

### HORRIBLE MURDER OF MRS. COOPER NEAR BALTIMORE.

The trial of Conrad Voudar, the brutal wretch who killed Mrs. Cooper, wife of Tego Cooper, Esq., last May, came off in Baltimore last week. This was one of the most brutal and diabolical murders on record—the object of the murderer being merely to rob his victim of a few dollars, which he could easily have accomplished without taking her life. It appears that Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, the deceased, was the wife of Mr. Tego Cooper, a very respectable gentleman of Baltimore county. That on the 29th of May, 1843 having been visiting in Baltimore, she was returning to her residence, about 21 miles from Baltimore, and had arrived at Parkton by the railroad, her residence being about a mile and a half or two miles from that point. She left Parkton about one o'clock in the afternoon, carrying an umbrella and a bundle containing various articles of clothing. It was not until four or five days afterwards that her body was found, her husband having had no knowledge that she had left Baltimore. This fact having been ascertained, however, a general search was made for the body, which was found, upon the mode county road, something less than half a mile from Parkton. It was by the side of a branch, covered with brush and large stones on the top of it, the clothes being pulled over the head and the person exposed. The head was much bruised, the skull being broken in, and the body much lacerated by being dragged along the road. In the vicinity of the spot several marks of blood were discovered, the rails being marked with blood and exhibiting the evidence of attempts to remove it by sand. A large stone was also found with a sharp point on it stained with blood and having a small portion of gray hair attached. It was shown in evidence, that Voudar was in the neighborhood immediately before Mrs. Cooper's arrival, and said that he had no money, or but six or seven cents; that he was carrying the way to Newmarket; that he exchanged a pair of pantaloons, which he had worn too long for him, for an inferior pair to get a trifling profit, with the privilege of redeeming them. Further, that he was sitting upon a woodpile when the car arrived at Parkton from Baltimore, and that after Mrs. Cooper left, the prisoner was seen to get up and go along that road, being a direction contrary to that he had proposed to go. That in the course of the afternoon he re-appeared in Parkton, inquiring what time the cars left for York, and having at least \$5 or \$6 with him, a pair of woman's shoes which could be clearly identified as belonging to Mrs. Cooper. That he, with a man named Paul Kunkle, who had been seen with him previously, left in the cars for York on that afternoon. That he remained four or five days at Kunkle's house in York, and he obtained employment at Dr. Boffa's, where he was when the murder was discovered, and he was subsequently arrested. That on his arrest he burst into tears, and instead of protesting his innocence when told for what he was arrested, he remarked that they could not prove it on him for nobody saw him do it. A snuff-box was found upon him, positively identified as that of Mrs. Cooper. After being confined with Kunkle he will be compelled to wear a white shirt, which he said was guilty as he was, further, he had admitted that if they had known who his wife was they would have taken her from Baltimore, with something like \$1000 which she had received for wood.

Mr. Tego Cooper, the husband of the murdered woman, identified the snuff-box. Her spectacles (said he) she kept in a small case. I don't know what clothes she took away with her. She used to wear sometimes a little snuff with a fringe to it, having no recollection of her handkerchiefs; I can't speak positively. As she was going but I asked her what money she wanted and took out two \$5's; and she said she had enough, and I told her to take both and she could bring back what she didn't use. (Spectacles shown). These are her spectacles. I know from my wife have used them frequently.

Mr. Cooper spoke under much emotion, and his counsel for the defence kindly and considerably went over a cross-examination. The jury found Voudar guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to be hanged—a just and righteous verdict.

**PASSAGE OF MUSKET BULLETS THROUGH THE HUMAN BODY.**—A number of curious cases of the progress of musket balls from the place where they were first lodged, have been observed by military surgeons. We have heard of a very remarkable case, where the musket ball struck the forehead above the nose and having divided into two halves, one half went round beneath the skin, on the right side, and the other on the left, advancing in contact with the skull. We do not ask our readers to believe the poetical edition of this fact, that the two half bullets met again behind, after having performed the circuit on the head in opposite directions, and advancing with a slightly diminished force, united and killed an unfortunate man who stood in their way; but the fact of the splitting of the bullet and the advance of each half in an opposite direction, is unquestionable. The singular progress of a musket ball from the forehead to the throat has been related by Dr. Feilding. At the first battle of Newbury, in the time of the civil war, a dead gentleman was shot near the right eye. The skull was fractured at the place, although the surgeon could see the pulsation of the brain beneath the wound, yet the bullet had turned to one side and could not be discovered. Various bones were discharged from the wound, mouth and nostrils. At the time of the battle of Newbury, the wound healed and could not be kept open; but about twelve years afterwards, when the doctor was riding in a cold dark night, he felt a pain on the left side of his head, about the "diamonds of the ear," which occasioned a partial deafness. Having stopped his ear with wool, he was surprised one day, in March, 1670, by a sudden puff or crack in his ear, when all that side of his cheek hung loose as if it had been paralyzed, and a hard knot was felt under the ear. Various tumors now appeared about the throat, and in August, 1672 the bullet was taken out of the throat near the Pomum Adami.

**PLEASURE IS TO WOMAN, WHAT THE SUN IS TO THE FLOWER;** if moderately

enjoyed; it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves—if immoderately, it withers, it deteriorates and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as the sunbathing, the full development of her charms as the shadows are to the rose, confirming its beauty, and increasing its fragrance.

### THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849.

#### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

By the following Card our readers will perceive that Mr. Howze has withdrawn his name as Associate Editor of this paper. We believe it will be gratifying to our readers, as it certainly is to us, that his connection with our press has not altogether ceased—but that he will in future act in the capacity of Corresponding Editor, the only position in his power to assume, under present circumstances. To those acquainted with Mr. Howze, it would be quite superfluous for us to say that our Association has been agreeable, so far as his department could operate upon it. He has not failed to elicit sentiments of friendship, respect and esteem, on our part, which his character and demeanor are so well calculated to inspire. We wish him great success in the performance of the duties devolving upon him, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, and feel confident the Stockholders will never have cause to regret the choice they have made.

#### A CARD.

Owing to necessary engagements, the undersigned will in future be compelled to be absent from Wilmington during the most of his time, and he is forced therefore to change his connection with this Paper.

In concurrence with the mutual views of the Proprietor and himself, and as suitable to his situation, he will hereafter occupy the relation of Corresponding Editor to the Commercial.

In making this change, he begs leave to be permitted to make his grateful bow editorial to the Public, and to wish them a successful future. He thinks it but proper and just to state, too, that his past connection with this Paper, has been, to him, a pleasant and satisfactory one; both in regard to his personal intercourse with its Proprietor, and to its political tenets, and above all to its warm and undeviating advocacy of the great cause of Internal Improvement in North Carolina.

Upon that cause a new light has recently shone, and to it a new impetus has been given. The last Legislature, throwing aside party shackles and enervating prejudices, manfully and patriotically resolved to place itself in the breach, through which, the capital, enterprise and productions of our State, were flowing outward; to her great impoverishment, and to the enrichment and building up of other communities and States. Its members will have their reward, and will hereafter be pointed to as the instruments of a bright epoch in our history. Their names need not be written in brass, for the lofty bankments of a Plank Road, the solid iron of railways, and the still more solid granite along our rivers, will serve as more lasting monuments. But individual enterprise, energy and perseverance, must respond to Legislative action, or else it will be of no avail, and to awaken and cherish the enterprise of these qualities, should now be the effort of the Public Press in North Carolina.

May 3d, 1849. B. I. HOWZE.

#### "RETURN TICKETS."

In the notice which appeared as an advertisement in *The Commercial* of Tuesday, offering return tickets to the Delegates to the Presbytery and the Baptist Convention, the Wilmington and Virginia presses are requested "to copy." If any notice is taken of this arrangement by other papers, it is expected that it will be editorially, without charge. It would be hardly fair to tax the liberality of the Company beyond the point they generously and voluntarily proposed.

#### THE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the anniversary of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., took place on Tuesday, in the order of arrangement which had been previously announced. It was nearly 10 A. M. before the procession left the Hall for the M. E. Church.—B. I. Howze, Esq., delivered a very neat and appropriate address, and several orders were sung by the pupils of the Odd Fellows' School, under the direction of Mr. Dana Brown, in a style that interested and delighted a very large auditory. The Rev. A. P. REPINGTON, and the Rev. B. B. HOWZE assisted in the services.

In the afternoon the pupils assembled at Mozart Hall, as previously arranged. At night, the dancing commenced with the children and was subsequently taken up by the seniors. The company at the Hall constituted a "perfect jam." It is amazing to us how some "portly" people that we got of safely through the ordeal. We hear of no disaster however—but the scene was one of joy and harmony, and was, as a "tip-top" celebration of May-Day.

**COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.**  
At the election held in this town, on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of Navigation, by the vote appended to their names:

- O. G. Parsley, 204
- John A. Taylor, 228
- E. Kidder, 199
- B. Flanner, 204
- D. McMillan, 222

Whole number of votes, 369. The minority was divided between two other tickets.

#### DOINGS IN S. CAROLINA.

Meetings are held in various parts of our sister State of South Carolina, on the subject of certain grievances. We copy the following Resolutions from the proceedings of a meeting held in Orangeburg District, which will give our readers an idea of the doings of our neighbors.

Resolved, That forty-seven persons be appointed by the Chair to constitute a committee of Vigilance and Public Safety for the District, and that Committee shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee out of their own body, to consist of five persons, to act upon any sudden emergency that may arise.

Resolved, That five persons be appointed by the Chair from the Committee of Vigilance and Public Safety, to represent this District at a meeting to be held at Columbia on the second Monday in May next.

Record, that we reaffirm the doctrine and principles of the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of this District, held on the first Monday in November last.

Resolved, That we applaud the public spirit of the Members of Congress who signed the Address to their Constituents on the subject of slavery, and we utterly repudiate and condemn the conduct of those Southern members, who, in refusing to sign that paper, showed that the ties of party were stronger than of country.

#### VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The returns of the Virginia election are still incomplete. The details, in their progress, cannot be very interesting to our readers; we, therefore, defer our report until we can give a final and correct result.

#### CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

Those who have been anxious for the annexation of Canada to the United States, will find but little to encourage their hopes in the conduct of the people of the Province. They have denigrated the most liberal branch of their system of Government and drove from their seats, in the midst of their deliberations, their own immediate representatives—giving to mob violence the reigns they have wrested from the people's sovereignty. This war upon the representative system, which is the principal feature in the Canadian Government, that proximates its own excellent polity, was accompanied by gross devastation against the works of civilization and the arts; the destruction of important records and precious literary lore. All this shows, most conclusively, that the Canadians are incapable of appreciating and unfit to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Keep us from such annexation as this. We have mobocrats enough already, and need no stimulus to the spirit of insubordination and vandalism.

#### RAILROADS IN OHIO.

The Baltimore American justly remarks that Ohio is making rapid strides in her railroad enterprises.—The Cincinnati Enquirer speaks as follows:—"The Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad have contracted for 7000 tons of the heavy F rail, sufficient to iron one half of the entire road. The rail will first be laid down from Cleveland south, toward Columbus. Since this purchase, the price of rails has advanced \$2 to \$3 per ton."

The American adds that the Railroad Convention, to be held in Steubenville on the 26th inst., is said to be called by the friends of the "Great Central Railroad, leading from Philadelphia through Pittsburgh, Steubenville, and Columbus, to Cincinnati and St. Louis," in accordance with wishes "expressed through the newspapers of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh," and the points especially named as those from which delegates are expected to be sent are Florence, Burgettstown, Nottstown and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chadis, Coshocton, Zanesville, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and "all intermediate points" which may wish to be represented.

What are we doing in Virginia? Are the friends of the various improvements passed last winter at work and going ahead? It will be the greatest scandal that ever happened to Virginia, if the people interested in those measures, now that the State has liberally professed her aid, should neglect to assist themselves. Should such be the case, they will show that they do not deserve the aid of the State, and the State ought never again to extend them its help.—*Richmond Republican.*

**Syracuse and Oswego Rail Road.**  
The railroad connecting the two growing cities of Syracuse and Oswego cannot in our opinion, be otherwise than a valuable one. It is but a very few years since both these places were small but thriving villages, and now they are cities, the former containing a population of nearly 15,000. The importance of some means of communication between them, other than that of a canal, has long been felt, and the result of such feeling has been the construction of a line of railway. We have no returns from this road which will show what has been its success since its completion, but we are willing to hazard the opinion, that its career hitherto has been such as to warrant a prophecy of its future success. It connects Live Ontario with Albany by a continuous line of railway, and thus the products which have heretofore sought some other means of transportation to the cities of the East, longer and less feasible, are now thrown directly into the great markets, either for exportation or consumption.

The value of the shipping at the port of Oswego must be considerable every year, and much of the produce which is found in that harbor must, we should suppose, find its way over the railroad under consideration. The products of the salt mines at Syracuse are annually increasing in amount, and, as the export of salt takes place therefrom to every portion of this continent at least, it will need almost a source of considerable revenue to the road to Oswego. The road passes, too, through a fertile part of the State; and, at its terminus are two cities, where growing wants must be supplied by the surrounding country, the road will be of great importance to the towns along its route.—*Railroad Gazette.*

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
**WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.**  
On a late visit to this interesting portion of our city we were much gratified in noticing the operations in the various workshops. Indeed we were both gratified and surprised to observe the facilities which the Government has in this naval establishment of heavy forging, casting, &c. We ascertained that in the anchor shop they have forged four sleep-of-war anchors in the short space of eighteen days, the weight of each being 3,300 pounds, being an average of four and a half days for each. This was done without extra force or working unusual hours. This economy of time and labor consists not only in the great experience of the workmen, but also in the adaptation of a ponderous Nasmyth hammer to that business.

In the various shops in this yard we observe that the business of the Government is conducted in the same economical manner. We noticed the construction in the ordnance shop of some beautiful brass cannon, which are intended for boat service. It was stated to us that, in a short time, our Navy Yard will have the facilities and means for building and finishing war steamers of almost any class, entire, without sending outside the enclosure for any articles, (the cordage excepted,) such as boilers, cylinders, bell-pistons, blocks, cambooses, anchors, chain-cables, guns, pumps, water tanks, and all other appurtenances connected with the interior and exterior of war steamers.

We have no doubt of the skill and efficiency of the master workmen and mechanics attached to the Washington Navy Yard; and we sincerely hope the Government will always keep them fully employed.

### THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Continued Exilement—The First Blood Spilt—Appointment of an Armed Police—Barricading the Streets and Houses—Public Meetings—Petitioning the Queen—Reported Riots at Kingston and Toronto.

We have advised here by telegraph, from Montreal, up to Saturday afternoon, at 8 o'clock. The difficulties still continue without abatement, and the indications portend serious results.

In consequence of the announcement that the Governor had given orders to put under arms five hundred French constables, and the fact that these men actually appeared in the streets, the mob became still more exasperated. A party, composed of twenty English gentlemen, formed themselves into a body and encountered these armed police, or constables, in the streets, when quite a fierce engagement ensued. Shots were exchanged, and in the conflict two men were badly wounded, and others slightly. The Government authorities perceiving that they had adopted rather an unpopular measure, and in order to preserve peace, countermanded the order in regard to the constabulary force and had them dismissed.

A public meeting was held on Friday, and largely attended. Petitions which had been gotten up, were presented to this meeting, numerously signed, asking the Queen to recall Lord Elgin, and disavow the rebellion in Canada.

All the hotels of the city are now guarded by armed forces. The garrisons have also been strictly equipped for action, and the soldiery put under strict discipline. Cannon have been planted in the streets at different points, for the purpose of overawing the disaffected.

The streets were quiet at 6 o'clock in the evening. There are reports of riots having broken out at Kingston and Toronto, but nothing authentic.

**From the Charleston Mercury, of May 1st.**  
**FATAL CATASTROPHE.**—The bark *Avoca*, Capt. Kendrick, from Boston, while coming up the harbor yesterday, passed so near a fishing boat anchored off Fort Moultrie, that her crew, consisting of three colored men, fearing a collision, jumped overboard. Capt. Kendrick immediately put about, and sent a boat to their rescue, but before it could reach them, Isaac Miller and Jack Richardson, both free, perished. The third, an old man, belonging to Mr. Knox, was saved.

**From the St. Louis Revue.**  
**ARRIVAL OF MORRIS.**—The steamer *Grand Turk* arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans, bringing one hundred and twenty cabin passengers, and one hundred deckers, of whom two hundred are led by a Mr. Albert Martin, one of the *Levee*. They stop here with a view, we understand, of making at their permanent residence, should the place come up to their expectations. They are decidedly the most cheerful and happy looking set of emigrants we have seen for a long time. Capt. S. S. Smith is doing it in comparison.

**RECOVERY OF AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.**—We learn that officer Snyder, of the independent police, was successful in a very nice recovery of an important book which has long been missing from the Maryland State archives. It appears that during the last war, while the British fleet was in the Chesapeake, and an attack upon Annapolis was dreaded, the keeper of the State House was entrusted with the State records, and removed the book to a safe. When the alarm subsided, and the records were returned, it was found that the book containing the roll of the names of those persons belonging to the State of Maryland who had served in the revolutionary war, and who were entitled to pensions, had been purloined. As this was the only record of these claims which existed, there was no means of detection in its absence of any frauds which might be attempted by means of false pension papers; for this reason the State authorities have made many exertions, but hitherto with no success, to regain possession of the lost document.

Lately, however, some further information having been obtained, the Attorney General put the matter in the hands of Mr. Snyder, and on Wednesday last he succeeded in finding the long lost book in the house of Michael Dann, on South Pass street. It was found to be complete and in pretty good condition, though the binding had been removed and the leaves kept together in the form of a roll. The inmates of the house offered considerable resistance to the officer taking possession of the book. Apart from its importance to the State as a document, the book is interesting in itself as an authoritative record of those who formed the old "Maryland Line."

**LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
The Washington Union publishes the following letter, dated—

"SAN FRANCISCO, February 20, 1849.  
Dear B.: Since my arrival here on the 17th inst., no less than nine large vessels have arrived and lots of people. But for the gold region, the accounts from which just received represent the sufferings of the people there to be great. Many have died, and many more will follow. The disagreeable and rainy season does not end until the middle of April.

As may be supposed, every thing is anarchy and confusion; or, in other words, every one does as he pleases and takes care of himself.

Our friend Jones has gone on an expedition up the river in the Southampton, with a view of ascertaining how far the navigation is practicable for large vessels.

Real estate here is as dear as it is in Broadway—least, as much is asked; but there are no houses in the place affording any comforts, and no person to put them up.

As high interest as five per cent per month has been paid for money, hypothecating real estate which cost \$100 a year ago and now worth \$10,000, and the like.

"A great deal you hear from the gold region is, of course, exaggerated; but I believe its richness surpasses anything heard of. Indeed, if all reports be true, the whole earth is mixed with it for hundreds of miles, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained, and there cannot be a scarcity of the article a thousand years to come.

Gold has been in value to \$14.50 a \$15; and it is not likely to go down. There is not much, however, in market; and no great fall there will be an immense quantity brought in.

P. S.—The measles are killing all the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands; 10,000, it is reported have died. Our commutation has struck his flag, and is at Jaggerheads with the Kanaka Government. Commodore Jones, I believe, will go over there."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the U. S. Flag Ship *Plymouth*, dated.

CANTON RIVER, Jan. 6, 1849.

We arrived at Macao from Manila a short time since, and are now on our way up the river to Whampoa where we will remain for several months; until by the anticipated difficulties between the English and Chinese—about opening to foreigners the gates of the old city of Canton in April, according to the treaty—shall be settled. I do not apprehend any thing serious, the English have their hands full enough now, and do not want to push matters to extremes. The Chinese authorities are well enough disposed to abide by that clause of the treaty, but the mob it is said will make great opposition, and it is said the English will not enter the city without a very large force.

At Manila we had a pleasant time; there are a great many Americans residing there who left no means untried to make our visit a light one.

At Whampoa we will have an idle time I fear; it is here that our vessels take in their cargoes. The old town of Whampoa is forbidden to foreigners, but where we lie there is a new one built, where anything can be had that is Chinese. The river is not navigable for large vessels further up. Canton is about fifteen miles from Whampoa, and has a small Yankee steamer running up and down every day—a queer sight I assure you, to see a small high pressure boat puffing up and down a river in this part of the world, where everything has been at a stand for so many centuries. The steamer was brought out here in a vessel, and has been so useful to its owners that I am told several more have been ordered. It is not a mile more than twenty-five feet long, and looks more like a child's toy than a thing that is almost worth its weight in gold. The Chinese were very much amused at it when it first made its appearance, and being a propeller, they could not understand the philosophy of the craft; but I believe by this time they have become used to it.—*Pitts. Pennsylvaniaian.*

**From the N. Y. Ev. Post.**  
**TERRIBLE AFFAIR.**  
A Mo' and a booshe at S. Charles, Illinois.

St. Charles, April 19, 3 o'clock, P. M.  
MORRIS EDITOR:—I hasten to inform you that our town of St. Charles has been under the supreme reign of a mob since 10 A. M.

The cause of this outbreak of the sovereigns of the land was the open and reckless manner in which Dr. Richards and his students have supplied themselves, for the last few weeks, with subjects for dissection.

A company of men—father, brothers, and husband of a young lady, from Du Kalb county, who had recently died—came here on Thursday last, alleging that she had been resurrected, procured a search warrant, and with Sheriff Yates, searched the dissecting-room and premises of Dr. Richards; not finding the body, yet finding enough to satisfy his relations that she had been there, and under the hand of the operator, such as hair and other evidences of identity.

The relatives returned home; we heard no more from them until this morning about 10 o'clock, when double teams loaded with men, and men on horseback, were seen coming into our town in every direction, until some 200 men arrived, with a full equipment, from a rifle to a revolver.

They marched to the doctor's premises, gathering strength as they proceeded, until a formidable force was congregated. I cannot give all the details, but the result was, that after some negotiation as to giving up the bodies of other friends, two rifle shots were fired from Richards's house; one by him on opening the front door, and firing into the crowd, the other shot from the upper window by his son; and what is remarkable, neither shot took effect save in the case of one of the outsiders.

This was a signal for a general battle; the mob fired in return, the ball taking effect in Dr. Richards's right side and passing out between the shoulders, and the spine another ball making an entry above the hip-bone of one of his students, (Mr. Ross), and passing diagonally through him.

It was immediately reported that Richards was dead, but he presented himself again at the door to show his wounds, when a heavy stone hit him on the right side of the face, which brought him down or nearly so, at the same time a pistol shot took effect in his right hand in wrist.

The mob then broke out all his windows, and injured his furniture, and are now dispersing. The citizens of the town took little part in the proceedings, such as to sympathize with the surgeons; for this establishment has been a grievous nuisance for years.

After dressing the wounded, they are found to be dangerous. Very little prospect of the recovery of Dr. Richards. It has been a disgraceful affair for our town, but it has been provoked on by Dr. Richards and his students, until endurance ceased to be a virtue.

It is reported (and entitled to credence) that the Doctor was on this particular subject with two others of us to Warrenville this morning, anticipating the difficulty that has occurred. SPECULATOR.

**From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.**  
**HAYTI.**

We find in the *Monitor* Haytien, published at Port-au-Prince, an official account of the commencement of the expedition undertaken by President Soulouque against the Dominicans. The President left the capital on the 6th of March, and repaired first to Mirebalais, and then to Les-Casabes, where he arrived on the 6th, and put himself at the head of the army there concentrated. He was received with much enthusiasm by all classes, and remained in the town until the 14th, when preparations for marching having been matured he ordered an advance to Lamatie. Respect for person and property on the route was enjoined and maintained. "The ramping is undertaken," says the order of the day, "to the end of maintaining the principle of the indivisibility of the country, by restoring to the bosom of the republic those of our fellow-citizens, now unhappily estranged from it. A major portion of the inhabitants of the East wish to re-unite with us, but deprived of support, they await our presence to manifest that disposition." On the 18th the Haytien army encountered at Capiti, the advanced position of the enemy which covered Lymatie. The main body of the Dominicans did not wait the advance of the Haytien army, but retired upon St. Jean. In this movement they were attacked by the columns under the command of Generals Bobo, Vincent, and L. Michel, beaten and put to flight, abandoning to their pursuers two pieces of artillery with a large quantity of munitions of war. Their loss in killed and wounded, said to be considerable, was not ascertained. One of the Haytiens an officer of the 6th infantry was killed, and there were ten persons wounded.

In the afternoon of the 15th the President of Hayti entered Lymatie. On the 19th he passed in review all the troops, and addressed to them and order of the day, congratulating them on their victorious progress and reiterating his immutable determination to tolerate no government upon the Island other than that of the Republic of Hayti. On the evening of the 20th, the army of the Republic entered St. Jean, having encountered no resistance. The enemy retired before their approach.

The force of Soulouque seems to be well disciplined, confident and effective. The population of the country which it traverses is favorably inclined to its purposes, and abundant supplies are always at hand.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.  
New York, April 30.  
**Suicide—Row and Murder—Arrests.**

A highly respectable young physician, named Chapman, resident of Brooklyn, committed suicide last evening. The causes that led to the rash act are not known. He had recently become possessed of a large fortune.

An altercation occurred yesterday in Anthony's street, between a young man named Monahan, and a person named Wm. Thompson, in which the former was killed. Thompson and four others, also implicated in the affray, were arrested and sent to prison for trial.

**MARRIED.**  
In this town on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Crook, Mr. JOHN W. MORRIS, to Miss MARY JANE SCULL.

**MARINE NEWS.**

**PORT OF WILMINGTON, MAY 1.**  
HIGH WATER AT THE BAR:..... 25 P. M.

**ARRIVED.**  
1. Brig Importer, Dennis, from Boston, to Barry, Hyatt & Co., in ballast.  
Schr. Myr Delphinia, Giles, from New York, to G. W. Davis, in ballast.  
Schr. Susan M. Young, Otis, from Boston, to G. W. Davis, in ballast.  
Steamer Rowan, Hart, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with m'ze, to sundry persons.  
Passengers:—Rev. C. McIver, Rev. A. Gilchrist, Rev. N. McKay, and Lady Rev. G. McAllister, and Lady Rev. E. McNair, Rev. James McNeill, and Lady Mrs. A. B. McFadin, Miss J. E. Williams, Mrs. M. E. McAllister, Mr. T. R. Underwood, Mr. J. McDaniell, Mr. J. L. Cade, Miss S. J. Underwood, Mr. & Mrs. Baldwin.

The Rowan, in coming down by Black Rock, ran into the Cove, against some trees, which slightly injured her upper deck and bent one of her smoke stacks.

The undersigned, Passengers on board the Steamer Rowan would express their grateful sense of the gentlemanly conduct and faithful discharge of duty on the part of Capt. Hyatt, during their voyage to Wilmington; and in reference to the accident by which the said boat was damaged, they being eyewitnesses of the occurrence, would state, for the information of owners and others, that the accident occurred through no neglect of the Captain.

A. GILCHRIST,  
E. MCNAIR,  
H. McALLISTER,  
2. Steamer Henrietta, Evans, from Fayetteville, to John Banks, with m'ze to sundry persons.  
Schr. Jack Downing, Parker, from New River, to Dr. Rosset & Brown, with Spirits and Rosin.  
Schr. Express, Miller, from Jacksonville, to Martin & Cronly, with Spirits and Rosin.  
Schr. Pearl, Dexter from Little River, to G. W. Davis, with Corn and Pea Nuts.  
Schr. Marion, Burns, from Little River, to G. W. Davis, with Spirits and Rosin.  
Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Potter, from Shalotte, to G. W. Davis, with Spirits and Rosin.  
Schr. Atlanta, Bled, from Little River, to G. W. Davis, with Naval Stores.  
Schr. Almira T. Gundy, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris, with m'ze to sundry persons.

**CLEARED.**  
Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, for Fayetteville, by J. & W. L. McGary, with Boat Telegraph, and m'ze for G. W. Brown, J. W. Thomas, Cranford & Bricker, J. H. & J. Marline, M. Brown & Son, T. E. Chambers, A. W. Steel, T. S. Luntzoff, E. Backus, J. & E. Luster, Sanders & Harris, Tomlinson, Lines & Co., Ingram & Co., Ell Russell, S. Lymbre, h. Wyatt & Nance, Dr. R. W. Thomas, H. E. Rounsaville, W. B. Vincent.  
2. Schr. Malabar, Drisco, for Boston, by Harris & Drake, with 68,000 feet S. Lumber, from Potter & Kidder's mill, 5,000 Staves, 150 bbls. Tar.

**CUBA MOLASSES.**  
160 HHDs. prime retinning Molasses now landing from Brig Ansonia, for sale by J. HATTAWAY & SONS.  
May 2d, 1849.

**FOR PHILADELPHIA.**  
THE good Schr. *Civilian*, Capt. Nichols, will be dispatched for passage to Light (freight, apply to)  
BARRY, BRYANT & Co., 21-ff.  
May 3, 1849.

**EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.**  
250 EMPTY Spirit Bbls. Large size, now landing from Packet, "A. J. DeLoe" for sale by  
BARRY, BRYANT & Co., 21-ff.  
May 3, 1849.

**NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.**  
5 HHDs. Bright straw color, for sale by  
BARRY, BRYANT & Co., 21-ff.  
May 3, 1849.

**FOR SALE.**  
A Northern MILCH COW For further particulars, apply to  
WM. NEFF,  
May 3, 1849.

**DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGEONS,

BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles. Incurable Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this method of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends his answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back as often as the wearer be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging the teeth on scientific principles. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.

Irregularities in children's teeth corrected. Ladies attended at their residences when necessary. Office adjoining Doct. Ware's, in the same building, May 3, 1849. 21-ff.