Oakdale Cemetery.

We copy the following article in regard to this Institution, from the Commercial of Tuesday, as it contains facts and statements with which we confess to a want of acquaintance previous to reading it. It is a matter which commends itself strongly to the attention of the people of Wilmington:

For the information of those of our readers whose attention may not have been already directed to the subject of the new Cemetery, in which Burial Lots are advertised in to-day's paper to be sold on Saturday next, we annex some extracts from the Charter of the Company, with a general Synopsis of the objects and advantages proposed in its establishment

The following is the Preamble to the Charter, as passed in December, 1852, viz:

"Whereas, public sentiment in the town of Wilmington, in accordance with the enlightened experience of populous Cities and Towns elsewhere, is opposed to the interment of the dead amid the abodes of the living, not only for sanitory, but for other obvious reasons; and, whereas, experience hath also shown that it is desirable to have public burial grounds, subject to such laws, rules and regulations, as will insure to the living the continual protection of the remains of their dead, and the decent preservation of the grounds, by securing them in perpetuity to the object of their dedication; and, whereas, several citizens of Wilmington are desirous to purchase a tract of land for the purpose of establishing thereon a public Cemetery, and for reasons above stated, wish an act of incorporation, and the object being deemed worthy of encouragement; therefore.

"*Be it enacted*," &c., &c.

The First Section incorporates the Company by the name of "The Proprietors of the Wilmington Cemetery," and empowers them to purchase and hold not exceeding one hundred acres of land, with authority to said Corporation to take gifts, devises and bequests, for the purpose of improving and ornamenting said Cemetery, and to purchase and hold such personal property as may be requisite to carry into full effect the objects of the act."

The Act then directs that the affairs of the Company shall be managed by a President and six Directors, to be chosen annually by the Lot owners, each lot owner to be entitled to one vote for each share held by him.

It authorises and directs the land acquired by the Corporation to be disposed of and used exclusively for the burial of the dead.

It exempts such lands forever from assessments and public taxes, and also from liability to be sold on execution, or for the payment of debts by assessment under any insolvent law, and prohibits any public road, avenue, street, or canal, from being laid out or opened through the grounds of the Cemetery.

It requires that the proceeds of all sales of lots shall be applied to the purchase, preservation, improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery, and to the incidental expenses thereof, *and to no other purpose whatever*.

Under this provision a Fund will be formed, the interest of which will be adequate, after all the lots have been disposed of to insure the perpetual care of the grounds and improvements, whether belonging to lot owners or to the institution.

It also provides for the punishment of any person who shall deface, mutilate, or otherwise injure any monument, inclosure, or shrubbery in the grounds, and for the payment of any damages which may in consequence be sustained.

The tenth Section of the Act provides "that as soon as the proceeds from the sales of lots for purposes of Sepulture and from burial fees shall have been sufficient to pay the purchase money for the land held by this Company, with the interest thereon, together with all such expenses as may have been incurred in laying out, enclosing and improving the grounds, the then Stockholders shall transfer their entire interest in the grounds used as a Cemetery to the holders of burial lots therein, each lot holder to be entitled to as many shares as he or she has lots, and thenceforth such lot holders shall be Stockholders exclusively of said Corporation"

It will therefore be perceived from the foregoing provisions of the Charter.

That purchasers of lots acquire not merely the privilege of burial, but also the fee simple of the ground which they purchase;

That they are the sole proprietors of the Cemetery.

That by their vote in the election of Trustees they control the government of the institution;

That, as all the receipts of the Institution must be expended in the purchase, improvement, and preservation of the grounds, no speculative interest can conflict with the wishes of lot owners respecting its management;

That, as all the resources will be thus appropriated, either immediately, or in the ultimate formation of a fund, the interest of which shall be annually appropriated as required, ample provision is made for the perpetual embellishment and preservation of the grounds;

That, as the ground is exempt from public taxes, and from liability for debt, and is sold in lots which are not subject to assessment, or annual charge, the proprietors can never be forcibly deprived of their ground.

The President and Directors have fixed the price of single Burial lots, *for the present*, at $50—the lots containing about 400 superficial feet.

The enlargement of families and the desire which is naturally felt to be laid with one's kindred at death, often render it desirable to secure more than an ordinary lot. To facilitate this object, a lower price is fixed, where two or more lots are taken in one place by the same family. Large plots, too, admit of superior improvement, while the expense of inclosure is proportionably reduced as the plots are enlarged.

The Observer says it did not simply express indignation against Mr. Biggs for his vote on the Western Extension bill, "but because, as the author of the platform of the locofoco convention which nominated Bragg, he had palmed off a cheat upon the public." We deny that Mr. Biggs has deceived any one in this matter, and we do so without fear of successful contradiction. Mr. Biggs' position is perfectly consistent with the reolutions of the democratic convention that nominated Mr. Bragg. Here is the resolution in regard to internal improvements:

"*Resolved*, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention be politic and proper for the Legislature to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Now, Mr. Biggs has already voted "further aid" to the North Carolina Railroad; he has voted "further aid" to the Cape Fear and Deep River work; he has voted for the Eastern extension; and yet, because he deems it his duty, in order to save the State from embarrasment, to vote against a scheme that will cost twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, he is accused of cheating his friends and opponents. It won't do—the record will not sustain such an accusation. Mr. Biggs, in his place in the Senate, has avowed his willingness to vote for one section of the western extension, but is unwilling to go farther at the present session. If Mr. Biggs is guilty of deception, then is Mr. Cherry (the avowed author of the whig platform) subject to the same charge for voting against the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad, for no work is more calculated to develope the resources of the State than one that will convey the coal on Deep river to market.

According to a debate in the House of Commons, Messrs Mebane and D. F. Caldwell opposed our railroad bill because it would injure the North Carolina Railroad! Has it come to this, that no section of the State is to have a charter for a road because it *might* affect the N. C. Road? We think that road possesses too much influence in our Legislature now, and when the western extension is made, it will be worse probably for us in this section.

We in this part of the State ought to be the last ones to complain of Mr. Biggs for voting against the western extension.

MORGAN FOUND.—The Masonic Mirror publishes a rather curious story, to the effect that Morgan, who it was alleged, was murdered by the Free Masons for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna in Turkey; that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language.—The authority given for this report is one Joseph A. Bloom. According to the Mirror, this man Bloom met Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures. It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship Mervine, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to the firm of Langdon & Co. The captain's name of the Mervine was Welch. It matters little now, perhaps whether the story be true or false.

TERMS OF PEACE.—John Bull holds his head *rather* high. The London Times says—

"The three powers consider that Russia must no longer have the right which she possessed, under the treaties of Akermann, Adrianople, and Balta Limau, to enter the principalities, to change their government, and to deal with that portion of the sultan's territories as if she enjoyed a joint, or rather a paramount sovereignty there. They consider that the navigation of the Danube must be secured, not by treaty only, as it is already, but by an independent authority at the mouth of that stream. They consider that the Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, as established at Sebastopol, is incompatible with the maintenance of the Ottoman empire, and consequently with the equilibrium of Europe. They consider that it is impossible to renew that part of the treaty of Kainarji upon which the emperor of Russia based his claim to interfere between the sultan and twelve millions of his christian subjects, so as in fact to render himself the head of that vast population, and to become the dominant authority in the European provinces of Turkey. Such are the terms they require, and with less they cannot be satisfied."

These terms, Mr. Bull, we will wager a "brandy smash" against an "eye opener" you never will obtain.

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.—This steamer, the largest of the six now in course of construction under the last appropriation of Congress, is progressing rapidly at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the management of Mr. Geo. Steers, her modeller. Her machinery is being built at the foundry of Messrs. Pease & Murphy, of the Fulton Iron Works, the contractors. The immense boilers—four in number—will be ready to be taken from their works in about six weeks. They contain about 8,000 copper tubes, weighing alone about 56,000 lbs. The engines are all in a state of forwardness, and the valves, sea linings, air pump pistons, junction pipes, piston rods, crank, pin boxes, force pumps, &c., all of composition, are about completed. The condensor and frames are under way, and they expect to be all ready, with her entire machinery, for putting up on this truly noble national vessel, in about eight months.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—It is said that at this moment the whole demesne of Sans Souica, where the King resides, is surrounded by a cordon of Policemen every night to prevent the Majesty of Prussia from wandering away into Postdam after dinner. It is said that a cunning fellow in the latter town, aware of the King's propensity to break bounds of a night, addressed him in the market-place, where he lay in wait for the royal truant, and offered him a sort of exaggerated homage. This so pleased the King that he made a speech to the rogue, of an hour's duration, in which he recapitulated all his ideas upon the subject of a united German Empire, upon feudal institutions, and upon his own undiminished despotic power, including incidentally his opinion of the Eastern question, which, by the way, he jocosely told his sole auditor, "was a question he could not answer," and concluded by proclaiming his wish to reward his faithful subject. This was what the fellow wanted; he immediately produced a deed of gift, together with pen and ink; and the King, in a state of utter unconsciousness, signed him over a large estate in Silesia. Next day the deed was duly presented for registration, to the no small consternation of the ministerial authorities; but as the royal signature was not to be denied, and as to spread the news would be *scandalous*, the cunning rogue was bought off with a considerable sum of money to relinquish the deed, and along with it his claim forever. Since then Sans Souci has been regularly invested each night by a strong body of Police, each man within view of his fellows.

THE WAR.—A private letter to one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated 25th ult., says, "Peace is deemed quite practicable, but the protraction of the war more probable. You will see Lord J. Russell's statement of the occurrences at Vienna. It is believed here, in some circles, that it was decided between Louis Napoleon and Lords Palmerston and Russell, during the visit of the latter to Paris, that the enterprize against Sebastopol should be prosecuted, *coute qui coute* and no serious negotiation for peace pursued until that was ended in some mode or other."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—"There are still some few persons here who think that the Emperor of Russia sincerely desires peace. I dare say he does provided he gets everything he wishes; otherwise it is difficult to reconcile the allusion as to his real intentions with the accounts that reach us almost every day of the vast armaments prepared on every point of his empire. There can, indeed, be little doubt that the Crimea is about to become the theatre of the most sanguinary struggle. Reinforcements are said to be already on their way to the Russian camp, and as the proportion of the war becomes enlarged, and as it is evident that both parties are trying to gain time, the cannon will soon become the real negotiator. So slight is the hope of peace being re-established that another theatre of hostilities appears to the vision of military men as looming in the distance. The war spirit being once roused, the imagination revels in new and glorious dreams as those of Alma and Inkermann. A war upon the Rhine is in everybody's mouth, and it is asserted as a fact that, so convinced are they of its being inevitable, several officers, and not of low rank either, are already preparing their equipments.

PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who has heretofore been considered as the heir apparent to the French throne, it appears is not entirely certain of that honor. The Prince is not popular, and his recent failure in the Crimea has caused highly derogatory reports in reference to his character. Notwithstanding his name and close likeness to the first Emperor, he is confessedly not a great man, and shows no promise of ever achieving a military reputation. A Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, who thinks his chances problematical, says:

"It seems that the Emperor, failing natural issue of his own body, *may adopt an heir*, who would then take the place as imperial prince and heir to the throne, between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon. Upon his assumption of imperial power, the Emperor refused to adopt his cousin Napoleon. There is no cordiality between them. The correspondent says it is whispered that the Emperor has already designated in his own mind, in the event of Eugene failing to become a mother, the heir of his throne. This is supposed to be one of the sons of the Roman republican, ex-president Prince Canimo, and is a Bonaparte throughout, being the grandson on the paternal side of Lucien Bonaparte, and on the maternal side of Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I."

KNOW-NOTHINGISM WITH A VENGEANCE!—We gather from the columns of the Boston Courier the following piece of patriotic intelligence. *Risum teneatis, amici?*

"In the House of Representatives yesterday an order was introduced, directing that the use of the hall be granted to the Whig party for caucus purposes; and another directing that the Latin inscription over the Speaker's desk—'*Ense petit placidum sub libertate quietem*'—be removed, and that a liberal translation in English be placed in its stead. The first, after a little fun, was rejected; but the other was laid over under the rule, Messrs. Eames, of Malden, and Monroe, of Boston, giving notice of their intention to debate."

Well done, Know Nothings! Take as much rope as you please, to hang yourselves with. We suppose your next step will be to suppress the study of *foreign* languages in our schools and colleges.—French must be ostracised, and Latin and Greek also, of course, for they are obsolete and *dead*. The great works of Cicero and Demosthenes, those two distinguished tribunes, and defenders of popular rights according to your notions of *Americanism*, must return to that obscurity and blissful state of oblivion from which they were brought out by the literati of the Middle Ages. Consistent Know Nothings! what say you now of the Irish brogue and sweet German accent? What intend you with our National escutcheon? Will you modify that too? The American Eagle, we suppose, you will retain; but what will you do with E. PLURIBUS UNUM? We pause with the greatest anxiety for categorical answers.—Poor Know Nothings!

"*Quos vult perdere Jupiter dementat.*"

AMERICANS IN LONDON.—An American writing from London to the Newark Advertiser says:

"I have been forcibly and agreeably impressed with the attention which foreigners, at least Americans, receive here. No trouble is too great for those in office to take in order to enable them to enjoy and profit by the objects they have traveled so many miles to see and study. Even collections of paintings, shut to the British public, (Lord Ellesmere's gallery, for example,) are freely opened to them without fee or reward."

TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF HOBBY-HORSES.—We clip the following from a New York paper:

"A lunatic has been cutting some singular pranks at the expense of the merchants. Mr. John P. Beauville, a French importing merchant who for the past three weeks has been afflicted with partial derangement of the mind, yesterday called at the store in Grand street, and stated that he wanted to purchase the goods then in the store for shipment to the West Indies. His manner and conversation were such as to excite suspicions of his being mentally deranged, and upon inquiry, it was found that he had made bills with different firms to the sum of $112,471. At each place he represented that he wished the goods got ready for shipment on Saturday next, and in consequence of this, many of the merchants whose stock he had bought out, were up with their clerks all of Wednesday night, getting the goods packed, and others who were not aware of his lunacy were probably similarly engaged last night. Among the articles purchased by Mr. B. are $1,200 worth of hobby-horses, all of which the unfortunate seller supposed would shortly be on their way to the West Indies."

It was a favorite theory of Mr. Tristram Shandy that all men were more or less cracked—a little hobby-horseyish in their mental tendencies. But in this sale of twelve hundred dollars' worth of hobby-horses, the fact is demonstrable that both buyer and seller were stark, staring mad.

THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE AND BALBRIGGIN STOCKINGS.—A few days ago we published an extract from the Paris correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in which the writer gave an amusing description of the appointment, by the Empress, of a Mr. Appleyard, "a manufacturer of stockings somewhere in the British dominions," as stocking maker to her Majesty. A correspondent, who seems to be thoroughly posted on all that relates to Balbriggin, on noticing the extract alluded to, sends us the following for the information of our lady readers, who may, perhaps, wish to share with the Empress Eugenie the luxury of a pair of genuine Balbriggin stockings:

Balbriggin stockings must have been deemed a great luxury, in having obtained Imperial patronage so as to cause Mr. Appleyard to be selected and appointed, from among all competitors, to be stocking maker to her Imperial Majesty of France.

It must, therefore, be a source of anxious solicitude among the ladies to know, and of chagrin not to know, how or where to obtain those celebrated stockings. But from the indefinite description of the location of Mr. Appleyard and Balbriggin, given lately by the newspapers of this city, namely, "that Mr. Appleyard and Balbriggin are somewhere in the British dominions, and just now stepped out from obscurity," one would be led to the inference *that the gentlemen of the press have combined with her Imperial Majesty of France* to mystify the identity of location, lest the fancy storekeepers might be enabled to write for a supply, and afford to the ladies of New Orleans an opportunity of participating with her Imperial Majesty, in the luxury of "Balbriggin stockings." In order, therefore, to frustrate the *design*, I have determined thus to set the matter right.

Balbriggin is in oppressed but lovely Ireland, about 18 or 19 miles, north by east, from the city of Dublin. It is a maritime town, with about *three thousand* inhabitants. The great Northern Railroad from Dublin to Drogheda and Belfast, &c., crosses the harbor by a viaduct of *eleven arches*, 80 feet span and 35 feet high; on each side of which there is a metal flooring, resting on the piers, and forming a delightful promenade for the inhabitants.

When Ireland was a manufacturing country, Balbriggin was peculiarly distinguished for stocking manufactures, so as to cause "Balbriggin hosiery" to be the most renowned in Europe. It is now carried on only by the following, namely: Henry Appleyard, Balbriggin and lower Sackville street, Dublin; Smyth & Co., Balbriggin and lower Abbey street, Dublin; and Wilson & Co., of Balbriggin.

If, after this information, the ladies of New Orleans will continue long to be excluded from the luxury of Balbriggin stockings, it will be their own fault.—*New Orleans True Delta.*

It is a very great Absurdity.

To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.——To lose money at play, and then fly into a passion about it.——To lend a man your razor and expect it to be returned with a keen edge.——To ask the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week.——To ask a wine merchant how old his wine is.——To make yourself generally and universally disagreeable and wonder that nobody will visit you except compelled by business. To get drunk and complain of a headache next morning.——To spend your earnings in a grog-shop and wonder that you are ragged.——To request the keeper of a bar-room to pay the fine for your last night's drunken frolic, after telling him you have "nary red" left in the world.——To run recklessly in debt for luxuries and grumble or bully when you are dunned.——To live entirely for yourself and wonder you have no real friends. To [illegible] viewers generally read more than the [illegible] the works they praise or condemn.——To judge the merits or otherwise of an actor or actress by the local paragraphs of newspapers.——To threaten a journalist with the withdrawal of your patronage because of something he has written and afterwards blame him for want of independence.——To criticise others with severity and show yourself very sensitive to criticism.——To judge people's piety by their attendance at church or prayer-meeting.——To condemn all professors of religion as hypocrites because you can cite some instances of criminal conduct among clergymen or church members.——To keep your dependents on starving salaries and wonder at their robbing you.—To make your servants tell lies for you and afterwards be angry when they tell lies for themselves.—To tell your own secrets, and believe other persons will keep them.——To spoil your children by over-indulgence and quarrel with them afterwards for being self-willed.——To neglect home and wonder that you cannot enjoy domestic happiness.——To encourage vanity and extravigance in your family and be astonished you cannot "get on" in the world.——To render a service voluntarily and expect a man to be grateful for it.——To expect to make men honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards turning them adrift without the means of getting work.——To think a thing cheap before a low price is asked for it.——To neglect education and calculate upon a respectable population from the "rising generation." To ask a spinster's age and expect to hear the truth.——To fancy a woman modest because she blushes at an inuendo.——To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital.——To sit down by the roadside of life and be astonished that the cripple has outstripped you.——To keep a dog on short commons and complain of his stealing.——To degrade human nature in the hope of improving it.——To dogmatically assert original and universal depravity and not expect to be regarded as "no better than you should be.".——To praise the beauty of a woman's hair before you know whether it did not once belong to some one else.——To be generally churlish and look for politeness in return.——To expect your creditors to give you long credit if they always see you in shabby clothes.——To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity, your fellow-creatures may be guilty of.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain Remedy for Female Complaints.—The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable Pills, render them safe and infallible. They may be taken by females of all ages, who are suffering from any derangement of the system, to which their sex is peculiarly subject, perventing those distressing diseases which frequently occur (from inattention) at the turn of life. It has been incontestibly proved by experience, that these Pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of those disorders, and when taken at the turn of life, there need be no apprehension of dropsy or worse consequences.

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.

DIED.

In Onslow county, on Thursday, the 1st inst., after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE F. HAWKINS, aged forty-nine years, one month and twelve days. She was a kind and affectionate mother and sister, a friend to the needy and afflicted. The loss of one of her excellent qualities is great to her friends and the community in which she lived.

Dust! Dust! why wildly clings
My heart to thee? The things
Of earth should not be made our Gods:
We lay them all beneath the valley—clods.
The *Soul*, alone, hath wings.

Love's home is not below;
It journeyeth with woe,
But bids it, at the grave, a last farewell;
In heaven, alone, it finds a place to dwell
Untroubled by a foe.

O, Father! lift mine eyes
To thy bright, glorious skies,
Where nothing fades, nor passes to decay:
Woo me by smiles of love, gently away,
To thy pure paradise.

Marine Intelligence.

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

ARRIVED.

Feb. 12.—Schr. Lavinia, Harker, from Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with corn.

Brig Sheet Anchor, Crocker, 5 days from Newport, R. I., in ballast, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Albert Adams, Eldridge, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. St. Leon, Snow, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

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

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Feb. 14.—Steamer Douglass, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Feb. 14—Schr. Edward Kidder, Tyler, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. A. S. Eells, Blaisdell, from Rockland, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Steamer Southerner, Cobitt, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

15—Barque Saranac, Bigley, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses. Sailed in company with Brig J. Harriss, Berry, bound for New York.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Feb. 13.—Schr. H. E. Vincent, Stewart, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with rough rice.

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

Feb. 14—Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Hope W. Gandy, Fargo, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. S. P. Smith, Burton, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Feb. 14.—Schr. Pee Dee, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

15.—Brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, for Cardenas, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with 95,000 feet lumber.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
193 Front Street, New York.

PLOUGHS, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Patent Self-sharpening Straw Cutters, &c. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, and all other Fertilizers, for sale at the lowest rates Orders from North Carolina merchants respectfully solicited
Feb. 16.—w-1m.* JOHN MOORE.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1855.

The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies required for admission into our University.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board	$40
Primary Department	$8 to 12
Academic	16
Collegiate	20

Topsail Academy is pleasantly situated 12 miles east of Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T Plank Road, in a part of the country proverbial for health, morality, and the excellence of its citizens. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the students, and every exertion will be used to give them a thorough knowledge of their studies. It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed. Students will be charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.—For further particulars, address

N. N. NIXON, Wilmington:
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
Feb. 16, 1855. 24-1tm
Weekly Herald copy till 1st May.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Thomas H Williams, Adm'r, vs. Heirs of John McAuslan.

In pursuance of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, at December term, 1855, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY of March Court next, all the lands which the late John McAuslan owned at the time of his death, on the following terms, to wit: one-half cash, and the balance at six months' credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security. The said lands consist of the following tracts, viz: three lots in the new limits of Wilmington, on the North side of the Railroad; one tract on Bear Branch, containing 117 acres; one tract containing 66 acres, patented by W. H. Register, the 4th January, 1845; one other tract on the East side of Black River, adjoining the lands of David Jones, the Borough lands, and the McRae survey, near Miller's lands; also, one tract containing 50 acres, lying on Cape Fear River; also one other tract containing six hundred acres, on the large Island between the North-west River and the Thoroughfare; also one undivided half of Battery Island, in Cape Fear River, opposite Smithville.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Feb 16, 1855. 24-ts

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

JUST opened a very handsome assortment Pearl, Ivory and Laurel Wood handles. Also, a few Ladies' Riding Hats.
Feb. 13—24 C. MYERS.

FRESH FROM NEW YORK
Per Steamer L. P. Smith.

25 BAGS No. 1 Green Laguyra Coffee; 8 [illegible] of Stewart's A Coffee Sugar; 40 Reams of Wrapping Paper, low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Feb. 13—24

FROM FAYETTEVILLE.
Per Steamer Fanny Lutterloh.

25 BBLS. Super Flour; 10 bbls. family do. for the cash only, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Feb. 13—24

NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES.

331 HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP MOLASSES, in new and substantial packages, just received per Barque Saranac, from Cardenas.
Feb. 15. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NO 9 OF HARPER'S GAZETTEER.
No. 2 of " Story Books;
No. 195 of " Libray of select Novels;
Avillion, by the author of the Head of th Family, &c. &c. Received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

PAPERS FOR THIS WEEK.—Ballou's Weekly Pictorial, 17th;
Flag of Our Union, 17th;
Weekly American Organ, 12th;
Marion Star, 14th;
Charleston Daily Courier, 13th & 14th;
Columbia " Times, 14th;
Columbia " Carolinian, 14th;
Columbia Weekly Banner, 14th;
Received and for sale at J. T. MUNDS.
Feb. 13, 1855.

SPIRIT CASKS.—A lot of new and second hand Spt Casks, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

EMPTY BARRELS.—500 second-hand, of choice quality For sale by RUSSELL & BRO.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.

All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24 tf

PORK.—New York City Mess, now landing and for sale by B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

CANDLES.—50 boxes TALLOW CANDLES, Colgate's make, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

GROUND PLASTER.—4 Tons, in bags of 200 lbs. each, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.
Feb. 9, 1855.

20 BARRELS WHISKY:
5 do N. E. Rum;
3 do Rose Gin;
3 do Apple Brandy; just received, and for sale by
JONES & FOYLES,
Jan. 31, 1855—1y Market Street.

ENTIRE NEW NOTICE.

B. W. S. TOWNSEND—30 bbls. of assorted Whiskeys; 5 do. Old Kentucky Whiskey; 1 half pipe of Renault Brandy; 2 qur. cask Gauter Frere's Brandy; 1 qur. Old Tom Gin; 1 qur. Aussinck Port Wine; 1 half pipe Scuppernong Wine; also Madeira Sherry, &c; East India Pale do.; Navy Bread; Pilot Bread; 25 boxes assorted crackers. The above have just come and for sale cheap.
Feb. 13, 1855.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

THE "STEAMER SPRAY," length 140 feet, breadth 18 feet, draws less than 24 inches, has two engines of fifty horse power each, is fitted up for carrying passengers, having excellent accomodations for same, has capacity for a large quantity of freight, speed equal to any boat of her dimensions, two years old, warranted in good order.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C
Dec. 16, 1854.—87-1m A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

BACON AND LARD.—
2500 lbs. HAMS;
100 " SHOULDERS; } EXTRA.
5 Barrels LARD:
8 Kegs do
For sale by JONES & FOYLES,
Feb. 7, 1855. Market Street.

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

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	21	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M	7 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	32	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12
St. Domingo	11½	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb	7¾	@	8½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	1 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	15	@	16
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp	1 50	@	2 25
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	00@0	00	
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@00	00	
Herrings, East	0 00@	4 50	
do. N. C. roe	0 00@	0 00	
do. do. cut,		0 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@14	00
Fayetteville	8 75	@	9 25
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	85	@	00
Oats	00	@	55
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Peas, Cow	80	@	85
do. Ground	0 00	@	1 25
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean, ℔ lb	4½	@	0
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern rect	1 40	@	1 50
Northern rect	1 35	@	1 40
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 20	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	00	@	53
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 65
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00	@	1 80
Pitch	1 75	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	1 75
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 50
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 05
Spts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	40
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	90	@	1 00
Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12	@	12½
Middlings	0	@	10½
Shoulders	00	@	10
Hog round	10	@	10½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	7¾	@	8
N. C. Lard	10	@	12
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	23	@	28
Cheese	12	@	13
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl	14 50	@	15 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	17 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	18	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 12½
do. dead, lb	12½	@	15
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush	00	@	00
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	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 25
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	6 50	@	7 50
do. inferior to ordinary	0 00	@	0 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	12	@	12½

NOTE. River Lumber, T