

Authorized Agents for the Journal. JAMES M. REDMOND, Publisher, Edgecombe co., N. C. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county. JAMES H. BRADLEY, Bladen county. JAMES H. BRADLEY, Bladen county. JAMES H. BRADLEY, Bladen county.

The Raleigh Star says: "The Wilmington Journal is completely disgusted with the General, (meaning Edney.) The Star ought to have said "Generals," if its intention was to represent our meaning correctly. The conclusion of our remarks upon the subject were as follows: After giving the relation of the attempted bribery or undue influence with which General Edney says that General Dockery was mixed up, we say:

"It is a pretty revelation as it stands. Of course, no efforts are left untried to prove Edney a reprobate. Well, we don't know that he is not, but that's not our business—it is his. He is their man—General Dockery's man—the man who was to turn the mountains upside down for them—to aid in defeating Gen. Reid and to get a chairship and four hundred dollars. Let them settle the matter as they can. It is a hard affair as it stands. We wouldn't touch it with a forty-foot pole. Let the Generals, Dockery and Edney, fight it out. It is small difference which whips. Arcades ambo. Hard cases, both of them."

We publish, in another column, a letter from Mr. Clingman, showing conclusively by the letter of Mr. Everett, Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, at the time the Edney difficulties occurred, that these difficulties were in consequence of the Fagg letter, although that is now sought to be denied; and further, by the note of Mr. Ashe, that the statement that Edney's letter had been read in the Cabinet and that it satisfied every member of the Cabinet that the charges against Edney were groundless and malicious; and the last letter of Mr. Everett to Edney assigns as a reason for his recall, the fact that the President had determined to recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for a full Minister to the States of Central America, instead of Charge d'Affaires, as then provided for. There is no mention made of any charges against Edney. The Fayetteville Observer, with its accustomed rancor towards a man whom it has before attempted to injure and vilify, uses the following language with reference to Mr. Ashe:

"Next we have a certificate from W. S. Ashe, the man who, endeavoring to injure Gen. Dockery, has already figured in false certificates, with false quotations from the Journal."

This is simply malignant, without the shadow of sense. Who could expect to mislead or deceive any body by false quotations from the Journal, or the Congressional Globe, giving day and date, volume and page? The very fact of giving these as Mr. Ashe does, precludes the possibility of any such intention. The Observer knows that the Journal fully sustains the substantial points made, by Mr. Ashe. The past history of the Observer shows how ready it is to indulge in such insulting language, towards prominent Democrats. It does not show the same alacrity in giving the satisfaction presumed to be due in such cases, as its course towards Mr. Ashe and others will show.

Under the heading of "Extraordinary Despatch," the Herald yesterday talks as foolishly as it is possible for a paper to talk, about the handbill printed and distributed in Brunswick county, intended to keep before the people the fact that, after having been ally advocated by Mr. Ashe, the bill, making an appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for the Cape Fear River, had passed the House of Representatives on the 10th inst., by a vote of 110 to 28, and that, consequently, the charges of inefficiency preferred by Gen. Dockery and his party friends against Mr. Ashe, and the Democratic party, were without foundation in fact, and contradicted by the event and the records of Congress.

The Herald seems at a loss to understand how a handbill could be printed to the order of Democrats of Brunswick county, setting forth these facts on the day the news was received here. It says: "How the Democrats of Brunswick thirty miles off, could hear of the passage of the Bill," &c. Now, bless your heart, Brunswick is not thirty miles, nor three miles off. But did it never strike the Herald as possible that Democrats of Brunswick might be in Wilmington at the time, as was actually the fact, and that one of them did actually and truly get the handbills and carry them to Brunswick county?

Again, did it never strike the Herald that if the case had been different—if we had actually printed and sent off the handbills ourselves, on our own hook, we would never have dreamt of making any mystery about it. The handbill does not contain a word or thought that has not been printed and insisted upon in our paper, and that we do not further insist upon. It would take pleasure in adopting every honorable means to combat erroneous impressions, where we knew that an effort was made to create them for electing purposes. The facts about the handbill, however, as we have stated them above. Perhaps if the Herald will make diligent enquiry, it may discover the particular Democrat who was in town and got the bill, and will afford a valuable exercise to that spirit of investigation which has already been so successful in "bumping up" mares' nests.

Talking of electing publications, why is it, when the Herald is so anxiously enquiring into the nature of the work done in our job office, that it says man—Brown of Mecklenburg—had to have been printed at the Herald office? Mr. Russell, the Whig candidate in Brunswick, and intended for circulation during the campaign, and actually circulated by that gentleman?

Messrs. Bragg and Dockery at Charlotte. We seldom or never publish partisan statements or accounts of discussions between candidates, and we know that the public are generally, and perhaps justly, suspicious of such. We have seen, however, a private letter from a gentleman who was a delegate to the Charlotte Convention, received by a near relative in this place, which partakes nothing of the electing character—was never intended for the public eye—and is chiefly devoted to private matters. From it we are permitted to make the following extract:

"An account of our trip to Charlotte would hardly be interesting to you; and the proceedings of the Convention you will see shortly in the papers. I was more pleased with the discussion at Charlotte, between Mr. Bragg and Gen. Dockery, than with anything else that transpired in my travels. Mr. Bragg was so far from General Dockery—so far beyond my conception of him—that I was perfectly delighted. I certainly never heard such a one-sided argument, or series of arguments, in my life, and certainly never saw such a used up man as was General Dockery; he actually appeared to me to be depressed in spirits, after his discomfiture."

These are the private and candid opinions of an intelligent man, written to a gentleman of similar political views with himself, and with no object but to convey a truthful impression of things as they appeared to him. We confess that we prefer them greatly to the excited stories gotten up for newspapers, or spread abroad for public effect, especially as they agree perfectly with the accounts given by candid Whigs, themselves, of the first meeting between the candidates, at Fayetteville, and of private accounts we have received of other meetings. We

North Carolina Railroad.

At the General Meeting of the Stockholders, held in Hillsboro, on the 13th inst., the resolutions to accept the amendments to the Charter—which were rejected at the previous Annual Meeting, but upon a re-consideration, had been postponed to this meeting—were taken up and again rejected, and a substitute adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of five Stockholders to confer with the next Legislature upon the expediency of adopting a suitable scale of voting, and also to ask for such other amendments to the Charter as may be deemed advisable. The vote against the resolutions accepting the amended Charter was 4,489 to 3,728. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 4,699 to 3,605.—Those who spoke in favor of accepting the amendments to the Charter were Messrs. Graham, Swain, Morehead and Murdock; those who opposed it were Judge Saunders and General Alexander McRae. At present, the voting is purely by stock, each share counting one. The amended Charter proposed a system of scaling similar to that inserted in the Charter of the old Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company. This would have had the practical effect of throwing the whole power of the private stock into the hands of two or three Counties so very slightly, if at all, affected by the proposed system of scaling. Hence the opposition of the large Stockholders from the East and from Rowan and other Counties on the line.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President and Directors of the Company to take such steps as they may deem necessary and proper for the purpose of raising the sum of one million of dollars for the prosecution and completion of the Road and stock, or by borrowing money on the credit of the company, or on the mortgage of its works; and also authorizing the President and Directors to confer with the Legislature at its next session as to the best means of raising said sum, with a full power and authority to adopt such measures as may be then determined on.

One Day. The gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina is emphatically one of those positions which hold out no inducements in the way of profit to aspirants. It is generally, if not always, a losing business, not only in the inadequacy of the compensation, but in the sacrifices which a candidate has to make in giving up his business or profession to enter the field, and the long and arduous canvass over an area of some six hundred miles in length by over two hundred in breadth, undertaken in the very heat of summer, in one instance, at least, that of the lamented Hoke, life itself being the forfeit.

While such are the toils and sacrifices borne by our candidate, we trust that no Democrat will think it too much to devote one day to the success of the party to which he belongs, and in whose triumph he would rejoice. In going to the polls he makes no sacrifices, but simply exercises a right which is dear to him, and discharges a duty which is incumbent upon every free citizen. Let any one who feels such apathy as might prevent his going to the polls, reflect upon the sacrifices made by Mr. Bragg for the party, (for we repeat, no feeling of self could induce any man to make the sacrifices he has made,) and he will be ashamed of such apathy, while he must feel at the same time that by neglecting to vote he voluntarily and of his own accord disfranchises himself. We sincerely trust that none will be found thus faithless to themselves, to their own rights, and their own duties.

From the first, we regretted the nomination of Gen. Dockery, says the Wilmington Journal. We have not the smallest doubt of that. The Journal is getting to be quite communicative. About three weeks hence, the Journal will have occasion to retract the confession.—Fay. Observer.

As usual, the Observer quotes but to misrepresent. If it had meant to do otherwise, it would have added that we regretted it on account of the style of electioneering it necessarily introduced in conformity with the known antecedents of the whig candidate—his bullying way—his rough-and-tumble manner towards his competitors, even of his own party—having once driven the regular whig nominee for Congress from the field by such means and forced himself in his place. We regretted that a great party had been driven to nominate a man whose friends were forced to brag of his wealth and apologize for his "education," and we regret it still. It was unworthy a party having in its rank so much of ability and mental cultivation as the whig party of North Carolina can unquestionably boast.

Further Foreign News by the Niagara. By yesterday's mail we received the details of news by the Niagara, whose dates from Liverpool are to the 8th, but find little in addition to what has been given already by telegraph.

Views of the War.—The London News is not reconciled to the conduct of the war against Russia, and the alliance with Austria. It says: "The Russian organ which has all along done what it could for the war, and that it dared against England, sings a loud song of triumph over the alliance of this country with the Court of Vienna. Well may that, and all organs of despotism, rejoice. The alliance is one fatal to those hopes of progress, fatal to those desires for the extension of rational freedom which encouraged us when the war began. The alliance is good for Austria, bad for England; good for Vienna, and Petersburg and Berlin—bad for Paris, London, Pesth, Warsaw and Milan. And of bad omen also for that wise and honorable, and durable peace which we must all desire as the best end of a conflict begun for the vindication of a principle—if not waged with the vigor that was demanded."

And, in another article, it says: "Austria has been allowed in the present case, to step in to try and save the Czar, if possible, from the full consequences of his criminalities in Turkey. She has been permitted to act as the ally of the Sultan without having first broken off diplomatic relations with the Czar, has been compelled, by force of Turkish valor, to surrender, and unless she is checked, will assuredly retrieve the shattered fortunes of despotism on the Danube."

The news which it is in the Baltic, and not the Black Sea, that now which the Autocrat will feel can now be struck. "But to realize anything like these results, we want the certainty that a sufficient French army will really be landed on the shores of the Baltic, and, above all, that an ample pledge for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities shall be given before Parliament is allowed to adjourn. A ministerial feeler was yesterday thrown out about an early prorogation. Ministers want to get the country and the war into their own hands, that they may work out their tortuous policy in silence, free from the liability to awkward questions in St. Stephen's."

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle, writing on the evening of the 6th, says:—"The appointment of General Baraguay d'Hilliers to the command of the French corps d'armee about to be sent into the Baltic has taken the public here by surprise, as very few people were aware that a land expedition was contemplated in that quarter. It is believed that these troops will form only a portion of the host by which Russia is threatened in that quarter, and that the French troops will be joined not only by an English expeditionary corps, but by a Swedish army. Without the active aid of the Swedish force as that to be sent from France, even when joined by some English troops, would be of little avail without a Swedish army. It is therefore considered certain that the active assistance of Sweden against Russia; and that the Czar runs the risk of losing Finland on the one side, whilst he is risk of losing the Crimea on the other."

The "Journal de St. Petersburg" of 30th of June, contains the following notice of the chief of police, published by the Emperor's order, with a view to calm the minds of the people:

The enemy's fleet amounting to thirty sail, appeared on the 27th of June about 20 miles from Cronstadt.

On the 27th several steam vessels were approached by the eight-hundred near the Island of Cronstadt, but up to the present time the enemy has shown no disposition to attack Cronstadt, where every measure has been taken to receive them. The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"It appears to be the opinion of naval officers here, and indeed, I believe of the Minister of Marine, that the approach of Admiral Napier to Cronstadt is less for the purpose of an attack on that fortress than to make a reconnaissance."

The Treaty between the United States and the Empire of Japan. The Senate of the United States, on Saturday, ratified the treaty recently concluded by Com. Perry, on behalf of our government, with the Empire of Japan. The following is a copy of this important document: [CONFIDENTIAL]

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa, the 3d day of March, 1854, and of Koye the seventh year, third month, and third day.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to do so, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty, or General Convention of Peace and Amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers upon the Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full power to his Commissioners, Hayashi, Daigaku-no-kami, Ido, Prince of Tama-Sima, Izawa, Prince of Mimasaka, and Udono, Member of the Board of Revenue. And the said Commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and fully considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. The Port of Simoda, in the Principality of Matsuyama, shall be opened to the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately upon the signing of this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [Note.—A large and commodious wharf, to be reserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.]

ART. 2. Those shipwrecked persons, and other citizens of the United States, shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ART. 3. Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodadi, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are in Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles or (7/2) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall, in all respects, be treated as if they were residents of the United States, within that place.

ART. 4. If there be any other sort of goods wanted or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

ART. 5. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to take on board, for the use of the crew, provisions of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

ART. 6. Wood, water, provisions, coal and goods required, shall not be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ART. 7. It is agreed that if, at any future date, the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations, privileges or advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ART. 8. Ships of the United States shall resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodadi, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ART. 9. There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States consuls or agents, to reside at Simoda at any time after the expiration of this treaty, provided that either of the two Governments deem such an arrangement necessary.

ART. 10. The present convention, having been concluded and only signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner, if practicable.

In the faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, aforesaid have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa, this 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1854, Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day. [Signed by the Commissioners.]

Getting into Society.

The Philadelphia Ledger seems to be resolved to reform society at the North. It has the largest circulation of any daily paper in the world, and may succeed. Its last article on the subject is as follows: GETTING INTO SOCIETY.—It is related, by Bayle St. John, that when the cholera made its appearance in Paris, in 1849, it was confined to the workmen and others most exposed. But, after a while, it became more general, and the wealthier class. One morning, while Bayle St. John was making a call at an aristocratic mansion, a bear-eyed croaking old countess hobbled in. "This is dreadful," was her breathless salutation, "the pestilence is making progress. When the people only were attacked it was all very well, they were punished for their sins. But the matter is now becoming more serious. The disease is beginning to invade the ranks of society. Monsieur le Marquis—died this morning." We naturally laugh at the terror of the old countess, who, firm in her belief that her order was made of different stuff from the mass of the people, was almost paralyzed to find that, nevertheless, it could not escape from the cholera. But a little observation will show us that, as that a small portion of the aristocracy in our own Republic, though not, perhaps, in quite so extravagant a degree, are Americans who talk about "being in society," just as complacently as the most arrogant aristocrat of the Faubourg St. Germain.—Nor is this all. There are ten times as many, who, without being members of our self-constituted exclusiveness, do all they can, practically, to nourish this feeling of social cast, of intriguing to achieve a footing in what they call "society." The haughty airs of the first, so incompatible with the spirit of our institutions, is censurable enough; but the cringing servility of the last, so disgraceful to human nature itself, is a thousand times worse.

It is principally with the female sex that this mania rages. A young man marries a half-educated girl, both being, perhaps, not worth a thousand dollars. In time, partly by good luck, and partly by good management, the husband amasses a fortune. Now, ad at once, the wife, hitherto anxious only for money to bring up their children properly, and to smooth their own age, begins to talk about "position." But, instead of seeking that position, by cultivating the mind and manners, she thinks to obtain it by securing admission into this or that set of arbitrary exclusives. To be invited to Mrs. Flummery's balls, or to have Mrs. Prudence on her sitting list, is what the deluded woman believes to be getting into "society." What slight she endures, what meaness she descends to, what intrigues she undertakes, in order to achieve these ends! She follows Mrs. Pottiphan to Newport, and takes a box at the opera behind Mrs. Dash. She puts her coachman into livery, hires a French nurse for her children, and purchases a petticoat of the Rev. Mr. Cream Cheese. By and by she flatters herself, because she knows all these silly people, that she has obtained a "position," that she has got into "society." And she is, perhaps, just as illiterate, as mean, and as vulgar as ever; for her French dinners do not make her less selfish, or less polite at heart. In truth, she is often more hard to her servants, more the slave of envy, and altogether less worthy than when she was comparatively poor, and when she thought more of her husband and family than of getting into "society."

If there really was such a thing as "society" here, in the sense in which the word is used abroad, the folly of these unhappy intriguers could not, perhaps, be quite so great. In Europe, long descended names, the enjoyment of competent fortunes, and that peculiar social and intellectual culture which hereditary wealth and rank are found to give, throws around "society" a halo, which is a distinctive characteristic ten enough at heart, doubtless, but nevertheless having a superficial polish, often very alluring. But here, where no laws of primogeniture exist, where no distinctions of rank are permitted, where the most prominent persons are the architects of their own wealth, and where the largest fortunes scarcely ever last for three generations, there is not and cannot be such a thing as "society," in the true sense of the word. The most cultivated, probably, do not go into "society" at all. Thus, the poor dupes who labor to get into "society," follow an ignis fatuus, and, even as they think they have grasped the prize, find it a miserable cheat.

Reconcile between Meagher and McMaster. NEW YORK, July 19.—A cordwining and revolver reconcile took place yesterday evening between Mr. Meagher, the citizen, and Mr. McMaster, of the Freeman's Journal, reflecting severely upon Mr. Meagher. Meagher attacked McMaster with a cowhide, and McMaster, being armed with a revolver, shot Meagher, slightly scratching his forehead. Meagher wrested the revolver and loaded case from McMaster, and then clinched McMaster under, and he was terribly beaten before they were separated.

Loss of the Steamer Franklin. NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer Franklin, which went ashore off Moriches, forty miles west of Montauk, on Monday, is now given up. She is totally wrecked. Part of her cargo has been saved.

Southern Enterprise.—The Louisiana Manufacturing Company, located in New Orleans, with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which amount \$125,000 is owned in the State, has recently declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the past six months.

This company is successfully prosecuting the manufacture of bale rope and dressing hemp in the city of New Orleans, under Slaughter & Perry's patent, of which they hold the right to all the Southern States, and the result of their business during the first six months of the year has been a dividend of ten per cent. so when it is remembered that with all the force of operatives, and chiefly "green" hands, who have had their duties to learn, and only half their machinery in motion, till within a week past, they have had to contend with a heavy expense without a proportionate production.

They are now turning out daily 10,000 lbs. bale rope, and 10,000 lbs. dressed hemp, which meet with ready sale at the market, and at a remunerative rate. The labor employed is chiefly that of slaves owned by the company, which obviates successful prosecution of manufacturers in the objection of high prices of labor, to the South. The factory buildings—built of brick in a most substantial manner—were purchased on very favorable terms, and are located in an annually improving portion of New Orleans.

They have an ample water power, and room to add more machinery for the manufacture of rope, the hemp or cotton cordage, whenever the demand for these articles require it.—Mobile Tribune.

Tribute of Respect. HESPERIAN HALL, NORMAL COLLEGE, N. C., July 15th, 1854. At a meeting of the Hesperian Society, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with our beloved and lamented friend and fellow-member, G. S. Matthews, who was a short time since compelled to leave College by ill-health, has been, in the all-wise and mysterious providence of God, removed from the stage of action; literature thereby losing a studious votary, the church an exemplary member, and ourselves a beloved friend and companion: Therefore

Resolved, 1. That while we bow with submission to the dispensation of a wise and merciful Providence, by which he has been taken away, as a Society we would record in feeling bereavement of one who, when with us, was a prominent and useful member.

Resolved, 2. That we are, by his early death, admonished of the uncertainty of the tenure by which we hold our lives, and the necessity of a timely preparation for a blessed immortality.

Resolved, 3. That we sincerely sympathize with his relations and friends in their bereavement; and for their consolation we hereby remember that the evidence of his life, sanctified by the love he has obtained among us, "thy sorrow not even as those who have no hope."

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Weekly Message, Spirit of the Age, Wilmington Journal, and Wilmington Herald, for publication.

G. S. MATTHEWS, Secretary. W. C. BELLER, O. W. CARR, Committee.

Herald please copy.

The Wilmington Herald advises us to publish "a funny paper."

We beg leave to decline, as we do not wish to come in conflict with the Herald. This is the "funny paper," and has been for some time past, indeed, the Editor is so much given to joking and quizzing that one can scarcely ever tell when he is in earnest. He has an advantage, of being able to write with as much force and energy on the subject of blackberries or rice birds as upon the subject of ships. The truth is, the Herald is so "funny" that one can hardly determine over or at what particular item in it one ought to laugh; and so we laugh all the time, thinking of what a "funny" paper it is on so small a capital.—Standard.

A Western paper says, the question before the meetinghouse is this:—As a feller—what is a feller—and his gal—are about to be parted for a time—and they propose to exchange daguerotypes—and for that purpose the feller goes with his gal to the Daguerreotype shop—and it is to pay for having the "pictures" took—and he only has money enough to pay for one picture in an ordinary case, and the other a magnificent case—which picture should he put in the magnificent case—his own ugly mug, or her'n? Would it be gallant in him to put her mug in the ugly case? Would it be jirous in him to put his mug in the ugly case which she is to keep? That's the Question before the Meeting House.

DIED. In this town, on the 20th inst., of convulsions, Mr. Walter S. Williams, aged 22 years, 10 months. Mr. Williams was a native of Norfolk, Va., but for the last 12 months a resident of Wilmington. The friends of the deceased, and all members of the Society of Old Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. B. F. Harrison.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1854.—NAVAL STORES.—Receipts of all kinds still continue light for the season. Last sales as follows:—Turpentine \$3 1/2, Rosin \$1 1/2, and Spirits Turpentine 42c. Corn is without change; for retailing purposes it commands \$1.60—Shippers however offer but 70c. Corn—About 100,000 bushels of the first of the new crop sold at \$1.60 for 60 lbs, to a miller.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 20.—Bacon 9@10; Lard 24@25; Coffee—No 1 13@14, No 2 12@13, No 3 11@12, No 4 10@11, No 5 9@10, No 6 8@9, No 7 7@8, No 8 6@7, No 9 5@6, No 10 4@5, No 11 3@4, No 12 2@3, No 13 1@2, No 14 1/2@2, No 15 1/4@1/2, No 16 1/8@1/4, No 17 1/16@1/8, No 18 1/32@1/16, No 19 1/64@1/32, No 20 1/128@1/64.

Bacon—market steady. Cotton no sales to report. Flour—continues firm. Wheat—no sales to report. Corn—no sales to report. Spirits Turpentine—no sales to report. Rosin—no sales to report. Lard—no sales to report.

NEW YORK, July 22.—3 days previous—Naval Stores.—We note some arrivals of Spirits Turpentine yesterday, and with the prospect of further receipt, the market was less firm. The price of spirits turpentine, for retailing purposes, is \$1.60. Turpentine is in full supply, and limited demand. Common resin is dull, and if anything, lower, while the quality of No. 1 has been more inquired for. Turpentine is quiet. The sales since Tuesday are 10 @ 1200 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, wholesale, at 46c 7/8, cash, and 46c 1/2, 60 and 90 day (including freight) at 46c 1/2, cash, and 46c 1/4, 60 and 90 day delivered; and 2500 lbs No 1 to white, 26c 1/2, 30c 1/2, 35c.

Rice—There is no change in prices, and the market is steady without activity. The sales of the week amount to about 800 tons at \$3 7/8 @ 3 3/4, cash.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED. July 20.—Schr J C Manson, Rabon, from Shalotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores. Schr Champaign, Chadwick, from Shalotte, to A H Van Bokkelen, with naval stores. Schr Richmond, Davis, from Little River, to A H Van Bokkelen, with naval stores. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to W. Elliott.

21.—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Van Bokkelen. July 21.—Schr Louise, Neal, from Charleston, to T. W. Elliott. Steamer Fairy, Covert, from Fayetteville, to J E Metts. Steamer Chatham, Metts, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

22.—Schr Sam, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos J Lippitt. 23.—steamer Kowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. Elliott. 24.—Schr Vesta, Rockwell, from Richmond, Va., in ballast, to Russell & Bro. Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, from White Hall, to J E Metts. Steamer Evergreen, Creel, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth. Schr Sam Bolton, Podger, from Newburyport, Mass., to W. C. Worth; with hay and bricks. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Van Bokkelen.

CLEARED. July 20.—Schr Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by W. C. Worth. 21.—steamer Brothers, Williams, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to W. Elliott. STEAMERS. N. C., July 20.—Schr Eliza Ann, Bates, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores. Schr 21.—steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to W. C. Worth; with hay and bricks. Schr Sam Bolton, Podger, from Newburyport, Mass., to W. C. Worth; with hay and bricks. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Van Bokkelen.

SCHOOLS. CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next. The principal is now a candidate for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to the present Library as the advancement of the pupils requires. The principal is now a candidate for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to the present Library as the advancement of the pupils requires. The principal is now a candidate for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to the present Library as the advancement of the pupils requires.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE. THE next session will commence on the first Monday of July, and close on the last Friday in November. Students will be charged from time of entering to the close of the session. No absence, without the payment of the tuition, except in cases of protracted sickness, will be allowed. WM. ROBINSON, Principal. Goldsboro, June 2, 1854.

SCHOOL NOTICE. THE UNION ASSOCIATION being desirous of establishing one or more Primary Schools of high order within the bounds. Therefore, all who may feel an interest in the location of the same, are invited to meet on Friday, August 10th, at the residence of Mr. J. M. Ellis, in Wayne county, who will give particulars. CHAS. D. ELLIS, Secretary. June 24, 1854.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization on the 1st day of August, and will close the last day of November, 1854. Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and complete faculty. \$75 per session will cover the tuition, expense for Text and Board in the Collegiate course, and \$100 will cover the full course and all the ornamental branches. \$80 will cover the expenses of board and tuition in the Primary Department. Ornaments branched extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance. The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and will liberal share of patronage. Students received any time. For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANIER, Secretary. May 5th, 1854. P. O. Box 125, Goldsboro.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL. RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class education. The well equipped Library, Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second day of January and July respectively. The Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurin Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McIntyre, Secretary. Dec. 17, 1853.

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale. FOR SALE.—Very valuable property known as the POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the wharves of the Cape Fear River, at its junction with the College course, and a large and particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard. It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and all the necessary machinery and conveniences. The Mill is large and valuable. Further description deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves. For other particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents, WESSELL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C. July 12th, 1854.