WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, HAY 8, 1861.

son as issued, at War

We have from Mr. Whitaker, photographs, very ed Ruffin, Eeq., of Virginia, the eminent ag-

neral Beauregard has not a single Anglo-Saxon feature in his face. The whole tone of his countenance and attitude would lead any one to expect him to speak in some of the languages of continental Europe. It is a French face, but of the style of Cavaignac or Lamoriciere-It is of the solid type of Frenchmen.

Mr. Davis looks young for his age, which is well wer fifty. He might be a preacher, for any fire-eatssion about him. But for the square and opened eyes and habitually closed mouth, firm as iron, no one would suspect Mr. Davis of both the civil and military leader of a great national

Mr. Ruffin is a gentleman of wealth and social posiion, rather than of either political or military knowledge or influence. He is more favorably known as an griculturalist than as a public man. Agriculture be has studied, politics have been an impulse, and no man ulse more strongly, more honestly or more

Me. Ruffin wears his bair very long, and as it is perectly white, it gives him an appearance of great age, bick neither his quick, pervous movements, his hale frame, his clear, bright eye, nor his strong, unbroken voice bear out. We have heard and seen the statement that Mr. Ruffin was seventy-eight. We take it that he wants twelve good years of baving arrived at that age.

Mr. Ruffin had conceded to him the honor of firing the first oun at Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleseston, South Carolina; so that, if Lincoln wants a traitor," be is "one of 'em" sure enough. He is neth log like our good friend and Irishman, Captain Berry, the ploneer Captain of the Steamship line between New York and Charleston, and lately commander of the Columbia, of which he was part wner. Berry had made the remark that he would sconer be hung in Charleston than die a natural death in New York. He hoisted the Palmetto flag in New York harbor, but on account of his great popularity, and therefore money value with Southern passengers, he was not interfered with. With the crisis came Spofford, Tileson & Co., his agents in New York deserted him, refused to protect him, put an abolitionist who had been run out of Charleston, in command of his ship. Capt. Berry is a grey-headed man, but his friends, to save his life, had to force him off his own deck in New York. Can we ever resume intercourse with such a people? We are now ready to let the rd drop from our grasp-we are willing to make treaties of amity and commerce, but can we ever feel as friends towards communities who have made threats against us that would have brought a blush even to the bronzed cheek of Attilla and his Huns.

But to return to Mr. Ruffin: When, a good while ago, we heard him talk, we thought he was an excited man, an enthusiast. Now, the people of North Carolina are all of one mind, less from what has acqually happened, than from the spirit which has been evinced at the North. It has been perfectly diabolical. It is so Revolution never burned any cities. New York through her press and her orators speaks familiarly of burning Baltimore, wiping out New Orleans, annihilating Charleston and simply distroying Wilmington. Can we be one with such people ?

THE FREE NEGROES OF THE STATE -There are in North Carolina, as there are in other Southern States. rable number of free negroes. Their position is anomalous, and we know that a great many of our best men think that this anomaly ought not to exist .-But it does exist. Some free negroes, and the majority m, were free, or at least their ancestors were free, prior to the first Revolution. Some have been made gully free by the legislatures of the several States. We have always opposed and always will oppose any act og the status -- the legal status of the colored race, but when the dominant race have once conceded priviges to these people, as long as they do not abuse such privileges, it is not a question for them to ask that such privileges should be respected; it is a question whether the free white men of North Carolina will stand up to their plighted word. It is for us not for them.

So far as we can judge, the free negroes of North Carolina know their position. It is the very best that they can occupy. They have volunteered their services These difficulties are neither the act of any just as freely as anybody. Instead of any hard feelings private individual, nor are they in any way the reing entertained towards them, or any peculiarly rigcrous course being adopted against our slaves, they ought to be made, if possible, to understand the truth that they are incomparably safer and better off under the protection of those with whom they have grown up to whom they have been used to look up to for protection as "master," than they could be anywhere else. This fact we know. There is not a slave or a free pegroe in town, who, if he went North, would not starve for want of employment. They cannot and will not and evil disposed persons have issued civil process starve bere.

People in excited times will do very foolish things, but after a while they come down to their natural level. There are in North Carolina about three white men to every slave. The white men are armed; intelligent; they know what is occurring. The idea of a pegro instion is therefore so foolish, that it only deserves to be met as that of the Helots was-with cowhides.

BLADEN COUNTY Has appropriated \$15,000 for the support of her volunteers. Two Companies of about 100 men each, have been raised in the county. T. D. II, Esq., has received the nomination for a sent State Convention. We have heard of no oppoto him, and take it for granted that none will be No better man could be sent. Mr. McDow ell is emphatically a "representative man."

PEGEUS, WHAT A NAME.—The New York Courier ourer of last Thursday has a correspondence own, in which it is stated under date of May that the Mises C-op, Cop-G-a-t-Gut, Copresented the Tarry volunteers with a flag on the of May, accompanying the presentation with and appropriate " address from the Misses Copa " next and appropriate " address from the Misses Copthat the crew of the Uncle Ben are still in prison. They wer were in prison, although they were under guard, what we have since learned, we regret that the in was not hanged as a spy. He most certainly it. He was a spy. The Uncle Ben was apest parties at ten thousand dollars,

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA-From what we can carp, after weighing things carefully, we have come to Northern Government. We may as well make up our mind to that fact. The Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay must be our defensible lines. The course of asked the brave soldiers, who have volunteered to Missouri hereafter, may be, with some, a matter of doubt. It is not with us. Missouri is not with the South.

Virginia will stand up, If her people ratify the ordinance of secession; which they are sure to do, she will thy taken, of General Beauregard, President Davis | feel her honor bound, and that she will not violate. Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, Richmond and Alexandria may be attacked at any moment. Nothing will infuse the proper life and vigor into the movements of the Virginians, or give them the proper confidence in themselves and their cause until they are in the Confederacy, and their troops commanded by Confederate Generals.

The belief is that the batteries guarding all the approaches to Norfolk are fully equal to its protection, but there is not so much confidence felt in regard to Har-

On several of the recruiting flags hoisted in Pennsylvania, they have emblazoned beside the stars and stripes, the motto adopted by the British in their attack upon New Orleans :- " Beauty and Booty," and numbers of the Pennsylvania papers plied 22 cents per lb. We remarked that any person have called attention to the fact that Baltimore and who would pay it ought to be drummed out of town. Richmond are celebrated for beautiful women, and that they will be a part of the reward of victory. And these of provisions. Persons who have articles of food to people are our porthern brethren? To such we are free sell, should understand that exhorbitant rates will not to say, that we recommend the motto of "No Quarter." be allowed. We would sooner spare a tiger or a hyena. Let pope

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Virginia troops there are said to be well posted and confident of being able to maintain their position. They are assist ed by a body of Kentucky troops.

Attempts have been made by Lincoln's agents to enlist troops in Toronto, Canada, but the police have prevented the movement.

Seward in his instructions to Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, the new minister to France, says that under no circumstances will the Washington Government consent. to a dissoltuion of the Union, and that European Statesmen must at once be made to understand this determi-

It is said that General Beauregard is going to Richmond to take command of the Virginia troops in per-

A TRUE MAN !- We have heard a good deal of talk against some portions of Governor Ellis' course, and some of his appointments. We confess that we have rather felt inclined to find fault ourselves with some things that have been done, as also, with some things that have not been done.

Without discussing the rights or the wrongs of these matters, we can say this: while Maryland has an undoubted traitor at the head of her affairs, and while Virginla may have doubts of her Governor; North Carolina has a Governor, in whose devotion to the cause of the South, she has the most implicit confidence. John W. Ellis may make mistakes of the head, his heart is always right.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE .- Among the few the very few papers or politicians at the North who now. We can never be one people. The British in the bave had the moral or physical courage to stand up to their convictions of right, we take pleasure in saying that the New York Day Book has a right to honorable mention-to more than bonorable mention. Since Lincoln's proclamation, since the great Northern stampede against us, we have received several numbers of the Day Book. It is a Northern paper. It displays the stars and stripes, and it claims the right to do so, but it concedes to us the right to display our flag, and now in the abolition, coercion city of New York, it speaks free, liberal and honest doctrine. It goes for the white man's government all through.

> Boy We call attention to the annexed Message from the Governor. It accords fully with views expressed by us several days since. Then, as now, we were and are opposed to any stay law, or other interference with the natural course of business and the usual laws of trade. But cases may arise, extraordinary in their nature, and therefore requiring extraordinary remedies. We think that the cases mentioned in the Governor's Message are of this character. As a rule, we take it for granted that our people will bear and forbear just as long as they can, but possibly there might be, as there always will be, some few people inclined to take advantage of the necessities or the difficulties of the community .-These difficulties are neither the act of any sult of private action. The danger and the difficulty are public and the protection ought also to be public and equal. That protection ought to be adequate to the occasion, and be framed as far as possible, to meet that occasion, and without permitting undue advantage being taken of it for the purpose of evasion ;-

To the Honorable, General Assembly of

North-Carolina : I am authoritatively informed that divers unpatriotic against sundry persons who are now enlisted in the try, the lives and the property of all our people against our enemy who is now blockading our ports and threatening to invade our soil.

Volunteers now on duty are harrassed by write in the bands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon various pretences, and in some instances there is reason to believe, issued merely with the view of compelling the defendants to enter into unjust compromises. With the view of preventing these unpatriotic practices, I respectfully recommend that a law be at once enacted prohibiting the service of any kind of civil process upon any person who now is or may bereafter enlist in the military service of the State during the proper term of his service and for one year thereafter. I also deem it highly important to pass a general law of a similar character applicable to all other persons for a limited period.

Property of every species has greatly depreciated in value-gold and silver are not to be had, and there is neither morality nor justice in allowing the few persons who may be disposed to take advantage of a great public calamity to impoverish their fellow-citizens for their own

JOHN W. ELLIS. Executive Department, May 3d, 1861.

The first Post Office,

The first Post Office was established in France in 1464; in England in 1551; in Germany in 1841; although one authority attributes the suthoship of the modern postal system to the Emperor Maximilian, of Germany, for the purpose of facilitating an esplonage over his subjects through the medium of their correspondence, and also for the purpose of enriching himself by the profits of the enterprise. The first post in America was cetablished in New York in 1719, under the Colonial Government, in 1789 the direction of the postal business of the country was conferred on Congress by the terms of the Constitution. At that time, there were but 75 Post-Offices in the Union; in 1825, there were 5,677; at the commencement of 1859, there were 28,578.—Mobile Regisier. The First Post Office

Heurtless Menness

The Press of this city, Newbern, Wilmington and the conclusion that Maryland will not second from the other places in the State, are denouncing in justly a vere terms, the spirit manifested by heartless, unprincipled men, to demand famine prices for every thing to est.— We are ashamed to hear that dealers in this city, have for them and their property, the most enormous prices We heard the captain of one company, say his men had been charged 22 cents per pound for bucon, sixty cents! per dozen for eggs, 25 cents per pound for coffee and sugar, 30 cents each for canteens, &c. Can this be possible? Is there not some mistake about it? We would fain hope so, for the credit of our city and of poor sordid, avaracious buman nature. The names of such sons ought to be exposed-for men who would thus speculate upon the soldiers who enter the ranks to fight the battles of their country, cannot be friends to that country. They would sell their country, as Judas did long they will be compelled to obey that p his Saviour, for thirty pieces of silver. We heard no sity—which commands both gods and men names given, and therefore these remarks are not personwe do not know who these Shylocks are-but if we did, and were satisfied the statements were true, we would not besitate to give their names. 'A man who demands higher profits now than he was asking before

the war, deserves watching - Raleigh Spirit of the Age. Verily it is too true that persons who have provisions to sell, are endeavoring to exact extraordinary high prices. We saw on Market street this morning, a lot of bacon hams. On enquiring the price, the owner re-

We call again for some action relative to the prices

go back that you can kill. Such men are not soldiers—
they are brutes. Treat them as beasts of prey.

Alexandria, Virginia, has not yet been attacked nor occupied by Lincoln's forces. Harper's Ferry is regarded as probably the first point of attack, being the key of the valley of Virginia, and commanding the line of the Paltipora and Ohio Pailsand The Virginia.

Massus, Entrons:—At a meeting of a part of the citiacus of Albertson's district, Duplin county, held on last Saturday, Daniel H. Simmons was called to the chair, and W. G. Grady requested to act as secretary. When Byron D. Ford Esq., explained the object of the meeting, whereupon, the chair man appointed Hyon D. Ford. Seth Davis, Stephen H. Simmons was called to the chair, and w. G. Grady requested to act as secretary. When Byron D. Ford Esq., explained the object of the meeting, whereupon, the chair man appointed Hyon D. Ford. Seth Davis, Stephen H. Simmons was called to the chair, and w. G. Grady requested to act as secretary. When Byron D. Ford Esq., explained the object of the meeting, whereupon, the chair men appointed Hyon D. Ford. Seth Davis, Stephen H. Simmons was called to the chair, and w. G. Grady requested to act as secretary. When Byron D. Ford Esq., explained the object of the meeting, whereupon, the chair man appointed Hyon D. Ford. Seth Davis, Stephen H. Simmons was called to the chair, and w. G. Grady requested to act as secretary.

preamble and resolutions, which he appropriate remarks, viz:

WHEREAS, The election of Abe Lincoln, a Black Republican, to the Presidency of the United States, by a sectional vote, has caused one-half of the Southern slaveholding States to withdraw from the Union, which will soon by followed by the other half: and whereas, the said Abe Lincoln has assumed to himself the power to force said States back into the old United States Government, which said courpation we shall resist to the death: Therefore resolved,

lst. That as our county has stready furnished her quota of the number of volunteers called for by Gov. Ellis, that this district raise a volunteer company for home protection, which said company is to be called the "Albertson Guards." 2d. That said company drill at least once a week during its organization, which is to continue during the war, and, in case the State is invaded by the Black Republicans, to tender its services to Gov. Ellis, to assist in repelling th

3d. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a vigilance ommittee, whose duty it shall be to patro; this district, at least once a week, and report to the captain of the com pany. Also, said committee is to deliver over to the Sheriff of this county, all transient persons suspected of entertain-ing abolition sentiments. Wheregoon, lifty of our citizens ing abolition sentiments. Wheragon, lifty of our citizens came forward and enrolled their names, fas several others will do,) and appointed their efficiers, viz; Lewis Outlaw, Captain; Jas. W. Davis, 1st Lieut; Needham Grady, 2d Lieut; Jos. W. Outlaw, 3d Lieut; Andrew J. Handy, Engin; Will. G. Grady, Orderly Sergeant; Byron D. Ford, 2d Sergeant; Abraham G. Korneguy, 3d Sergeant; John Moody, 4th Sergeant; Jas. B. Outlaw, 1st Corporal; Stephen H. Simmons, 2d Corporal; Caleb Grant, 3d Corporal; Stephen Korneguy, 4th Corporal.

DANIEL H. SIMMONS, Chm'n.

WILL G. GRADY, SEC'Y.

For the Journal ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., May 5th, 1861. Mesors. Editors :- The citizens of Bladen county held meeting to-day, over which Co'. Neill Kelly presided. T D. McDowell, Esq., was nominated to represent us in the State Convention.

We have about 200 vo'unteers in this county. Fladen has appropriated \$15,000 to carry on the war.

> From the New York Day Book General Wool Deposed.

A very strange and incomprehensible order has been received from Gen. Scott, directing Gen. Wool, who has been in this city for some time post superintending the departure of troops, to return to his headquarters in froy. The terms of this letter have created quite a storm of indignation among our citizens. Gen. Scott assumes that Gen. Wool is "in infirm health" and is not able to assume a command in the field, while many people do not hesitate to assert that he is in more robust health than Gen. Scott himself. "The Union Defence Committee" are very much displeased with Gen. Scott's order, and it is said it has dampened their ardor not a little, and will render them cautious about volunteering their services further. The following is the remarkable letter of Gen. Scott, sent by Gen. Wool to the commit-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1861 Major-General John E. Wool, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the East, New York City:

GENERAL :- The General-in-Chief desires me to ac knowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. and to say, in reply, that the very great necessity which exists for carrying on the business of the several Staff Departments with system under their proper chiefs, compels him to request you will give no orders interferring with the purchase or issue of army supplies, such orders being in all cases dictated by the General-in-Chief himself

The General regrets your infirm health does not permit him to assign you to an important command away from your headquarters, and he commands that you return to Troy to conduct the ordinary routine duties of your Department and for the recovery of your health known by him to be feeble.

I have the honor to be, General, respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. E. TOWNSEND. (Signed,)

Assistant Adjutant General. The publication of the above letter by permission of General Wool will, no doubt, tend to still further embarras the relations between that officer and the Generalin-Chief. Being contrary to the rules of military etiquette for a subordinate officer to give publicity the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, we shall not be surprised if Gen. Wood should be at once court martial-

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOUTHER CONFEDERACY .- The question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign powers is one of deep and absorbing interest, and we hastate in giving correscy to any information on the subject that is not well founded, especially since the North subject that is not well founded, especially since the North-ern journal profess to have assurances that there is no pro-bability of such a result. Still, it may not be amiss to pub-lish anything coming direct from the other side of the water, which shows the feeling among the commercial classes there. The following extract of a letter, dated April 5th from a commission house in Birmingham, England, to a business firm in Columbus, Ga., possesses significance in the point of

"The feeling on this side about United States affairs is universal that it is not only beffer for both North and South to agree on amicable separation, but also that the North must cave in, (like it or not.) as neither England or France could recognize any partial blockade, which is the utmost could recognize any partial the North can attempt. If it is the will of the people to separate, the thing is done, and will be recognized quick enough, especially with the Morrill tarill to spur all indifferent spirits."

PRINTERS IN THE FIELD .- It is proverbial that no class of men rally more promptly to the call of their country in times of danger, than practical printers. The present crisis fur nishes an example of patrionism on their part which should be fully appreciated; yet it bears with some weight upon publishers, many of whom have been compelled to suspend their newspapers or issue a half sheet with a limited quantity of "matter."

Richmand Disperse. Richmond Dispatch.

JIM LANE TURNED OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE .- IT will be recollected that Jim Lane, and his band, were chosen by "Old Abe" as a special body-guard, and quarters were assigned them in the White House. course they became disorderly and much bad whiskey was drank and a large decection of "nigger-head" tobacco juice squirted upon the carpets and walls : Old Abe himself freely participated. Mrs. Lincon being op-posed to such doings, told Abraham, as the story goes, that if a guard was necessary, he should get gentlemen around him, and if he did not order those ruffians of she would have it done herself; and, moreover, sooner than have them around her, if a guard was necessary she would prefer standing sentinel herself. Jim Lane has accordingly been dismissed from the position of special body guard to the President. We have the above facts from a gentleman in every way reliable.

Alexandria Sentinel.

WHAT THE CANADIANS SAY OF OUR TROUBLES. - The

Montreal Pilot, of April 27th, says:—
We much fear that President Lincoln is about to prove that he is not the fit man for the present crisis. His very proclamations seem to be written by one who had lost his head; the language being so alovenly as to make it difficult to arrive at his real meaning, though this may perhaps be claimed as part of the Machiawisdom which his supporters attribute to him and his Cabinet # # # " It is to be hoped, for their own sake, that the North will not think of blockading Charleston and the other ports of the South, or rather declaring them to be in a state of blockade, for the have not sufficient force for the former. England and France have over six millions of human beings depending for their subsistence on the supply of cotton, cannot and will not suffer so many of their subjects to starve, however unwilling they may be to interfere. Before long they will be compelled to obey that power—neces-

RESIGNATION OF COM. MAURY.-The resignation of such an officer as Manry will carry moral weight in favor of the Southern cause throughout the civilized world The is no American widely known in Europe. Wherever science has shed a ray of light on the globe, the name of Maury is as familiar as a household word .-Kings and Courts, philosophers and statesmen, have vied with each other in showering honors upon his bead. The extraordinary and beneficent labors of Maury, for the commerce of the world, have associated his name in the minds of mankind with all that is truly great and good. The adhesion of such a man to the Southern cause will cause men abroad to reflect, and will exert infinitely more influence than would that of Scott .-Europe is crowded with military men, far more eminent than Scott, who is scarcely known outside the limits of our country, and even then only as a seldier ; but wherever the sea rolls a wave. Manry is known and reverenced as a great light, and a benefactory of his race.—

Richmond Dispatch.

NEW YORK BRUTALITY .- We understand that George " Samson, Esq , of Virginia, now residing in New York has been threatened with mob violence in that city, and under that threat compelled to subscribe to the war fund. He was also ordered to hoist the U. S. flag, and, refusing to do so, the mob brought a rope and threatened to hang him instantly if he did not comply. The South will long have reason to remember New York.

ARREST OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE .- We find the llowing, among others nonsensical statements, in the New

York Times:

"Gen. Batler, commanding the forces at Annapol's, says that if the Maryland Legislature passes an ordinace of secession, he will arrest the entire body!"

Another Proclamation from Lincoln. By the President of the U.S. of America, A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constintion and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the fifteenth day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably presented.

Indispensably recessary:
Now, therefore, i, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volun teers, to serve for the period of three years, unless soon er discharged and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrolment and organization will be made known through the Department of War. also direct that the regular army of the United

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery; making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the calistment, for not less than one

or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for

the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as ar In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures bereby adopted for the effectoal suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial en-

possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Uulted States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of May, in

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

L. S. and sixty-one, and of the independence of the

United States, the eighty-fifth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE " C. S. A."-An old friend of ours, Lieut, John Pembreke Jones, of the United States Navy, arrived in New Orleans a few days ago from Africa, where he has been stationed, and on seeing a flag floating on one of the schooners near him, asked of a bystander what it meant, and, on being told that it was the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and that the Union had been dissolved, he immediately repaired to a hotel, disrobed himself of his United States apparel, wrote his resignation, sent it to Lincoln, and took the first boat to Mo bile en route for the seat of the new government, at which he arrived yesterday, and reported himself for immediate duty Lieut. Jones was one of the most efficient men in the old navy, and will be of great service to our Government. - Montgomery Confederation.

A CARD. THE FOLLOWING resolutions were manimously passed by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, and

ordered to be published in the Wilmington papers. Resolved, That the President, at the next public occasion, tender the thanks of this Synod to our church members and other kind friends of Wilmington, for the very hospitable manner in which we have been entertained during our stay among them.

Resolved. That we also tender our sincere thanks to the President and Directors of the North Carolina and Wilming on and Weldon Rail Roads, for the privilege of traveling for half fare to this Synod and return.

Resolved, That these two resolutions be published in the Wilmington Herald and Journal, and the latter be pab-

lished likewise in the Salisbury papers.

G. D. BERUHEIM. May 8th, 1861-206-14 Sec'y of bynod. POST OFFICE,

WILMINGTON, May 7, 1861. AFTER TO DAY this Office will be closed from 12 M. to P. M. The Southern Mail will close 6 P. M. May 7, 1861-205 1w. D. DICKSON, P. M.

US. ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any manper, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether large or small amounts. FULTON & PRICE. April 2d, 1861.

WM. A. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST & CHEMIST N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sta., Wilmington, N. C.
Always on hand a full and fresh assortment of BRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, PERFUMERY AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

PANCY ABTICLES.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night. The night bell is at the second door (on Front st.) from the corner.

See Ou and after this day, all prescriptions will be CASH. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SU-

PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be

held in August next.

WM. M. HARRISS. April 6th, 1861 TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANDVER COUNTY. HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to tions to the Journal. Bills of the various banks of North thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer of the said Southern States, or specie, only, will be received. myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the

ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next. SAML, R. BUNTING.

I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next. JULIUS W. WRIGHT. April 8.

83 We are anthorized to announce OWEN PENNELL iz., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August

March 12th, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY OFFER MYSELF as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of your County, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election. T. H. W. McINTIRE.

April 24th, 1861. 194-te⁴ 39. The following authority has been given to Mr. T. E. swrence of this place.

HEAD QUARTERS COAST DEFENCES, THE bearer of this, Mr. T. E. LAWRENCE, Butcher, this place is appointed by me to buy up cattle for beef for the troops at Forts under my command. I would be gratified to have cattle furnished to him as cheap as can be.

TH. H. HOLMES,

May 6th.

Brig. Gen'i Commanding.

Head Quarters Wilmington Light Infantsy, Four Caswell, May 4th, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Commission Beers and Ensign of the above Company, will be held at Head Quarters, on the 21st lost., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and the following detail is made to superintend the polls: Sergt. Howell, Private Costin, Private T. B. Lippitt. W. L. DEROSSET, Capt. W. L. I. C. D. Myses, O. S. vate T. B. Lippitt, C. D. Myens, O. S. RECRUITS WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Recruiting Officer for the Wilmington Light Infantry, is prepared to receive recruits to the number of 30. Apply forthwith at T. H. McKoy & Co's Store, South Water et., to May 5, 1861.

T. H. McKoy, Recruiting Sergit.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

NY persons desirous of serving the State can have an opportunity of so doing by applying to the subscriber. who is forming a Company. April 29, 1861.—198-1w EDWARD SAVAGE.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT ARTILLERY CO. A MAIL BAG will be left at the Store of Hedrick & Ryan, for the reception of letters and papers for the members of the Company, also, a DEPOT will be established there, for the purpose of forwarding packages and parcels. Privates T. H. Howey, Jas. H. Ryan and W. A. Wilson, are duly detailed for the above purpose. Wilson, are duly detailed for the above purpose.

By order Capt. J. J. HEDRICK.

W. A. FRENC FRENCH, O. S. ALL PACKAGES intended for Capt. E. D. HALL'S COMPANY, will hereafter be left at O. S. BALDWIN'S CLOTHING STORE.

April 22d, 1861. WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY. LETTERS, parcels, or other matter intended for the above Company, should be addressed to _____, member of Wilmington Light Infantry, Fort Caswell, and if sent to the office of Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., or E. Murray & Co., will receive prompt attention.

April 18, 1861.

CAPE FEAR RIPLEMEN. ALL PACKAGES or communications for members of the Cape Fear Riflemen must be left with Mr. Wm. M. Poisson, at the office of Wm. B. Flanner & Co., near the corner of Market and North Water Streets. BY ORDER.

NOTICE. ALL PACKAGES intended for the Wilmington Riffe Guards, must be marked with the address of the persons for whom they are intended, and left at ERAMBERT'S

BY ORDER. April 16th, 1861 GERMAN VOLUNTEERS. WE ARE requested to state, that all packages intended for the German Volunteers, should be left at Mr. Ellers' Store, corner Market and North Water Street, for the

Mr. Ellers will see that they are regularly forwardd according to directions. Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at

your country. You will be at no expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declaration. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet must not repose in

Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to serve

Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service

safety so near the grave of Washington.

April 29th 1861.—200&18-1m*

8. G. GILLESPIE. WESTERN REPORT.

MESTERN REPORT.

LIMA, Indiana, July 5, 1858.

MESSUS. W. E. HAGAN & CO.— Gents: I am enjoying my youthful hair at fifty, and we have with us many instances of the same kind. I feel just as sure that your Hair Restorative has strengthened my eyes, as I am that it has changed my hair. Three years ago I was grey. By accident I came across a bottle of your Restorative, tried it and found it what it was recommended, hence our trade. I am estimated what it was recommended, hence our trade. I am satisfied that with a little attention a large amount can be sold, for the worth of the article is only to be known to ensure its use in almost every family in the country. I have but a few dozen left of the five gross received in January last. I wish

some more this week.

Yours truly,

Remember that this result was produced by Hamstrank's

Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price fifty cents and one deliar a bottle. Bold everywhere by all Druggists.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Droggists.
W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

CASH SYSTEM. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, our business will be

conducted upon the Cash basis. We have to pay for our stock when received, and in many instances, before delivered. Our help is diminished, our collector is on duty at Fort Caswell, and we hope our friends will take no exceptions to the rule. All those indebted to us by notes or accounts, are cernestly requested to call at our office and settle at once.

May 1, 1861 .- 200-lw STOKLEY & OLDHAM. RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

There will be daily Religious Service in the Pront Stree M. E. Church, at 5 o'clock in afternoon, commencing with this day, 30th April. April 30, 1861.-199-tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a preparciption of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.,
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfalling in the cure of all
those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female
constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It was, monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION. it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the

These Pills should not be taken by females during FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on alight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have falled, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

N. B.-\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclos thorized Agent, will insure a bottle, contains For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin

For sale in winners and all Droggists.

Bold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

Bold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Bichmond.

213 & 37-20w-ly TARE NOTICE.

From and after this date, United States postage s will not be received at this office in payment of subs the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my Carolina, Virginia or other Southern States, current in any Our terms are cash in advance. This rule will not be deviated from-in any case. Specimen copies will be sent

165-te May 1st, 1861.

March 21st, 1861.