[From the Hartford Times.]

An Exposition of the Principles and Power of the Know-Nothing Order of Connecticut, founded on the Actual Experience of Council No. 147, located in Lyme.

UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the State council of know-nothings at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this council on the representation of the presidents of two other councils in this town—Nos. 105 and 108—that a majority of its members voted at the spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences, without fear or favor of any man: Therefore,

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of a base and tyrannical usurpation of power, oppressive alike to us and every subordinate council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members: to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark, and unhallowed purposes; and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of a secret order in their midst which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country if we were to keep silent a moment longer, and that we hereby set forth to the people the following exposition of the order, and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and action.

On our admission to this order we had given to us the solemn pledge and assurance that no obligations would be imposed upon us which would conflict with those we had already taken, and owed to God, our country, and our families. For the sole reason that we acted as we were bound to do under the constitution of the State, and that we honestly complied with our sacred obligations as electors, we were ejected from the order, anathematized as unworthy of respect, undeserving of any confidence or trust in any business transaction, and as deserving only the scorn and reproach of all good men. We were subjected to the most fearful denunciations because we would not surrender up to this most accursed of all despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and degrade ourselves down to the ignominious servitude of wearing a mastiff's collar.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the order are in the least binding or entitled to a moment's respect? Who would not go rather one step further, and say that man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the order against his own honest convictions?

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of *such a parent* is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless, and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican government.

It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and at its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand resting on the Bible, and the other raised toward Heaven to yield themselves unreservedly to the control of this secret power, and even to deny to their families and the world that they hold connexion with the order. No person is permitted to hold an opinion which has not the sanction of the self-constituted mouth-pieces of the party. Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle reigns supreme. The devotee who worships at its shrine is completely unmanned. He no longer feels nor acts his former self. In secret he steals away like a conspirator to the place where the most inveterate hatred is engendered against the descendants and countrymen of those brave men whose heroic valor assisted in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. In the same manner, and often at the hour of midnight, he gropes his way back to his family again to repeat the hundred-times told lie of no connexion with this order. So much falsehood in the family circle, where the utmost confidence, truthfulness, and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion and mistrust on the part of wives and mothers towards their husbands and sons; hence we find in every town where a council exists the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remotely.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin must indeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of *red paper* of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with bowie knife and revolver or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leader even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other fearful and bloody know-nothing riots, are but the legitimate works of the order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under red republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of office! and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The order is engaged in a crusade against religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies around its standard thousands who are always found more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own profession. Odious religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of our State are speedily dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauchee, infidel, Mormon, or buddhist, is recognised as a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion—and all this, too, when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only containing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! These apprehensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a trick of *crafty political managers* to bring to their aid the religious element of their country, while it is generating dissentions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opinion's sake without coming out in the end vastly increased in numerical strength and public favor. It is a saying, both old and true in all ages, "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." No form of religion has been put down by persecution of its professors.

This order swears its members never to vote for a foreign-born citizen to fill an office in the gift of the people. Thus, birth-place, rather than virtue and intelligence, is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here! The know-nothing principles and practice would elevate a Benedict Arnold to the presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as Lafayette, Hamilton, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, DeKalb, Moultrie, St. Clair, Morris, and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure, and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these—principles which are at war with the machinery of the American government? We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time thousands in the order who are similarly situated to ourselves, and who already see that its influence is for evil, and only evil, upon every interest of our country. We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with us in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it ostracises all those born in a foreign land, draws into its toils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them at the bidding of their masters to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oaths of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State opposed to this organization are hereby requested to publish the foregoing.

DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.
CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.

John Sterling,	E. B. Warner,	J. J. Champlin,
Lodowick Bill,	Charles E. Smith,	L. H Maynard.
Charles Stark,	H. B. L. Reynolds,	Abner S. Ely,
Hewlett K. Ander-son,	Oliver Chapel,	E. J. Warner,
	S. B. Wood,	E. S. Lay,
Stephen Sterling,	D. A. Martin,	John Chapel,
David Quiniy,	F. C. Smith,	Ira Chapel,
Henry C. Piersons,	T. J. Warner,	H. L. Huntly,
C. A. Howard,	Geo. Daniels,	R. N. Dennison,
Alfred Lester,	Noah Harding,	E. Strong,
Samuel Danliels,	E. E. Bump,	Wm. E. Fosdick,
C. M. Beckwith,	Geo. A. Tiffany,	David Warner,
Charles E. Tiffany,	John W. Bill,	F. F. Huntly,
James A. Bill,	Gideon Rogers,	Elisha Miller,
E. N. Lester,	H. B. Daniels,	Ira Z. Congdon,
Frederick Fosdick,	A. S. Lee,	E. J. Beckwith,
C. D. Sluman,	Joel Clark,	Chas. E. Peck,
John A. Peck,	Josheph W. Rogers,	Elisha Smith Peck,
Reuben Lord,	Wm. W. J. Warren	David B. Date,
B. B. Huntly,	P. B. Sampson,	J. Congdon,
L. Spencer,	John G. Hughes,	H. B. Sisson,
S. B. Ely,	E. M. Caulkins.	Clement Fosdick.
Daniel Daniels,	C. O. Cone,	

[Translated from Le Progres of June 15.]

Ten Years of War.

The rapid passage of the Tchernaya, the capture of Kertsch without striking a blow, and the triumphal procession of the allies into the sea of Azof, have produced a magical effect on public opinion, and, except by a few publicists, who always contrive an escape from the caprices of fortune, the position of the Russians is regarded generally as a very critical one. Several facts arrive to corroborate this opinion. Thus, it is remarked that the Russians, either because they are discouraged or because they have lost the flower of their troops in so many combats, are much less resolute in their attacks at this time than in those operated in the month of April. "At that period," says a correspondent, "a few hundred soldiers were seen to throw themselves into the trenches and bravely encounter death without yielding a foot; but now they no longer think of attacking, and even their defence is less energetic. It may be said that this crisis has arrived for them."

So, innumerable plans have already been built on this material exhaustion and this moral dejection of the Russians; and, according to the correspondence already cited, "great efforts are going to be made to capture Sebastopol, or at least to destroy the Russian fleet in the port, and not to leave stone upon stone in the city. Then one part of the army is to re-embark, retaining Kamiesch as a place of arms with a garrison of twenty thousand men, who will continually be re-supplied with provisions by the allied fleets. It appears that the position of Kamiesch is so formidable, that with a few works of art it can be made a sort of Gibralter. At the same time, Constantinople will be occupied indefinitely; its garrison to consist of forty thousand men. Varna, Adrianople, and Gallipoli will likewise be preserved. Masters thus of excellent positions, and obstructing the entire commerce of Russia, the allies can wait tranquilly, and without new sacrifices, until Russia shall be willing to consent to peace."

What there is astonishing in this plan is that it is identical as to the result with that which is ascribed to Russia, who, tired of exhausting her men and munitions for the preservation of Sebastopol, is to abandon, at last, this place, and even the Crimea, to defend herself at Odessa, in Bessarabia, and to bear down again upon the Principalities. The belligerents would thus be cut off, according to these ideas, —which assuredly are not ours—each to himself, and would await circumstances. But these are gratuitous hypotheses, for the logic and tendency of the facts are such as it would be dangerous to disregard or resist. It is in war especially, that it is hard to prescribe what the fire shall do. However, let us return to two capital facts of the late news from Europe, and examine summarily what they signify.

In the idea we form for ourselves of things at that distance, we have always considered the position of Kertsch as a very important one, and thought the first care of the Russians had been to fortify themselves well there. The event has proved that such is not the case, for the Russians have not even made what in military parlance is called an honorable resistance; and yet, in defending this point they were still defending Sebastopol; since the greater part of the provisions which feed the latter place, proceed from that part of the Crimean Peninsula, which is washed by the Sea of Azof. Is this abandonment the result of a plan, of cowardice, or of impotence? The first of these suppositions is, perhaps, the most probable; at all events, it is conformable to Russian tradition, which is to yield at the extremities and to fall back on the centre. However, their fears might have amounted to something, for they had to deal with a strong party. In fact, the expedition directed against Kertsch was formidable, and only a place of the first order could resist it. Twenty thousand men of the best troops in the world, and a navy which has not a rival, might at the first shock have reduced to dust fortifications said to be insufficient, and rendered useless the resistance of a feeble garrison.

The march of the allies on Tchernaya, and the facility with which the Russians have permitted to be captured a position which seriously hazards the communications of Sebastopol with the interior, would prove also a movement of concentration, indicating that for the Russians the war was not to end with the fall of this fortress. On this subject a very curious letter has been published in the Independance Belge. Authentic or fabricated, the opinions which it puts forth are none the less conformable to the historical facts; and, at all events, it is very curious to read. It is said to emanate from a very celebrated Russian statesman, who is reputed to speak for the peace party. It will be seen how he understands the matter. We quote:

"I find in the French newspapers articles which evince the astonishment that is experienced in France on witnessing the immense preparations for defence which Russia is making. The astonishment will cease when it is understood that in Russia there is a conviction that a war of ten years is involved. Perhaps we shall be beaten; how do I know? Perhaps we shall lose the Crimea. But, for all that, the lion will not be struck down; by strength of being conquered we shall learn to conquer. Our first campaigns, in all the wars which we have had to sustain, have not, in general, been fortunate. We have never reckoned on brilliant and startling successes, but we have made a campaign which has served to make us acquainted with the strength of our enemies.

"We accept the war and the challenge which England has flung to us. [Take notice, the name of France is not uttered.] Our confidence in events and in the future is greater than you suppose; and if, after the taking of Sebastopol, they come to make us propositions of peace which are not worthy of Russia, we will answer what General Koutousoff said to M. de Lauriston after the taking of Moscow, when the French general wished to enter on negotiations: 'But you are joking, General; the war has now for us only just commenced.'"

Ten years of war! And yet they say that since the beginning of the struggle the Russians have lost two hundred and fifty thousand men, the Turks one hundred and thirty thousand, the English fifty thousand, and the French eighty thousand—in all half a million of men. Ten years of war still! What a prospect!

AMERICAN NAVY BOYS.—The New York Journal of Commerce notes the new system of naval apprenticeship now in operation here by act of Congress, and adds:

"There are now collected on board the receiving ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, not less than two hundred boys, or so many incipient specimens of United States seamen, who have entered upon that course of discipline which is considered best adapted to fit them for service in either the naval or mercantile marine. As to the character of the boys thus far received, mentioned, about 90 are from Philadelphia; the remainder are mostly from New York city, and of the worst class of boys. It may be said, as a general thing, that their parents have had recourse the restraint and discipline of the apprenticeship system as the only means by which the boys could be saved from ruin. There are some exceptions, comprising boys of good education and from excellent families."

PRICE OF A BROKEN HEART.—The late Robert C. Sands sued for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred pounds to heal his broken heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed; two hundred for ruined hopes, a blasted life! Two hundred for all this? No—never! Make it three hundred, and it's a bargain!"

Terrible Array.

We have often been amused at the vehemence of the Know-Nothing orators and presses, in painting the terrible influence the native American has to dread from foreigners and Catholics. That the Northern Atlantic cities have, through their corrupt politicians, cause to complain frequently of frauds practised at the ballot-box, by ignorant and uninformed immigrants, unwittingly committed by them, however, we do not doubt; but that the South has anything to apprehend from such a cause, is preposterous. Were the present naturalization laws properly enforced, there would be no need of such complaint.

Figures—census figures—on this point clearly demonstrate that the Southern States have little to fear, and that Southern Know Nothings, even were one-half of the population members of the Order, would have but an insignificant enemy to contend with.—Here are the figures:

	Foreign.	Native.	R. Cath.
Alabama	7,489	426,514	5,200
Arkansas	1,468	162,189	1,600
Florida	2,740	47,293	1,850
Georgia	6,452	521,572	4,250
Kentucky	31,401	751,413	24,240
Louisiana	67,308	255,491	36,780
Maryland	51,011	417,943	37,100
Mississippi	4,782	295,718	3,250
Missouri	76,570	592,004	33,950
North Carolina	2,565	553,028	1,400
South Carolina	8,508	274,563	6,030
Tennessee	5,635	756,836	1,400
Texas	17,620	154,034	6,760
Virginia	22,953	894,800	7,230
	306,514	5,994,308	172,730

Department News.

We gather the following items of interest from the Washington Union of the 24th inst. We do hope the matters they allude to will receive attention:

Post Office Department.

Blank Agencies.—We are informed that the Postmaster General has discontinued the blank agency at Buffalo, N. Y., and that all postmasters heretofore supplied with blanks from that depot will, after 1st July next, be furnished from the blank agency at Cincinnati, Ohio. Postmasters will therefore apply for blanks as follows:

Those in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, and Oregon, will apply to the *blank agent at New York, N. Y.* Those in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, will apply to the *First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.* Those in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, will apply to the *blank agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Delivery of Letters, &c.—We understand frequent complaints against the department grow out of the fact that postmasters too often, trusting only to their memories, tell persons there is no mail matter for them when a subsequent examination proves that there was. If postmasters would adhere strictly to the rule of making a personal search every time letters and papers are inquired for, there would be more despatch in their delivery.

Postmasters' Assistants to be Sworn.—Postmasters at small offices, we learn, are too much in the habit of permitting incompetent members of their families, and other persons in their employ, (none of them being sworn, as required by law,) to change the mails, and to perform all the other duties pertaining to their offices. None but sworn assistants should be allowed to have access to the mails.

Loaning Newspapers.—Subscribers to newspapers make complaint of the non-arrival of their papers, and in some instances intimate that the loss is occasioned by the fact of the postmaster loaning to his neighbors the papers of others for perusal. The papers fail to be returned to their proper place, and hence the dissatisfaction. Postmasters are strictly forbidden to loan newspapers that are in their office for delivery.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AFFAIRS.—In the New Hampshire House of Representatives, on Thursday, addresses were moved for the removal of George F. Starkweather, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Cheshire, and of Samuel C. Moulton, one of the Common Pleas Judges in Sullivan county. An address was moved requesting the Governor to remove Joshua Atwood of Pelham, from the office of Sheriff of Hillsboro' county, he at the same time occupying a seat in the House, contrary to the provisions of the constitution. These motions were referred to the delegations of the respective counties concerned.

A telegraphic despatch from Concord, to last evening's papers alludes to the subject as follows:

"An effort is being made to remove all the Common Pleas Judges and Sheriffs of counties. Addresses have been introduced in the House for the removal, for the public good, of all the Democratic county Sheriffs. The legality of this process is questioned—for while the right of removal by address is applicable to judicial and military officers, it is not so constitutionally provided in the case of executive officers. In the event of some of the Sheriffs being removed, they are determined to attach the property, which may be attached by their successors, chosen as they deem illegally; and thus the question of the power of the legislature in the premises will go to the Supreme Court for decision. The despatch also states that the Hon. John Sullivan, the Attorney General of the State, is to be the democratic candidate for Governor next year. Ex-Governor Baker will not accept a re-nomination.

SPANKING.—A gentleman a day or two since was reading from a paper that Mrs. Barrows was to have a benefit at the Boston Theatre, on which occasion she would introduce her sister as Lady Gay Spanker. A little girl of the family who did not exactly hear aright, with much simplicity inquired if Lady Gay would *spank her before all the folks.—Boston Mail.*

GOOD NEWS FOR ALE DRINKERS.—Judge Story has charged the grand jury of Suffolk and Westchester counties, New York, that ale is not strong drink, and that its sale, therefore, is not illegal.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry,
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy, } Sampson County.
Owen R. Kenan, J. M. Middleton, Jere Pearsall, Col. C. D. Hill, } Duplin County.
H. N. Howard, T. G. Sellers, D. L. Russell, John Mercer, } Brunswick County.
A. J. Jones, Alfred Smith, } Columbus County.
Col. J. G. McDugald, " J. O. Daniel, } Bladen County.
James Banks, Cumberland County.
May 18th. 37-tf.

☞Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 129 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well-deserved celebrity for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 236-2wd&w

NOTICE.

☞THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JOHN DAWSON.
May 3, 1855. 25-tfa-204tfa

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, my negro man GEORGE—about 40 years old, somewhat gray headed; with a stiff finger on one of his hands, which one is not recollected. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or lodged in any Jail so I can get him; and $25 for sufficient proof to convict any person of harboring said negro. N. MURRAY.
Duplin county, N. C., June 29, 1855.—[43-3:*

GUANO. 50 bags GUANO. For sale by
June 25th. ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

MARRIED.

In this town, at St. James' Church, this morning, at 11½ o'clock, by the Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D., Rev. P. L. SHEPARD, of Christ Church, Ct., to Miss MARY ANNA, daughter of Mr. H. Burr, of this place.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—June, 1855.

ARRIVED.

June 25.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

26—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Joseph J. Lippitt.

June 26—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

27—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 27—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

28—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithfield, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

June 25—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

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

Steamer Henrietta, Jones, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Schr. Myrover, Horton, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

June 26—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

27—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Georgetown, S. C., by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one lighter in tow.

Brig Wm. Crawford, Perry, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber.

June 27—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

28—Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

Doreas Long, Reuben Long and others vs. Amos Rhodes. } Petition for Partition.

Mary Long vs. Dorcas Long, Reuben Long and Amos Rhodes. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Rhodes, the defendant in the foregoing cases, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said Amos Rhodes to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the town of Whiteville, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and a decree be rendered pro con fesso as to him.

Witness, N. L. Williamson, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, on the second Monday of May, A. D., 1855. N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
June 29, 1855. 43-6t.

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS. He has altered his name twice since he left; sometimes he calls himself JOE SMITH, and others JAMES MORRIS.—Said boy was purchased by me from Thos. H. Williams, on 1st December last. He had on when he left a brown cloth coat with velvet collar; is of brown complexion; about 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs.; speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus Co., N. C. H. BONHAM.
June 19, 1855—244-5t—42-2t

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

STEAMER SPRAY will make an excursion to SMITHVILLE, FORT CASWELL, and BALD HEAD, on WEDNESDAY, fourth of July next, returning same evening. JOHN B. PRICE, Capt.
June 28.—252-tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

IN EXECUTION of the trusts declared in a certain deed made by James M. Stevenson and Thomas C. Hooper, dated the 1st inst., by which the partnership property and effects of Stevenson & Hooper are conveyed to the undersigned, I will on Friday the 29th day of this month, offer for sale by public auction, the tract of land—containing 50 acres—lying on East side of the Cape Fear river, about four miles below Wilmington, and adjoining on the South the tract known as Mount Tyrza, and the same on which is situate the STEAM SAW MILL in use by said Stevenson & Hooper.

The STEAM SAW MILL is furnished with an Engine rated at 45 *horse power*, having a 14-inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke, making 70 revolutions to the minute, and running two of Page's first class Mills, with 50 feet carriages to each, and having *three* saws, two of which are 52 inches in diameter, and one 48 inches. It has two cylinder boilers, each 40 feet long and 42 inches in diameter.

The MILL HOUSE is two stories high, with engine and countershaft below; is 90 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a tin roof and smoke stack 24 inches in diameter by 45 feet in length. There are also on the tract of land, *two dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop*, and other necessary out-buildings, with a substantial and commodious wharf, which will hold 100,000 feet of lumber, and has 10 feet of water at low tide.

The SAW MILL is now in good running order, and this, with all the other improvements on the land, are comparatively new, having been constructed during the past two years.

There will be sold at the same time, about 20,000 feet of Lumber of different kinds, 400,000 feet of Ton Timber, a set of Blacksmiths' tools, a Yawl Boat, a large Flat, Cart and Harness, and ten or fifteen Negro fellows will be hired for the balance of this year.

These sales will be on the land above referred to, and a credit of three and six months will be allowed to the purchaser of the real estate, and of three months to the purchasers of the other property—bonds or notes with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, being required from the respective purchasers.

JOHN A. SANDERS, Trustee

ALSO;—At the same time and place, the subscriber, as Assignee of James M. Stevenson, will sell two NEGRO MEN; one 17 to 18, and the other about 40 years of age; 3 MULES, 3 HORSES; and two tracts of LAND, which will be described on the day of sale. Terms, three months credit with interest from date. JOHN A. SANDERS,
Assignee of Jas. M. Stevenson

ALSO;—Will be sold, at the same time and place, FOUR LIKELY NEGRO MEN, and one NEGRO WOMAN; two MULES; two hundred ACRES OF LAND with the Dwelling-house and out-building thereon, the former residence of the late Daniel S. Sanders, deceased; one TURPENTINE STILL of the capacity of 20 barrels, with all necessary fixtures, and supplied with a never-failing Spring of Water; one FLAT capable of carrying 350 barrels of Turpentine.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN A. SANDERS, } Executors,
JAS. M. STEVENSON, } of
Daniel S. Sanders, dec'd
June 8th, 1855. 235-d2w-41-wts.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber having, on the first February, taken MR. DAVID E. BUNTING into partnership with him, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DAVIS & BUNTING.
Feb. 20. SAM'L DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the adjacent country, that they now have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of goods, comprising Dry-Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Provisions, Groceries, &c., &c. And hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 20.—142-d&wtf DAVIS & BUNTING.

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

PREPARATORY to a change to be made in my business, on the 1st of July next, I have commenced settling up my Books, and will thank my friends to render what facilities they can to my Clerks or Agents, in making settlements, as every account upon my books must be closed by that time.
Wilmington, May 16, 1855. J. M. ROBINSON.

WM. E. JONES. DANL. M. FOYLES.
JONES & FOYLES,
GROCERS.
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep, an assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES;
Also, a choice selection of
WINES AND LIQUORS,
which they are willing to sell for small profits
TERMS:—CASH.
No account will be allowed to remain unsettled over
THIRTY DAYS.
All goods sold that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.
June 7.—d&w-tf

HAY.—100 bales Northern and Eastern in store and for sale in lots, by T. C. WORTH.

SALT! SALT!!—5000 bushels Alum Salt;
5000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt;
500 " Marshall's Fine Salt.
Daily expected—for sale by
June 18, 1855. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & Co.

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

PAY YOUR COAL BILLS.—All those indebted to T. C. WORTH, for Coal last winter, are requested to call and settle them immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an Officer. Your bills are ready.
June 8th, 1855 T. C. WORTH.

IN STORE, and for sale low to close consignment, 30 bbls. Mess Pork, 50 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar, 100 bales Hay, 10 bbls. Cuba Molasses.
June 9, 1855. PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

SUGAR.—50 bbls. assorted brands, for sale by
April 30, 1855. W. H. McKOY.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—50,000 best Havana Cigars—prime article—also, a few boxes choice Chewing Tobacco. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 2nd. Market Street.

LAND WARRANTS.—Highest cash prices paid for Land Warrants by B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
June 21. 246-d&w.

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
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	.00	@	00
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	0 00	@	1 50
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	.22	@	23
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	@20	00	
do. No. 2	@12	00	
do. No. 3	6 50@	7	00
do. No. 4	0 00@	0	00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@	00	00
Herrings, East	5 50@	6	00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00@	0	00
do. do. cut,		0	00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Cannl.	13 00	@14	00
N. C. brands	11 75	@12	00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	0 00	@	0 00
Oats	.00	@	00
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 25
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@	6¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 70	@	1 75
Northern	0 00	@	1 60
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 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	40	@	45
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	55
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	8 50
Wide do.	7 00	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.28	@	30
N. Orleans	.28	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5¼
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	2 30	@	2 50
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 35
Hard	0 00	@	1 35
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 20
Pitch	0 00	@	1 75
Rosin, No. 1,2	87½	@	3 00
do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3,	0 00	@	1 30
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	.35	@	35½
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 10
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40	@