The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

We will endeavor to publish on Thursday, all the published business of the late Commercial Convention.

CHOWAN INSTITUTE.

We have received a handsome pamphlet catalogue of Chowan Female Collegiate Institute, for the session of 1853-'54, with a report of the course of studies &c. We have had occasion to notice this school several times. It is located in one of the most healthful sections of eastern N. Carolina, and in a community distinguished for its moral character.

FARMER'S JOURNAL.

This periodical comes to us in an improved dress. We are pleased to learn that its circulation is rapidly increasing. Published in Raleigh, at $2 a year. J. F. Tompkins, Editor; Wm. D. Cooke & Co. Proprietors.

SOUTHERN PRESSES.

Those Southern presses which sneer at the Commercial Convention held in Charleston last week and make other unfavorable intimations relative to an assembly of which any nation on earth might be proud, put themselves to a great deal of unnecessary trouble. They will find a.ticles in the *Tribune* and other abolition and free soil papers of the northern States, exactly suited to their views and notions.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

No little pains is taken by several papers, and among others the National Intelligencer, to show the world how unpopular the Nebraska Bill is in the northern and western sections of the Union, by quoting matter that may operate against its popularity. The Journal of Commerce gives us an account of the voice of the States affected by the measure.

"Both branches of the Illinois Legislature, some time since passed resolutions in favor of the Nebraska Bill. The Ohio Senate, by a handsome majority, laid on the table resolutions in opposition to the bill, and both branches of the same Legislature concurred in electing to the United States Senate a man (George E. Pugh) who is warmly in favor of the bill, in place of Salmon P. Chase, Free Soiler, who is as warmly opposed to it. The Senate of Wisconsin indefinitely postponed resolutions instructing or requesting the members of Congress from that State to oppose the bill. Those are all the North-western States that have taken any legislative action on the subject. From what we hear from Michigan, Indiana and Iowa, we believe that all those States are in favor of the bill,—or at least not opposed to it,—but their Legislatures are not now in session. Thus it appears probable that all the States covered by the anti-slavery Ordinance of 1787, and all the free States covered by the Missouri Compromise, are content with the bill."

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

We like the manner in which the Raleigh Star treats the subject of the Commercial Convention. Of course, it is not to be expected that the fruits are to be gathered from a field in which the ground is but just broken up and the seed but recently planted. Time, perseverance and patriotism are required to bring forth happy results. The Star says: "Although the attendance upon these conventions has been very large and increases astonishingly with every convention held, yet we are constrained to doubt whether they will accomplish much good for the South, though we trust they may. If they can so operate upon the public sentiment as to cause more attention to be paid to educational interests: if they can stimulate the Southern mind and rouse the Southern heart, so as to throw some of our capital into such channels as will cause our people to depend more upon themselves and to create a way of supplying their wants by turning to use those means that nature has placed in their possession; if we can be made to build railroads, open direct trade with foreign countries, export our own products and import for ourselves such articles as may be necessary for luxury or for comfort; if we can manufacture out of the raw materials we now send abroad, such articles as we now get from the North or from foreign countries; if these and other results we might enumerate, could be brought about by these conventions, then their assembling would not be in vain."

THE BULLETIN.

The last issue of the Richmond (Va.) *Bulletin* contains an article which deserves some notice at our hands. It is headed: "Arrest of a Preacher in North Carolina on the charge of Forgery."—The Editors say: "The good people of North Carolina have surely fallen upon evil times"—then go on to allude to the case of Carawan, the "Hard Shell" Baptist preacher, who killed Lassiter in Hyde county, and upon his conviction, made an attempt upon the life of one of the prosecuting attorneys, and then shot himself. "Scarcely" say they "has the excitement created by this horrible tragedy subsided, ere another *reverend* gentleman commits a grave offence, and is transferred from the altar to the jail. We allude to the arrest of Reverend Thales McDonald of Davidson county, upon the charge of forgery."

They then draw up an account of the case from the statement contained in the Salisbury Watchman; swelling and enlarging it, evidently endeavoring to make as much capital out of it as possible. Towards the conclusion of the article they sneeringly ask: "What must be the moral condition of flocks over which such pastors as Carawan and McDonald have presided?"

We are not to be understood to enter as the apologist of either Carawan or McDonald. We go as far as he who goes farthest in condemnation of vice and crime in high places as well as low; but there is a spirit breathing through this article, if we have not greatly mistaken it, which more plainly reveals, perhaps, than was intended, the feeling of its author, as with exultation and triumph, they appear to be directing a blow at the altar, rather than those who minister at it.

The main intention, however, of this notice on our part, of the Bulletin's article, is to correct the impression which the last quotation from it is calculated to make.

With reference to the moral condition of Carawan's flock, we know nothing, and consequently have nothing to say. As for McDonald, he has not had charge of any flock for more than a dozen years. His friends believe that if he had remained in his Master's work, the regular pastorate, he would to-day have stood in his integrity as a minister of Jesus Christ. One of the immediate disciples of Christ betrayed him; another denied him; but still the Gospel triumphed over all opposition; and though Carawan and McDonald, and a thousand others, may prove false to their high trusts, yet christianity shall still live to bless our land, and spread its hallowing influences o'er all the earth.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

Some people seem to be somewhat at a loss to know what Southern Rights mean. Partizans, who want office, and desire to keep the people under the Yoke of Democracy or Whiggery, as the case may be, in order to chew the cud of official composure, under the wing of the General Government, express no inconsiderable alarm at the mention of these words. We can tell the ignorant and remind the better informed of their import. It is nothing more nor less than the Constitution of our Fathers—the founders of the Republic.—Nothing more. They do not mean "compromises" outside of the Constitution, which are but a political hocuspocus, manufactured for partizan purposes.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The following paragraphs, from a Washington letter gives, we believe, the true character of the policy of the Administration:

"It is no part of the policy of the present Administration to plunge Mexico into a state of anarchy and confusion, even if it can be done by withholding from her that justice which, though due to her, she may be unable to enforce by her arms.

"There is no longer any danger of a collision with Spain in regard to Cuba, nor are we in danger of war with any foreign power, while they seem to vie with each other in competition for our amity."

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

GAMBLERS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

Sunday was desecrated by the *dealings* of some of the sportive gentry, who by their *pigeons*, succeeded in decoying a young man who resides near City point, and one who lives in Chesterfield, in the following way: Saturday evening one of this gang landed at City Point, and by some means, succeeded in persuading him to play cards for amusement, and bet only a *few shillings merely* to make the game a little interesting. The novice was permitted to win the small amounts, till he had received several dollars. He was persuaded by his *friend* to believe he was a scientific player and if he would go to Petersburg in the morning he could win all the money which some others had, who had gone up in the evening before.—And he would be glad if he would do it, and he would assist him by *signs* which they might agree upon, to know what cards his opponents might have, without being observed.

Accordingly they came to town, and over on the hill, north of the city they went as was said for a walk, after they had found the individuals before mentioned. They visited the Sulphur Spring on their ramble, and from there, retired to a secluded spot among the pine forests beyond, and by some process, they had inveigled another gentleman from Chesterfield, into their company. There, in an ostensibly inadvertent way, a game of some kind for variety was mentioned by the young man from City Point. It was with *seeming* reluctance, that the villians who laid the plot, engaged in the play. But the *finale* of the matter is, the gentleman from City Point lost nearly $200, and the Chesterfield novice about $70 more. When the cars left for Richmond Sunday evening, the gamblers persuaded their victims to accompany them there, and under the pretense of going about town, the *reluctant* gentlemen were lost sight of entirely, without any probability of obtaining redress.

Probable Murder by a Female at St. Louis.

We mentioned, some time since, the brutal outrage perpetrated at St. Louis by a man named Baker, on the person of Wm O. Hoffman, on the ground' as was alleged, that he had insulted Mrs. Baker. The affair created much excitement there at the time, and led to the arrest of Baker and wife. Hoffman was confined to his bed for several weeks, but finally recovered, and a few days ago he and Mrs. B. accidentally met in the street.

The Intelligencer thus narrates what followed;

Mrs. Baker, upon recognizing him, drew out a revolver and presented it. He ran into J. G. Simpson's store, exclaiming "Save me!"—ran around the counter, and endeavored to stoop behind it. Mrs. Baker, before he could secure his retreat, leaning over the counter, placed the pistol at his back and fired twice, only one, it is reported, taking effect. She then sat down in the nearest chair. She wore a determined expression of countenance, but some minutes afterwards betrayed a slight weariness or nervousness of look, and asked for a glass of water, which was given her by one of the clerks. Near twenty ladies were in the store, and witnessed the occurrence. She was soon after taken into custody and conveyed to jail.

A gentleman enquired of her, before leaving the store, if Hoffman had offered her any new insult, and she replied "no" and that the reason for shooting him was that he had caused her to be brought before the public and disgraced. At the meeting with her husband, who had been sent for to his office on Commercial street, they were both lavish of endearments and embraces.

Physicians were summoned and Hoffman placed under their care. On examination they found that the ball entered below the shoulder blade between the fifth and sixth ribs, and ranged downward, lodging in the region of the stomach and forming, in their opinion, a very dangerous, if not mortal wound.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

On Monday afternoon a can of alcohol exploded in the house of Charles A. Morris, Boston, shattering the house, burning Mrs. Morris seriously, and her child, two years old, fatally. Calvin Palmer was killed at the Manchester N. H. depot on Monday by falling from a car-load of wood. In Bureau county, Ill., the shanty of Dennis Daly was lately destroyed by fire communicated from a burning prairie. The approach of the destroying element was so sudden that Mr. Daly, his wife, and three children, together with a man who was boarding with the family, were unable to escape, and perished in the flames.

A FREE GOSPEL.

The Louisville Examiner tells a story of a church member who had always been more remarkable for opening his mouth to say amen than opening his purse. He had, on one occasion, taken his usual place near the preacher's stand, and was making his response with great admiration.—After a burst of burning eloquence from the preacher, he clasped his hands, and cried out in a kind of ecstacy, "Yes, thank God! I have been a Christian for twenty-five years, and it hasn't cost me twenty-five cents!" "Bless your stingy soul!" was the preacher's emphatic reply.

NAVAL.

The U. S. steamer Princeton arrived at New York on Thursday in six days from Havana. She left in port the frigate Columbia, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Newton; sloop-of-war Albany, Capt. James T. Gerry; and the steamer Fulton, Lieut. Com. James M. Watson. The officers and crew of the Princeton are all well, as were those attached to the home squadron at the time of sailing.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

On Friday, the 26th of May next, there will be another annular eclipse of the sun. It will continue about two hours and fifteen minutes, and obscure about eleven-twelfths of the sun. This extraordinary eclipse will be similar to that of 1806.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST RUSSIA BY GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Two Liverpool steamers, bringing late European news, arrived on Friday—the Hermann, at New York, and the America, at Halifax. The latest date is to the 1st of April.

By these arrivals we have the important intelligence that war against Russia has been formally declared by Great Britain and France. Under these declarations, however, active hostilities are not to commence until the 30th of this month. It is barely possible that this delay may yet afford an opportunity for a pacific settlement of the pending difficulties, though we confess we do not expect such a result, but, on the contrary, apprehend that Europe is about to be plunged into a protracted and devastating war. To our perception there are no means by which this dread alternative can now be avoided. We give the substance of the news as communicated through the Telegraph:

The Cabinet courier dispatched by Great Brittain and France to Russia, bearing their ultimatum, had returned with the announcement that no reply would be made.

The result was communicated by the QUEEN to the British Parliament on the 27th, in a message which concluded with the declarations that she relied in this emergency upon the bravery of the army and navy.

A formal declaration of war was promulgated in the London papers on the 28th of March, to take effect on the 30th of April. Of this proclamation we have the following summary:

"The Queen's declaration of war states that the unprovoked aggressions of the Czar upon Turkey have been persisted in without regard to consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward in defence of an ally. In alluding to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, she states that had the Czar been amicably disposed every thing would have been satisfactorily settled, and that the sending of her fleets to aid the Sultan was not decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

"After reviewing the proceedings of the Czar's seizure upon the Principalities, and charging Russia with bad faith throughout the whole transaction, the Queen says that the time has now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers are wholly ineffectual to prevent the usurpations of Russia, which, if unchecked, would lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

"She concludes with a determination, in conjunction with France, to support Turkey at all hazards."

The Queen has also issued a proclamation in reference to the commerce of neutral nations, of which we have the following copy:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to those Powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrials from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.—It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board the enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateers."

In an explanation made in the House of Commons the Attorney General stated, in reference to the above declaration, that Great Britain cannot and does not forego the right to search neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.

On the receipt of the Czar's answer in Paris the Emperior NAPOLEON sent a special message to the Legislative Chambers announcing that Russia had placed herself in a condition of war with France, and charging upon Russia the entire responsibility of the unfortunate event. The announcement was received in the Chambers with great enthusiasm, and war against Russia had been formally declared, to commence on the 30th of April.

The French Government has made an announcement similar to that of England respecting the commerce of neutrals, and stating that France will not at present issue letters of marque. The Minister of Marine had addressed a circular to the Chamber of Commerce highly applauding the United States for refusing to grant letters of marque. (!)

The Paris Moniteur publishes an Imperial declaration, announcing that a delay of six weeks had been granted to Russian trading ships to leave the French ports, and that the subjects of Russia who may choose to reside upon French soil, under the protection which the law extends to every foreigner, are at liberty to do so.

The subscription to the France loan amounted to four hundred and sixty-seven millions of francs. On the Paris Bourse there had been a heavy decline, and in London the price of Consols had fallen to 85¾

The Tripartite Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Turkey, consists of five articles, providing as follows:

1. That England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

2. That the Porte shall not conclude a peace without the consent of its allies.

3. That the allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

4. This treaty to remain open for the adhesion of the other Powers of Europe.

5. Turkey guarantees to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

The most extensive preparations for war continued to be made by England and France. Russia and Turkey were also hastening their armaments.

The bill to double the income tax has passed the British House of Commons.

Switzerland, and Austria, and Prussia have not committed themselves by any overt act.

Admiral NAPIER's fleet was anchored off Kiel, at the mouth of the Baltic.

The Duke of PARMA had been stabbed by an assassin and died the next day.

The Queen of Spain has granted an amnesty to all the prisoners implicated in the Lopez expedition against Cuba.

Advices from Australia to February 4th state that the returns from the gold diggings were increasing and trade improving. Gold £3 16s.

The overland China mail had reached London with Hong Kong dates of February 11th. Shanghai was in possession of the rebels, and the Patriot army was mustering near Pekin.

THE CONVENTION DINNER.

CHARLESTON, April 14—The complimentary dinner, prepared by the General Committee of Arrangements, in honor of the Delegates to the Commercial Convention, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Hibernian Hall.

In the large Hall, up stairs, there were six long tables, calculated for eighty persons each, while the basement room had ten shorter tables, affording room for twenty-five persons each.

The whole outfit, style of arrangement, and character of the entertainment, were worthy of the reputation acquired and deserved by Mr. Thomas S. Nickerson, of the *Mills House*, whose efficient services had been engaged for the occasion, and the *cuisine* of that popular and excellent establishment was well represented.

In the large hall up stairs, the presiding chair was well filled by the Mayor, Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, assisted by the following Vice Presidents:

GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, Esq

Hon MITCHELL KING	JAS. ADGER Esq.
A. S. WILLINGTON Esq	COL JAS. SIMONS.
DR. S. H. DICKSON.	P. D. TORRE Esq.
W. B. PRINGLE, Esq	Hon. W. F. COLCOCK.

COL. ISAAC W. HAYNE.

In the basement room, Capt. A. G. MAGRATH presided, assisted by the following Vice Presidents:

HON. W. D. PORTER,	HENRY GOURDIN Esq
CHAS. MACBETH Esq	WM. M. LAWTON Esq.

Both rooms were tastefully and elegantly ornamented with shields, bearing the armorial devices of the States represented. And two fine bands of music, under the general direction of Mr. BRISSENDEN, discoursed most eloquent music and happily relieved and enlivened the intervals between the ebullitions of song and sentiment.

In the way of song, Messrs. SLOMAN, REEVES and GREATOREX made some of their happiest efforts below stairs.

The festivities on both floors were kept up with much spirit and enjoyment, and diplomatic relations of a most pleasing kind were carried on through a constant interchange of guests from one Hall to the other. The occasion indeed was one which will be long and gratefully remembered and we only regret that the unusual length of our Convention proceedings, and other matters pressing on us, forbid us to use more at length the copious notes we have procured. We cannot however, contend against space, or crowd more than twenty-four hours work into the day and night, and must therefore forbear.—*Courier.*

THE CONVENTION BALL

The Convention Ball, of Wednesday evening was a happy gathering, which included many of the visitors to our city. The season, it being Passion week and the weather combined to prevent the attendance of many fair ones whose presence would otherwise have enhanced the brilliant effects of the elegant decorations to which we referred on Wednesday morning. As it was, the ladies in attendance were excellent specimens of Southern resources, and the happy gallants who succeeded in engaging partners were envied by their less fortunate rivals. The supper was fully up to the very best style of Mr. A. J. RUTJES, whose proficiency in his undertakings on such occasions is now an established matter. We have seldom, indeed, seen a more magnigcent "spread" from his hands—and we know not that we can mention any exception, but the supper for the complimentary Ball given in Columbia last December, by the staff of Gov. MANNING. That was, indeed, an epoch in epicurean recollections, which is freshly revived by the success which crowned Mr. RUTJES on Wednesday.—*ib.*

INCONSISTENCIES.

A person arguing "merely to elicit the truth," and losing his temper because he gets the worst of the argument!

Peace society men breathing universal brotherhood, and indulging in inflammatory language that is more then likely to lead to a breach of the peace!

High-titled ladies sympathizing deeply with the slaves of America, and keeping up a number of milliners working all night; because they must have their dresses sent home by a certain time!

Irish members always abusing the government and yet too happy to accept a situation under it;

Agriculturists paying enormous prices for Peruvian guano, and allowing all the sewerage to be wasted in the cities.

Tradesmen giving their daughters the education of fine young ladies, and expecting them to mind the shop!

Condemning a boy to prison for stealing a handkerchief, and yet allowing a wealthy shopkeeper who has been convicted several times of using false weights, to get off with a small fine!

Patriots declaiming loudly about the liberty of the subject, and putting their servants in livery!

Government seeing the charitable necessity of a ten hours' bill in the cotton mills, not passing a similar measure for the benefit of milliners, needlewoman, and other oppressed classes, with whom the hours of working are only limited by the will of the master.—*Punch.*

Excitement Among the Roman Catholics of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—An indignation meeting was held at the Chinese Museum to night composed of French and German Roman Catholics, to express their condemnation of the course of Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, in his recent decision in the suit of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia against the trustees of the Holy Trinity Church, to obtain possession of the property. The Germans and French Catholics say the Judge favored the Jesuit party, and appointed a majority of the arbiters on that side. The party opposed to the Bishop among the trustees refused to give up the church, and the Judge committed them for contempt to prison.

American Catholics were invited to participate in the meeting, and all who were opposed to the iron rule of the Jesuits and foreign priesthood.—Strong resolutions were passed, and speeches delivered in German, French and English. The affair creates much excitement.

CHURCH MOVING.

RALEIGH, April 15.—The old Episcopal Church in this city, having been purchased for the colored Methodist Congregation, has been travelling through the streets on rollers for more than a week past, and has nearly reached its destination on a lot in the Northwestern part of the town near the Methodist Church. The interest taken by the colored population in this provision of a neat little chaple for their benefit, is another illustration of the nature of that peculiar "*curse*" upon the African race which has become the subject of so many pulpit comments. May they continue to be *cursed* after the same manner for centuries to come!—*Post.*

YARDS TO DWELLING-HOUSES.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Senate, requiring dwelling-houses hereafter erected in Philadelphia to have yards of at least eighty square feet, and also a separate and well-constructed cess-pool. The penalty for violating the law is $500.

"In short—ladies and gentlemen" said an overpowered orator, "I can only say—I beg leave to ask—I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom that you might see the emotion of my heart." (Vulgar boy from the gallery.) "Wouldn't a pane in your stomach do this time?"

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

Admiral Duchesne, with a small French fleet paid a visit to Port au Prince in the beginning of March, and at the cannon's mouth demanded the payment of some $300,000 indemnity money due to France, which Emperor Soloque finally paid, although it is said he at first contemplated resistance, and sent orders to Cape Haytien and other places to have the various regiments ready to march upon the capital.

In regard to this back indemnity it may be well to state that, in the acknowledgment by France of the independence of Hayti, the latter agreed to pay some thirty millions francs indemnity money, in instalments at various periods. This, owing to the poverty of the island, has never been promptly paid. Once before France has obtained it by a process similar to the present.

DECIDEDLY COOL.

A very cool answer from a Sophomore is indelibly recorded among the memories of our college days.

Professor——had a peculiar red nose, so red indeed that it was usually deemed a sign that the interior of the temple was dedicated to Bacchus. Upon this point the Professor was peculiarly sensitive.

One day a chesnut, propelled by some invisible hand, hurled across the room, and came so violently in contact with the learned gentleman's bald pate, that glancing off, it spun almost up to the ceiling.

'Mr. F——,' thundered out the Professor, 'that was you, sir—I know it, sir; don't deny it, sir—your blushes betray you, sir.'

'Do you think that I blush, sir,' modestly asked the student.

'Blush!' retorted the Professor;' your face is as red as a beet.'

'Pardon me, sir,' replied F.. 'I think it's only the reflection of light; *perhaps you looked at me over your nose.*'

Annual Meeting of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 15.—The fifth annual meeting of this Company was held in Fayetteville Hall on Thursday last. Major J. H. Cook and A. A. McKethan, Esq., held the State's proxy. After receiving the Report of the President and Directors, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Gordon Deming.

Directors—George McNeill, C. Benbow, James Kyle, A. A. McKethan, H. L. Myrover, N. A. Stedman, Jonathan Worth, F. Fries, Duncan Murchison.

The vote for President was as follows:

	For G. Deming.	*For E. L. Winslow*
Individual vote	235	1020
State vote	2400	——

The amount of tolls collected on the Road the past year exceed the former year's receipts by about $10 000.

A semi annual dividend of 4 per cent has been declared by the Directors.

☞HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL:—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c. &c: are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. $2 per bottle 3 bottles for $5, six bottles for $8; $16 per dozen.—Observe the marks of the GENUINE.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa. TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESSED. For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country.

REMEDIES

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL AS THEY CAN BE RELIED ON.

THE preparations of Dr. J. S. Rose each suited to a Specific Disease (the regular Graduate and Physician of 30 years' experience.) are confidently recommended to the afflicted, as Remedies, sure, safe, and effectual.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Expectorant, or Cough Syrup, is a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases. Price 50c and $1.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Whooping Cough Syrup gives immediate relief, and frequently cures in one week. Price 50c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Croup Syrup never fails in curing the Croup, that dangerous complaint among children. Price 25c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Pain Curer will cure Stiff Neck Sore Throat, Pains in the face, side, back or limbs, from a Cold. It cures Sprains, Chilblains, Cramps or Pain in the Stomach or Bowels. Price 12½c, 25c and 50c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Extract of Buchu is one of the best remedies ever used for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. Price 50c.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S NERVOUS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

For Heart Disease, all Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbness, Neuralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effect 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Dyspeptic Compound, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion, when taken in conjunction with his Alterative or Family Pills. Price of both 75c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Golden Pills, for falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility and Relaxation, 50 cts.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Female Specific. A remedy for Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, $1.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Female Pills are the only reliable regulating pills; they have been found to be a most valuable remedy for Female complaints, to open those obstructions to which they are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, Price 25c.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Sarsaparilla Compound, for all Skin Diseases, and for purifying the Blood it is superior to all others. Price 50c and $1

Dr. J. S. Rose's Tonic Mixture, for Chills, Fever, and General Debility. A never-failing remedy. A few doses is always sufficient to convince the most skeptical. Price 50c.

All whose constitutions are impaired by disease, or weak by nature, should read Dr. J. S. Rose's *Medical Adviser*, which contains a description of the diseases of our climate and the mode of treatment. It can be had without charge of C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C.; VAUGHAN & MOORE, Goldsboro'; S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and of Dealers generally throughout the State.

LEATHER HAT CASES!

FOR Traveling For sale at the Emporium.
C. MYERS.
April 18. 14.

250 DOZEN PALM LEAF HATS.

MENS and Boys sizes; a few Cases at $4.00 per dozen—for Plantation use.
April 18. C. MYERS.

LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Market house, at 12 M., May 1st, 1854: One lot situated on the corner of Second and Mulberry Streets. Plan of the Town, Block 204, No. 5.

One lot on Second, between Church and Castle Streets. Block 87, No. 2. On a credit of three, six and nine months, notes at Bank with approved securities

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Front Street, M. E Church South.

JAMES CASSIDEY, Chairman.
April 18. 14-1s.

PANAMA AND MARICABO HATS.

A LARGE assortment for sale at the Emporium.
C. MYERS.
April 18. 14.

PAPER HANGING.

WE have just received a very handsome assortment of French Gilt and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Screens, and Centres for sale. Hung in handsome style by

WILKINSON & ESLER, Upholsterers.
April 18. At our old stand.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!

WE have this morning opened another assortment of those beautiful Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks. We now feel confident that we can suit any person in need of this useful article.

J. T. MUNDS,
Five doors above Brown & Anderson's.
April 18. 18-14.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, APRIL 18.

ARRIVED.

14. Schr. Exchange, Orr, from Portland, Me., to W. M. Harriss.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Diggs, from Baltimore, to Russell & Brother.

Schr. Arcade, Winchester, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.

Schr. Globe, Hopkins, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

15. Brig Warren Goddard, Winchester, from Providence, R. I., to W. M. Harriss.

Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, from Averysboro', to K. M. Murchison.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Mary Wise, Crockett, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Fairy, Price, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C & B. G. Worth.

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

16. Steamers Gladiator and Vanderbilt, from Charleston, S. C. to P. K. Dickinson.

Steamer Wilmington, from Charleston, S. C.

Schr. William, McNeill, from Frankfort, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown.

CLEARED.

13. Brig Cape Fear, Gilpatrick, for Havana, by T. C. Worth, with 100,000 feet lumber, 100 bbls. tar, 100 do. pitch.

14. Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.

Steamer Douglas, Williams, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Marsh.

Schr. Sanders, Coombs, for Bath, Me., by Wm. M. Harriss, with 63,000 feet lumber, and 100 bbls pitch.

Schr. Olive Branch, Austin, for Boston, by Pierce & Dudley, with 72,000 feet lumber, and 100 bbls rosin.

15. Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for Elizabethtown, by Wesse & Eilers.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. S. R. Potter, Sooy, for New York, by Rankin & Martin, with naval stores.

Brig Henry Laurens, Gould, for Mystic, Conn., by Pierce & Dudley, with 110,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Davis, for Plymouth, N. C., by Kidder & Martin, with 25 bbls tar, and 30 hhds molasses.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, for Newbern, by Wm. A. Gwyer, with 206 bbls Turpentine.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Schr. Elizabeth, Strout, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, N. C., by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Albion, Newbomb, for Jacksonville, N. C. by Rankin & Martin.

Brig Annandale, Pendleton, for Saco, Me., by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 90,000 feet timber.

Schr. Golden Rule, Malcomb, for New York, by J. R. Blossom.

17. Steamer Fairy, Price, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. William, Snowman, for Rockland, Me., by W. M. Harriss, with 56,000 feet lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON per lb.		Porto Rico,	a
Hams, N. C.	a 11½	Cuba,	20 a
Sides, do.	9 a 9½	Meal,	1 00 a 1 10
Shoulders, do.	8½ a 9	NAVAL STORES	
Hog round,	9½ a 10	*Turpentine, pr bbl*	280
Hams western,	00 a 00	Yellow dip,	3 40 a
Sides, do.	8½ a 9½	Virgin dip	3 75 a
Shoulders, do.	7 a 8	Hard,	2 00 a
Butter, per lb.,	21 a 27	Tar,	2 60 a 2 70
BEEF, per bbl.		Pitch,	1 65 a
Northern mess,	$13½ a 14	Rosin by tale,	
do prime.		No. 1	1 50 a 2 50
Beef Cattle, 100 lbs.,	6 00 a 8 50	No. 2.	1 25 a
COFFEE, per lb.		No. 3.	1 05 a 1 10
St. Domingo,	11 12	Spirits Turp'n	
Rio,	12½ a 13½	per gall.	55 a
Laguayra,	13 a 14	NAILS, per keg, 100 lbs.	
Cuba,	none.	Cut,	5 50 a
Java,	15 a 16	Wrought,	10 a 12½
Cotton, per lb.	8½ a 8½	OIL, per gall.	
Corn, per bush	82½ a 85	Sperm,	1 15 a 1 65
Candles, N. C.	14 a 16	Linseed,	75 a 80
do. Northern,	14 a 16	Neat's foot.	1 50 a
Adamantine,	25 a 28	Pork, Northern per bbl	
Sperm,	45 a 50	Mess,	16½ a 17½
Cheese,	10 a 11	Prime,	00 00 a 00 00
Cotton Yarns.	16 a 17	Peas, per bushel.	
do Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	B. Rye,	1 12½ a
4-4 N C Sheeting,	7½ a 8	Corn,	80 a 1 00
4 Sheeting	6½ a 7	Pea Nuts	80 a 1 00
FLOUR, per bbl		RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Fayetteville,	6 75 a 7 25	Cleaned,	4 50 a 4 75
Baltimore,	a	Rough rice none.	
Canal, ex.	9 00 a 11 00	per bush.	1 00 a
Feathers,	50 a	STAVES, per 1000.	
GLUE, per lb.		W. O bbl.	15 00 a
American,	11 a 14	Rough,	none.
HAY, per 100 lbs.		Dressed,	none.
Eastern,	1 25 a 00	R. O. hhd	
N. York,	1 00 a 1,12½	rough,	a
Ash head-ing,	00 00 a	Dressed,	none.
Hollow-ware,	3½ a 4	Shingles, per 1000.	
IRON, per lb.		Common,	2 50 a 3 00
American, best refined,	5 a 5½	Contract,	5 00 a 6 00
English assorted,	4½	Black'a large	5 00 a 5 50
Swede best refined	5½ a	Salt per bushel.	
American sheet,	a	Turks Island,	a 50
Best Swede		Blown,	none.
LUMBER, per 1000 feet.		Liverpool,	
S. Sawed	15 00 a 16 00	per sack,	1 22½
Flooring,	16 00 a 17 00	Soap, per lb.	
W board	15 00 a 16 00	Pale,	5½ a 7½
Plank and scantling,	13 00 a 15 00	Brown,	5½ a 6
Wide boards edged,	14 00 a 15 00	Steel per lb.	
Refuse half price.		German,	15 a
RIVER LUMBER.		Blistered,	6 a 7
Flooring,	12 50 a	Best Cast	20 a 25
Wide boards	9 00 8 50	Best quality	
Scantling,	a 7 50	Mill saws,	
Lard in bbls	10 a	6 feet,	5 00 a 6 00
do kegs	11 a 12	Sugar per lb.	
Lime per bbl.	1 37 a 1 50	N. Orleans	5½ a 7
LIQUORS, per gallon		Porto Rico	7 a 8
Peach brandy		St Croix,	8 a
Apple,	75 a 1 00	Loaf,	10½ a 11
Rye whiskey	50 a 1 00	TIMBER, per 1000 feet.	
Rectified,	33 a 36	Shipping,	14 00 a 00 00
N E Rum,	40 a 42	Prime mill	8 00 a 11 00
MOLASSES per gallon.		Common,	5 50 a 7 00
New Orleans.	a	Inferior.	3 50 a 4 00
		Tallow pr lb	11 a 12
		WINES, per gallon.	
		Madeira,	1 00 a 4 00
		Port,	1 00 a 4
		Malaga,	40 a

FREIGHT.—To NEW YORK.	
Rosin,	50 on deck, 55 under.
Turpentine,	70 "
Spirits Turpente,	85 "
Yarn and Sheeting,	8 cents per foot.
Cotton per bale.	$ a 1 75.
Pea Nuts,