Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on Know-Nothingism.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of the 11th instant contains an editorial report of the speeches delivered at a grand mass meeting of Democrats and anti-Know-Nothings held in Griffin on Thursday, the 6th inst., from which we clip the following which the editor gives as the substance of the remarks made by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, now a candidate for re-election to Congress from that State. The battle is over in Virginia—the monster was effectually strangled by the gallant Democracy in this State on the 24th of May last. Notwithstanding, we have none the less interest in similar struggles in our sister States, and are, therefore, assured that even a brief synopsis of the remarks of the eloquent, bold and gifted Stephens—we might add, with perfect propriety, the patriotic and truly Southern Stephens—will be acceptable to those in Virginia who have enjoyed one victory and who earnestly hope for the pleasure of congratulating their Democratic friends of Georgia upon a similar triumph in that State.

Gov. McDonald opened the proceedings, and then introduced to the audience, the Hon. A. Stephens, whose appearance was greeted with cheer upon cheer of congratulation and delight:

Mr. Stephens said he wanted the people to hear his words and remember them. He came to speak not to their passions, but to their reason—not to their hearts but to their heads. He had confidence in the people and their capacity to govern themselves.—They needed no secret dictators and he had no fears for the result when he saw them, as then, feeling an interest in public affairs, and determined to examine into them. The question was merely this. Were they willing to live under the Constitution of their fathers, or did they want another? We have formerly differed about *measures*, but now the difference was about a *form of Government*. The Know-Nothings propose to substitute their supreme council for the present Government, and their Constitution for the Constitution of the country. Let the people choose. Which would they have—the Constitution of their Fathers, or that of the Know-Nothing Council? That was the real question. He had the Know-Nothing Constitution in his hand. It was genuine and he knew it. It declared that the Supreme National Council should "decide all matters appertaining to National politics," that it should have power to "tax," and "power to punish," without limitation or restriction. This was more power than was claimed for Congress. Our forefathers guarded our liberty with checks and balances. It made the Senate a check upon the House—the President a check upon the Senate, and the Judiciary a check upon the President. But this party claimed all these powers for its secret National Council alone. Here was power to decide our National politics—power to tax and to punish—power over the sword and power over the purse—in short, all the great powers of government, in the hands of a few men, and men not chosen by the people at that. What then was the use of our Constitution or of our Government? This party made another Constitution and Government for us.—Would a freeman acknowledge their right to *tax* him? To *punish* him? To decide all political questions for him? What was the question? Did the people want a new Government? Were they tired of the Constitution of Jefferson and Washington and Franklin? They must choose between them.—They must say whether they wanted another form of Government. He held in his hand the two Constitutions. The one made by our fathers, the other by the Know-Nothings. Choose ye, this day which of the two ye will have.

He said that a good deal had been said about a phrase of his, in reference to the "dry rot" and the Democratic party. When that party had free soilers in its folds, he did think they had the "dry rot" but they had met at Milledgeville and cut off the "dry rot" part of it, and refused to acknowledge such men as the Van Burens and Preston King. Banks of Massachusetts was the leader of the "dry rot democrats" who voted against the Kansas Bill. As soon as that bill passed, Banks, and forty-three dry rot Democrats, went and pitched into the pool of Know-Nothingism. The seven Southern Whigs who opposed that bill, went and pitched into the same pool with Banks. Such a whig as they were, he never had been, and so help him God, he never would be. For his part he would rather act with those who had cut off the dry rot part, than with those who had it. Every man who fought by his side for the Kansas bill—he meant from the North—called himself a Democrat; every one of them. He was none of your glass-eyed skitty horses to shy at a shadow. He went, not for *sound* but for *substance*. He was not frightened at a *name*, and he would strike hands with any man from the North or South, no matter what he called himself, when he stood up and battled for the rights of the South. There was one man who had stood by his side for two days and nights, when he was fighting for Kansas. A man who has been very much abused, but who in his opinion stood head and shoulders above any man in the New York delegation. He meant *Mike Walsh*—a man who had graduated, as he said himself, not in Colleges, but at the plane and carpenter's bench—a man who spoke with and Irish lisp and an Irish accent, but who had as true an American heart, and as true a Southern heart as ever animated mortal frame. It made no difference to him, because Mike Walsh called himself a Democrat. He was a true man, and, before this Southern audience, he called for three cheers for Mike Walsh. (Here three cheers went up from about 4000 throats, which were worthy of Tammany itself, and which, we hope, some friendly wind bore to the ears of Mike himself.)

Mr. Stephens went on to say that the Know-Nothings of Georgia, were now shooting slyly at the Kansas bill—not attacking it openly, that they were afraid to do—but grumbling at it, carping at it, shooting at it, and shooting at it through him. He would remove their little arrows. They were not like the spear of Talemon. He could brush them off as easily as he could thistle prickles. He wished Judge Nisbet was there to hear him, as he wished every other man was there, who was objecting to the bill, because it allowed Foreigners to vote in the territory on their own territorial matters. That principle had been acknowledged and acted on from the beginning of the Government. It was in the Ordinance of, 87—. It was repeated in bill after bill down to 1812. It was in the Clayton Compromise bill, too. Why were these men so silent all this time? *They never chirped until the South got Kansas.* Why was it—he asked, that they never found this principal dangerous till we got Kansas? As to giving land to foreigners, there was no such provision, either as to natives or foreigners, in the bill. How a sensible man could say that the Foreigners to Kansas had been against the South, he could not understand. Four thousand votes in Kansas for Slavery, and one thousand against it—that was the way it operated. If these gentlemen wanted Kansas to be a free State, then they may say that the foreigners there were unfriendly to the South. Mr. Stephens continued to address the crowd in a mingled strain of eloquence, argument and satire, which fairly enchained their attention for about two hours and a half. In the course of his remarks, he descended upon Mr. Robert Trippe as an eagle may be supposed to swoop down upon a jay, and administered a wholesome lesson to that gentleman, as to the impropriety of making garbled extracts from public speeches. It is impossible four us to give anything like a sketch of his masterly effort. It was a speech worthy of the man and the occasion. It evinced a most thorough and comprehensive knowledge of all the political history of the country, and was a speech, which it seems to us, could not be heard without producing a radical change of opinion in the most hardened Know-Nothing in Georgia. The speaker was received with great enthusiasm, and cheered repeatedly from first to last.

Hear Young Carroll.—John Carroll, Esq., the great grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who is now running on the Democratic anti-Know-Nothing ticket in Howard county, Maryland, made his first speech on Saturday last at a meeting of both parties. After speaking of the position of parties in the State and the country, he declared to the Know-Nothings:

"I am a Catholic; but if you must proscribe, do not commence upon so humble an individual as myself. Go back to the past, and erase from the record of the Declaration of Independence the name of my ancestor, and the companion of your forefathers, *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*"

The Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer tells a lengthy story about a woman whipping a lawyer in that town. Woman sold whisky—lawyer wrote an article for Journal, and called her a bad name in Latin—she waited on the editor—editor gave the author's name—woman thrashed author—author declined to prosecute woman.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the President, "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."

From the Washington Union.

Post Office Department.

Enclosing more than one Letter in the same Envelope.—It is a penal offence to deposite in any post office, to be conveyed in the mail, any envelope or packet containing letters addressed to different persons. The law upon which the above is based is frequently violated by persons who are, perhaps, not aware of its existence. The thirteenth section of the act approved March 3, 1847, reads that every person offending in the manner indicated above "shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action *qui tam*, one-half for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the Post Office Department." There is one exception, however, and that is in the case of letters addressed to foreign countries.

Dead Letters.—Letters for foreign countries which cannot be forwarded without pre-payment of postage, letters not addressed, or so badly directed that their destination cannot be ascertained, and letters addressed to places where there are no post offices, must be returned to the Post Office Department monthly with the refused and foreign dead letters. When refused letters, or letters which cannot be delivered, or letters from foreign countries, or any such as are above enumerated, are returned to the department, the postmaster is required to note on the dead letter bill for the last month of the quarter the amount of the bills returned for each of the two preceding months, so as to give a *complete dead letter bill for the whole quarter* corresponding in amount with the credit claimed for dead letters in his quarterly account current. All dead letter bills are to be made in duplicate, and one of each retained by the postmaster.

Amusing Adventure.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following:—

"The manner in which Messrs. Grow and Morgan, two members of Congress, were recently taken for domestics by the domestics of the Emperor, is laughable enough to be worth repeating. On the day on which the diplomatic corps were to be presented to the Queen, at the Palais Elysee, Mr. Platt, Secretary of the American Legation, found himself deprived at the last moment, of the conveyance in which he had intended to go to the presentation. Rushing into the street with his uniform on, (American diplomats do wear uniforms,) to find a public carriage, he saw passing in a miserable carriage, drawn by a horse of the leanest species known to the Paris public—which describes the horse fully to those who have seen Paris horses—the two members of Congress, who called to him to know where he was going. Mr. Platt told his dilemma, when the gentlemen informed him that that was the only carriage they had been able to find in the neighborhood, and invited him to take a seat with them, and they would leave him at the palace. The offer was accepted, and one of the gentlemen taking a seat with the driver, the uniform took the interior. When the equipage arrived at the line of soldiers formed around the palace, they were stopped as a matter of course, and it was not until after the uniform got out, showed himself and his ambassadorial "*passe-partout*," that they were permitted to enter.

"In the court, which was already full of brilliant equipages and aristocratic servants, the apparition of this democratic turnout was the signal for a scene of merriment and wonder which might have wounded the pride of more pretensious people. The uniform got out, and was already ascending the broad stairway of the palace, when a lackey ran after him with hat in hand, saying: "May it please your Excellency, your servants wish to speak to you!" Mr. Platt turned back, and found that the servants whose duty it was to arrange the carriages in the court until the presentation had taken place, had supposed that the equipage in question was the property of his excellency, that the persons who attended him were his servants, and had accordingly attempted to arrange them in line to wait the close of the proceedings. Mr. Platt soon liberated his friends, who disappeared, in the midst of a general laugh, as rapidly as their bare-bones could travel."

The Final Proof.—We copy from the National Intelligencer the following statement, which we commend to the digestion of Southern Know-Nothings:

"*Northern Know Nothings*—The Committee of Correspondence of the American party in twelve of the Northern States have issued an address, recommending that a national Convention of the party assemble at Cincinnati on the 21st day of November next. The Committee desire to see represented in this Convention "all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts, and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."

Will this satisfy them of the guilt of their associates at the North? Well do we remember how the defeat of the Know-Nothing party in Virginia was attributed to the conduct of Massachusetts and the Hiss Legislature, and with what savage looks Southern Know-Nothings turned upon them in consequence. Most cruel was it so to prostrate the party in the first Southern State in which it had raised its banner.—But Massachusetts only lead where others were eager to follow; and from her intense and deep dyed fanaticism, public sentiment at the North has taken all its character. And now what has become of the Philadelphia Platform, the harmony it aimed to secure, the great reforms it proposed to accomplish?—Instead of a convention in the City of Brotherly Love, another Convention is to be held in Cincinnati, where, in the pure atmosphere of Abolition, all the nonsense of foreign and Catholic influence is to be forgotten, and the "Americans" that "shall rule America," are to plot and determine against the rights and institutions of the South. What a conclusion to the great Know-Nothing party, which, "having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties," was to soar above their follies, and, in "suppression of all tendencies to political division founded on geographical discrimination," promised peace to the Union and security to the South. How mortifying to think that Southern men, after all their bitter experiences, could have been duped by such a sham!—*Charleston Mercury, 8th inst.*

Romance of War.

I know, writes a Crimean correspondent, "that in England a great number of young ladies believe the 'tented field' to be surrounded with romance, and some older people fancy, perhaps from their experience of cricket matches, laying of foundation stones and flower shows, that a tent is a cool and desirable summer residence. I like popular delusions—they make a great many good people happy and contented—but feel exasperated by this one in particular, and wish the public were encamped out here for about three days. I should like to see them on their backs on the ground, panting like hard-pressed stags, watching the grass drying up before their eyes, the haze rising from the glassy surface of the sea, the air like the air of a bake-house, and darkened by millions of flies, which break the awful noontide silence by a confused hum and buz, and would settle on their nose and ears with maddening pertinacity—the water hot, the ground hot, wine hot, beer hot, boxes hot, bed hot, writing impossible, reading impossible—nothing to do but to wait and suffer. And when at last the evening came, and they stepped out to breathe—the thermometer, after all, would only have fallen about ten degrees, and dinner would be ready—to see them too sleepy and too exhausted too eat, and then go to bed hot, to pass a hot, uncomfortable night, and re-commence on the morrow, would afford me melancholy pleasure."

Foreign Immigration.—The Superintendent of Statistics of the Department of State has made up the subjoined statement from official custom-house returns, exhibiting the number of immigrant passengers arriving at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, by sea, from foreign countries, during the first half of 1855, compared with the number arriving at the same ports during the first half of 1854:

	1854.	1855.
Boston	10,416	6,680
New York	148,841	78,601
Philadelphia	7,244	4,693
Baltimore	4,419	3,124
New Orleans	28,379	13,417
Total	199,299	106,515

This shows a decrease of 92,784 emigrant passengers during the first half of 1855, as compared with the corresponding period in 1854. At the port of New York alone, for the second quarter of the half year, the decrease is 70,734. According to the statistics kept at Castle Garden by the Commissioners of Emigration, the amount of hard cash brought by emigrants averages $65 per head. These figures, therefore, exhibit the fact that by the falling off in emigration the country has lost six million thirty-one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars in money during the last six months.

Fifty journeymen carpenters, under direction of R. G. Otis, master-builder of Syracuse, departed from that city, Sept. 10th, for Kansas, for the purpose of erecting Government buildings at Fort Leavenworth. Each man receives $50 per month, besides board and traveling expenses. It is supposed that about one year will be required to finish the work. The Syracuse *Journal* says of the company: "A better, more faithful, or efficient set of men could not be found for the purpose for which they go.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement.

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

Sept. 17, 1855.—10-t31Sd&w

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 " John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.

Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy, } Sampson County.

Owen R. Kenan, J. M Middleton, Jere Pearsall, } Duplin County.

Col. C. D. Hill, 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.

DIED.

In this town, on the 18th inst., of inflammation of the bowels, EDWARD DUNEHOO, of New York, aged 16 years—belonging to Brig Atlantic.

☞ N. Y. papers please copy.

In Greenpoint, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., of Congestion of the Brain, Miss ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of Jesse and Josephine Mulock, aged 10 years, 3 months and 19 days.

At his residence, on Howe's Sound, on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, FREDERICK A. MOORE, aged 60 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 15—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

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

17—Schr. Martha, Golden, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Van-Bokkelen.

Sept. 16—Schr. Matchless, Smith, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

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

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

Sept. 18—Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. L. P. Smith, West, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. L. Peacock, Terry, from Savannah, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Carthagena, Huxford, from New Bedford, Mass., in ballast, to Keith & Flanner.

Schr. Mary Staples, Staples, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Ned, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

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

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

Sept. 19—Schr. J. Hope, Lewis, from Swansboro', to Master; with fish.

Tern. Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Tern. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Gaskill, from Boston, to Moore, Stanly & Co.; with mdze.

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

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

IN BELOW.—Schrs. Exchange from Baltimore, and Lamartine from ———

CLEARED.

Sept. 15—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Adele, Coffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

17—Schr Virginia, Higbee, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with lumber, &c.

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

Sept. 18—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

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

Steamer Chatham, Allen, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Brig Atlantic, Forsyth, for Gaudaloupe, by Wm. M. Harriss; with lumber, shingles, &c.

18—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen

19—Brig Albert Adams, Willis, for Marseilles and a market, by Adams, Bro. & Co; with lumber, &c. Passengers—Dr. Wm. C. Willkings, John D. Taylor, Esq.

Brig Milton, McEwen, for St. Domingo, by Russell & Bro.; with shingles, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 19—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

20—Schr. Matchless, Smith, for Boston, by J & D McRae & Co.; with 2,300 bbls. rosin.

☞ **WANTED.** ☜

Rare Chance! Great Inducements!!

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES and Canadas, to sell one of the most important Books ever published in America, entitled HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, containing nearly 1,000 large octavo pages and near 100 superior Illustrations. Retail price $4, on receipt of which a copy will be sent, post-paid. Catalogues containing a variety of other very attractive publications, sold only by agents, will be sent *free* on application to H. M. RULISON, 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 115½ Maine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 21.—3-2m

NEW MUSIC.

JUST ISSUED, THE TWENTIETH THOUSAND OF the popular Ballad, "What is home without a Mother." This beautiful song is by Alice Hawthorne, Author of

"Listen to the Mocking Bird."	"Our Good old Friends.
"Let us live with a hope."	"My Cottage Home."
"How sweet are the Roses."	"Song of the Farmer."
"I set my heart upon a Flower."	"Pet of the Cradle."

&c., &c., &c.

These Ballads are all of an easy and pleasing character, well calculated for the use of ordinary performers. Price 25 Cents each:—Also just published, "HAWTHORN LEAVES," being easy variations upon the above melodies, by the popular Composer, Chas. Grobe. Price 37½ Cents each. Copies sent by mail.

Address WINNER & SHUSTER,

Music Publishers, 110 North 8th Street, Philada.

Sept. 21st, 1855 3-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are hereby requested to make payment before the middle of October, otherwise their claims will be placed in other hands for collection. By attention to this notice they will save themselves expense and spare us the necessity of a resort to legal measures.

SOUTHERLIN & BLACK.

Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1855.—[3-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Onslow County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1855.

A. J. Murrell, Adm'r of Daniel Ambrose, dec'd,

vs. Alfred Geary.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Alfred Geary has left the State, or so conceals himself that the process of the law cannot be levied upon him. It is therefore ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six week, notifying the said Alfred Geary to make his personal appearance before the next term of this Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of December next, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the land sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts. JASPER ETHRIDGE, Clerk.

Sept. 21st.—[3-6w [Adv. $5.]

A RARE CHANCE

For those wishing to buy a Farm and Residence.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO CHANGE the plan of his business, offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, upon which there is a most desirable FARM and RESIDENCE, containing about two hundred acres of cleared land, under a good fence—situated on Porter Swamp, five miles east of Fair Bluff, and from immediately on the W. & M. Railroad, to two and a half miles from it.

The farm may be made, with a small quantity of ditching, of any required size, not exceeding 400 or 500 acres in a body. An early application is desired.

Fair Bluff, Sept. 14.—2-6t JNO. G. POWELL.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on the stocks, at Kelly's Cove, and offers for sale, a FLAT, measuring 100 feet in length and 17 feet broad; will draw three feet of water when loaded, and will carry from 300 to 400 barrels. Persons desirous of purchasing, can examine her as she lies much better than after being launched. The material and workmanship are of the best quality. JAS. ALLEN.

Sept. 21st.—[3-3t*

TRIO FOR SALE.

A good Chance for a good Investment.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS of CLOSing a portion of his Turpentine operations, now offers for sale his place known as TRIO, consisting of the following property:

7,700 ACRES GOOD PINE LAND;
2 TURPENTINE STILLS AND FIXTURES;
1 HEAVY FOUR-HORSE WAGON AND HARNESS;
1 GOOD THREE-HORSE " " "
7 MULES, 1 HORSE, 1 BUGGY AND HARNESS;
TURPEFTINE AND COOPER'S TOOLS, &c., &c.

TRIO is situated on Black River, 26 miles above Georgetown, in Williamsburg District, S. C., in a fine Turpentine region, in a good situation as a place of residence and for carrying on the Distillery business. The land is mostly situated conveniently to the River, is heavily timbered with Pine, well adapted for Turpentine, a large portion of which yet remains unboxed. Altogether, the above is a splendid location for carrying on the Turpentine and Distillery business on a large scale. Persons wishing to engage in the business here have a rare chance of making a good investment, on reasonable terms, and would do well to give this an examination before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or by letter directed to Georgetown, S. C.

Trio, Sept. 21.—3-6t* EDWIN ELLIS.

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 Thomas 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.—[3-2t*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.—13-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

FISH AND POTATOES.

DAILY EXPECTED FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

300 Bbls. fresh caught No. 3 Mackerel.
260 " Herring, dry salted.
20 Boxes Codfish, containing 100 lbs. each.
25 Bbls. New Potatoes.

For sale in lots to suit by T. C. WORTH.

Sept. 11,

BACON.—15 hhds. Western to arrive. For sale by

Sept. 17th, 1855 RUSSELL & BRO.

TO RENT.

THE BOARDING HOUSE at Topsail Academy will be rented for one or two years. Possession given the 1st of October. For further particulars enquire of N. N. Nixon, Wilmington; or to JOSEPH M. FOY,

Sept. 15, 1855.—[9-4t—3-2t Scott's Hill, N. C.

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

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Clarendon Mill, on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., a negro man named TOM, belonging to George Harriss, Esq. Said boy is slim built, and so well known about town (where he is most probably lurking) that description is unnecessary.

The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Jail, or on his delivery to the undersigned.

JAMES H. CHADBOURN & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 13th, 1855 (Herald copy.) 7-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 kind 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.

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.

NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE, A SUPERIOR lot of White Meal and Hommony, for table use.

July 24, 1855. D. DuPRE, Jr.

Successor to T. Smith & Co.

SACK SALT.—1,500 Sacks to arrive per Schr. Ned, from New York. GEORGE HARRISS.

Sept. 12th, 1855

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M DRANE, Agent

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf.

PORK AND BACON.—We have in store, and intend keeping, a large stock of Family MESS PORK, and SUGAR-CURED and CANVASSED HAMS—which will be sold low for CASH.

Sept. 11. PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

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 throughout 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 thorougly 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.

BUNGS.—20,000, assorted sizes, for sale by

Sept. 10. GEORGE HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

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

Beeswax, ℔ lb	.23 @	25
Beef Cattle,		
℔ 100 lbs	5 00 @	6 00
Bricks, ℔ M	6 00 @	20 00
Candles, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	.16 @	17
Adamantine	.25 @	30
Sperm	.35 @	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.		
Java	.16 @	18
Laguayra	.13 @	14
Rio	11½ @	14
St. Domingo	.12 @	14
Cotton, ℔ lb	0 @	10½
Corn Meal,		
℔ bush	0 00 @	1 00
Domestics,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd	7½ @	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	00 @	17
Eggs, ℔ doz	23 @	25
Empty Barrels, each,		
Spts. Turp	1 62 @	2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb	.45 @	50
Fish, ℔ bbl.,		
Mullets	6 75 @	7 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00 @	00 00
do. No. 2	00 @	00 00
do. No. 3	4 25 @	4 75
do. No. 4	3 50 @	4 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 @	00 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @	3 50
do. N.C.roe,	0 00 @	0 00
do. do. cut,		none
Flour, ℔ bbl.,		
N. C. brands	8 00 @	8 50
Grain, ℔ bush.		
Corn	.80 @	0 00
Oats	.00 @	35
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.	.5½ @	6
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	1 40 @	1 50
N. River	1 20 @	1 35
Iron, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd	.4½ @	00
American, ref.	.5½ @	00
do. sheer	.0 @	00
do. hoop	.0 @	00
Swede	.5½ @	00
Lime, ℔ bbl	.0 00 @	1 50
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	.48 @	50
N. E. Rum	.48 @	50
Gin	.50 @	00
Brandy	.55 @	60
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	.38 @	40
N. Orleans	.38 @	40
Nails, ℔ lb.		
Cut	5 @	5¼
Wrought	.10 @	12½

Naval Stores,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.		
*Virgin dip	.0 00 @	0 00
Yellow dip	.0 00 @	3 00
Hard	0 00 @	0 00
Tar, ℔ bbl	.0 00 @	2 35
Pitch	.do	1 75 @ 2 00
Rosin, No. 1	1 75 @	2 12½
do. No. 2	1 25 @	1 30
do. No. 3