From Mexico.

MEXICO, August 19.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Within the last week, Mexico has realized the forshadowings of all of my previous communications. The tyrant has abdicated—like the Israelites of old, in their flight from Egypt, the sea of blood has closed in his rear—with the pronunciamentos for the plan of Ayulla Ayulta. On the 9th instant, Santa Anna commenced his retreat, "under the cover of a ultima hora, of a Ministerio de Gubernacion," herewith enclosed, from the country he had plundered, and from the indignation of a people he had betrayed and abused—while he flung his Parthian arrows in his flight. The public journals (the palladiums of liberty) unmuzzled, breathed the purer atmosphere of a free press. Like a mighty flood long confined, they burst through the barriers of their wrongs and poured forth their angry wrath on the heads of their oppressors.

Could I send you a file for the week, you would see that there had been nothing "extenuated or set down aught in malice," contrasted with the photographs of those who had been the victims of a cruel and protracted tyranny. The Siglio, the only liberal press that had been tolerated for its silence, but never unsuspected, or unabused, set the ball in motion, in a powerful and pungent daguerreotype of the reign, for the last two years. It was an inspiring presentation of what he and every citizen of Mexico, entertaining three ideas, had had to suffer. They were proscribed like heretics of old, in civil and religious matters, and made to suffer under inquisitorial torture.

At 1 o'clock there began to be a gathering in the Alamade, the beginning of a revolution, as it is called here, but with us the collection of the sovereign people, prepared for deeds of courage and valor in the cause of civil liberty. On the same day there were some 60 State prisoners released, who had been arrested for suspected civil offences, in demurring to the faculties of the Supreme Government, or for having written or spoken disrespectfully of His Serene Highness. As was to be anticipated, many of these were the orators of the occasion, and, as some of them were lawyers, and others deposed editors, for the too great freedom of their press, their harangues on wrongs endured were animated and inspiring to those who had suffered in the same cause. The Mexicans are classical writers and impressive talkers, however they may fail in Demosthenean eloquence—"action, action, action." Many of their speeches were as inspiring as you have heard in the day of tariff restrictions and of abolition excitement. The closing orator, after the lamentations of a feeling sunject, reciting outrages on his person in confinement, even to handcuffs and fetters, exclaimed, not "a la lantern," but to the Palace, to demand the arms for the National Guard, which had been disarmed by Santa Anna, to protect the Republic. Stop, says a voice echoed from every quarter, "we must sign the Pronunciamento first for the plan of Ayulta." This ceremony complied with by some 12 or 15 individuals, soon prepared the masses for a movement.

San Francisco, the leading avenue to the Palace, was thronged with the animated masses, silently advancing on the Palace. The doors were closed, with a guard in front. A volley of blank cartridges and the explosion of a piece of artillery was a sufficient answer to the demand. From thence their beligerency was directed to Madam Toscas, the mother of Dolores Santa Anna, and in succession of the Ministers of State, and two of the Bankers, supposed to be associated with them in the public plunder. The interior of all of their premises were spoiled and made the fuel of street conflagrations. The most remarkable feature in this movement was that it was directed solely against those who had been marked as the public wrong-doers and spoilers of the Republic.—Violence to private property, confusion and turmoil in the ranks, was not visible. They all moved as the silent instruments in the hands of some concealed spiritual rapper, for the sole object of retribution on those who were associated with Santa Anna in his cruel tyrranies and rapine. The under apartment of the house of the Minister of Relations, against whom the indignation of the excited populace was most directed, was a grocery; but so confident was the proprietor that he had nothing to fear, that his doors were not closed, while the premises above were relieved of the public spoil of the Minister. At another mansion similarly rifled, a basket of clothes in the possession of a washerwoman was seized for the conflagration, but when in her appeal the marks of the owners were made visible, they were returned, and nothing on the premises was destroyed but that known to belong to the public culprit. They moved like a machine at the will of the wire pullers behind the scene; and having performed their biddings, at twelve o'clock silence and solitude reigned in the streets. The next day the army pronounced for the plan of Ayulta, and the usual farce of making a Provisional President in General Carrera, through the authority of a junta, was passed through, order was restored, and, by a seeming acquiesence in the people, or leaders of the liberals, it has been preserved.

Carrera attempts nothing which would manifest designs on the Government, while most of his acts have been approved, as in abating many of the nuisances complained of, and in abrogating the most obnoxious decrees of the exile. Among the appointments withdrawn is that of Madame Santa Anna's father-in-law as Minister to the United States, and an order for the return of $30,000, advanced on the service of the mission. It is generally believed that he never contemplated visiting Washington, but was to join Santa Anna in his retreat with the spoil. In the mean time, the press being free, the revolution is onward, and will not terminate until those who were committed in the cause reach the capital, and restore the overawed self-government of Mexico. They are looked for in eight or ten days. Carrera is permitmitted, therefore, to play Sancho Panza in the capital so long as he administers justice with the same sagacity as did Don Quixote's Squire. I omitted in its place to say that the printing establisments of the *Diario Official* and the *Universal Official and Semi-Official*, (the latter edited by Bonilla,) were both destroyed.

It was amusing to see the gatherings of Indian women the next morning collecting the half melted type, the cinders of the conflagration, and which has no doubt gone into casts of their saints before this.—During the destruction of the property of the public criminals not the least robbery was permitted. One or two gentlemen, who attempted to rescue a few choice volumes from Bonilla's library, as they were thrown from the windows into the streets, were reproved with "No Robbery; "Robbers belong to Santa Anna;" "Death to the Tyrant and all Robbers." A leproro, who was detected escaping from the crowd with a gilded mirror, was immediately stabbed to the heart and the mirror consigned to its destination. The burning of Bonilla's library was novel, as it had some allusions to a "La Lantern." In the interior of Madame Tosta's splendid carriage, which, on state days, was exhibited on the Passeo and in the Alamode, as the fruits of the public spoil, was ignited a fire, and the illuminated vehicle, like a lantern, lighted the path to the Minister's residence. There it was made the receptacle of the library as the volumes were thrown into the streets, until the whole became one black mass of cinders. The pile truly represented the ashes of the dead. All of the Ministers of State escaped, and are in concealment. A vigilant police of Liberals, and of sufferers for their opinions, are on the search, and if arrested before the new government comes, their persons will be made public examples of.

Correspondent Charleston Courier.

CAPE COD STORY.—Mr. Editor: I do not recollect to have seen the following story in print, but as it is a good one, and so truly natural and characteristic of Cape Cod people, I send it to you: A small, spare boy, who had been guilty of some misdemeanor, was in a fair way to get punished for it by his mother, who was a large, square, Duch built person, with a great spread of cloth, having in her hand a good stick, was in full chase of the poor boy, who was nearly under bare poles, running right ahead, and the old woman, under her cloud of canvass, was overhauling him very fast, when another boy, a friend of the delinquent, was looking on. This urchin, seeing how the chase was likely to terminate, cried out to his friend, "Try her on the wind, Bill, try her on the wind;" when the lad, with the quickness of a Cape boy, was immediately struck with the natural idea, luffed up in the wind close haul, and the old woman went dead to leeward like a log.

BARNSTABLE.

[*Boston Traveler.*

KANSAS.—A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Shawnee, K. T., Aug. 4th, says:

"Farmers from Southern States are moving in with numbers of slaves to cultivate the prolific soil of the broad prairies. Good houses are being erected, valuable stock imported, substantial improvements made; and all that is needed for continued and continuous prosperity is a good, wise and just Executive, who will do his duty, and nothing more."

The New York Democratic State Convention of the 29th of August.

We find in the Albany Argus full and detailed reports of the democratic State convention which assembled at Syracuse, New York, on the 29th of August, and, after two days' animated and exciting session, adjourned on Friday, the 31st of the same month. The resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That the prodigal and profligate appropriation and expenditure of the public money by the whig administration of this State, the growing power and influence of a corrupt lobby over the legislature, and the increasing and wasteful expenditures for canal repairs, as well as in all other departments of the government, demand thorough and radical reform, so as to bring the government back to republican frugality, economy, and integrity.

"2. *Resolved*, That the condition to which the canals have fallen, and the increasing deficits which the revenues from year to year exhibit, have justified the worst forebodings of the State, and are calculated to alarm the already heavily-burdened tax-payers with apprehensions of cumulative debts and endless taxation, and that the expenditure of the $9,000,000 last granted by the people for the completion of the public works is now so conducted as, if continued, to make it certain that when the whole sum authorized to be borrowed shall have been exhausted the canals will not be practically benefited thereby, nor the contracts completed, nor the work finished; and that, therefore, we are of opinion that the interests of the State, as well as of those who navigate the canals, and of the contractors themselves, require that this system of expenditure be abonded, and that the remainder of the money should be so applied as to put the whole of the canals in navigable order for the largest class of boats at the earliest practicable period.

3. *Resolved*, That the efforts and growing inclinations of the whig party to extend legislation beyond limits authorized by the constitution has proved detrimental to the best interests of the State. It is the duty of the legislature, not less than the judiciary, to protect the rights of citizens. A reckless disregard of these rights has led the whig party of this State, under the guise of suppressing intemperance and crime, to trench upon private property and personal liberty, against the plainest guarantees of the constitution. This law should be repealed—legislation should not supersede moral discipline.

"4. *Resolved*, That, while we concede to our fellow-citizens the largest liberty of opinion and action in civil affairs, we deprecate and protest against the know-nothing organization and its principles, and all parties which aim by secret oaths and pledges or by intimidation, to deprive any portion of our people of the free exercise of profession of religion and worship, without discrimination or preference, guarantied to them by the constitution of the State and of the United States; that we regard the exclusion of the masses fleeing from tyrannical oppression in the Old World to the enjoyment of well-regulated liberty here as not only ungenerous, but as the reversal of a policy which has largely contributed to the prosperity of the Union.

"5. *Resolved*, That the national administration has our hearty concurrence and commendation in its management of the public finances, and in the exercise of the veto power to protect the treasury from being made the spoil of speculators and to arrest improvident and corrupt expenditures; that the system of rigid accountability to which disbursing officers have been held, the scrutiny and vigilance with which defalcations have been detected and exposed, the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties with foreign governments, extending the system of commercial reciprocity and freedom of trade are marks of an honest and faithful administrtion.

"6. *Resolved*, That we regard the invitation put forward by the enemies of the Democratic party in this State to the Democratic electors thereof to form new coalitions or fusions, under new and deceptive party titles, as the device of politicians, who only aim to perpetuate their ascendancy in the State government for selfish or corrupt purposes.

"7. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the democratic electors in the several assembly districts of this State to choose one delegate from each district to attend a State convention, on a day and place to be designated by the State Central Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the next National Convention of the democratic party, to be held at Cincinnati.

"8. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the democracy of the Union upon the signal victories which have been recently won by their political brethren in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas, and that we are encouraged by this success against the federal whig party in its last disguise, and under its new name, to hope for the success of the united democracy of this State against its provisional enemy, under whatever organization or form of coalition it may present itself.

"9. *Resolved*, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas not as *bona fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States; that all the power of the federal and territorial governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and to vindicate the rights of the people thereof; and that, while the democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the constitution, and maintain all the rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare and repeat their fixed hostility to the extension of slavery into free territory."

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Latest from Spain.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in a Madrid letter, dated Aug. 10, states that the political situation of Spain continues to be in the highest degree lamentable, and that it is generally acknowledged that the men in power are utterly incompetent to govern.

It is necessary to confess that, so long as the disbursements are not balanced by the income—so long as the great salaries of some employees are not cut down and the budget thoroughly overhauled—so long as the government do not do something to put an end to the devouring thirst for office, and does not moralize the country with works rather than words, the state of anxiety will continue, and must necessarily come to an end which will probably be fatal to existing institutions.

I told you that it was reported that the Accidental Powers had requested from Spain a body of troops for the Crimea. What was then doubtful is so no longer. 25,000 men is the number. The Council of Ministers has been occupied with this serious affair, and has resolved to adopt the principle of the alliance, reserving to the Cortes the decision of the terms in which it shall be verified.

But what advantages is Spain going to gain by its co operation? What is our intervention going to be—purely military or diplomatic also? Will our soldiers go to the Crimea as allies, or only as material aid and brute co-operators?

It is of no importance that the government has given its consent to the sending of 25,000 men; the decision of the Cortes remains to be seen, which will take into account the state of penury in which we are. Spanish dignity will not permit that her troops march in the pay of anybody but herself; but there are no pecuniary resources for this expedition, which, united to the fact that we have no business nor motive at all to mix ourselves up with the oriental question, makes it most evident that the government will be routed completely when it presents this disagreeable subject to the Cortes.

Under the title of provincial militia, a kind of reserve for the active army is being formed, numbering eighty battalions and 60,000 men, in the territory of the Peninsula and Balearic islands; these are immoveable, except in certain cases; are officered by officers of the regular army, and will be a most valuable force in case of invasion or civil war.

The memorandum of the government was received in Rome on the 4th of August, and the Pope immediately called together the Consistory of Cardinals to treat of what should be done with Spain.

The cholera is cutting down whole villages at a swoop. Proprietors are forced to give the half of the crops to those who will turn out to reap them. Dead bodies lie unburied in many parts for lack of hands to bury them. Trade is paralyzed, and famine is threatening in many districts.

The Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, September 3.—There were 400 deaths in this last week, including 294 from yellow fever.

Friends in the South—Foes in the North.

Wherever the friends of the constitution are strong the Know-Nothings are contemptible in numbers and in influence. Wherever the enemies of the constitution are strong, the Know-Nothings are powerful and numerous. If we follow these premises to their just conclusions, we shall find the whole question of "constitutionality," or of fidelity to the rights and equality of the State, reduced to a few simple and self-evident propositions. Thus, where constitutional principles are strong the Know-Nothings make a show of devoted attachment to them; but as the Democratic party has always sustained these principles, and stands where it has stood for fifty years in regard to them, the Know-Nothings find their sudden efforts to outbid that party in the public confidence a very bad speculation—especially in connection with their odious projects of religious intolerance and political proscription. On the other hand, in all those quarters where the abolition sentiment is controlling, the Know-Nothings are anxious to fuse with the abolitionists, and have done so, to a great extent, in nearly every northern State. Since their overwhelming defeat in the South, the partizans of the secret party are anxious to be more extreme on the question of southern rights than any of the old organizations; and it is now quite fashionable for them to urge the formation of exclusive southern combinations. On the other side, which is the reverse of the picture, the same party runs riot on the abolition question in the free States, and is as ready to swear in the words of Garrison and of Philips, as any of the more consistent fanatics on the anti-slavery side.

We realize the *utility* of Know-Nothingism in its present position. We realize, also, the value of its professions of nationality, the sincerity of its assaults upon the abolitionists, and the truth of its noisy vow against "the wild hunt for office."—*Wash. Union.*

LIED ABOUT KANSAS.—If Kansas Territory should hereafter prove to be half as prolific in corn, wheat, hemp and tobacco, as she has been in misrepresentations and falsehoods, she will be one of the richest States in the Union. A legion of lying scribblers seem to have quartered themselves there; and, through divers papers east of us, chief among them being, of course, the New York Tribune, have got wide access to the public ear, which they have abused as 'd——bly' as old Falstaff confessed he had 'misused the King's press.' Jack acknowledged the corn. He admitted that 'no eye ever saw' a scurvier set of gallows faced knaves than he had mustered into service. They were, he said, 'tattered prodigals;' 'the cankers of a calm world and a long peace;' 'slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth, where the glutton's dogs licked his sores;' 'dead bodies unloaded from gibbets.' The character for truth and decency of the stories set afloat by these scribblers is about on a level with that of Falstaff's ragged regiment. Their lies about the inhabitants of Missouri show them to be devoid equally of conscience and honor. Some of them are, we suppose, in the money pay of abolition societies. Others of them seem to be reckless fools or knaves, who either do not care what may be the consequence of the execrable slanders they have been uttering, or are insensible to these consequences. Others, again, seem anxious to bring about civil war, and appear to labor for that very purpose.

We still adhere to the opinion expressed by us at the outset, that, had Kansas been left to settle itself, as Nebraska has deen, there would have been less probability of Kansas becoming a slave territory than there appears to be now. The abolitionists, with their usual folly, have overdone their work; and, if Kansas shall turn out a slave State, will have to thank themselves, quite as much as any other cause, for their defeat.—*St. Louis Herald.*

Marine Intelligence.

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

ARRIVED.

1st—Schr. Tuttle, Baker, 50 hours from N. Y., to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Anne Davis, Smith, from Washington, to P. Prioleau & Co.; with corn.

2d—Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh & Co.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; in ballast.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from South Washington, to Geo. Harriss.

3d—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sch. Ben, O'Neal, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Sept. 3.—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

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

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Cuming & Styson; with naval stores.

3—Schr. Virginia, Higbee, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss.

4th—Schr D. S. Mershon, Graham, from Philadelphia to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

4—Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

5—Schr. Myrover, Horton, from N. York, to T. C. Worth, with mdze.

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

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

6—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

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

CLEARED.

Sept. 1—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

3—Schr. Helene, Stutes, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. C. C. Stratton, Moslander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Sun, McRimmon, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Marsh & Co.

Sept. 4.—Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, for Shallotte, by Anderson & Savage.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

5—Schr. Pathfinder, Robbins, for New York, by Moore, Stanley & Co., with naval stores.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville & Elliott.

Sept. 5—Schr. Sarah Ann, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Cumming & Styron.

Sept. 5—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

6—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, for Wiscasset, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 96,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Ida, Tatum, for Boston, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Executive Committee take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that this Institution will be open for the reception of Students on Monday the 15th of October next, under the management of Rev. WM. E. PELL, Principal, with a competent Corps of Instructors.

The "Fayetteville Female High School" originated in the purpose of the citizens of this place, without distinction of sect or party, to provide for the thorough education of their own daughters *at home*;—a fact which the undersigned believe affords a sufficient guarantee to the citizens of Cumberland, the counties adjacent and the public generally, that it will be conducted upon the most liberal and enlightened principles.

The "High School" will embrace both the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, and is designed to be equal to any Institution in the State, in imparting a knowledge of the *solid* and *ornamental* branches of Female education.

The government of the School will be strictly parental—and while the purest Christian morals will be assiduously inculcated, all sectarian bias will be rigidly avoided, by carefully observing such a course as will give assurance that the religious sentiments of all connected with the Institution shall be duly guarded and respected.

The health of Fayetteville for several years has been proverbially good—fewer deaths having occurred here than in any town of the State of equal population, within our knowledge. The scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, commencing in October and terminating in July, making but one vacation, which will occur at a season when students should be relieved from confinement and study.

The names of the Faculty, the course of study and the list of prices, &c., will be made public as soon as our arrangements are completed.

S. J. HINSDALE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
J. H. COOK,
D. S. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
Ex. Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1st.—[1-3w.

OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY may rely upon the fact that our purchases of Gentlemen's Dress Articles, Under Garments, &c., &c., this Fall, will be the largest assortment ever before offered to the citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. Baldwin is now North, receiving stock direct from our European Agent, and purchasing of first hands to complete the variety. It is too well known to need mention, that our selections, as well as all goods of our own manufacture, are of the first class fabrics and workmanship.

The stock will be opened early in September, at *The City Clothing Store.*

SCOTT & BALDWIN.

August 27, 1855. [Herald copy.]

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigession and its kindred ills. To such, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverence in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

Aug. 27, 1855.—302-t10Sd&w

MARRIED,

In Onslow county, August 27th, by B. M. Barry, Esq., Mr. HENRY W. PETHAWAY to Miss JULIA ANN H. AMBROSE, all of Onslow.

DIED,

On Sunday, August 12th, at 12 o'clock, M., after a short illness, WILLIAM LINDSAY, son of Joseph W. and Frances S. Bocage, aged 16 years, 6 months and 7 days, at Cypress Mills, Jefferson county, Arkansas.

LOST,

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, THE 31st OF AUGUST, ON the train from Wilmington to Flemington Depot, my Pocket Book, a small Leather Wallet Pocket Book, containing one hundred and twenty dollars in money, five twenty dollar bills, and two ten dollar bills; one note on Thos. Galloway, of Brunswick County, for three hundred and fifty dollars, with Thos. E. Pritchett security, made payable to the subscriber, on which is a credit of one hundred and eighty dollars, which was paid on it the 1st day of January, 1855, the day that said note fell due. Also, a note on Miles Foy for four hundred dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1856, made payable to the subscriber, and owned by him. Also, a note on Samuel King for one hundred and fifty dollars, made payable to Mrs. Simmons Isler, of Jones County, due 1st day of January, 1855, and endorsed by her to Freeman Hines, of the same County, the present owner of said note.

All persons are hereby forewarned of trading for said notes, and the makers of said notes are hereby commanded to delay payment without instructions from the proper owners.—I will give THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD for said Pocket Book

CHARLES H. FOY.

Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.

September 3, 1855.—[308-3d—1-1w*

JUST RECEIVED AT THE HARDWARE STORE—

Preserving Kettles,—all sizes.
Cut Nails—all sizes and extra quality.
Safety-Fuse, for blasting rocks.
Hay, Straw and Shuck Cutters—the best made.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1855. 1-tf

NOTICE.

A SUBSCRIPTION of five hundred thousand dollars having been made to the Capital Stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and the first instalment of two and a half dollars per share having been regularly paid in according to the provisions of the Charter, notice is hereby given that the Books of Subscription will be closed on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, and a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Wadesborough, in the county of Anson, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next. It is earnestly desired that all of the Stock shall be represented, either in person or by proxy.

ALEX. McRAE,
Chairman Gen'l Commissioners.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29th.—[310-tf.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.

For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.

Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

1,000 lbs. North Carolina Hams:
3 barrels No. 1 Mackerel:
3 " " 2 do.
3 " " 3 do.
100 Sacks Salt;
200 lbs. Fresh Teas, assorted;
25 Bags Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio;
30 bbls. Whiskey, various brands;
20 bbls. Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars;
20 boxes Soap;
10 bbls. Cider Vinegar;
5 " Apple Brandy;
40 kegs Nails;
2 bbls. Snuff;
50 reams Wrapping Paper.

Just received and for sale low, for cash, by

Sept. 3. JONES & FOYLES, Market street.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in September, it is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

Sept. 4.—309-5t—1-1t WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

SALE OF STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL AND FIXTURES.

ULYSSUS W ROURK vs. WILLIAM J. ROUSE.

PURSUANT to a decree made in this case, at Spring Term, 1855, of Brunswick Court of Equity, I shall offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September next, upon a credit of three, six and nine months, the STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL and FIXTURES near the mouth of Lockwook's Folly River, in said County.

This Mill is intended for two Circular Saws, and is in good running order with one saw. All the Machinery and fixtures are good, having been in use only a few months.

Persons wishing to purchase, may obtain further information upon application to W. J. ROUSE, at Goldsboro', N. C., to U. W. ROURK, upon the premises, or to the undersigned. SAM. LANGDON, C. & M. in E.

Sept. 1st.—[307-ts-1-ts. [Goldsboro' Tribune copy tf.]

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, Aug. 11th, was stolen from the residence of the subscriber, a small TIN TRUNK, containing about Four dollars in silver, and the following notes, viz: One Note on John S. Davis for One Hundred and Fifty dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1856, and made payable to Isaac Stroud; and one Note on Wm. W. Grady, for Nine 92-100 dollars, due sometime in November, 1855, (day not recollected) and made payable to Wm. C. Turner; and two officer's receipts, (amounts and dates not recollected.)

The subscriber hereby forewarns any and all persons from trading for said notes; and will give a liberal reward for said Trunk and contents, and will give a better reward for the conviction of the perpetrators.

JAMES R. TAYLOR.

Duplin County, Sept. 7, 1855.—[1-4w

NIXON'S HOUSE,

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]

West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished thro'out with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y. H. R. NIXON.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.

Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854—51-tf.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS

IS REQUESTED to a New FERTILIZER, prepared from the night soil collected from the sinks and privies of New York City, by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., and manufactured without any adulteration whatever, into an inodorous and powerful manure, something like Guano, but less caustic, and less exhausting to the soil.

It is called "Tafeu," from the Chinese word signifying prepared night soil, and is the only article of the kird ever manufactured in this country. It is warranted to be 95 per cent. pure night soil; and from its ease of transportation and application, and the small quantity required to produce the same result as heavier manures, it is the cheapest manure ever offered for sale. For Grass in the Fall, Winter Grain, or for Garden Vegetables, it has no equal. From 300 to 600 lbs. ℔ acre is all the dressing required for the poorest soils. A fair trial in competition with other manures is respectfully asked. Packed in bbls of 240 lbs. or bags of 125 lbs. Price $35 per ton, or 1¾ cents per lb.—delivered free of cartage, on board of Vessels or Railroads, in the city of New York. For further particulars address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.

August 2, 1855.—[281—48-2m 60 Courtland st., N.Y.

GUNNY BAGS.—20 Bales 2 bushel Bags, for sale by

Aug. 7. GEO. HOUSTON.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest date from Liverpool ..... Aug. 18
Latest date from Havre ..... Aug. 16
Latest date from Havana ..... Aug. 17

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	4 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	20 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.16	@	18
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	.11	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	00
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	0 90	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	18	@	20
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 62	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00 00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00 00	@	00 00
do. No. 3.	4 25	@	4 75
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,	none		
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
N. C. brands	8 25	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.80	@	0 00
Oats	.00	@	00
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	0 55	@	0 00
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb. nom	0 0	@	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 25	@	1 40
N. River	1 00	@	1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	
Swede	5½	@	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 35	@	1 0
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.47	@	50
N. E. Rum	.48	@	50
Gin	.50	@	00
Brandy	.60	@	75
do. Apple	.75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.32	@	33½
N. Orleans	.38	@	40
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	.10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	0 00
Yellow dip.	2 80	@	2 85
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 30
Pitch do.	1 75	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 12½
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 20	@	1 30
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	.40	@	41
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	00	@	00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 00	@	0 00
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.15	@	15½