The Opposing Forces.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from the Crimea, gives the following summary of the opposing forces at Sevastopol. The number of the French troops in the Crimea is much larger than has generally been supposed.

The Russians have suffered and are still suffering in a more terrible degree than you can imagine. We have no precise means of ascertaining their loss by disease and hardships, but we must estimate largely. They have had at different times not less than 150,000 men in the Crimea, and of that number more than half have perished. From well authenticated sources I have obtained accounts of the number of Russians, as given early this month, both within and without Sevastopol. Twenty-two thousand men constitute the garrison of the besieged city. Of these, it has been said since, that six thousand were obliged to leave the city for want of provisions, which were becoming scarce inside. The army at Inkermann numbers about twenty-five thousand men, and it is said that Menschikoff commands it in person. General Liprandi's army of twenty thousand men has returned from Batschi-Serai, where they went for provisions, and are again quartered at their old position on the banks of the Tchernaya to the right of the heights of Balaklava. This makes a total of sixty-seven thousand men; a force far inferior to the allied troops in the Crimea.

Let us make a brief glance at the numbers and position of our troops, and judge of the facility with which, "barrin' the weather," the latter might cope with their enemy. A force of eighty-six thousand Frenchmen defends the lines of entrenchments from the Chersonese to the extreme right of our position in the rear. Thirteen thousand English in the camps, and two thousand nine hundred in the harbor, lately arrived, assist in the siege and trench duties. Fifteen thousand Turks are attached to the French and English divisions respectively; thus making a total of one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred men, principally employed in conducting the siege, and the defence of the extensive lines to the right. We might add to these, the twenty-three thousand Ottomans who have been thrown into Eupatoria; and when we consider that this allied force more than doubles that of the enemy, we feel astounded that a blow is not struck while the enemy is so enfeebled, not merely in numbers, but also in strength and confidence. But there are many things in the way, some of which I have mentioned, such as the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of bringing up cannon for new batteries. The bad condition of the roads is the cause of many obstacles, which would not otherwise exist. And then, as the French say, we must attribute a great many delays to the incongruities and deficiencies of the staff aristocracy attached to Lord Raglan. These have been so apparent to all who have seen the results of their workmanship, that other pens than mine have touched the subject, and that not lightly.

Marriage Extraordinary.

A correspondent of the Staunton *Spectator* furnishes the following account of the consummation of a marriage under difficulties:

A few days since I was present at a marriage which had some things about it so new and romantic that I am tempted to give you a short description.—For a day and night preceding the appointment, there had been an incessant fall of rain, which, added to the deep snow in the mountains, caused a rapid rise of the water. Parson B. of Bath county, had been invited to perform the ceremony. Anticipating difficulty—and perhaps, remembering defeat in days of yore, he set out from home early in the morning, with the hope of passing the watercourses before they were too full. Vain hope. When he reached the neighborhood, he was told that the river was swollen beyond any possibility of crossing with any safety.—It is often hard to start a wedding, but when started, it is a great deal harder to stop it. The parson having secured the company of a friend in the neighborhood, determined to make every effort to accomplish his mission, and if there must be a failure, let it be after a fair trial. By a circuitous route, he and his companion succeeded in reaching the bank of the river, opposite to, and only a few hundred yards distant from the house. A loud holloo soon brought the wedding party to a parley on the bank of the river. The whole difficulty was before them, the Parson could not advance a foot further without swimming a dangerous mountain torrent, covered with huge sheets of floating ice. But "where there is a will, there is a way," though there be neither bridge nor boat. It was proposed that the Parson should marry them across the rolling flood. This proposition was acceded to. Yet the Parson declared that it behoved them to act lawfully, and insisted on his warrant being transmitted to his hands. Happily for us in this free country, the law does not prescribe how this is to be accomplished, neither does it state at what distance the officiating officer shall stand. In this case the license was bound close round a stone of suitable size, and the whole being wrapped with thread so as to make it tight and compact, was thrown across the river. The feat of throwing it was performed by the Bridegroom, while his young bride was standing by him. And it was a throw with a hearty good will. That man knew he was throwing for a wife, and the only question with him was, wife or no wife. There stood the anxious group—what suspense! it might miscarry,—it might be turned by some overhanging limb and find a watery grave! With a powerful swing of the arm it started, and mounting high took its onward and airy flight. I had learned long before, that "whatever goes up must come down," but I felt some misgivings as to where the comedown might be in this case.—The moment of suspense was soon over. The little missile, freightened with a document so important sped its way through the air in a most beautiful arch, high over the wide waters, and a shout of triumph announced its fall upon terra firma. To unwrap and read was the work of a moment. The parties were already arranged, with joined hands, and Parson B., with uncovered head, stood as gracefully, and as lightly too, as he could upon a quicksand at the edge of the river, and with voice distinctly heard above the roar of waters, the marriage was consummated. Well pleased at so favorable a termination of what a little before, had been a forlorn hope, the groups on either bank took off their several ways. Whatever else I may forget, I never can forget that *throw*.

THE TURKISH SLAVE TRADE.—The firmans directed against the slave trade, which were made public last October, have had a beneficial effect in almost suppressing the traffic in negroes from the interior of Africa. The sympathies of Europeans are chiefly roused by the supposed sufferings of the Circassian girls, who are torn away from their parents to be sold into the harem of some Ottoman Pacha. But these miseries have no real existence; it is looked upon by the fair Circassians as a great piece of fortune to be selected at an early age for the Stamboul market, to be kept in luxury up to the age of 14, and then elevated to the rank of consort of a rich Turk. The lot of the Circassians is not slavery in the European sense of the term; and the traffic is chiefly to be reprobated for the social evils which it brings on the Turks themselves. But the lot of the unhappy negro is different; not that he is treated with cruelty when he arrives in a Turkish household—the Turk, though a capricious, is not an unkind master, and the lot of the black slave is, as far as material comfort goes, not to be deplored; but the trade by which they are brought from their native land is attended by every kind of horror. The slaves are generally prisoners taken in marauding expeditions by the native chieftains, and sold to the Arab Merchants. Dongola and the neighboring countries supply the great body of those unfortunates, who are carried often 2,000 miles to Tripoli and the other African ports of the Mediterranean. The horrors of the Atlantic middle passage are not to be compared to those of the voyages across the desert. Sometimes the whole caravan perishes on account of a single well having been dried up by the scorching heat.—The dealer and his friends alone escape, as they generally carry enough water for their own use in any emergency. The roads from the interior to the Mediterranean are white with bones, the result of many centuries of this traffic. The Sultan's firman has prevented the shipment of slaves from African ports, except by stealth and though the authority of the Porte is still evaded, and unless a watchful eye be kept on the matter the trade may soon be renewed openly, yet no doubt, much has been gained and the cause of humanity advanced by the decree which has been promulgated.

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—The long pending and vexatious litigation between the Northern and Southern sections of the Methodist Church, respecting the Book Concern property in Cincinnati, has at length been amicably adjusted by the commission recently in session in that city. The Methodist Church South is awarded $80,000 and the Southern debts.

DEATH OF A BANKER.—William Hope, the rich banker, of Amsterdam, died recently at Paris, where he had long resided.

Infamous Proscription.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday last an election was held at the City Hall for the Officers and Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Association. No one dreamed of opposition to the old Officers and board. Many of them had served from the first organization of the association, and all of them were gentlemen of the highest character, and enjoyed to the fullest extent the public confidence. They had devoted their time and attention to the erection of the Monument without compensation, from a pure and holy spirit of patriotism. No change had ever been brought against them, of a misapplication of the funds, or a want of assiduity in the discharge of their duties. Indeed, such was the confidence of the community in them, that but few of our citizens cared to inform themselves of the day of election, or, if they happened to observe in the papers a notice of it, they did not deem it worth while to vote, taking it for granted that the old officers and board would be re-elected. It is believed, that at no election prior to that which has just taken place, more than twenty votes were ever cast. The Know-Nothings, from the entire and well deserved confidence reposed by our fellow-citizens, in the management of the Monument, that it would be an easy matter to wrest it from such competent and faithful hands, and transfer it to others whom they control, and can coerce to subserve their views and interest. They accordingly laid their plans in their secret midnight meetings, to surprise the community by an entire change of the officers and board of managers as far as they had the power to do so, and how fully they accomplished their purpose, the following result of the election will show:

OLD OFFICERS.		NEW OFFICERS.
Gen. A. Henderson,	1st Vice President.	Nespasian Ellis
Thomas Carbery,	3d Vice President,	G. Plant.
J. B. H. Smith,	Treasurer.	John M. McCala.
John Carroll Brent,	Secretary.	C. C. Tucker.

MANAGERS.	
OLD BOARD	NEW BOARD.
Major Gen. Scott,	French S. Evans.
Gen. Walter Jones,	J. H. Bradley,
Peter Force.	S. S. Briggs,
Wm. A. Bradley,	C. R. Belt,
Walter Lenox,	J. N. Craig,
W. W. Seaton,	T. D. Sandy,
Elisha Whittlesey,	S. C. Busey,
W. W. Corcoran,	Henry Addison, Mayor of Georgetown.
P. R. Fendall,	R. T. Knight,
Lieut. M. F. Maury,	J. A. Gordon,
T. Hartley Crawford,	Sam. Douglass,
Thomas Blagden,	J. Libby
Ben. O. Tayloe,	J. A. Brooke,

In the old list there is not a name that is not well known to this community, and most of them to the country at large. In the new list, with the exception of Mr. Bradley and Mayor Addison, and perhaps the Rev. French Evans, of unenviable notoriety, there is not a name generally known to our citizens. It will be seen that the brave Gen. Scott, the first warrior of our country, who has so recently received the stamp of the highest approbation of his fellow-citizens, by the passage of an act of Congress creating a Lieutenant General's appointment for his exclusive benefit, has been removed from a post so grateful to his patriotic heart. The venerable and learned counsellor, Walter Jones, and also four Ex-Mayors of the city, the benevolent and public spirited citizens, W. W. Corcoran, the highly distinguished Lieut. Maury of the Navy, honest Elisha Whittlesey, and other leading and greatly esteemed citizens have shared the same fate. It does seem to us, that if the Know-Nothings had designed the destruction of the Monument, they could not have given a severer blow.—And ought not the wanton and inexcusable removal of such men from so sacred a trust to startle the community, and cause every good citizen to reflect upon the dangers of the bigoted faction, who, in their secret midnight orgies, resolved to trample upon all that is ennobling in character, to defeat the ends and objects of the constitution and laws, to elevate ignorance, and close their eyes to every distinction between virtue and vice?

Washington News.

[From the European Times.]

The War in the East.

If the Russian accounts from the Crimea are to be relied on, an attack was contemplated on the Western and Turkish troops, which was expected to be made on this very day—the 10th. It sounds odd to hear of Russia assuming the offensive, and facing the forces of the allied generals, when we are assured in the same breath that her troops were in want of provisions—that the Grand Duke Michael was seriously ill at Cherson—and that the contemplated attack on Sevastopol kept the enemy in check. As far as we can judge from the ample details which come to hand respecting our own troops, and the meagre accounts of the enemy's, the opposing armies are pretty much upon a par with regard to physical condition. Something decisive had probably been resolved upon, from the fact of the Emperor's sons appearing once more near the scene of operations.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, according to the latest reports, had left Sevastopol for Simpheropol, with a view most probably, to perfect some manœuvring in connection with approaching events.

Hitherto, the French, unlike the English troops, have enjoyed an immunity from criticism. Ugly facts, nevertheless, occasionally peep out, which reveal a worth of misery. We learn, for instance, that the Zouaves, the hardiest and most resolute of the soldiers under General Canrobert, had mutinied, and had demanded a retreat from the Crimea. As many as four hundred of the mutineers had arrived at Constantinople on their way to Toulon—worn out, no doubt, in body and mind with the harrassing duties to which they have been exposed, and under the influence of which they committed treason to their country. The descriptions of the weather in the Crimea vary considerably. Sometimes we hear of the intense cold, another day we are assured that the atmosphere was so genial that the band of the Chasseurs d'Afrique played several French airs which seemed to delight the English, who had long been deprived of pleasant sounds. These opposite accounts following rapidly, are no doubt truthful; but a variable climate, we know, is always the most injurous to health, and that a winter in the Crimea is fatal to the health of troops, we have had melancholy experience. But, upon the whole, the accounts which have come to hand this week are more cheering.—Evidently the worst of the winter had passed, and the warm clothing for the troops, which had been distributed, would go far to sustain such of them as retained vigor up to that time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, that, ten days ago, there were 28,200 British soldiers engaged in military duties before Sevastopol—a more comforting assurance than we were led to expect, and which certainly points to considerable exaggeration in certain quarters. This account being official, and put forth by a leading Minister of the Crown, will cheer many persons who believed that our army had actually gone to the dogs. A passage from Lord Ragland's despatch is also consolatory, for he says, "if the commissariat could be provided with transport, and the huts could be brought up, there would be no other cause of suffering than the severity of a Crimean winter." We learn, too, with great gratification, that supplies had gone up from Balaklava to the camp in considerable quantities. We hear of sorties made by the enemy, attended with considerable loss. One on the night of the 29th ult. is spoken of as having been very damaging to the French.

The Gardiner Case in Chancery.

This case, which had been before the circuit court since the 12th instant, was brought to a close on Friday. Judge Morsell delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:

The court is satisfied that the claim set up by George A. Gardiner for damages, as allowed in the award of the commissioners, was false and unfounded; that the award was obtained by fraud, and was null and void; and that the money paid out of the treasury of the United States under such circumstances continued its character as the money and property of the United States, and may be followed into the hands of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, who are not the true owners of the said fund.

The court then made a decree to the effect that the awards were obtained by George A. Gardiner by means of false swearing, forgery, and fraud, and were, therefore, null and void; that his estate is indebted to the United States in the sum of $428,750, with interest from the 16th of May, 1851; that Corcoran & Riggs should bring into court, on the fourth Monday of March next, the stocks and securities in their hands, amounting to $89,000, being part of the funds obtained by Gardiner under said awards, and also an admitted balance in cash of $8,737 46; and that the cause be referred to Walter S. Coxe, as special auditor, to state an account of said Cocoran & Riggs of dividends collected by them, &c.,&c.—*Wash. Union.*

CREDIT ON DUTIES FOR RAIL ROAD IRON.—The bill for this purpose, which has passed the Senate, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time of payment of all duties, (except only the amount due in fees to custom house officers) on all iron rails, spikes, bolts fastnings, or other iron necessary for the construction of rail roads, for the term of three years from the time that such iron may be received from the custom house, on condition that before the delivery of the iron the payment of the duties thus suspended shall be secured by the bonds of the company applying for the same, with such surety or sureties as in the opinion of the collector of the customs or surveyor at the port where the said iron may be entered or delivered shall be amply sufficient; and such bonds shall also be conditioned for the laying down such iron on the track of the railroad of such company within the twelve months next succeeding such extension of the time of payment. The benefit of the act attach on all rail road iron received and in bond on which the duties have not been paid, as well as such as may hereafter be received, provided that it apply only to such iron as is actually delivered on bond within two years and no longer. All companies accepting the benefit of the act are also required to agree to carry the U. States mails on the terms prescribed by law.

RAILROADS are spreading everywhere. A real underground line has been projected in London, the object of which is to connect the various lines of railroads and the post office; and is to cost five millions of dollars. Even Egypt now rejoices in the new mode of communication. At Alexandria the traveller meets regular omnibusses that take him to a regular rail depot; here the overland communication with India has so far progressed, that he finds fine English made cars, cushioned in the neatest style, which take him seventy miles to the Nile: and the remainder of the route between Alexandria and Cairo is in the process of construction. The Arabs make queer work at the depot. A Boston merchant at Alexandria, Jan. 1, 1855, in a private letter writes:—"The cars only run once every two days, and passengers and freight are all in one train; so of course we have to wait for them to get the freight out of the cars to the barge. There were about a hundred of these Arab laborers. They could not move a heavy package without a great noise of tongue, and then several head men stood by with whips and sticks to give a rap or a slash when they did not move fast enough. The most of them wear long flowing dresses, just the most inconvenient things in the world to do any kind of labor in, for half the time one hand was employed to keep the dress out of the way of their legs.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON SLEEP.—If one only thinks of it, says the Brooklyn Eagle, sleep in a great city is a queer thing. Think of fifty thousand in this city all sleeping at once. Fifty thousand in tiers, one, two, three, four, five deep—from celler to garret. Fifty thousand in rows a mile long. Fifty thousand in red night caps—tasseled and untasseled. Ten thousand in dingy ones that *were* white Mondays and Mondays ago. Five thousand in silken ones. Some edged beautifully; some hemmed with a sail needle, and some uncapped altogether, with locks dishevelled, and ruffled like 'quills upon the fretful porcupine.' Five thousand snoring alto, five thousand snoring bass. Five thousand under rags. Twenty thousand under calico. A hundred or so beneath silk. Some weeping, some smiling in their dreams, others dreamless as the grave. Ringlets twisted up in cigar lighters—tresses streaming over the pillow—no tresses at all. Some writing under oyster supper nightmares, chased in imagination by Salem witches with snaky broomsticks, or creditors with judgments and scarlet flags. Others enjoying beautific visions,

"Now melting in mists and now breaking in gleams,"
Like the glimpses a saint has of heaven in his dreams.

Sleep, the sweet restorer, equalises the condition of folks wonderfully. The sewing girl enjoys an imaginary sleigh ride, drawn by the steeds of Morpeus, and dances with nice young men, in ball rooms where the floor manager is Mr. Nod; while the heiress, mayhap, bewails a sick lap dog or a spoiled silk dress. Give us pleasant dreams, and one half of our lives will wear a golden tinge, while we forget that the other is spent in scraping together the wherewithal to meet the demands of landlord's and butcher's bills. Our life is two fold, as Byron hath it, and sleep has its own word—

"We are such stuff as dreams are made of,
And our little life is rounded by a sleep."

THE FRY LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. Edward Fry comments at length in the New York Tribune, upon the secret disposal of his libel suit against Bennett, and says:

And now, in conclusion, let me assure James Gordon Bennett that, poor as I am, and rich as he is, I have still the means and the determination to continue the suit till he shall be suitably punished. Politicians proverbially base and time-serving may quail before him; craven managers of theatres may still pusillanimously pay him vast sums of black mail in overcharges on their bill-printing; lawyers may fear him, and some witnesses, like vile cowards, may not dare to give the testimony that would effectually blast him; but still I have full faith that another intelligent Jury, whether composed, like the first, of New York mechanics, or of the class whom he has systematically villified under the title of the "aristocracy," will not only award as large a verdict as the first, but will give one for the whole amount I claim. I am determined to go on with the suit, be the time longer or shorter, till I get justice; and he will live to learn that there is at least one who does not fear him, and that man is EDWARD P. FRY.

INTENDED FOR A DAGUERREOTYPE.—Fanny Fern is thus daguerreotyped by the Charleston Courier:

"Fanny, whose incognito is removed partially in this volume, stands revealed as decidedly and confessedly the Penthiselea of the literary amazons—the queen and fugle-woman—in corduroy pantalets, however—of the Tom-boy school of scribbling. While using all the privileges of womanhood, and vociferously protesting against all abatements in the courtesies due the sex, she is no woman. She is an Ishmaelite, born with the right to petticoats, and she runs a muck through society and against family, friends and relatives, with angry face and dishevelled hair, bearing in one hand an unusually long bodkin, and in the other a steel pen, both sharpened to the finest point, and the latter dipped in acid of the most malignant sort. Instead of a vinaigrette, she carries in a cigar case, which answers for a reticule, a small vial of oil of vitriol, which she takes occasion slyly to spurt out on ladies' dresses or gentlemen's faces."

THE SEASON OF LENT.—In article upon the observance of Lent, the N. Y. Herald thus alludes to the practice existing in days of yore:

In olden times Lent was the season for numbers of ceremonies that are now almost forgotten, and live but in tradition. We are informed that it was the custom at one time, in England, for the urchins, towards the end of Lent, to go from one house to another, beating pieces of sticks together, and crying—

Herring, herrings, white a red,
Ten a penny, Lent's dead;
Rise dame and give an egg,
Or else a piece of bacon.
One for Peter, two for Paul,
Three for Jack, a Lent's all.

and if the dame refused the specimens of Young England existing at that day the expected langess, they left the house crying—

Here sits a bad wife:
The devil take her life—
Set her upon a swivel,
And send her to the devil!

BRITISH PASSENGER LAW.—It is stated that a very stringent passenger law is before the British Parliament, the ostensible object of which is to benefit passengers: but the real design aimed at would seem to be to check emigration to this country. The government has probably become alarmed at the depopulation going on in the British islands from emigration, and therefore desires to check it. The law it is said, provides for much greater room and a larger quantity of food than hitherto required, and that it shall be cooked and served to emigrants on the voyage, together with other unusual, if not extravigant regulations.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, certain cure for all Bilious Complaints and Disordered Stomachs.—Another proof of their Efficacy.—Copy of a letter from James Trent, Esq., dated Skowhegan, January 29th, 1851. To Dr. Holloway,—Sir,—I was for some years a sufferer with a bilious complaint, accompanied with indigestion and a disordered stomach. In the hope of obtaining relief, I used a variety of medicines, but fruitlessly. I was, however induced to try your Pills by a friend of mine who had derived great benefit from them, and would say that they soon restored my appetite, and effected a complete purification of the blood, I now enjoy the best of health. JAMES TRENT.

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.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to pe use it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH Street, is exciting unprecedented public attraction, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extending notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it.—This much we add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangment of the digestive apparatus which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Agents. 140-2wd&w

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. DuPRE, 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. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

MARRIED

By the Rev. Eli W. Sanders, on the 22d of February, Mr. ZEPH. MARSHALL to Miss MARY ELIZABETH MARSHALL, all of Onslow county.

Marine Intelligence.

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

ARRIVED.

Feb. 24th—Schr. Lilly, Jones, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one lighter in tow.

Feb. 26.—Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Baltimore, to Russel & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, Meltae, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

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

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

New Schr. Southern Belle, Powell, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with hay and salt.

Feb. 27—Schr. Albion, Malton, from Jacksonville, N. C., to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Hyde county, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with corn.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one lighter in tow.

Schr. Virginia, Higbee, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. H. R. Roberts, Smith, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown.

Dutch Galliot Marine Adriana, VanDuer, from Philadelphia, in ballast, to Russell & Bro.

Feb. 28—Schr. Pee Dee, Baker, from New York, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

March 1—Schr. Edward Stanly, Stowe, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

CLEARED.

Feb. 24—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

26—Steamer Fairy, Elder, for Fayetteville, by James E. Mette.

Feb. 25—Barque Saranac, Bigley, for Cuba, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber.

27—Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Feb. 27.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

28.—Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Albion, Walton, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner.

Feb. 28—Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Vapor, Smith, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Brig Harry Clem, Card, for Liverpool, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Tyler, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with rough rice, cotton, &c.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.

March 2, 1855. 26-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.

March 2, 1855. 26-3m

NEW RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER the direction of an act passed at the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate the New River Navigation Company," books for subscription thereto will be opened in the County of Onslow, on the second Tuesday in March, at the following places, to wit: in Richlands, under the direction of Williams Humphrey, J. A. Avirett, jr., B. M. Barry, James H. Foy, and E. Murrill, jr.; in Swansboro', under the direction of C. H. Barnum, I. N. Sanders, Thos. Holland, and D. A. Harget; and in Jacksonville, under the direction of G. J. Ward, O. Huggins, E. W. Ward, Jasper Etheridge, Robert White, and W. D. Humphrey, or any two of them. Said books shall remain open at least ten days.

Richlands, N. C., March 2, 1855. 26-2w

Eng. & Supt's Office, W. & W. R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1855.

A MARKET CAR has been placed on the accommodation train. Marketing and Express freight will be taken by this train (*when slight detention only is caused*) at all regular stations, at an advance of 20 per cent. on ordinary freight.

S. L. FREMONT,
March 1.—150-3w] Eng. & Sup't.
Herald, Commercial, Goldsboro' Patriot, Telegraph, and Weldon papers copy.

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-tIm

The Trustees have made arrangements for the accomodation of any number of Boarders, during the Spring Session, to commence the 1st of March. Board and Tuition, one half in advance. Apply immediately to

W. J. McKERALLS, Principal,
Scott's Hill.

Feb. 28, 1855. 149-2w

JUST RECEIVED,

60 BARRELS LIQUORS, assorted kinds, among which may be found some *Old Bourbon*, and other Whiskey—very superior. For sale by

JONES & FOYLES,
Feb. 6. Market Street.

FLAG OF OUR UNION.—For this week, for sale at
Feb. 26—147 J. T. MUNDS' Book store.

VISITING CARDS, Buff and White—French enameled—a beautiful article received this morning. For sale at
Feb. 26th, 1855 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

HARPERS' STORY BOOKS, FOR BOYS & GIRLS.—We now have on hand Nos. 1, 2 and 3, seperate, or bound together in one volume. By Jacob Abbott. For sale at
March 1, 1855. J. T. MUNDS'.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—This is the title of a new and interesting book just out. By the author of Mary Bartin, Mooreland Cottage, Cranford, &c., &c. For sale at
March 1, 1855.] J. T. MUNDS'.

TOBACCO.—10 *Drums* Extra Chewing Tobacco, said to be superior to any other in market. Also—10 Boxes lower grades, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.
Dec. 21st, 1854.

COAL! COAL!!—I have reduced the price of the Coal now on my wharf to $7 50 per ton, delivered.
Feb. 26th, 1855. T. C. WORTH.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THIRTY bags Rio just received, and for sale by
W. H. McKOY.

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	.24 @ .25	NAVAL STORES,	
BEEF CATTLE,		Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.	
℔ 100 lbs	6 00 @ 8 00	*Virgin dip	0 00 @ 1 88
BRICKS, ℔ M	7 00 @12 00	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 35
CANDLES, ℔ lb.		Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tallow	.16 @ .17	Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 2 10
Adamantine	.25 @ .30	Pitch do	1 75 @ 0 00
Sperm	.32 @ .50	Rosin, No. 1	0 00 @ 1 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.		do. No. 2	0 00 @ 1 10
Java	.15 @ .16	do. No. 3	1 00 @ 1 05
Laguayra	.13 @ .14	Sp'ts Turp,	
Rio	.10½ @ .12	℔ gallon	00 @ .37
St. Domingo	.11 @ .12	Varnish, ℔ gal	20 @ .30
COTTON, ℔ lb	7 @ .8	OILS, ℔ gallon.	
CORN MEAL,		Sperm	1 25 @ 2 00
℔ bush	0 00 @ 1 00	Linseed, raw	.95 @ 1 00
DOMESTICS,		do. boiled	00 @ 1 10
Sheeting, ℔ yd	7½ @ .8	Whale	.95 @ 1 00
Yarn, ℔ lb	00 @ .17	Rosin	.20 @ .75
EGGS, ℔ doz	.16 @ .18	POTATOES,	
EMPTY BARRELS, each,		Sweet, ℔ bush	.80 @ .90
Spts. Turp	1 25 @ 1 75	Irish, do	0 00@ 0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	.45 @ .50	do. ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.	
Mullets	5 75 @ 6 00	N. C. Bacon,	
Mackerel, No. 1	@00 00	Hams	.12 @ .12½
do. No. 2	@ 0 00	Middlings	0 @ .10½
do. No. 3	@ 0 00	Shoulders	00 @ .10
do. No. 4	0 00@0 00	Hog round	10 @ .10½
Shad, Ocean	00 00@00 00	Western Bacon,	
Herrings, East	0 00@ 4 50	Middlings	8 @ .9
do. N. C. roe	0 00@ 0 00	Shoulders	7½ @ .8
do. do. cut	0 00	N. C. Lard	10 @ .12
Dry Cod,		West'n do	00 @ .00
℔ cwt	0 00 @ 4 00	Butter	.23 @ .28
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,		Cheese	.12 @ .13
Canal	12 00 @14 00	Pork, Mess, ℔	
Fayetteville	8 75 @ 9 00	bbl	15 00 @16 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.		do. Prime	00 00 @00 00
Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	.85 @ .00	Beef, Mess	17 00 @18 00
Oats	.55 @ .60	do. Fulton	
White Beans	0 00 @ 1 40	Market	00 00 @00 00
Pease, Cow	.80 @ .85	POULTRY.	
do. Ground	1 25 @ 1 33	Chickens, live	.18 @ .25
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 1 10	do. dead	.25 @ .30
do., clean,		Turkeys, live	12½ @ 1 25
℔ lb	4½ @ .0	do. dead, ℔ lb	12½ @ .15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.		SALT,	
Eastern ret.	1 40 @ 1 50	Alum ℔ bush	.00 @ .00
Northern ret	1 35 @ 1 40	Liverpool ℔ sack,	
IRON, ℔ lb.		ground	1 20 @ 1 35
English, ass'd	.4½ @ .00	do. fine	2 00 @ 0 00
American, ref	.5½ @ .00	SUGARS, ℔ lb.	
do. sheer	.0 @ .00	Porto Rico	6½ @ .8
do. hoop	.0 @ .7	New Orleans	.5 @ .7
Swede	.5½ @ .00	Muscovado	.5½ @ .7
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 10 @ 1 30	Loaf & crush	.10½ @ .11
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		Clarified and	
Whiskey	.48 @ .50	Granulated	.5 @ .9
N. E. Rum	.55 @ .00	SOAP, ℔ lb	4 @ .7½
Gin	.60 @ .65	SHINGLES, ℔ M.	
Brandy	.55 @ .60	Contract	5 00 @ 7 00
do Apple	.75 @ 1 00	Common	2 00 @ 2 50
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)		STAVES, ℔ M.	
Floor. B'ds	00 @00 00	W. O. Bbl	20 00 @25 00
Wide do	0 00 @ 0 00	R. O. Hhd	15 00 @20 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 0 00	A sh Head'g	0 00 @00 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.		TALLOW, ℔ lb	.12 @ .12½
Cuba	.23 @ .25		
N. Orleans	.26 @ .28		
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	.5½