The Daily Herald.

A. M. WADDELL, - - Editor and Proprietor.

TOWN PRINTER.

WILMINGTON.

Monday Evening, March 11, 1861.

☞ THE DAILY HERALD can be obtained, at 1 o'clock each day, at WHITAKER'S BOOK STORE, and also at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE, Market street. THE WEEKLY HERALD may be had at the same places every Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ We have, from Whitaker, *Peterson's Magazine* for April, a great favorite, and deservedly so, with the ladies.

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* says: "We learn that J. T. Wheat, Secretary of the Convention, has been appointed by the Governor a Captain in the Infantry of Louisiana." We are glad to see this promotion of a very clever gentleman, as we were glad to see him announced as Secretary of the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession. Capt. Wheat has a very large number of friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, who will be pleased to hear of his success.

Serious Shooting Affray.

We learn that on Saturday night last, about 10 o'clock, a very unfortunate difficulty occurred in front of the Drug Store of Mr. L. B. Erambert, under the City Hotel, in this place, which resulted very seriously to Mr. A. J. Costin and Mr. Erambert, but to the latter particularly. They were both shot by a man named Pink Shelley, with a Colt's pistol. As the matter will undergo judicial investigation, we forbear any statement of the facts as we heard them. Mr. Coslin was shot in the side or hip, the ball ranging around the back, and making a severe, but not dangerous wound. It was extracted yesterday. Mr. Erambert was shot in the thigh, the ball shattering the bone and making a very painful and serious wound. We learn that the ball has not been found. The wound will, under the most favorable circumstances, confine Mr. Erambert to his bed for months, we are informed. The whole matter is greatly to be deplored.

An Act of Justice.

We have nothing to do with any private matter between the Raleigh *Standard* and the Governor of this State, nor, indeed, with any public matter of that kind, but when an attempt is made to use the *Herald* as a witness, either for the gratification of personal malice, or to establish a fact of public importance we shall see that justice is done, and that the evidence is not distorted. And just here, we may say, without assuming to be the champion of Gov. Ellis at all, that we think the attempt of certain papers to make capital out of that gentleman's visits to Wilmington, is an exceedingly small affair from any point of view. In commenting on the Governor's recent visit to this place the *Standard* says:

"The *Herald* reports you as saying "that if the people had defeated the Convention they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct by circumstances about to transpire, over which they had no control."—Great respect for the people, indeed, has the Governor." They must "*reconsider their conduct*" or they must do as John W. Ellis tells them to do. The servant has become the master.

The "man" is not in the *Herald's* account of Speech it will be observed. It is an interpolation of the *Standard's*. Gov. Ellis did not say the people *must* reconsider their conduct. The *Herald* does not say that Gov. Ellis said the contrary the very next sentence of the quotation after the above quotation, is "they would be driven out of the Union, *by the policy of the incoming administration.*" This policy of the Administration, was the matter over which the people of North Carolina "would have no control," of which Gov. Ellis spoke, as is correctly stated by the *Herald*. We cannot see how the report of Gov. Ellis' remarks, as contained in either of the papers here, could be construed into the slightest disrespect for the people of North Carolina, by any person disposed to be just towards that gentleman. He certainly made use of no such expression in his speech, and if he had he would not have received the applause of a Wilmington audience. We believe that what he did say will be verified. We do not think the people of North Carolina are disposed to allow things to remain in their present condition. We have little doubt but that they will "reconsider their conduct," and save themselves from emancipation and negro equality.

Collecting the Revenue in the Seceded States--How Can it be Done?

The collection of the revenue in ports in the seceded States will, we opine, says the Petersburg *Express*, be no easy matter, a fact of which President Lincoln will doubtless be convinced when he comes to a critical examination of the difficulties appertaining thereto. It should be borne in mind that the President has been clothed with no military power, even by the Republican congressional majority. He cannot add to the military army, and he cannot call out volunteers. Should he imperatively "enforce the laws" as they now exist, they will, to all intents and purposes, practically defeat all attempts to collect revenue. For an example of obstacles in the way of force, the New York Herald puts the following case:

"Suppose that the ship *Alliance* arrives at Charleston from Havre, with a cargo of silks, laces, other goods, manufactured articles, etc., in all say five hundred packages, consigned to sixty or more persons. In entering the harbor the vessel is overhauled by a ship-of-war, with a collector on board. The master has orders to show but his manifest, which does not particularize the quality of the articles shipped, it is for the consignees to produce their invoices and bills of lading, pay the duties and take the goods. When the consignees fail to appear the packages are to be sent to the public stores, and in case they remain unclaimed during the stated period, they are sold at auction on account of the government. According to marine law, all duties must be collected within the limits of the port, and bulk cannot be broken until the vessel has been regularly entered within the harbor. Should the Executive overlook all these provisions, and declare that in future duties are not paid according to the new regulations, cargoes will be forfeited, a fresh case arises. The machinery for the collection of the revenue is not alone executive. The judiciary has something to do with it. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot forfeit a pair of shoes without legal process to be had before a district judge and jury of citizens to be empanelled from the district where the consignees reside. Where would the government find a judge and jury, in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans?"

☞ NEWS FOR TURFMEN.—We hear that the proprietors of Northern race courses will be unable to present any very attractive programmes during the coming spring and summer season. The Southern horses which are chiefly relied upon will be retained at home, and our races will be very tame affairs. Thus we see that the effects of the secession movement extend themselves to the most remote and apparently remote details of social life.

☞ Hon. R. K. Meade, United States Minister to Brazil, has forwarded his resignation to President Lincoln.

THE CAREER OF A RICH MAN.—We have seen it stated lately, upon what appeared to be reliable authority, that the wealth of William B. Astor of New York, amounts to at least forty millions of dollars. It is curious to trace this broad yellow stream to its first little beginnings in the early career of John Jacob Astor, father of the present millionaire.

From a sketch of this remarkable man, which appears in a work entitled "Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres," by Vincent Nolte, we learn that John Jacob Astor was born at Heidelberg, where the original name of his family is said to have been Aschter, and that he came to New York as a furrier's apprentice. He was at that time as poor as any other apprentice boy, then or now in New York. The wages he got in the peltry warehouse for beating out and preparing various skins, he invested in the purchase of all kinds of peltry—bear, mink, and rabbit skins—which he got from the Indians; who at that time wandered about the streets of New York, and as soon as he had collected a certain quantity he sent them to Europe, particularly to the Leipsic fair.

There, it is stated, he traded them off for Nuremberg wares, cheap knives, glass beads, and other articles adapted to trade with the Indians on the Canadian frontiers, and took them himself to the latter points, where he again exchanged them for furs of various kinds. He had often told Mr. Nolte that he carried on this work untiringly for twelve long years, going in person, alternately, to the Canadian frontiers and then to Leipsic fair, and lived all the while as he had been accustomed to do, humbly and sparingly. After he had thus managed to bring together a considerable capital, he gradually became a freighter of ships, and fitted out expeditions to the Northwest coast to trade with the Indians of Nootka Sound for furs.

Another and very considerable round up to the ladder of fortune was taken by Astor in land speculation. Some of his countrymen owned land in New York by virtue of being relations and heirs of German soldiers who had fought in the American Army in the Revolution, and to whom Congress had voted land in consequence. Many of the soldiers died without converting their property into money, and Astor, after a visit to Heidelberg, made arrangements with the heirs which was mutually agreeable; they thinking it better to have a little ready cash than to own a great deal of land, the value of which was very slow in increasing, and he having foresight to anticipate, and patience to await the result.

So the heirs got their money, and Astor obtained their land, some of which is now among the most important in the city of New York.—In this way a fortune of twelve millions of dollars was accumulated. This vast increase under the management of his son Wm. B. Astor, Esq., shows that he inherits the energy and business habits of his father, but affords no such demonstration of money making genius as the career of John Jacob. Indeed, the latter is reported to have said that it cost him more trouble to make the first thousand dollars than all the remainder of his fortune.—*Balt. American.*

LOST HIS MULE.—A Paris paper tells the following very Frenchy story of "a worthy gentleman," who, unfortunately having married a termagant, resolved to become a widower in a way not to expose himself to the penalties of the law. Without expressing an opinion as to the moral of the husband's conduct, we copy the anecdote, trusting that his experience will not find imitators in this region:

"He owned a beautiful country seat, situated on the bank of a delightful river, to which his lady was much attached, and which she visited regularly every Sunday morning. She had for this purpose a charming little mule, with splendid trappings, and of which great care was taken. For three days previous to the lady's accustomed visit, the husband had deprived the animal of all drink, so that it was almost famished. Sunday morning came; the lady set out on her mule, accompanied by her husband, who was to see the sport. The poor beast sought water on all sides, and had no sooner discovered the river than with the rapidity of lightning he started off, and stopped not till he had plunged himself head and ears into the river. The bank was steep, and the stream was both rapid and deep at this place, and lady and mule were soon buried beneath the waves. The husband regretted the loss—of the mule; but reasoned like a philosopher, that to accomplish one's purpose sacrifices must be made."

WAR.—A few weeks since and war was the word. But now the cry of blood and bloodshed is hushed. Still the question often arises, will there be war? We answer: there may be and there may not. Americans are too highly civilized to be bloodthirsty. More, the interests of both North and South intervene and forbid such a calamity. It is likely Fort Sumter will be surrendered without the spilling of blood. A bankrupt treasury cannot sustain an army.—Black Republicans are unwilling to fight for nothing. They must have good pay. Scott will not enter a campaign without some strong security for his monthly wages and rations.—Patriotism has no place in the bosoms of such foul and polluted reprobates and moral cowards as the Black Republicans. They would fight for spoils not country.

The free born sons of the South have the principles of liberty at stake. They are securing them in a Southern Confederacy. Black Republicans can't shake it, and knowing it they will not attempt it. The combined armies of all the world beside cannot move one stone of the great temple of Southern liberty. Our people have justice on their side and God is always with the just and brave.

Let Gen. Scott go to Halifax. We can whip him and all his host. But take our word for it there'll be no war—if so, but a short struggle, and then the Confederate States of America will assume her place among the nations of the earth.—*Rock Hill Chronicle.*

The Carthage (Illinois) Republican, a strong Douglas paper, indulges in the following, towards a negro-worshipping cotemporary: it is rich, rare, racy, and to the point:

"Again, while our hand is in, we will give a little more plain talk. If party, by its obstinacy in rejecting all proposition of compromise, force the border slave States out, a strong attempt will be made to divide the State of Illinois, by running a line parallel with the North line of the State of Missouri, near the 41st degree, with a view of uniting with the Southern Confederacy. When the Union is broken up, each part is justified in seeking its own interests and making the best arrangement for the future. The interest of southern Illinois is certainly with that of the great outlet, the Gulf stream. Now, howl over that, if you like."

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Thursday afternoon last, Thomas H. Durant, a lad of fourteen, the son of Mr. George Durant, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, the muzzle of which was resting against his stomach. Reclining at his ease, in the woods, after the morning's hunt, conversing cheerfully with his companion, not dreaming of danger, he allowed himself to handle his gun carelessly—but his foot lifted the hammer of the lock, which falling upon the cap caused the entire load of large shot to enter his stomach and the upper viscera. He survived only a few moments.—*Pee Dee Times.*

WHAT NEXT.—Everybody, after reading Lincoln's Inaugural Address, inquires. "What next?" They seem to expect something,—and well they may—because, if "Old Abe" attempts to do as he says, that is, *hold and possess the Forts and collect the Revenue*, he will have a *warm* time of it. But, really, *we* should like to know ourselves, what next? *What next?* We shall know very soon.—*Rough Notes.*

The feeling of caste is so strong in India, that a soldier lying wounded on a battle-field has been known to die rather than drink water offered him by one of a lower caste. A sick soldier in the hospital at Agra suffered two hours rather than receive water from an English lady. His words were, "though no man see me drink, God will see me."

SECESSION AMONG THE TYPOS.—At a late meeting of the Typographical Union of Jackson, Miss. a committee was appointed to draft an Ordinance of Secession from the "National Typographical Union," with a view to the formation of another grand body in the Confederate States.

Punch says—and who would want better authority—that the reason editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive such a vast number of "evil communications."

An ice machine, Harrison's invention, is at work in London, producing, with a ten-horse steam engine, eight thousand pounds of ice in twenty-four hours, at a total expense of $2.50 per ton, which is said to be fifty per cent. cheaper than imported ice.

COINAGE OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.—The Director of the United States Mint, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury which has been recently laid before Congress, recommends that the coinage of the Branch Mint at New Orleans should be discredited and declared not to be a legal tender in payment of debts, in consequence of its being now not conducted upon authority of law. Upon this point he says:

"The institution in question is not conducting its operations in a lawful manner, and although it is still a Branch of the Mint of the United States, (for no action of the State of Louisiana can legally alter its relation to the General Government,) yet as its coinage from the close of the month of January will not be subject to the tests required by law, it has practically ceased to be a branch of the mint. The coinage of that branch is designated by the letter O on the reverse side of each piece. The coins struck in January are legal coins of the United States; but as these coins cannot be distinguished from others coined since that time, having the date of 1861, the whole coinage ought to be discredited by the Government.—The announcement should be made either by the proclamation of the President, or by act of Congress, if the former should not be deemed proper, that the coins of the Branch Mint at New Orleans of the year 1861 are not of the coinage of the United States, and are therefore not a legal tender in the payment of debts."

It appears from this letter that the building of the branch mint at New Orleans, including the rendering of it fire-proof, cost the United States the sum of $591,514. The amount of bullion in that institution at the present time, the property of the United States, is $389,267, to which must be added the balance to the credit of the United States on the coinage charge, and for purchases of silver $12,413.

Second Seizure of the Slaver Cora.

The bark Cora, lying at pier 49 East River, was again seized on the serious charge of being engaged in the slave trade. She was taken on last Wednesday evening by order of the Collector of the port. She has been loading for Havana via Elizabethport, N. J. Mr. Schell received information that led him to order Capt. Faunce, of the Harriet Lane, to take possession of and hold her until an investigation could be had.—Lieut. Duggan was despatched with the proper complement of men and took possession of her on Wednesday evening.

The Cora was built in the city of Baltimore in 1851. She is 431 tons burthen, and is generally looked upon as a very fast sailer and suitable for the traffic in which it is charged she is engaged.

She was disposed of a few weeks ago to Mr. H. J. Barns, a resident of Brooklyn, who was about despatching her to Mobile for a freight of cotton, but owing to the national troubles her destination was changed to Havana.

She took on board some 4,000 feet of lumber, several water casks, much more than would have sufficed for an ordinary voyage, a large boiler or cauldron of iron, forty barrels of salt provisions, about thirty barrels of potatoes, a large amount of peas, beans, samp, and other things too numerous to mention. Two large surf or whale boats were also found on board. Her former bad character, and the very suspicious nature of her cargo and provisions, led to the information being given to the Collector, and to the consequent seizure of the vessel.

Mr. Barns appeared yesterday at the Collector's office and offered bail to the amount of $50,000, but it was not accepted.

More Resignations.

WASHINGTON, Mch. 8.—The President has accepted the resignations of Adjutant General Cooper and Assistant Adjutant General Withers.

A report is prevalent that Quarter Master General Johnston, from Virginia, is about to resign but he said this morning that the occasion for such a course had not yet arrived.

The resignation of Col. Cooper is generally regretted. He was appointed from, and is a native of, New York.

Southerners here are making overtures to some of the best officers in the service. It is known that certain officers in the army, located here, have, been tendered lucrative appointments under the government of the Confederate States.

Charles Jones, late Register of the Treasurer's office, has left for Montgomery, to take a place under the Southern Government.

WHO'S TO RULE.—No sane man expects Abe Lincoln to conduct affairs at Washington.—That is an impossibility. Why, the truth is, the man is not acquainted with the commonest civilities of every day life, much less the delicate and intricate affairs of a government. Who thinks to be the presiding genius at Washington? Seward or Greely? Played upon by every demagogue and trickster who may chance to gain his ear or his favor, the man with the "harp of a thousand strings" wan't be anywhere beside Old Abe! Who's to rule?—*Charlotte (N. C.) Whig.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Courier says:

We rejoice to see our streets again becoming alive with trade and commerce. From the large number of boxes which line the sidewalks in front of our wholesale stores, it is evident that a large business has already opened. The spring trade is opening with a fresh demand, and we learn that supplies by heavy importations have arrived in greater quantities than usual at such periods. Our wharves are also assuming a crowded appearance. Cotton is coming in fast, and meets with a good and fair demand. Vessels are also in demand for loading cotton ready to be shipped. The draymen are busy, and likely to reap a rich harvest.

LEGS DO YOUR DUTY.—Lincoln said in Philadelphia, Independence Hall, that he would rather be assassinated than abandon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, but within one week he ran from the first whisperings of danger as fleetly as ever a naked legged Highlander pursued a deer on Scotia's hills. The men who made the Declaration of Independence did not make it good in that way.—They *fought* for their rights—Abraham *runs* for his. The inference is, they could best maintain its principles by fighting—Abraham his by running.—Let all men use the talent that is given them.—*Pet. Ex.*

A TEMPTING OFFER STERNLY REJECTED.—An English paper says that when the Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness was lately in Philadelphia, a young lady of "wealth and position" made him an offer of her heart, hand and purse. The minister replied; "I came to America not to seek a wife, but to preach the gospel. Your note strikes me as much out of place; and my advice to you is, that you give your money, which you seem willing to bestow on me, to the poor, your heart to the Lord, and your hand to the first one that asks for it."

APPOINTMENTS.—The Montgomery Confederation says Messrs. H. D. Capers, of South Carolina, and Edward B. Randolph, of Charleston, have been appointed to positions in the Treasury Department. Mr. Memminger will soon congratulate himself on having made two such capital selections.

Dr. Barton, on being told that Mr. Vowel was dead, exclaimed, "What!—Vowel dead? Let us be thankful it was neither *a* nor *i*."

Mr. Ramsour, of North Carolina, has been confirmed by the Senate as an assistant Surgeon in the United States Army.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.

March	23, 24, North East,	Macedonia.
"	30, 31, Whiteville,	Fair Bluff.
April	6, 7, Duplin,	Friendship.
"	13, 14, Magnolia,	Providence.
"	20, 21, Sampson,	Clinton.
"	27, 28, Topsail,	Prospect.
May	4, 5, Wilmington,	Front Street.
"	11, 12, Elizabeth,	Bladen Springs.
"	18, 19, Smithville,	Zion.
"	25, 26, Bladen,	Soule Chapel.
June	1, 2, Wilmington,	Fifth Street.
"	8, 9, Onslow,	

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

PLAYING A PRACTICAL JOKE ON A LEGISLATURE. A Madison (Wisconsin) paper relates that some wag entered the Assembly chamber the other morning and set the clock ahead about forty minutes. It was the intention to hold a session of about one hour, but as the members entered they glanced at the clock, and instead of taking their seats broke for the depot, leaving the Assembly in a short time without a quorum.

The St. Louis Democrat, the organ of the Blairs, favors the enabling act" to take in New Mexico as a State. Its reasoning is, that no slavery can go there, and that the Mexicans there are really against slavery.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

For the Daily Herald.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861.

A cabinet meeting was held late Saturday. It was understood to have been for the consideration of affairs in Charleston, and Pensacola Harbors. Current rumor says it was decided to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States express the hope that their mission here will be a satisfactory one. They have not yet held an official communication with the administration.

Advices from the frontiers represent the rank and file of the army in a state of great dissatisfaction—many refusing to commit any act of hostility against their brethren.

An official letter from Maj. Anderson was received on Saturday. He says he had only fifteen days subsistence and wood. The question has therefore risen with the administration whether reinforcements shall be attempted, or the post abandoned.

The latter course it is thought, will be adopted from inevitable necessity, by the advice of Gen. Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion between Republicans on the question, but no conclusion in the Cabinet Council. The Cumberland and Pocahontas have, according to official advices, left Vera Cruz for Norfolk.—The Powhattan is on the way to New York.—The Macedonian is the only vessel left at Vera Cruz.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND March 11th.

On Saturday the Committee made a report.—The majority recommend a conference of the Border States, recognize the right of secession, and protest against coercion. Gov. Wise submitted a minority report demanding guarantees repudiating hostilities by the government of States, and requiring the government to evacuate the forts. There are only three signatures to a report in favor of secession. It is feared that the majority report will not be palatable to the Unionists as it recognizes the right of secession.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, March 11, 1861.

It is understood that a permanent constitution will be reported to-day, and Congress will then take a recess.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11th.

Galveston dates to the 8th, state that the majority for secession, as far as heard from, is 28,000, out of 51,000 votes.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, March 11.

The returns are all in. Convention is lost by 1000. There will probably be no extra session of the Legislature, unless there is some new phase in federal affairs.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Cotton firm; upland middling 11¾. Flour 10c. Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Rosin firm at 30 a 35.

☞ MR. EDITOR: The friends of Captain JAMES D. RADCLIFFE would announce him as a candidate for the office of Lieut. Colonel of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia. Capt Radcliffe is known to be a thorough tactician and able officer.

March 9-1w

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTONN.C.March 11

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Bella Peck, Grandy, fm Chas, to G C & W J Munro, rice.

Stmr Douglass, Banks, fm Prospect Hall, to J T P & Co.

Stmr Chatham, Johnson, fm Point Caswell, to C H Robinson & Co.

Stmr A P Hurt, Hurt, fm Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Schr A C Reaves, Somers, for N Y, by Harriss & Howell.

Barque Ephraim Williams, Perry, for Liverpool by W C Howard.

Brig Rolerson, Crowell, for N Y, by T C & B G Worth.

Schr West Wind, Burnett, for N Y, by Rankin & Martin.

MEMORANDA.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—Arr ship Ariel, Templeman, fm Wilmington, N C.

BRISTOL, ENG., Feb. 17—In port, ship Robert Bruce, ldg for Wilmington, N C.

NEW YORK, March 7—Cld brig A. Thaxter, Eaton, for Wilmington, N C.

BOSTON, March 7—Arr schr Richard Vaux, fm Wilmington, N C.

GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

Some four months since our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer, with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. Ezekiel of the efficacy of his discovery, that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12, 1850.*

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy can have them removed in a short time, by using the Virginia Hair Restorer Infallible, proving that it is all it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main st.

R. EZEKIEL.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14, 1859.

I. N. Ezekiel, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years and have restored my hair by using Ezekiel's Virginia Hair Restorer. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel. JOS. MAYO,

Mayor of Richmond.

W. H. LIPPITT, Sole Ag't.

jan 14 Wilmington, N. C.

LANDRETH'S SEED.

☞ JUST RECEIVED, a full supply of Landreth's New Crop GARDEN SEED, Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Beets, Blue Grass, Red and White Clover, and a general assortement of small seed. For sale by WALKER MEARES, 45 Market st.

nov 28

W. H. LIPPITT,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Chemist,

N. E. Corner Front and Market Sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ ALWAYS ON HAND, a full and fresh assortment of *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.*

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

☞ On and after this day, all prescriptions will be CASH. oct 30

MACKEREL.

NOS. 2 and 3, in store, and for sale by

jan 8 M. MACINNIS.

COMMERCIAL

Latest Dates.

LIVERPOOL,	Feb. 22
HAVRE,	Feb. 20
HAVANA,	Feb. 27

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON DAILY HERALD OFFICE, March 11, 1861.

TURPENTINE.—Sales this morning of 385 bbls at 1,80 for Yellow dip, 1,44 for Virgin and 95 cts per bbl for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales on Saturday of 150 bbls straight at 33½ cts per gallon.

TAR.—Sales this morning of 595 bbls at 1,60 per bbl.

COTTON.—Sales on Saturday of 203 bales at a basis of 11¼ cts per lb for low grades, and 11½ ct per lb for middling for good grades.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—Cotton—There was a good demand for the article to-day, which resulted in the sale of 1629 bales, at previous prices. The particulars are as follows: 5 bales at 6; 22 at 8; 150 at 8½; 169 at 8¾; 57 at 9; 135 at 9¼; 137 at 9½; 73 at 9⅝; 98 at 9¾; 24 at 10; 23 at 10⅛; 96 at 10¼; 74 at 10½; 21 at 10⅝; 81 at 10¾; 1[illegible] at 10⅞; 27 at 11⅛; 5 at 11¼; 33 at 11⅜; 137 at 11½; 17 at 11¾, and 133 bales at 12c.

CHARLOTTE, March 8.—Cotton.—Only 2 bales Cotton sold to-day, for which we quote 8a10c.

Wheat.—100 bushels Wheat changed hands to-day, commanding the prices of from $1 50a$1.55 per bushel.

NEWBERN, March 9.—Cotton—No sales.—the demand remaining good at slight reduction, say 10a10½c. Superior article would command a little advance on these prices.

Turpentine.—Sales of about 400 bbls, at $2 50 for Dip, and $1 50 for Scrape. Market firm.

Spirits.—Quoted at 35a34c. ⅌ gallon.

MOBILE, March 8.—Cotton—The sales to-day were 5500 bales at 10¾a11c. The sales of the week footup 11,700 bales, and the receipts 7500 bales, against 12,000 in the corresponding period last year. The decrease in the receipts at this port amounts to 229,330 bales. The exports of the week foot up 8640 bales. The stock on hand is 83,000 bales. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool quoted at ⅝d. Sterling exchange is quoted at 3½a4½ per cent. premium.

Receipts per W. & W. R. R., March 9

140 Bbls flour, 50 sacks do, 16 bbls ore, 15 bales cotton yarn, 2 boxes and 79 pieces bacon, 8 bales con, 35 bbls spirits, 2 mortars, 360 balls, sundries, to J & D McRae, Mingo Collett, Thos D Meares, E Murray & Co, Worths, Clark & Turlington, W. A Williams, W W Peirce, J H Flanner, Gwyer, Peacock & Co; DeRosset, Brown & Co, J R Blossom, J M Monk.

New Advertisements.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND VALISES.

WE will receive by the steamer of the 12th instant all the new and varied styles of Trunks, Bags and Valises, embracing the entire assortment of two of the largest Trunk manufactories in the country. It includes Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Trunks, English sole leather, steel ribbed, with and without covers; St. Louis Victorina Folios, iron and brass bound; Packing Trunks; Ladies' best Boxes, &c., &c., and all of new and beautiful designs and the latest English and French styles.

Trunks of any description manufactured to order and substantially repaired, at

WILSON'S

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 5 Market-st. mar 11

STUART'S SUGAR.

52 BBLS. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 5 do do A. White Sugar, now landing from schr. A. J. DeRosset, low for cash.

mar 11 ZENO H. GREENE.

IN STORE.

10 BBLS. Crushed Sugar; 5 do Cut Loaf do.; 25 do C. Yellow Sugar, for sale low for cash.

mar 11 ZENO H. GREENE.

O. G. JAVA COFFEE.

5 BAGS Old Government Java Coffee, 10 Mats ditto, now landing from schr. A. J. DeRosset, and for sale low for cash, by

mar 11 ZENO H. GREENE.

SPRING OVERCOATS, FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., now opening at

mar 11-1t BALDWIN'S.

CHECKS.

ON Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Wilmington, Commercial Bank, and Bank of North Carolina, a most beautiful article, just finished, received and for sale at

mar 11 WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

CASH TRADE.

HATS AND CAPS, UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, CANES, MILITARY GOODS. To cash buyers only. We are selling for CASH at the Emporium, 34 Market-st.

mar 11 MYERS & MOORE.

BUTTER, MORE BUTTER.

ANOTHER supply of that supreme Butter just received this morning, at

mar 11 CASSIDEY'S Rendezvous.

NO. 1 EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.

ANOTHER fresh supply of those exquisitely nice breakfast Mackerel just received at

mar 11 CASSIDEY'S Rendezvous.

PURYEAR'S N. C. RYE WHISKEY.

IN BARRELS, KEGS, DEMIJOHNS, AND BOTTLES.

For sale by

mar 11 WORTH & DANIEL, Sole Agts.

TOBACCO.

100 BOXES. Cheapest place in town to buy Tobacco. Call and see our stock.

WORTH & DANIEL,

mar 11 Granite Row, Front-st.

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS Pea Nuts.

mar 11 GEO. MYERS.

AUCTION

OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C., &C.

THE stock of Books, Stationery and Artist Materials in the store

UNDER THE HERALD OFFICE

will be offered at auction, commencing at half past seven o'clock to-night, and will be continued until the stock is closed out.

mar 11-1t

DAILY EXPECTED.

PER schr. A. J. DeRosset—

25 bbls. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar,
5 " " A. " "
5 bags Old Government Java Coffee,
15 matts " " " "

mar 6 ZENO H. GREENE.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

25 BOXES best New York State Cheese,
5 kegs selected Goshen Butter, a choice article. In store, and for sale by

mar 6 ZENO H. GREENE.

SUGARS.

25 BBLS. C. Yellow Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed "
5 " Cut Loaf "

In store, and for sale by

mar 6 ZENO H. GREENE.

200 BBLS. Sugars, of all grades, just to hand, at exceedingly low prices, for cash, at

mar 4 GEO. MYERS.

JUST RECEIVED,

150 BOXES A. M. Candles,
25 kegs Extra Goshen Butter,
50 boxes Candy,
50 bbls. Pork,
10 " Fulton Market Beef,
50 bags Coffee. Very low for cash, at

mar 4 GEO. MYERS'.

SPRING STYLES,

ELEGANT Soft Felt Hats, received per steamer, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st.

mar 4 MYERS & MOORE.

MOLE SKIN.

RECEIVED, per steamer North Carolina, latest styles Gents' Mole Skin Hats—beautiful shape—elegant finish, at the Emporium, 34 Market street.

mar 4 MYERS & MOORE.

MILITARY TACTICS,

AT KELLEY'S New Book Store:

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia.
Scott's Infantry Tactics.
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics.
Cavalry Tactics, by the War Department.
Volunteer Hand Book. feb 16

COFFEE.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee.

In store, and for sale by

mar 6 ZENO H. GREEN

D. A. LAMONT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 38 North Water street

mar 9-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHARLESTON RICE.

25 CASKS prime Charleston Rice. For sale low by

mar 9 HATHAWAY & CO.

CORN AFLOAT.

3800 BUSHELS Superior White Perquimans County Corn, now landing from schr Jas P Whedbee, at Wilmington and and Manchester Railroad depot. For sale by

mar 9 ELLIS & MITCHELL.

OATS—OATS.

1500 BUSHELS Heavy New York State Oats, now landing from schr John, for sale by

mar 9 ELLIS & MITCHELL.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE STOCK of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings now opening at 38 Market street? We have facilities for putting these goods into unexceptionable shape.

Leave your measures for a Dress or Business Suit, with

mar 8 BALDWIN.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
SPRING OVERCOATS,
SPRING OVERCOATS,
At BALDWIN'S.

mar 8

BEST THE SOUTH CAN AFFORD.

JUST RECEIVED—A lot of the best BEEF that Ashford ever fattened. For sale by T. H JOHNSON and J. J. KING, in the Market House. mar 8-2t

PERQUIMANS CO. CORN AFLOAT.

3800 BUSHELS—a superior article—landing at Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Depot, and

2,500 bushels landing on this side, for sale by

mar 8. ELLIS & MITCHELL.

N. C. BACON.

A LOT prime North Carolina Hams and Shoulders just received and for sale at

mar 8 CASSIDEY'S.

BUTTER, NEW AND SWEET.

AN ADDITIONAL supply of that superior article of Butter, received at

mar 8 CASSIDEY'S.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

Schr INO, Emerson, master, of 140,000 ft. lumber capacity. Apply to

mar 7 HARRISS & HOWELL.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Hat and Cap Emporium,

34 *MARKET STREET.*

MYERS & MOORE are now receiving their NEW STOCK of GOODS of all the new styles of

GENT'S, YOUTH'S AND BOY'S DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS AND CAPS,

which they are prepared to offer to wholesale and retail buyers on the most favorable terms.

Our assortment will be unusually large, and will embrace everything new in our line.

A very handsome assortment of FRENCH SOFT HATS, (*Our own importation,*) may be found among our stock.

STRAW GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,

of every description.

MYERS & MOORE,
MYERS & MOORE,
34 Market street.
mar 7 34 Market street.

PLOUGHS of all descriptions—Nos 6, 8, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 14, 16, 18, 50, 55, 60, 76 and 80—Eagle A, B, C, D, E and F Hand and Garden Ploughs, Canal Barrows, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Turpentine and other axes, Shovels, Spades, Field, Rice and Grubbing Hoes, Castings, &c., &c., all stamped with the name of the best makers, and for sale at low prices, at

WILSON'S

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 5 Market street. mar 7

FOR HIRE,

FOR the balance of the year, a lively NEGRO BOY. Apply to

march 7 ELLIS & MITCHELL.

VIOLINS.

A FEW HANDSOME and good Instruments just received. Violin Bows, Strings, Screws, Bridges, Rosin, Aprons, &c., on hand and for sale at

mar 7 WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

BUDGET OF FUN, for March 15th, Received and for sale at

mar 7 WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Edited by Charles Dickens. March No. received. For sale at

mar 7 WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

LOLDON LANCET, for March. Received, and for sale at

mar 7 WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD—W. W. Holden, Editor and Proprietor. Published in Raleigh. Received tri-weekly. Subscriptions received, and single copies for sale at

mar 7 WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

TURPENTINE STILLS FOR SALE.

TWO 15 Barrel Stills and Fixtures—one entirely new, with Hart's Patent Gate—the other second-hand, in good order. Apply to

mar 7 DEROSSET, BROWN & CO.

N. C. LARD.

20 KEGS, for sale by

mar 7 ELLIS & MITCHELL.

N. C. STATE ARMS BUTTONS,

NEW DIE—very low figures, at

BAL