From the Standard of Saturday.

Ratified Acts.

We publish below a list of such bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly, as have been ratified by the Speakers of the two Houses and became laws. We are indebted for the list to Mr. Busbee, the attentive and excellent Reading Clerk of the Senate:

ACTS

1. An act to protect wild fowl, &c.
2. An act in relation to Elizabeth City.
3. An act emancipating Jerry, a slave.
4. An act to incorporate the town of Roxborough.
5. An act to provide for the issue of additional stock by the Seaboard and R. R. Company.
6. An act authorizing the Nantahala and Tuckasege Turnpike Company to build a toll bridge.
7. An act concerning the Justices of the Peace in the Coun ies of Randolph, Alamance and Wake.—[Twenty Justices to form a quorum.]
8. An act to pay the Wardens of the Poor in Mecklenburg County.
9. An act to authorize the Trustee of the Lousisburg Female Academy to convey land, &c.
10. An act to authorize the paying of Wardens of the Poor for their services.
11. An act to amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.
12. An act to incorporate Union Academy.
13. An act to protect live stock from malicious destruction.
14. An act to encourage wolf killing in Jackson County.
15. An act concerning Haw River in Alamance County.
16. An act to number the West Regiment in Madison County.
17. An act to pay Wardens of the Poor in Alamance and Duplin.
18. An act to amend an act of 1852, entitled "An act concerning the place of trials for civil process before Justices of the Peace."
19. An act to incorporate the Washington Steam Tug Company.
20. An act to appoint Commissioners to lay off a road in Rowan County.
21. An act concerning public roads in Watauga County.
22. An act to authorize the collection of arrearages of taxes in Jackson County.
23. An act to authorize the Wardens of the Poor in Pasquotank and Yancy to sell certain lands.
24. An act to incorporate the two Academies in Asheborough.
25. An act to emancipate John Good, a slave.
26. An act to provide for the improvement of the road from Wilkes by Meat Camp Creek to the Tennessee line.
27. An act to authorize the erection of a Court House in Iredell County.
28. An act to amend an act incorporating Neuse River Manufacturing Company.
29. An act to amend the several acts chartering the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.
30. An act authorizing gates across the public road in Green River Cove, Henderson County.
31. An act establishing a new County by the name of Polk.
32. An act authorizing the County Court of Henderson to sell lands, &c.
33. An act authorizing the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to take stock in the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company.
34. An act to extend the time for perfecting titles, &c.
35. An act to incorporate the town of Newton.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to raise $100,000.
2. A resolution to furnish the Treasurer with one hundred copies of his Report.
3. A resolution concerning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
4. A resolution in favor of Jeptha Woodard.
5. A resolution concerning produce carried on Railroads.
6. A resolution to furnish office of Clerk of the Senate.
7. A resolution to pay over to the North Carolina Railroad Company the balance of the State's subscription, $280,000.
8. A resolution in favor of W. W. Holden and J. H. Decarteret. [Pays for printing and binding the Revised Statutes for the use of the Assembly.]
9. A resolution in favor of John Green.
10. A resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.
11. A resolution concerning documentary evidence.
12. A resolution in favor of Jasper Tinnen.
13. A resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick.
14. A resolution in favor of Warren Winslow.
15. A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins.
16. A resolution in favor of E. D. Davis.
17. A resolution to purchase clocks for the two Houses
18. A resolution in favor of Stephen D. Pool.
19. A resolution to procure curtains for the two Halls of the Capitol.
20. A resolution in favor of O. H. Perry.
21. A resolution in relation to the Public Treasurer.

SEVASTOPOL.—Our next news from the scene of war, it is probable, will be of great interest. The detailed accounts of the operations, which we have published, extend to the 12th December, and the telegraphic despatches to the 18th. The bombardment was to recommence in a few days, and the belief was generally entertained that the assault on the city must shortly follow, though the latter would probably depend on the movements of Omar Pacha, who was preparing to take the field on the north side of the city opposite to that invested by the French and English. His forces were arriving in large numbers at Eupatoria, the first detachment of 5,000 having already landed. These are the troops who so successfully resisted the Russians on the Danube, and under the lead of their favorite general they will no doubt present a bold front to the Russians, and perhaps redeem their national character from the disgrace entailed by the cowardly conduct of the Turkish detachment at Balaklava. The bombardment previous to the assault will itself be a terrible affair, as the new and powerful batteries constructed by the French and English will then be opened, and will engage the numerous batteries the Russians have recently unmasked.

It is also evident that the latter are anticipating the assault at an early day, and have prepared for it with all the military foresight and indomitable resolution that have been so signally shown by them on every occasion throughout the siege. The appearance of the Russians at Balaklava, under Gen. Liprandi, and the large force they still keep in the valley of Inkermann, show that when the assault really does commence the allies will have to defend their right and rear flanks at the same time that they meet the resistance of the Russians in front. The struggle, evidently, will be a severe one, and though the superior prowess, and, in action, the better generalship of the allies, incline to the opinion that they will be successful in the attempt, yet there are so many circumstances favoring the Russians that the victory may yet be theirs. All these anticipations, however, will depend very much upon the weather, and it is notoriously uncertain in the Crimea. Should the storms that had reduced the allied camp to such a miserable condition continue, it is certain they will not be more than able to hold their position, and that the assault will be indefinitely deferred. The tone of nearly the whole English press in regard to the assault is desponding; even in the expression of their hopes their fears are apparent. This is especially the case with the Times, which arraigns the English Commanders in the severest terms for incompetency, and places its only reliance for success in the courage and constancy of the troops.

SUPERIOR COURT.—We understand the Judges will ride the Spring Circuits as follows: Judge Ellis and Dick, we learn, have exchanged circuits, so that Judge E. will ride the Newbern Circuit, and Judge D. the Hillsborough Circuit:

Edenton Circuit,	Judge Person,
Newbern "	" Ellis,
Raleigh "	" Caldwell,
Hillsboro' "	" Dick,
Wilmington "	" Baily,
Salisbury "	" Manly,
Morganton "	" Saunders.

If the legislature should create a new circuit, the new Judge, we suppose, will ride that.—*Ral. Star.*

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week Ending January 27th, 1855.

Loan of 1842	$5,000
" 1846	2,000
" 1847	7,000
" 1848	12,000
Total	26,000

A Lazy Man's Paradise.

In Lieut. Gibbon's account of his exploration of the valley of the Amazon, or rather of one of its main branches the Madeira River, (executive document No. 36, for a copy of which we are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe,) from the Pacific side, we find the following account of the daily life of a creole family in the town of Santa Cruz, the capital of the Bolivian department of that name. For a lazy man Santa Cruz de Bolivia, must a perfect paradise, to say nothing of a chance a bachelor has of being able to secure a partner in a city where there are five women to one man. Herald please take notice.

"Very early in the morning the creole, getting out of bed, throws himself into a hamac; his wife stretches herself upon a bench near by, while the children seat themselves with their legs under them on the chairs, *all* in their night dresses. The Indian servant girl enters with a cup of chocolate for each member of the family. After which, she brings some coals of fire in a silver dish. The wife lights her husband a cigar, then one for herself. Some time is spent reclining, chatting, and regaling. The man slowly pulls on his cotton trousers, woolen coat, leather shoes, and vicuna hat, with his neck exposed to the fresh air,—silk handkerchiefs are scarce,—he walks to some near neighbors, with whom he again drinks chocolate and smokes another cigar.

At midday a small low table is set in the middle of the room, and the family go to breakfast. The wife sits next to her husband; the women are very pretty, and affectionate to their husbands. He chooses her from among *five*, there being about that number of women to one man in the town. The children seat themselves, and the dogs form a ring behind. The first dish is a chupe of potatoes with large pieces of meat. The man helps himself first, and throws his bones straight across the table; a child dodges his head to give it a free passage, and the dogs rush after it as it falls upon the ground floor. A child then throws his bone, the mother dodges, and the dogs rush behind her. The second dish holds small pieces of beef without bones. Dogs are now fighting. Next comes a dish with finely-chopped beef; then beef soup, vegetables, and fruits; finally, coffee or chocolate. After breakfast, the man pulls off his trousers and coat and lies down with his drawers in the hamac. His wife lights him a cigar. She finds her way back to bed with her cigar. The dogs jump up and lie down on the chairs—the fleas bite them on the ground. The Indian girl closes both doors and windows, takes the children out to play, while the rest of the family sleep.

At 2 p. m. the church bells ring to let the people know the priests are saying a prayer for them, which rouses them up. The man rises, stretches his hand above his head and gapes; the dogs get down, and whimingly stretch hemselves; while the wife sets up in bed and loudly calls out for "fire;" the Indian girl re-appears with a "chuak" for her mistress to light her master another cigar, and she smokes again herself. The dinner, which takes place between 3 and 5, and is nearly the same as breakfast, except when a beef is recently killed by the Indians, then they have a broil. The ribs and other long bones of the animal are trimmed of flesh, leaving the bones thinly coated with meat; these are laid across a fire and roasted; the members of the family, while employed with them, look as if all were practising music.

A horse is brought into the house by an Indian man, who holds while the "patron" saddles and bridles him; he then puts on a large pair of silver spurs, which cost forty dollars, and mounting, he rides out of the front door to the opposite house; halting, he takes off his hat and calls out "Buenas tardes, senoritas"—good evening, ladies. The ladies make their appearance at the door; one lights him a cigar; another mixes him a glass of lemonade to refresh himself after his ride. He remains in the saddle talking, while they lean gracefully against the door-posts, smiling with their bewitching eyes. He touches his hat and rides off to another neighbor. After spending the afternoon in this way, he rides into the house again. The Indian holds the horse by the bridle while the master dismounts. Taking off the saddle, he throws it into one chair, the bridle into another, his spurs on a third, and himself into the hamac; the Indian leads out the horse, the dogs pull down the riding gear to the floor, and lay themselves on themselves on their usual bedsteads. Chocolate and cigars are repeated."

Governor Gardiner, of Mass., the first know-nothing elevated to a Gubernatorial Chair in any State of the Union, has not disappointed my recent speculations relative to his message to the Legislature of his State. As I anticipated, he has clearly laid down what are to be understood as the principles of the Order which elevated him. His message is remarkable for one thing it does *not* say, as well as for many which it *does* say. You will notice that it does not set the face of "Americanism" against "Freesoilism," abolitionism, or any otherism. It does not attempt to assert the nationality of the party which nominated and elected Mr. Gardiner.

True, the Governor has somewhat disappointed some of his friends, who knowing his ultraism on the negro question, expected of him an elaborate and fierce onslaught on Southern Institutions. For the sake of deceiving Southern men into supposing his party to be sound on sectional issues, he has been as moderate in that connection as the "circumstances of the case"—that is to say, a knowledge of the fanaticism of his political friends—will admit. But I think you will find quite sufficient in the following, to be satisfied as to the character of the fountain from which it flows:

In defiance of the principles asserted by the dominant national party in their last Presidential Convention, in disregard too of the pledges of the President in his Inaugural Address, sectional issues have been re opened by the wanton violation of plighted national faith on the part of Congress and the Executive, in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which fixed a northern limit to the extension of slavery. The first result of this pernicious action was to shock the moral sentiment of the community, and to excite fears that all constitutional and legal barriers against the diffusion of this acknowledged evil would, from time to time, be swept away. It has moved men's minds at the North to an extent no other political occurrence has done within the memory of the present generation. Its ultimate effect will and should be, to determine us, by the consideration of every sacred and holy duty, to manfully demand the restoration of this broken compact, and to jealously guard each and every right that belongs to Massachusetts.

"Whilst we acknowledge our fealty to the Constitution and the laws, the oft-repeated cry of disunion heralds no real danger to our ears. While we honestly concede the common duties evoked by the articles of confederation, we will preserve inviolate the State Rights retained for each sovereign member of that confederacy. With fraternal feelings to all her sister States, and filial devotion to their common parent, yet with acknowledged rights and a determination that they be maintained, there stands Massachusetts

"Of those rights, the two cardinal ones are, the Habeas Corpus and the Trial by Jury. It is submitted to your deliberations, whether additional legislation is required to secure either of these to our fellow-citizens. Scrupulously avoid such action as asserts or looks to the maintenance of any rights not clearly and constitutionally ours, but weave every safeguard you justly may round those primal birthrights, older than our national birthday, and dear as its continued existence."—*Washington Corr. Char'n Standard.*

AN INCIDENT.—A few days since, in one of the neighboring towns, a little boy of two summers was seen standing in the middle of the road, and bestowing a very low bow upon a great, sober-faced cow, while he lisped forth in sweetest infantile accents, "Thank zu, pretty moolly cow, for making pleasant milk for me." It seemed that the little fellow had a song book at home, wherein a verse ran:

"Thank you, pretty cow, who made
Pleasant milk to soak my bread;"

and the couplet recurring to his mind at the moment, he made it a point to stop and thank Mistress "Moolly" on the spot.

Was not the sweet child, as he stood bathed in the bright sunlight, and bearing the impress of God's fashioning hand so plainly visible upon the dawning mind which looked forth from those bright blue eyes, reading an instructive lesson to "children of a larger growth," who receive all life's common blessings so unregardfully?—*Boston Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The annual report for the fiscal year which terminated on the 30th of last November states that the total expenses for working and maintaining the road, and for the purchase of ten new locomotives and other machinery, are $493,221. Net revenues over all expenditures, $322,974, or nearly equal to 6⅔ on $5,000,000.

The Conviction of Green, the Banker.

We announced yesterday that Geo. W. Green, the wealthy banker at Chicago, Ill., tried on the charge of poisoning his wife with strychnine, on the 16th of September last, had been found guilty of "murder in the first degree." The facts of the case are thus briefly recapitulated by the District Attorney in his opening speech:

On the 4th of March, 1831, Green married his wife in Montreal, Canada. The marriage was an unfortunate one for Mrs. G. From the time of his marriage the cruelty of Green to his wife was manifested. From her marriage to her death she was more or less maltreated by him. He had from time to time expressed himself most cruelly towards her; that she was the wrong person for him; that he should have married her sister. In the hands of the defendant she was in absolute poverty, laboring and toiling as a slave.

On the day before her death she was engaged in scrubbing the floor, no servant to help her. After showing his conduct to his wife from her marriage to her death, we will show you how he stated to her sister that he wished she was dead; that at the table his wife charged him with attempting to kill her.—We will also show that on the morning of the 16th of September last she was in good health; that there was no one in the house with her. The next morning he (Green) sent for a laboring man and woman.

When they came she was dead. Green was asked what she died of. He answered cholera. He was asked if she had a physician. He answered yes, Dr. Spangler and a Mrs. Hall. Now we will prove that neither of those persons were there. The prisoner said he could not send any person for help, although he had a boy, his son, in the house. He was asked if she had got any medicine. He answered no.—While at the same time no signs of cholera were round the room.

If the man had ever been a "good husband" these circumstances tell powerfully against him. In the meantime the coroner was sent for, and Green commenced digging a grave in the garden. He refused to have any ceremonies over his wife's body; said they would do after as well as before burial. The coroner's inquest is held. The prisoner is admitted to bail. Another examination is had at the request of the woman's friends; the physicians examined the body; find no evidence of cholera upon the body, either from exterior or interior examination, but come to the conclusion the person died of poison or some other violent means.

The stomach is examined by experienced persons, and it is found that it contains one of the most deadly poisons. After this the drawers of the house were examined. In a bureau drawer, which was locked, and the key in Green's pocket, and another in a lower drawer; in this drawer a paper of strychnine was found, such strychnine as was found in the stomach of the deceased.

Then we will show you that contradictory statements were made by the prisoner, he feeling no alarm that he would be suspected. We will show you that for years and years he had been studying the dreadful crime—that he had been trying to discover for some time the most deadly poison. We will exhibit a case, gentlemen, which has not had its parallel in the history of circumstantiated evidence.

These facts were all substantiated to the satisfaction of the jury in a trial which, after two week's duration, terminated Saturday night in a verdict of guilty.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION IN KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati Commercial has a long account of the execution of Stephen Short and Wm. Hanning for murder, at Greenupsburg, Ky., last Friday. They were both, according to the Commercial, worthless, drunken fellows, and each had a large family. The same papar gives the following speeches and accidents at the gallows:

Short rose and said:—"I want all of you to take warning by me. See what whiskey and bad women have brought me to. I have been to a good many hanging scrapes myself, and thought it was great fun, but I never thought I'd be hung myself. This is the work of Capt. Whisky. I am willing to die for the life of the man that I took. Talk of pleasure; I have tried all kinds of it, about shanties drunk, and everywhere else, but I have had more real pleasure up in that old jail, than ever before in all my life; and chains on my legs, big, heavy chains at that. I just took off this old coat, and whipped satan clean out, fair. I've made my election sure, I think. Yes, sir, I think my election is sure. [Some one in the crowd called out, 'If you are safe, I don't think there is much danger for the rest of us!'] I am perfectly willing to die. The man you have got in jail for aiding me, is perfectly innocent and ought to be let go; but that Blair deserves all I've got. [Blair was the man who told him to shoot.] He was as much to blame as I was!"

Some one inquired—"Are you willing to die, Steve. Said he—"Yes; I hate this world and my own life;" and he continued with an air that was nearly exulting, "and I am going to leave it; I'll be in Paradise before sun-down. Now farewell, farewell; meet me in the other world. I want to see you all in Heaven." An old man, somewhat drunk, pressed upon him. Short said—"Whiskey brought me to this, I expect you along in a few days!"

Hanning then quaking in every limb, got up and said—I haven't got anything against anybody in the world, and I hope nobody's got anything against me now."

Short repeated this remark. Large numbers of his acquaintance crowded about, shaking hands with him and asking questions, until the last moment. He knew all his old friends, and exchanged smiles and words of good will with them until the white cap was tied down over his face. He stood up firmly as the wagon was driven away, and said, at that instant, very distinctly—"fare well all my friends," when the fatal noose checked his utterance.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 10, 1855.

William H. Seward will be re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New York, by a decisive vote. Without any predilection for the present representative of the State in the National Legislature, on a calm and impartial review of the field on which the action is to be fought, and of the troops that are to engage in the conflict, I can arrive at no other conclusion. The enemies of Mr. Seward—I mean his bitter political opponents in the ranks of his own party—have, or affect to have, much confidence in their ability to defeat him; and will certainly make desperate and determined efforts to compass his present downfall, in the expectation that no resurrection awaits him in the future, it now consigned to the political tomb. But it seems to me that their hopes are built upon sand. The fact is they lean entirely upon the Know Nothing sentiment in the Legislature, and fondly believe that those who have bound themselves to the mysterious order will sacrifice all personal feelings and all party prejudice to its requirements. They will soon discover how fallacious are such hopes.

Political Know Nothingism, like political temperance, is good enough when useful as an element of success in an election; but is cast aside and disregarded when no longer needful. Three-fourths of the Whig Know Nothings in the Assembly are men who have for years been intimately identified with the Seward faction of the party. Freesoil Whiggery is the altar at which they worship. In a majority of instances they have not for a moment swerved from their allegiance to Mr. Seward, and have only carried on a flirtation with Know Nothingism for the purpose of securing their own election and aiding in his.—*Journal of Commerce*

MARINE DISASTERS.—Schr. Pearl, Capt. Day, of and from Newberne, N. C., was driven ashore on Squam Beach, in the gale of the 22d inst. The vessel will probably be a total loss—a portion of her cargo of Naval Stores will probably be saved.

Schr. Pearl, ashore at Rockaway, commanded by Capt. Westervelt. Her cargo consists of turpentine, rosin, and hides. At half tide she was high and dry, but with favorable weather she might be got off.—*N. Y. Express.*

NEW LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.—It is stated that Commodore Vanderbilt has made a proposition to the Post-office Department to carry the mails to Southampton and Havre alternately with the Collins line. His intention is to build five steamers, to enable him to run a semi monthly line. Two of the five are now on the stocks, and will be ready for service in a few months. He offers to furnish large and swift vessels, and to receive from the Department only $16,000 for each trip or some $4,000 less than the British government pays the Cunard line, and not quite half what the Collins line receives under the existing contract.

Now, then, Thomas, what are you burning off my writing table?" said an author to his servant. "Only the paper that's written all over; I haven't touched the clean," was the reply.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Cure for Bad Breasts, Caked Breasts, and Sore Nipples.—The wife of Mr. H. B., of the Broadway, New York, suffered several months after the birth of her last child with a bad breast, several holes having formed on the same, her nipples were nearly gone, and it was thought at one time that the breast must be taken off. Mr. B. put her under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, after having tried every other means without success; the Ointment was well rubbed into the parts affected, and the Pills were taken regularly. In three weeks the anxious husband was amply compensated, for his wife was quite well.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 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 25c., 62½c., and $1 each.

☞ 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.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DePRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DePRE,
D. DePRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854. 245-tf

MARRIED.

In Arcola, Ala., on 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hanson, Mr. S. A. HOLMES, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARY W., youngest daughter of Samuel Strudwick, Esq., formerly of N. C.

DIED.

In Stephenston, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 20th December, 1854, in her 70th year, Mrs. MARION BANKS, mother of John, Charles, James and David Banks, citizens of Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—January, 1855.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 29.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Rhode Island, Rollins, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with corn and oats. The R. I. was bound to Charleston; on the 21st inst. experienced a heavy gale of wind, during which she lost fore-sail and flying jib; put in here for repairs.

Jan. 30.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

Schr. Onward, Smith, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co. Off Lookout, experienced a heavy gale on the 21st inst., lost anchors, chains, boat, main-boom, and received considerable other damage.

Jan. 31—Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from New York, to Geo. Harriss. On the 30th, S. S. W. from Hatteras, 25 miles, passed some 30 @ 40 bbls. spirits turpentine, and several bags pea nuts. Capt. C. states that some of the barrels were marked S. & P., and diamond B.

CLEARED.

Jan. 29—Brig Samuel & Edward, Raymond, for Martinique, by T. C. Worth; with lumber and shingles

Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Jan. 30—Br. Brig Francis, McKinnon, for Gaudaloupe, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Jan. 31—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Feb. 1—Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c

FEBRUARY—Harper, Godey, Graham and Peterson's Magazines for February, received and for sale at
Feb. 1 J. T. MUNDS'.

SPIRIT BBLS.—200 second hand, spirits bbls on hand, and for sale by PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

FLOUR.—A lot of Fayetteville Superfine, just received and for sale by B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

VALENTINE DAY IS COMING, and we have this morning received by Express a magnificent assortment of the finest Valentines ever offered in this market. Call in time to make your selections. J. T. MUNDS.

FLOUR.—25 barrels Superfine. For sale by
Jan. 31st. JONES & FOYLES, Market street.

JAMES T. PETTEWAY. GEORGE E. PRITCHETT.
PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Will give particular attention to the sale of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
January 22d, 1855.

CARRIAGES.

WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.

Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, DECEMBER 30th, 1854.

ON the first Monday in Febuary, next, at the Court House, in Elizabethtown, I shall hire out for one year, all the Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Gen. James I. McKay. The usual bonds and security will be required.

JAMES ROBERSON,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Dec. 30, 1854. 98-tdh---18-tdh

☞ Herald, Commercial, Standard, Observer, Carolinaian, Argus and N. C. Republican, copy to day of hire, and forward bills to this Office.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAILROAD.

Eng'r & Sup'ts Office, W. & R. R. R. Co.,
February 1, 1855.

GOING NORTH.

THE passenger trains over this road will, until further notice, run as follows:

First (Express Mail) train leaves Wilmington at 6 o'clock A. M.

Reaches Goldsboro at 9 40 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon at 1 30 P. M.

Second (Accommodation Mail) train—carrying one freight car—leaves Wilmington at 3 00 P. M.

Reaches Goldboro—to supper—7 30 P. M.
Arrives at Weldon 12 at night.

GOING SOUTH:

First Train leaves Weldon at 12.00 M.
Reaches Goldsboro' at 3.15 P. M.;
Arrives at Wilmington 7.30 P. M.
Second Train leaves Weldon at 9.00 P. M.;
Reaches Goldsboro' 1.30 A. M.;
Arrives at Wilmington 6.30 A. M.

Fare to Goldsboro' $2 50; to Weldon $5. About one cent per mile extra is charged passengers *who do not procure tickets at the Stations.*

Through tickets to Baltimore $12; to Philadelphia $11; to New York $15 50.

☞ Tickets will not be sold *to* a negro in person.

Express Freight (by Accommodation Train) will be charged 20 per cent. *extra*; and such freight to go North must be at the Depot by 1 o'clock P. M., and marked *Express Freight.* All dues on downward freight must be paid on delivery at Wilmington.

Feb. 1, 1855. S. L. FREMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Herald and Commercial—and discontinue advertisements of Aug. 6, '53; May 5, '54, Dec. 11, '54, Dec. 16, '54.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE SOUTHERN FLAG.

A CONSTITUTIONAL advocate and independent Journal, published in Goldsboro', N. C., by the subscribers, having for its objects:

1st To maintain, inviolate, the rights of the Constitution

2d. To promote harmony among all the States, by conceding to each its Constitutional privileges.

3d. To support the doctrines of a judicious expenditure of the public fund for works of Internal Improvements.

4th. To abolish the Free School system entirely, or establish it upon a basis worthy the name.

5th. To have a penitentiary for criminals, thereby relieving our citizens of an incressant and increasing tax to support ruffians in idleness.

6th. To endeavor to disseminate the seeds of chaity and brotherly love among our fellow citizens of every denomination. Harmony being the chief support of our great political fabric, the *durability* of our Union.

These being our objects, we ask the aid of every Patriot, Philanthropist and Christian. How we shall discharge our varied duties the Sequel must decide, but

OUR FLAG IS TO THE BREEZE!

TERMS, $1 50 ⅌ annum, in advance, or $2 00 if payment be delayed three months.

Address, ROBINSON & POTTER.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

WOOD NOTES—Another supply received to day. For sale at J. T. MUNDS'.

POCKET DIARIES, for 1855, all sizes and styles. For sale at J. T. MUNDS'.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—A second edition of the Jan. No. Just issued. A supply now on hand and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

BACON.—10 hhds. Sides; 10 do. Shoulders. For sale by Jan. 22d, 1855 RUSSELL & BRO.

CLARIFIED SUGAR.—70 barrels, different grades, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ⅌ lb.	.25	@	.00
BEEF CATTLE,			
⅌ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	7 00
BRICKS, ⅌ M.	7 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	.17
Adamantine	.28	@	.30
Sperm	.32	@	.35
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.			
Java	.15	@	.16
Laguayra	.13	@	.14
Rio	.10½	@	.12½
St. Domingo	.11½	@	.13
COTTON, ⅌ lb.	7½	@	.8
CORN MEAL,			
⅌ bush	0 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ⅌ yd.	7½	@	.8
Yarn, ⅌ lb.	.00	@	.17
EGGS, ⅌ doz	.23	@	.25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 00	@	2 30
FEATHERS, ⅌ lb.	.45	@	.50
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 75	@	6 00
Mackerel, No. 1	@00		00
do. No. 2	0 00		
do. No. 3	@ 0 00		
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, last	0 00	@	0 00
do. N. river	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut			0 00
Dry Cod.			
⅌ cwt	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Fayetteville	9 00	@	9 25
GRAIN, ⅌ bush.			
Corn ⅌ 56 lbs.	00	@	.86
Oats	.00	@	.60
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	.75	@	.85
do. Ground	1 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	1 05	@	0 00
do., clean,			
⅌ lb.	4½	@	0
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.			
Eastern rect	0 00	@	0 00
Northern rect	1 35	@	1 50
IRON, ⅌ lb.			
English ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ⅌ bbl.	1 10	@	1 25
LIQUORS, ⅌ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.53	@	.55
N. E. Rum	.55	@	.00
Gin	.60	@	.65
Brandy	.55	@	.60
do Apple	.75	@	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.			
Cuba	.23	@	.25
N. Orleans	.26	@	.28
NAILS, ⅌ lb.			
Cut	5¼	@	5½
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ⅌ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	2 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 50
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	0 00	@	1 55
Pitch	do... 1 75	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Spts Turp,			
⅌ gallon	00	@	.37
Varnish, ⅌ gal	20	@	.30
OILS, ⅌ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	.95	@	1 00
do. boiled	.00	@	1 10
Whale	.95	@	1 00
Rosin	.20	@	.75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ⅌ bush.	80	@	.85
Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
do. ⅌ bbl.	4 00	@	4 25
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.12	@	12½
Middlings	0	@	10½
Shoulders	.10	@	10
Hog round	.10	@	10½
Western Bacon,			
* Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	7½	@	8
N. C. Lard	.11	@	12½
West'n do	.11	@	12
Butter	.23	@	.28
Cheese	.10½	@	.13
Pork, Mess, ⅌ bbl.	14 00	@	14 50
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	17 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	.18	@	.25
do. dead	.00	@	.06
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 12½
do. dead, ⅌ lb	12½	@	.15
SALT.			
Alum ⅌ bush	.60	@	.65
Liverpool ⅌ sack, ground	1 20	@	1 35
do. fine	2 00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ⅌ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	.8
New Orleans	5	@	.7
Muscovado	5½	@	.7
Loaf & crush	10½	@	.11
Clarified and Granulated	5	@	.9
SOAP, ⅌ lb.	4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ⅌ M.			
Contract	6 00	@	8 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ⅌ M.			
W. O. Bbl	20 00	@	25 00
R. O. Hhd	00 00	@	15 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M.			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	0 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	6 50
TALLOW, ⅌ lb.	12	@	12½

NO