From the London Times.

Mr. Marcy's Amendment to the Law of Nations.

After settling the affairs of Turkey, Greece the Principalities, the Black Sea and the Baltic—after reviewing the position of the Pope and the King of Naples—the Plenipotentiaries at Paris resolved on declaring some general principles for the humanizing, as far as possible, of future hostilities. Count Walewski urged that, as the treaty of Westphalia established freedom of conscience, and the Congress of Vienna condemned the slave trade, so the conferences which closed the Russian war should not come to an end without doing something for the cause of civilization. Accordingly, in the last Protocol, it is declared that privateering is and remains abolished, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, that the enemy's flag does not condemn to forfeiture neutral goods, and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective.

These resolutions, when agreed to by the contracting Powers, were sent to several governments for acceptance, and among them to the government of the United States. The answer of Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of S ate, has just been published. It is written with no small ability, and will no doubt, command the attention of European governments.—Mr. Marcy points out the obvious logical defect in the principle enunciated by the Conference. If it be desirable, for the sake of humanity, that private property shall be respected on sea as on land, it must be desirable that its capture by men-of-war should be prohibited as well as by privateers. The European governments, therefore, says the Secretary of State, have not consistently carried out their own principle. If private property is to be captured, it must be by any species of vessels which the belligerent states choose to employ. Privateers at sea are analogous to volunteer levies on land, and the United States, which have neither a large army nor a large navy, cannot consent to limit themselves to any description of force in defending themselves. A comparison is then made of the naval forces of England and America, and it is added that not only regard for her own safety, but even a sense of what is due to the other small naval powers, obliges the republic to oppose a regulation which should debar any state from making use of volunteers by sea as well as by land.

Now, there is much truth in this, though the European governments are not so inconsistent as may seem. They certainly have not taken a broad view of the subject, simply because one or two have possibly deemed that their neighbors were as yet unwilling to countenance any sweeping change. No one can doubt that a country like England, whose commerce covers every sea, would be glad enough to find the whole world agreeing to respect private property on board ship. But it was not quite certain that some of her neighbors would acquiesce in a doctrine which would seem to give greater advantages to a nation whose supposed monopoly of commerce already excites the envy of the world. Therefore philanthropy has tried to obtain as much as possible; and, in spite of the arguments of Mr. Marcy, we think there is a great difference between the morality of privateering and the capture by ships of war alone. No doubt the captain and crew of a ship of war are to some extent encouraged by a hope of prize money; but it must be allowed that officers educated in a high sense of honor, and looking for their reward in reputation and a good standing in their profession and the public, are likely to carry out the system of capture in a very different spirit from mere adventurers united only by a thirst of gain. The crew of a government vessel is subjected to a severe discipline; its captain is obliged to furnish a strict account of all its proceedings. Very different is the case of the privateer; the crew are generally the most wild and ruthless of a profession which is apt to encourage a disregard of restraint; they go anywhere and do anything with little questioning from their own government. Their responsibility is lessened by their very obscurity, and generally is such that nothing short of actual atrocities could lower them in the opinion of their fellows. In fact, privateering is to apt to degenerate into piracy. The captain of such a vessel will take every advantage, without pity or remorse, while an officer of the regular navy is hardly likely to stretch rights to the utmost and embitter the contest by cruelty and rapacity.

So far, then, the European Powers were justified in proposing the abolition of privateering, even if they went no further. But now they are asked to go further. The American Government accepts their proposition, but generalizes the principle. "If," says Mr. Marcy, in effect, "you abolish altogether the right of capturing private property, privateering ends as a matter of course; but, if you retain this right, we will not consent to limit the exercise of it to any class of vessels." Finally the American Secretary moves his amendment. To the words, "Privateering is and remains abolished," he proposes to add. "and the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband."

Thus for the first time a most important principle is proposed for the adoption of the civilized world, being nothing less than the extension to maritime trade of absolute immunity from the acts of warfare. It is now a question for the family of nations whether they will decide that a cargo of sugar on the Atlantic is as sacred as the same article when stored in the warehouse of a captured seaport. It is evident that if the proposition of the United States be adopted, modern warfare will be entirely revolutionized. The subject is of the highest importance, and will, no doubt, be discussed with earnestness and good faith.

The Incorruptible Germans.

The silly stories that have been circulated respecting the Germans being converted to Black Republican abolition fanaticism, we have allowed, for the most part, to pass by as the spasmodic efforts of a dying cause to sustain itself a few moments longer. There never has been the slightest foundation for the stupid fabrications that the Germans were turning traitors to their party and their principles. We know them too long—to believe, for a moment, that they were prepared to join hands with enemies of the Union and the Constitution. We are now fully prepared to vindicate their fair fame from the malignant aspersions that have been so invidiously and industriously circulated by their political foes.

To show how utterly false have been these stories, we have only to state that the German Republican Club of the County of Philadelphia has been dissolved—disbanded—ceased to exist. The President, Dr. SEIDENSTRICKER, resigned his office; stating that he could not find the American Republicans to consult with them, and they could no longer hold meetings on account of the heat and a great deal of other nonsense. This is the gentleman about whom the New York *Herald* has brawled so loudly. The *Free Press*, the German paper purchased recently by the free nigger Fremonters, in its issue of Thursday, September 4th, admits that the Germans in Philadelphia and, Pennsylvania will vote for JAMES BUCHANAN—That they are so organized (in other words, so honest and true in their faith), that no inroad can be made upon their strength. This will put an end to the fustian and nonsense with which a desperate faction of traitors to the Constitution have endeavored to cheat the public for several weeks past.—They might as well attempt to remove the Alleghanies as to attempt to corrupt the German freemen of Pennsylvania.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MR. BROWNSON'S ANTIPATHIES.—The following story has been current in Boston for many years as illustrative of the strength of Mr. O. A. Brownson's personal antipathies. During a great pressure in the money market, some eighteen years ago, Mr. B. had occasion to consult some brokers in regard to some negotiation, and was astonished at the terms demanded. Some weeks afterwards he discovered the Shylocks in the hall where he officiated on Sunday. In his discourse he was inculcating the necessity of carrying religion into all departments of life, and practising it every day in the week. Religion, he said, should not be considered a cloak of sanctity, to be put on every Sunday morning and put off on the Monday. "It should be carried into your insurance offices, into your banks, into your merchants' counting rooms, into your brokers' offices"—then glaring through his spectacles at the two brokers, he thrilled the whole assembly, by exclaiming: "Religion in a BROKER'S OFFICE!—religion in *Hell!*"

A TENDER-HEARTED LADY.—A lady sitting down to a dinner of roast veal, the other day, exclaimed, whilst eating: "I do think that butchers are the most cruel creatures that ever lived—these poor calves!—another piece of the shoulder, if you please, Mr. Smith."

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Though the Paris correspondents say little on the subject, it is said to be well known in that city that Louis Napoleon is in a precarious state of health.

Russia.—Arrival of the British Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7, 1856.

* * * Lord Granville's equipages, which arrived nearly a fortnight since in the Cressy, with part of his followers, were despatched forthwith to Moscow, the carriages matted and carefully covered up. The British ambassador has won beforehand the good will of the Russian commercial world by a very simple measure. His carriages and horses, though English, are to appear in Russian style, harness and equipment. All these accessories, therefore, were ordered in Russia. Both the compliment and the profit are acceptable. The ambassador, who was telegraphed as approaching on the day of the naval review, was wrongly reported in St. Petersburg to be Lord Granville. It was M. de Morny, who came through Germany, and took boat at Lubeck.

The tribute of respect which the French envoy paid to the Empress-mother—for the sake of visiting whom as he passed he himself announced that he had selected the route by which he came—is deeply felt, and much praised here by the Russians. One lady of great rank—a *Rassian* Russian, remarked that she thought far more of that mode of arriving in Russia than if he had come by a sea in the finest line-of-battle ships. M. de Morney is already a great favorite. One obvious means of winning the Russian heart has certainly not been neglected by him M. de Morney's mode of living touches the very chord which most readily vibrates in Russia into good will and admiration.

One little act will show the scale on which this establishment is conducted. Every morning regularly a hundred bottles of Medoc are delivered at his door, for the use of his domestic servants till next morning. Among the vulgar in Russia, the number of a great personage's domestic servents is, in the higher and more princely sphere of life, all through the year, that guage of his social pretensions, which the fur in the collar of his shooba constitutes in a more humble station during the winter months. Lord Granville is therefore quite right to attach importance to his being attended by a hundred *valets a pied* at the coronation.

The Russians cannot conceive what ambassadors come here for, if not to spend plenty of money—and then to have considerably less than the full benefit of it. Everybody, from the isvostchik who drives you to the land-lord who lets you his house, cheats everybody else in a good-humored spirit. If the impostor is detected by you, he respects your acuteness as having beaten him; but it is all a sort of game—better luck next time. If this imposition passes good, he still respects you as being able to stand it. None are despised but those who have nothing to be cheated out of. The French ambassador is revered—venerated at this moment in St. Petersburg; and if a story which I have just heard be true, as a believe it to be, Lord Granville (who, by the way, has just this instant arrived at Cronstadt) will be held in equal veneration at Moscow. The statement is this: He has, of course, taken a house at Moscow; but he has taken it only for a month, the requisite period. Prince Dolgorouki, the Minister at War, has also taken a house at Moscow, for a month. There is not very much difference in the accommodations of the respective houses (except that Lord Granville's has no suitable ball-room;) and what do you suppose each pays? Lord Granville pays 40,000 silver roubles; Prince Dolgorouki 8,700: the one £7,000 and the other £1,200. The expenses at Moscow will indeed be what the France call fabulous—that is, too real and too enormous.

AUGUST 8, THREE P. M.—Earl and Countess Granville, Sir Robert Peel, and a number of English ladies and gentlemen have just landed on the English quay in the midst of a staring mass of Russians. Lord Ward was late in getting into the boat at Cronstadt. Over the heads of the general crowd on the quay have been towering for twenty-four hours some liveried anakim, in the shape of English footmen, who must have slept there, I think. Yesterday evening I happened to pass, and they were there; late last night they were still restlessly parading, as if they expected the boat from Cronstadt, where it was known that his excellency had arrived in the afternoon. Again this morning I saw the same gigantic brigade of ambassadorial footmen. About thirty yards below the little steamer, which had brought the English ambassador over the bar of the river, lay an imperial steam-yacht, all dressed in flags in his honor. Several carriages, amongst which was one with four horses, the leader half a length in the traces beyond the wheelers, and altogether caparisoned in the national style, were in attendance. When the Earl and Countess Granville, having got into the carriage with four horses, had been whirled off to Demauth's, a carriage and pair drew up before the little landing pavilion or hut, and some of the others mounted this vehicle; while a third carriage, and then some droshkies, conveyed away the rest. A Yankee in the crowd (there are Yankees in every large crowd over the world, where anything is to be seen) remarked through his nose, "That second best chap, I reckon, is Peel; the rest is fuss and feathers."

BETTER AND BETTER.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 26th ultimo, publishes the official vote of the late election held in Arkansas for governor. That paper says:

"By reference to the official vote of this State, it will be seen that the democratic majority is near *thirteen thousand!* This will do pretty well for a small State, and will cause the democracy everywhere to expect 'big things' of her next November. Just before the election took place the Eagle and Enquirer was of the opinion that the State was sure for Fillmore if Governor Conway was not re-elected by more than twenty-five hundred votes. As it is, we think she ought to give a double vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

"There is a propriety in never crowing too soon, and we would advise our opponents, who seem so delighted over the results on steamboats, railroads, &c., hereafter to wait until they hear from the 'woolhat boys.'"

ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC.—an interesting account appears in the London Times of an ascent of Mount Ararat by five Englishmen. The natives believed the feat to be impossible, and that the summit was guarded by Divine prohibition. It is 17,323 feet above the sea level, and terminates in a precipitous snow-capped cone which has hitherto foiled all the attempts of explorers. Major Robert Stewart, who was one of the party, and who writes the account of it from Erzeroum, states that on reaching the top they stuck to the hilt in the snow a short double-edged sword. They also drank the health of the Queen. On this he observes "Her Majesty's name is probably the first that has been pronounced on that solemn height since it was quitted by the great patriarch of the human races, as no record or tradition exists of the ascent having ever been made before."

☞ According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, some of his abolition friends were put in great trepidation on Thursday night last, by Hon. P. S. Brooks, who, with a friend, visited Willard's Hotel, in search of Mr. Sage and Morgan, of the York delegation, whom he desired to chastise for insulting language which these gentlemen had used in connection with his name. But says the writer: "The latter gentlemen were instantly notified of the movements of Brooks, so that they would not have been taken by surprise."

AN ARMY MISSING.—The Prussian official Correspondez says: "General Chruleff, who commanded a Russian division during the siege of Savastopol, was afterwards sent to the frontiers of Persia, where he appears to have advanced too far into the hostile territory. Cut off from all communication with his countrymen, and threatened on his flank by immediate hordes of Circassians and Kurds, he found himself obliged to make a retreat across boundless wastes of the inhospitable sand steppes, and as nothing has hitherto been heard of him, great fears are entertained for the safety of the General and his whole army."

THE CUNARD COMPANY are trying to "excel themselves" in steamship speed, as they are building the Scotia to beat the Persia, at present the most rapid steamer upon the ocean.

THE FAYETTEVILLE CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Principal of the DONALDSON ACADEMY, announces that the Institution will be opened on Wednesday, October 1st.

It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.

In the department of instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.

Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing

Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 28, 1856.—302-1w—52-1m. [Herald ltd—1tw

MULLETS.

100 BBLS. MULLETS, A PRIME ARTICLE, just received and for sale by
Sept. 5th, WILLARD & CURTIS.

HAY—100 bales North River HAY, a good article, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

Sir Charles Napier on Cronstadt.

Sir Charles Napier has returned to England, and has sent notes on the strength of Cronstadt to a contemporary. He writes:

If 50 sail of the line, and 50,000 men in steamers, were to attempt an attack, it might just possibly succeed, provided they did not sink ships between Menschikoff and Cronstadt, and our ships did not take ground in going in. It would be necessary for the leading ships to anchor against the batteries. Those following should go in and break the boom. If they succeeded we would probably overpower the fleet, and the steamers would land the troops on the seawall. If we failed in breaking the boom there would be great confusion, and there is no knowing what would happen. It would also be necessary to have a strong reserve to take the place of the ships against the batteries, if they failed in silencing them, which is more than probable. If all went right, Cronstadt would be taken, and if all went wrong the fleet would be lost. No one, I think, except the Times, would have tried Cronstadt. They said it was not necessary to see how one was to get out; it was only necessary to get in. I have shown that the North Passage is double—I may say triple—holed, and four new batteries built; so that passage is sealed. There are no guns on the North Wall; but outside them are redoubts well armed. On the south side, between Risbank and the main land, there are two new batteries, which render it unassailable, and the passage up towards Peterhoff is holed also. On the ramparts there are about 120 guns, many of them pointing seaward. The carriages are not in good order. Fort Menschikoff is now fitted with platforms like a ship's decks, with 32-pounders, where the seamen are exercised in the winter. It is well-ventilated, having no guns on the sides or rear. On the shore, inside Peter the Great, there is a heavy earthen redoubt, which points to the sea. There are redoubts all over the island, and on the western part of it a new fortification is begun, right across, and between it and the town a chain of redoubts. The line wall is of small stones, like Bomarsund, which could be easily knocked down. There is a ditch, but no glacis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons, that he will be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk. R. DON WILSON.

Aug. 30, 1856.—304-3t—1-6t

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well, indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms.—Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house: it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians's bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS Sept. 9.—1wd&w

Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of human life most of them may be named to a disordered condition of the nervous system. The horrors of Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, arise in most cases from this cause. Our readers may remember, on several occasions before, we have alluded to the wonderful cures, or modifications of Fits, made by the Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by *Dr. Seth H. Hance*, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. We feel fully satisfied that the Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy as well as the milder forms of Fits, such as severe Cramps, Spasms, &c.—We now record the fact, that persons will find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility; no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, or Nervous Headache, the mysery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucination of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain. Persons in the country can write to the inventor, and have the medicine forwarded to them by mail. The prices are, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24; and sent to any part of the country, free of postage. Direct your communications to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Sept 9th—d&wlw

CIRCUS.

THREE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE!

G. N. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Hippodrome, Animals & Circus.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 24th and 25th.

CARD.

G. N. ELDRED

PROCLAIMS to the South that as a return for the generous patronage that has ever crowned his efforts to please, he has this season combined

THREE GREAT SHOWS!!

And engaged the wo ld renowned

Franconi Hippodrome Troupe

To appear in conjunction with his splendid

Animal Exhibition and Great Southern Circus!

CLOWNS,
SAM LONG and JOHN PETERSON.
LEADER OF THE BAND,
C. VOLANDT,

which is a sufficient guaranty for the excellence of the Music. Making in all the most complete, interesting and satisfactory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best FIFTY CENTS SHOW ever offered to the people of the Republic.

S. HENDRICKS, Agent.

Sept. 9, 1856.—3-td

The above Company will perform at STALLINGS' DEPOT, Sept. 15th; at SMITHFIELD, Sept. 16th; at BLACK LEES STORE, Sept. 17th; at CLINTON, Sept. 18th; at WARSAW, Sept. 19th; at KENANSVILLE, Sept. 20th; LONG CREEK, Sept. 22nd.

Sept. 9, 1856.—3-1w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection*. There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.

My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

TIMMONSVILLE TOWN LOTS.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESday, the first day of October next, a number of town lots in Timmonsville, S. C., immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. This village is one of the most flourishing on the line of the Rail Road, and certainly one of the best places of trade in that part of the State; being surrounded by a densely populated cotton growing people. It is a very healthy section of country, good water and also a good provision country. The land will compare with any other pine lands for production, and sells from five to fifteen dollars per acre in the vicinity around. There is already a small school in the place, and some prominent citizens in and near it design having one of the best schools; arrangements are also making to build a church.

The Society in and around the place is of correct deportment and good moral character.

Sept. 12, 1856.—2-ts JOHN M. TIMMONS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS Executor, to the last will and testament of William T. Bourdeaux, deceased, at September term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. S. LARKINS, Executor.

September 9th, 1856 2-3t*

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHR. D. C. HULSE,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee;
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
45 boxes Pale and No. 1 Soap;
10 do. Pearl Starch;
10 half do. do.
For sale cheap by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Sept. 12th

COFFEE.—20 bags RIO, very superior, for sale by
sept 9 GEO. HOUSTON.

BY NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, 10 bales North Carolina Kerseys and Plains. Sold only by
Sept. 11, 1856. HEDRICK & RYAN.

MARRIED.

In Sampson County, near Six Runs, on the 4th inst., by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. JAMES VANN, Sr., to Mrs MARY CHESNUTT, all of Sampson.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., SERENA ANN, infant daughter of H. C. & H. Hewlett, aged 3 months and 3 days.

In this town, this morning, SUSAN ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. H. and Jane E. Costin, aged 13 months and 6 days.

On Monday morning, 8th inst., on board Schr. J. J. Spencer, at quarantine, of bilious congestive fever, Capt. JOHN SHARPE, of Philadelphia, aged about 55 years.

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., JOHN, second son of William and Rachael W. Miller, aged 7 years, 4 months and 7 days.

At Kenansville, on the 5th inst., after a brief but painful illness, JULIA, eldest daughter of Dr. & Mrs. C. W. Graham, aged 3 years, 5 months and 21 days.

Thus suddenly has death removed this lovely child, a bud of fairest promise, to another and better world. Still, to the bereaved parents, how startling the shock and how bitter the cup of separation.

But a week ago in the very exuberance of rosy health, and in all the mirthfull happiness of early childhood and objects of beauty and interest even to a stranger. How unexpected the stroke that has taken her away.

Ah! let my trembling soul be still,
While darkness veils this mortal eye. [COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 4.—Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hallock, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Josiah Achon, Merrill, from Rockland, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Steamer Brothers, Lane, from Haywood, to John Banks.

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

5—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

AT QUARANTINE.—Schr. J. J. Spencer, Sharpe, from Savannah, to T. C. Worth.

Sept. 5.—Schr. Sam. Bolton, Allen, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Wake, Wainwright, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Adele, Hobart, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Col. Lester, Delanoy, from Stono, S. C., to J. & D. McRae & Co. The Col. L. was bound for New York, with a cargo of live oak timber, but in the gale on the 30th ult, sprung aleak, split sails, and is badly strained; she will have to discharge cargo for repairs.

6—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Sweeny, from Providence, R. I., to Rankin & Martin.

Sept 6—Schr J H Flanner, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to J H Flanner; with mdze.

Schr Mary Powell, Church, from New London, Ct., to J & D McRae & Co.

Steamer James R Grist, Beaman, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

7—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

Steamer Henrietta, Southall, from White Hall, to master.

Steamer Southerner, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W H Allen.

8—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Sept. 8.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 10.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 10—Steamer Brothers, Beaman, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

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

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

Sept. 4—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

5—Schr. Lilly, Francis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

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

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, for Shallotte, by D. Pigott.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Sleight, for Shallotte, by D. Pigott.

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

6—Schr. S. H. Pool, Rines, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Sept. 6. Steamer Brothers, Lane, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 9.—Brig Sheet Anchor, Cunningham, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

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

Sept. 9.—U. S. M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

10.—Brig Olive, Pettigrew, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and shingles.

Sept. 10—Schr. W. C. Mershon, Graham, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 18 bales sheeting, 55 bundles paper, 1,349 bbls. rosin, 1,846 do spirits turpentine.

Steamer Brothers, Beaman, for Haywood, by Jno. Banks.

11—Schr. Ben, Henderson, for New York, by Geo. Harrsss; with naval stores, &c.

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

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, for Haywood, by George Harriss.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,

TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required.—No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-3m] Plaistow, N. H.

NOTICE.

WE ARE IN WANT OF MONEY—ALL PERSONS whose accounts and notes are past due, are quested to call and settle. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 8th

NEW WINTER GOODS.

5 CASES RECEIVED THIS DAY, CONTAINING French Merinoes, Mouslin DeLanes, Fancy Silks, and American Prints. For sale cheap by
Sept. 8th HEDRICK & RYAN

PORK AND BACON.

60 BBLS. MESS PORK; 25 Hhds. Prime Western Sides; 3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. For sale by
Sept. 3, '56. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

CLARET.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!—Cheap, cheap, cheap. J. R. RESTON,
Sept. 8th, 1856.] No. 15 Market street.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME BY NOTE OR book account are earnestly requested to call and pay up, before the first of October, as I shall at that time place all accounts in the hands of an officer, without respect of persons.
Sept. 11 1856.—5-2d—2-2w JOHN F. HERRING.

TO THE LADIES.

AN invoice of Rich Embroidered Goods opened this day, comprising Rich Muslin and Lace Silk, Collars, Seleves and Handkerchiefs. Also, handsome Mourning Collars and Sleeves in Silk. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 11, 1856.

FROM ENGLAND.

RECEIVED per late Steamers, 1000 lbs. English Gilling Twine. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 11, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING, at the September term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of James I. Bryan, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make an early settlement, and all persons having claims against the same to hand them in duly certified, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MATILDA BRYAN, Administratrix.
Sep. 10, 1856. 4-3t-2-3t

NOTICE.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS to change the character of my business, (to take effect on the 1st October next,) I now offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, my present stock of GOODS in store. Dealers and consumers are respectfully solicited to call, as the articles on hand will be disposed of on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. GEO. HOUSTON.
Sept. 9, 1856.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFERS FOR SALE A NO. 1 Seine, nearly new, used but little, suitable for catching Mullets, it is 150 yards long, 20 feet in the bunt, and 7 feet at each end, double lined, corked and leaded, made of 20 cord twine. The cost in New York $178 and will be sold low for cash. MURRAY & PEACOCK.
Sept. 2, 1856.—306-1m—1-2w

Ocean Banner, Beaufort, copy 1 month and send bill as above.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING AND TINNING.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the "GIRRARD ROW," Princess street, below Front, South side, where he will receive orders and attend promptly to the execution of all work in his line, such as REPAIRING GUNS,

TINNING AND GUTTERING HOUSES, &c.,

in which he has had a large experience in this place, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

H. N. POLLEY.
Sept. 8th, 1856 2-2w

GOOD THINGS.

JUST RECEIVED:
4 kegs best Butter;
40 bbls. Fayetteville Flour;
20 bbls. Crushed, Coffee and Brown Sugars;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
3,000 lbs handsome N. C. Bacon hams, shoulders and sides;
400 sacks Salt, in large and new bags.
Sept. 6th McCALEB & BUNTING.

SALT.—400 bushels TURK'S ISLAND SALT, in bags, 2 bushels each, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.—10 doz. Ames' make, for sep9] sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

TRAY BARROWS.—3 doz. for sale by
sept 9] GEO. 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
BELF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.28	@	32
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.17	@	18
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.11	@	12
St Domingo	.10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9½	@	11
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	00	@	80
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	.20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	6 50	@	7 00
Mac're., No 1	00@00	00	
do. No. 2	00@00	00	
do. No. 3.	5 50@	6	50
do. No. 4	0 00@	0	00
Herrings, East	4 00@	5	00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 75	@	8 00
Extra	7 25	@	7 50
Superfine	0 00	@	7 00
Fine	9 00	@	6 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.00	@	62½
Oats	.00	@	35
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3¾	@	4¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 00
N. River	70	@	75
N. Carolina.	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. shoer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	00	@	1 10
do. im store	1 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.38	@	42
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	60
do. Apple	.50	@	55
do. Peach	.75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	.0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.40	@	45
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	.10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 80
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	0 00	@	1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
do., in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch	do... 1 45	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	1 87½	@	3 50
do. No. 2.	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3.	0 00	@	1 05
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@