cotton flannels appear very quiet, and Denims are readily taken at previous quotations. Drills are in light stock and slack request at old rates. The recently received Chinese accounts have interrupted the export demand. Ginghams are freely bought at full prices. Lawns and Nankins are inactive. Less animation is discernable in the market for printing cloths and prints, because of the late rise in prices, which buyers are not willing to pay. Stripes and Ticks are saleable and firm.

Woolens are precisely as last stated. The smallness and enhanced value of the grades offering impede transactions. Blankets are not very active, but appear firm. Cassimeres manifest great vigor, with a rising tenor. Low priced Cloths are quickly bought at old rates, but not generally favorable at such figures. Flannels are essentially the same.—Jeans are less abundant and held higher. Hence they rule quiet. Very little change can be noticed in Linseys or Mouse de Laines. Sattinets are in fair demand at advancing rates. Tweeds are not very brisk, but firm.

Foreign fabrics are, as before remarked, the least in request, partly on account of the warm weather, which keeps the country merchants at home, and partly because of the imperfection of the stock, which is yet to be completed by subsequent importations. Yet, all seasonable goods find willing buyers at profitable figures. Silk and woolen productions are the most needed, and these realize very high prices, as buyers anticipate an advance in their value before the close of the Autumn. Linens, too, are in better demand, and for a similar reason. Attention has yet to be directed to Cottons, but even these are not wholly unnoticed, and some of the more staple kinds are being bought up at current rates. Altogether this branch of the trade is more vigorous now than at this time in by gone years, and with the majority of dealers we look for an early revival of business, while we hope that this will occur, without bringing in its train any of the pernicious influences, such as arise from extravagant importations and false notions of the advantages (?) flowing from heavy sales and long credits; which would annul our past and present prosperity, and blast, for a time, our future prospects.

Amin Bey not an Impostor!

The following letter appears in the New York Evening Post:

NEW YORK, June 14, 1853.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

SIRS:—A report has appeared in several papers that Amin Bey, who visited the United States a few months since as an agent of the Turkish Sultan, was an *impostor*. The following statement may place the matter in a better light. On my last voyage to the Mediterranean I received a letter from the minister resident (Mr Marsh) at Constantinople, informing me that he had "applied to the Sublime Porte to send an agent of the Turkish government to the United States, for the purpose of visiting the docks, navy yards, and arsenals, and to gain other information in relation to this country; and that he (Mr. Marsh) had pledged the Turkish government a *free passage* for him, (Amin Bey,) and that if I refused him a passage it would place the legation in a very delicate position He added "that Amin Bey, if sent, would meet me at Spezzia." At the request of Mr. Marsh I gave Amin Bey a passage to the United States. Previous to our arrival, Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, applied to Congress for $10,000 to defray Amin Bey's expenses while in the United States; which sum was appropriated About $4.500 was paid for this purpose, and the remainder has since been returned to the treasury. On the return of Amin Bey to Constantinople his rank was increased, and he was placed in charge of the naval school at Princess Islands, in the sea of Marmora. The young man Hassan, who came with him, is a lieutenant, commanding a brig in the Turkish navy.

No one can for a moment suppose that Mr. Marsh, for any purpose whatever, would impose upon his own Government. It is well known, no matter whatever side of the political questions of the day he may have adopted, that he is a high-minded gentleman, and has a reputation to preserve, and that he would take some pains to do so. He is now absent from the country, and as Amin Bey came in the ship I commanded, I give a statement of the facts relating to him which have passed under my notice, and with which I am acquainted. The gentleman who has been censured by the papers for circulating the report of Amin Bey being an impostor, had no hand or agency in the matter but to obey the minister resident.—This gentleman is Mr. Brown, a nephew of Commodore Porter, who devoted ten years of his life to make himself acquainted with the Turkish language He has been the interpreter of the legation for many years, and Amin Bey was placed by Mr. Webster under his charge in the United States. Authentic information was received by Messrs. Webster and Cass of Amin Bey's position from a source not to be doubted by any one, and no doubt the files of the State Department have either the originals or copies of the documents. Yours, with respect,

W. D. PORTER, U. S. N.

A BISHOP'S PAY AND PERQUISITES.—The Bishop of Durham is in embarrassed circumstances, poor man. His income having been reduced to about $40,000 per annum, (it was formerly about $120,000,) he finds himself in a state of pitiable destitution, and has applied to the ecclesiastical commissioners for an additional $5,000 a year or so to pay his "game keepers" and "watchers on the moors," and keep his lawns—not the lawns he wears, but the lawns around his palace—in apple-pie order. The commissioners decline to make the extra allowance, the more especially as the worthy "Lord Spiritual" has already over-drawn his account some $350,000 since his salary was cut down; or rather, has retained that amount instead of paying it over like an honest prelate. In the diocese of Durham there are dozens of poor curates with wives and families to support who do not receive £50 sterling per annum; and yet the bishop, in his schedule of extras, puts down the annual wages of one gamekeeper at £101 6d., and of another at £58 6s. 6d Saving his Lordship's game, therefore, is considered a more valuable and important service than saving the souls of his lordship's flock. The estimation in which his lordship holds carnal luxuries as compared with things spiritual is also manifested in another part of his "little bill." He puts down the expenses of his parks at £1001, but modestly charges only £15 for those of his chapel! That blessed institution known as the "Church of England" is based upon a system of the most monstrous inequalities. If the piety and good works of its humble clergy did not set off the ungodly rapacity of its hierarchs, it would be in peril of the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Lord John Russell on American Affairs.

We copy the following extracts from the pen of this British statesman from his last published work. It is known that he is editing the memorials and correspondence of Charles James Fox. This passage occurs in that book:

The Declaration of Independence. This declaration was the cry of an infant State. It has since grown to manhood; it has now a giant's strength.

Whether it would have been possible to maintain the colonies in subjection to the Crown of England for a much longer period, may well be doubted.—Trade regulated at Westminister could hardly be consistent with wealth and freedom at New York. Sources of dispute might have arisen, even if the plan of Lord Rockingham, or that of Lord Chatham, had been fully adopted. But it was the peculiar infelicity of George III. and Lord North that they turned to gall all those feelings of filial piety which had so long filled the breasts of the Americans.

The Declaration of Independence has one singular defect in it, but which only proves the lingering affection which the Americans still retained for the mother country.

As Mr. Jefferson originally drew the Declaration of Independence, he charged the acts of which the Americans complained, in the first place to the King, but secondly to the people of Great Britain. Thus, he said of them, that "when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have, by their free election, re-established them in power." Then, again, he proposed to say. These facts having given the last stab to agonizing affection, and manly spirit bids us to renounce forever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in in peace friends. We might have been a free and a great people together; but a communication of grandeur and of freedom, it seems, is below their dignity. *Be it so, since they will have it.* The road to happiness and glory is open to us, too. We will tread it apart from them," &c.

These expressions, though still in the tone of wounded affection, rather than of willing enmity were too hostile to the English people to please the representatives of America. "The pusillanimous idea that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with," says Mr. Jefferson, "still haunted the minds of many." More probably the fond regard long entertained for the mother country still vibrated in the hearts of most of those who now threw off her authority.

Be that as it may, the omission of these passages warped the truth of this memorable Declaration.—George III. appears in it as a single and despotic tyrant; as Phillip II. must have appeared to the people of the Netherlands. The fact was, the Sovereign and his people were at like preduced, angry, and wilful.

We also copy this passing tribute to Washington:

The success of America was owing, next to the errors of her adversaries, to the conduct and character of General Washington. In him were united the purity of the most disinterested patriotism with all the energy of the most stirring ambition; the utmost reluctance to engage in the contest, with the firmest will never to abandon it when begun; the most intrepid devotion of his life and his fame in hazardous attacks with the calmest judgement in all matters political and military. The dissensions of Congress, the envy of rivals, the apathy of his troops, the calumnies of his enemies, neither excited him to rashness, nor stopped him in his career.

SIXTEEN of the best Apothecaries in Baltimore say of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT for Coughs, &c., and of STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, for Affections of the Bowels, that they "are satisfied that they are medicines of Great value, and very efficient for the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended, that they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up," &c.

See advertisement on fourth page.

While hundreds are rejoicing in the happy escape from smarting pains, occasioned by Burns, Bruises and Sprains, thousands of others will buy the Mustang Liniment and experience the same happy results.

The popularity of the Mustang Liniment is a "fixed fact," therefore those suffering with Ulcers, Old Sores, Eruptions, and like complaints, need only to be reminded of its superiority to give it a trial.

See advertisement on fourth page.

Extraordinary cure of Rheumatic Fever by Holloway's Pills, in Van Diemen's Land.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs. During this period she was under the care of three of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her parents to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which they consented to do and in an incredibly short space of time a perfect cure was effected. The particulars of this case are copied from the "Hobart Town Courier."

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50, each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 185 Suffolk Street, says of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS:

Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, as again a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, of New Hanover County. Dr. S. pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of his office with industry and fidelity. [April 29.—33-te*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE M. BISHOP, as a candidate at the ensuing election in August next, for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County. Mr. Bishop pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of his ability. May 12.—212-6t—36-te

☞We are authorized to announce W. A. WALKER a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election.

June 50, 1853 254-1t—43-te

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a short time it will devolve upon you to elect from amongst your number, a suitable person to fill the office of County Court Clerk. Allow me to present to your consideration, my name as a candidate for that office; and at the same time to return my sincere thanks for your liberal suffrages heretofore bestowed, and to promise you if elected, to discharge the several duties of that office with fidelity and zeal. SAM'L R. BUNTING.

April 13th, 1853 187-te—32-te

☞We are authorized to announce the Rev. G. W. HILL as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Columbus county, at the ensuing August election.

July 1, 1853 43-te

KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., May, 1853.

Fellow-Citizens of Duplin County:

To avoid misrepresentation, and to place myself in an unequivocal position, I have chosen this method of saying to you, that I am a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. If, in your judgment, you see cause to elect me, the many duties and obligations of the office shall be discharged with zeal and fidelity. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

May 18, 1853. 37-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. H. W. FOY as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN C. BROADHURST as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

To the Qualified Voters of Duplin County.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yielding to the continued solicitations of my fellow-citizens, I announce myself a candidate for the office of the Superior Court Clerkship, and solicit your suffrages. If I should be elected, it is my intention to keep the office at Kenansville, and to be prompt, faithful and industrious in the discharge of my duties.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY.

Kenansville, Duplin Co., N. C., June 17th, '53 41-te

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale at public Auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a number of TOWN LOTS, situated in Fair Bluff, N. C., adjoining and between Lumber River and the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, (to which point and beyond, the Road is now completed,) and also adjoining the public roads leading, one to Conwayboro', S. C., the other to Marion Court House, S. C.—The location of these lots are decidedly the handsomest about Fair Bluff. Come one, come all that want lots, and judge for yourselves. Twelve months credit, with interest from date, bond and approved security, before the title is made.

A. F. POWELL

June 18, 1853 (wed) 253—43-t10jy.

Fayetteville Carolinian and Wilmington Herald copy 3 times, and forward accounts to this office immediately.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELVES.—The *first* day of July comes three days before the 4th, and we hope our customers will come forward, and settle up accounts contracted during the past 6 months. Our rule is, invariably FIRST OF JULY, and FIRST OF JANUARY, and we expect you to call and settle accordingly SCOTT & BALDWIN.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC are again reminded, that Trunks, Carpet Bags and Hat Boxes can be had at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, at the lowest possible figures.—They have English Sole Leather and Iron frame, besides a large assortment of medium qualities. Ladies you can get exactly the article you want, both of Trunk & Hat-Boxes, at

☞Herald copy.] SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

WALK UP TO THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE!!—We are compelled to close our accounts every six months. We will charge interest on all accounts after six months, so come forward, pay up and save interest.

June 29 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THE Subscriber has just completed his arrangements for supplying the *best* CIRCULAR SAWS made, and for keeping a stock on hand of all sizes, up to 60 inches.

Every Saw warranted, and sold at Manufacturer's prices.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, N. C., June 13th, 1853. 239

☞Commercial, Herald and New Era copy.

BACON, BACON.—Just received, 3,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon, hog round, for sale low by

June 14 W. H. McKOY.

JUST RECEIVED per Schr. Elouise:—5 bbls. A. No. 1 Mackerel, *extra large*, and 2 bbls. Salmon. For sale

June 14] by C. DuPRE & CO.

BOYS' Canes and Belts for sale at the Emporium.

July 1. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

GENTS, BOYS, MISSES AND INFANT'S HATS, of every style and variety, at greatly reduced figures, for sale at the Emporium. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

OTTER AND SEAL DRAB SOFT HATS.—Only a few left, for sale by C. MYERS, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.—Those pure white soft low crown Hats are going fast. Call soon if you wish one.

July 1. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

PINE APPLES AND LEMONS. For sale at

July 1. WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 29th inst., by John Cowan, Esq., Mr. LORENZA RISLEY, of Conn., to Miss EMMA CAROLINE JONES, of this place.

Connecticut papers copy.

Also, at the same time and place, by John Cowan, Esq., Mr. HENRY R. PERCY, of London, England, to Miss MARGARET ANN SARGENT, of this place.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. G. W. Wallace, G. W. MIDDLETON, Esq., to Miss MARY MOORE.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday, the 26th inst., WILLIAM HUNTER, infant son of M. and R. J. LONDON, aged ten months.

At Laurinburg, Richmond county, on the 16th inst., NEILL McLAURIN, Esq., aged seventy-five years Mr. McLaurin had been for many years a resident of Wilmington, where he was highly esteemed as a good and useful citizen and a worthy man. He passed away calmly and quietly, in the fullness of years and in the cheering assurance of a blessed immortality.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

June 26—Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Schr. Volant, Watts, from New River, to master; with naval stores and corn.

Br. Brig Echo, Clarkson, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Barque Regatta, Graffan, from Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, from Hyde county, to master; with corn.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Crary, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. George Harriss, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, from Philadelphia, to J. H Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Joseph Henry, Kirby, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with mdze.

26—U. S. M Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 86 passengers.

27—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 68 passengers.

June 7—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from Kelly's Cove, to Wessel & Eilers.

28—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 100 passengers.

28—Brig Pamaho, Adams, from Richmond, Me., to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. James G. King, Wainright, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co; with mdze.

June 29—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 51 passengers.

Steamer Spray, from Smithville to A. H VanBokkelen.

29—Schr. Susan, Whelden, fm Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with ice

Schr. Mary Powell, Coffin, from New York, so Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Venus, Orr, from Bath, (Me.,) to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with bricks.

30—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 86 passengers.

CLEARED.

26—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

27—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for Alexandria, Va., by Geo Harriss; with 118,000 feet lumber.

28—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

28—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

Schr. Chas. A Gardner, Higbee, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 79 bales yarn, 34 do sheeting, 5 do. waste, 3 boxes paper, 59 bbls spirits turpentine, 121,500 feet lumber.

June 28—Schr. Laura, Harker, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Spray, ——, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 29.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

Brig Buena Vista, Wines, for Cuba, by George Harriss; with 112,000 feet lumber.

Brem., Barque Figaro, Ahrens, for Bremen, by Kidder & Martin; with 96,000 feet lumber.

30—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 36 passengers.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED!!

GOODS AT AUCTION!

IN ELIZABETHTOWN, on Monday and Tuesday of August Court next, we will offer at Public Auction, the remaining portion of our Stock of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, CASTINGS, &c.

All amounts under Ten Dollars, cash; above Ten and under Twenty-five, three months; and over Twenty-five, six months credit.

We are determined to sell;—come one, come all, and bargains buy. J. M. WOOTEN & CO.

Elizabethtown, N. C., June 21, 1853 45-4t

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	19 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas F. McRee, Jr.,	15 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Cainituck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.

Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv $17 50] 253-1t—43-ts

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

Students entering this Institution will be required to purchase admission tickets from the Secretary, and no student will be admitted until such ticket be exhibited.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant Institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.

☞Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.

Goldsboro', June 22, 1853 253-1t—43-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.

July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

SHAD.—A few bbls. No. 1 Shad, for sale low, to close consignment. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BRICKS.—50,000 Bricks, now on the wharf, for sale by

June 16 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

OTARD BRANDY.—20 boxes superior old Otard Brandy, for sale by WESSEL & EILERS.

40 BBLS. ASSORTED SUGARS—very fine—for sale by C. DuPRE & CO.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	24 @	25	
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs...	5 00 @	8 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00 @	12 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow.....	12½ @	16	
Adamantine..	22½ @	37½	
Sperm.....	45 @	50	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java.....	13½ @	14	
Laguayra....	11 @	12	
Cuba.....	10 @	10½	
Rio.....	10 @	10½	
St. Domingo..	9½ @	10½	
COTTON, ℔ lb...	9½ @	9¾	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.....	00 @	00	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½ @	8	
Yarn, ℔ lb....	16 @	17	
EGGS, ℔ doz....	16 @	18	
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp..	0 00 @	2 15	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	42 @	45	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets..none	@	0 00	
Mackerel, No. 1	@	0 00	
do. No. 2	@	0 00	
do. No. 3	@	0 00	
Shad, Ocean,	11 00 @	12 00	
Herrings, East.	@	0 00	
do. N.C. cut,	@	8 00	
do. Smoked,			
℔ box..	@	00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt...	3 75 @	4 00	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal.....	5 75 @	7 50	
Baltimore...	0 00 @	0 00	
Fayetteville	0 00 @	0 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn.....	00 @	62½	
Oats.....	00 @	00	
White Beans...	@	0 00	
Pease, Cow...	00 @	85	
Rice, rough...	00 @	0 00	
do., clean,			
℔ lb.....	4 @	4½	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern....	0 00 @	0 00	
Northern...	1 10 @	1 20	
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd..	4½ @	00	
American, ref..	5½ @	00	
do. sheer...	0 @	00	
Swede.....	5½ @	00	
LIME, ℔ bbl..	0 00 @	0 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey.....	28 @	30	
N. E. Rum...	00 @	32	
Gin.....	30 @	35	
Brandy.....	00 @	35	
do. Apple..	37½ @	1 00	
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor B'ds.	00 00 @	00 00	
Wide do..	0 00 @	0 00	
Scantling..	0 00 @	0 00	
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
New Orleans..	00 @	00	
Cuba.....	21 @	22	
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut.....	5 @	5½	
Wrought.....	10 @	12½	

NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
*Virgin dip..	0 00 @	2 85	
Yellow dip..	0 00 @	2 80	
Hard.....	0 00 @	0 00	
Tar.....	0 00 @	2 20	
Pitch.....	0 00 @	1 60	
Rosin, No. 1	0 00 @	0 00	
do. No. 2	0 00 @	0 00	
do. No. 3	1 00 @	1 10	
Sp'ts Turp,			
℔ gallon....	00 @	36	
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20 @	22	
OILS, ℔