POR DOVERNOR: GEN ACTRED DOCKERY.

FIRE The Editor of the Commercial returns his thanks to those of his fellow citizens who so promptly extinguished the are in his dwelling house, on Sunday last, coulding it to the room in which it originated, by which disastrous consequences were averted from himself and, probably, a large number of others. The fire can in no way be accounted for but as the work of an incendiary. It occurred during our absence at Church, about 12 M.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

We give enough of the President's Veto Message, on our last page, to afford our readers an understanding of the subject. It would be well if the President could find the same reasons against giving away millions of acres for electioneering purposes, that he uses in other cases: The ground of debate has been so often gone over, in relation to the disposal of the public lands and the right of property in the States, that it is useless to comment upon the matter now .-The party will, doubtless, sustain the Pres dent. and the party has the power-and things will remain as they are till it is discovered that the minority have the right of property-while the mapority exercises the right of gift or exchange for Presidential votes, and denies the claims of char-

Cander, however, requires us to admit, that the objections of the President to all bills of the char- this place acter of the one vetoed, are unanswerable. The law and all like it are unconstitutional, no doubt. the Union, and the rledge of the lands for the will be better considered when his action is observed upon succeeding propositions. If he shall veto all appropriations and gifts of the public lands to the States, we will honor his adherence to the frequently asserted doctrine of his party. however we might differ with him in regard to violated in the antecedent, he will be entitled to of courtesy !!!" honer for "practicing what he preaches," which

his partizans have ever failed to do. INQUIRY.

A friend has suggested an inquiry relative t fires-whether the Authorities of the town, or the Fire Department could not institute some method by which the citizens might know in which ward or quarter of the town the fire exists. At present there is much confusion-people running in various directions for want of the requisite information-causing delay that often proves disastrous. Certainly no people in the world are more prompt and eager, in rendering assistance on such occasions, than the citizens of this town. AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

The report that Mr. Soule had adjusted our af-

fairs with Spain was premature. The last dispatch from him informs that he had not settled the Black Warrior difficulty, and was not likely

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. We have received the May number of this well

Va., at only \$3 a year; John R. Thompson, Editor ; Macfarlané, Ferguson & Co., Proprietors. MR. HANK'S SCHOOL.

This gentleman's Vocal Music School, closed the first session on Friday week, with satisfaction, we hear to all the scholars. The second session commenced on last night. An apportunity is af for led to those who are desirons of improvement in this branch of science, that seldom offers itself

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

We are requested to state, that the Delegates to the Bar and Harbor Convention, to meet in this town on the 25th- inst, will, on presenting their Certificates, have free passage on the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Roads, and on the steamer Fanny, from Fayetteville.

Press please circulate.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS. The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State, met in this place yeslarge.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The session of our Superior Court, for the two past weeks, was distinguished for the advancement of the business before it. We adopt the language of the Journal on this occasion :-Whatever our personal feelings and relations towards Judge Saunders may be, yet we deem it well as his discharge of the duties of his position generally, here and elsewhere throughout the Circuit, have been the theme of remark and commendation on the part of the bar and of the public at large. He makes a most excellent Judge." We give the following Notes of Judge SAUN-

DERS charge to the Grand Jury. 1. Offences against the person: Murder. Du elling. Castration. Rape. Attempt to commit Rape by a person of color or slave. Killing a

slave. Taking a free person of color out of the State. All these offences capital. 2. Offences against property. Burglary. Arson in burning a dwelling house. Baru with grain. Store House, Mills. Public Bridge.-Public Buildings. Breaking into a dwelling house in the day time and stealing the value of \$2.-Highway Robbery, Stealing a Slave. Forge-

ry. Horse stealing counterfeiting, passing counterfeit money, Larceny. 3. Offences against public justice. Perjury

Extertion, Bribery. 4. Offences against public order or police laws for the good of society. Public Roads. Disturbing religious worship. Trading with Slaves .-Retailing without a licence—the law intends not to prohibit the use, but the abuse in the use of ardent spirits. The law prohibits the sale of spirits to slaves, altogether. Other articles may be sold to them with the master's leave, in writing. One fact he stated for the consideration of those who were in favor and against allowing the sale of spirits. There was one county in the Circuit in which the Justices had refused to grant any Licences to retall! The result had been that in the ced counties they bought by the quart and drank by the fill, In the unlicenced counties hey bought by the jill, that is, by clubbing, and

THE DISCUSSION-THE JOURNAL. of the Journal which we feel bound to notice, besides those on which we commented on Saturday. The Organ of the Bragg Family, after applying the epithets to Gen. Dockeny, already noted, says "To represent Gen. Dockery's conduct yester-day as a type of the farmers and planters of North Carolina, is simply a libel upon men who, if not in all cases enjoying the advantages of a finished education, are never forgetful of what is due from

The editor would not be understood as saying that Gen. Dockery is a type of the farmers and planters of North Carolina-far from it-very far indeed-because their votes are wanted to help the unterrified at the election in August. All the rest of them, though not enjoying the advantages of a "finished education," are, nevertheless, a pretty clever sort of people-" they are never forgetful of what is due from one man to another -thus evincing that the light of civilization has in some degree penetrated the darkness that envelopes their minds, and the coarseness that shrouds their manners; and though by no means equal in any sense to a Lawyer or other persen who has been to College, or to any of the Bragg Family, they are in some sense superior to the Camanche Indians, and will be so considered by the organs of the " unterrified "-till after the

In continuation of his article, on Wednesday the Journal has the following, relative to Genera

" As the representative of a large and respects ble party—as a gentleman of standing and irre-proachable character in private life, we are desirous of alluding to him in terms not simply of respect but of courtesy; but, as public Journal sts, we feel bound to expose to merited repreension the enactment of such scenes as General

Dockery presented-thoughtlessly, we trust-at Alr, this is coming too a little. Surely some Doctor of physic or politics must have adminis-What he says about the "common property of tered an alterative, to produce so sensible an effect on the system-and though the offending matter public debt," &c. which has heretofore been no is not all ejected, the case proximates a more more than the flummery and humbug of party, healthful action. The person who was naturally coarse; incapable of feeling how far rude beliavior degraded a man-too stupid or too base, no matter which, to perceive his own want of mannerism, yet cunning enough to assume " vulgarisms" for political effect, is now become " a gentleman of standing and unimpeachable character the disposal of the lands. If he will sustain the in private life," to whom the Editor is "desirous principles constantly avowed, and as constantly of alluding" in terms, not simply of respect but

If there was ever a wonder exhibited since the Creation, we now behold one of the greatest-unless some one will explain, expound, indite to us, how the Gen. DOCKERY in the first case could be come the Gen. DOCKERY above described in the second! How a man entitled to so much courtesy and respect, a gentleman of standing and all that, could be manufactured out of the vile materials detailed in the first division of the Editor's article, will ever remain hidden from the perceptions of the uninitiated in the occult mysteries of the political phantasmigoria of party.

We suppose, at this present writing and ind ting, Gen. DOCKERY has become a "type of the planters and farmers of North Carolina"-so he may associate with his peers in the future without shame to them or to himself. We congratulate his more immediate friends and neighbors and the State at large, that he is restored to the rights and privileges of respectability-tho' neither he nor any of his class may aspire to certain estimations. which the aristocracy alone have the right to appropriate. Those gentlemen will learn a lesson, belonging to the science alluded to above, that known periodical. It is published in Richmond, will surprise them, though it will not be their province to gainsay its solution, viz: That it is quite in order, and very sensible and proper, to daub a man all over with nastiness and then tell him he looks " as clean as a penny."

We had written thus far, when the Journal of Saturday was handed to us, containing an article in reference to our remarks on Tuesday. The Journal forgives us for all the hard things we have said of him, and we will be glad to see him continue in the same spirit. In regard to the ugly things we have said, he says it is a way we have got into. The Editor is in the right to consider the matter in this way, and see no harm in our doings, for as Fallstaff says in the play " 'Tis my vocation Hal! 'Tis no harm for a man to labor in his vocation." Yes, it is our vocation to say ' ugly " words.

EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY. There has been great excitement in Louisville Kentucky, since the acquittal of the Wards, tried recently for murder. According to the Louisville Courier, from 7,000 to 10,000 persons attended the terday morning. The attendance is unusually meeting in that city on Saturday week, and during the whole evening the city was in a state of intense excitement. During the meeting the two Wards, the jury, Messrs. Crittenden and Wolf, two of their counsel, Mr. Prontice, of the Louisville Journal, and Mr. Barlow, a witness for the defense were all burned in effigy in the presence of the excited multitude.

Several houses have been attacked by the mob It was rumored during the day that the persons but simple justice to that gentleman to say that and property of the Wards would be violently athis prompt and efficient dispatch of business, as tacked in the evening. These rumors having reached the ears of Noble Butler, an elder brother of the murdered man, he issued an address to the (people, in which, after referring to the

death of his brother, he said : But the pain which the sight of violence would cause to me would be almost as great as that which I felt when I saw my mother and a sister distracted over my brother's dead body. It I could call my brother from the grave, I know he would unite with me in imploring you to abstain from violence. I beg each of you, from regard to his memory, to do everything in his power to prevent the anger of the community from breaking into violence. I beg you, it you have any re

gard for me, to act camly and prudently. Remember that if violence is committed, the wives and children of the guilty persons must suffer as well as the innividuals themselves; let us wage no war against women and children. I appeal to your maguanimity and your chivalry. On this case the Boston Mail remarks as follows:

"The Particulars of the murder case in Kentucky where the two brothers. Ward, proceeded to the schoolroom of Professor Butler, having previously provided themselves with loaded pistols, for the urpose of destroying an inoffensive man, of culivated mind and gentle manners, and there mur-dered him in cold blood, are still fresh in the re-collection of the public. His offence was inflicing a mild and very moderate chartisement on a refractory schoolboy. Had such a crime been committed by a man in middle circumstances instead of insolent members of a spurious aristocracy, the populace would hardly have waited for the slow and snail paced progress of the law; but would have selzed the malefactors and hanged them on the limb of the nearest tree. But in this case we see treacherous, cowardly and cold blooded assassins borne to the Court House in the Governor's carriages, and most eminent lawyers in the State prostitute their talents and the prestige of their legal fame, by volunteering rvice to cheat the gallows of two of the most fitting subjects that ever swung from its ignomin-

FAYETTEVILLE, May 6 .- We understand that drank by the quart.

These different offences It's Honor explained, and whether the panishment was too severe or not, was for the Legislature to consider; whether they had been committed or not, was for the first or they had been committed or not, was for the first or they had been committed or not, was for the first or they had been committed or not, was for the first or three cases which occurry that the Small Pox is stick fast in the morning.

The women who undertook to account the woods, first or inquire, and this duty they had red on Rockfish are cured, and we understand the has abandoned the job, or account of the scarcity. rumor is prevalent in the country that the Small with it. On coming to bite you, the bugs will

tiner, describing a very bad man under the nan of G. N. Adams, and published in the Journal yesterday. The Editor of the latter paper thinks he person who is thus advertised may be the Methodist Preacher whose name heads this artiile. There is scarcely anything in the person of he gentleman who was here, which answers the escription given of the scoundrel held up to just indignation. Besides, last Autumn and the sucreeding time in which the accused was acting so basely, our Mr. Anams was in North Carolina, pursuing the humble occupation of a Book Agent. He returned to Milo Centre, Yates County, New York, some time in February last, we think, and has been for some time in Edensburg, Cass Co, Michigan, to which place he has removed with his family.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

Insufficiency of the relief afforded to sick Seamen -Seamen that are excluded from Hospital rehef-All foreign Seamen of foreign Vessels-A large proportion of foreign Scamen in American Vessels-Such American Seamen as are destitule of a certificate of citizenship, whose diseases spring from their vices, that have means to provide for themselves, or are afflicted with any incurable disease.

MR. EDITOR :- We shall now endeavor to show the insufficiency of the provision of the Govern ment for "sick and disabled Seamen," even where a Hospital is established, and our need especially of aid to establish such institutions as are adequate to the wants of Seamen. To do this we yould call attention to the various classes of Seamen excluded from Hospital relief according to the "laws and regulations" of the Government, the inadequacy of the relief extended to the seamen of our Port especially, and the objects and claims of the Seamen's Friend Society of Wilmington. And 1. The various classes of Scamen not | celona, intitled to Hospital relief. These are: 1. All foreign seamen of foreign vessels. There were 114 arrivals and clearances of foreign vessels, with 552 men, at the port of Wilmington, for the year nding 30th June, 1852. These, however sick and destitute, cannot be admitted into a Hospital unless their expenses are paid, and it is convenient. It has never been convenient in our port, as there is no Hospital nearer than Norfolk or Chareston. Many of these men are discharged, or harbored until their vessels leave port. Yet, if But we have no institution save the "Home" to ake care of these men.

2. Foreign Seamen who have not been on board American vessels for three consecutive years .t should be remembered that a large proportion of our Sailors are foreigners, that almost every voyage finds them on different vessels and in new associations, and therefore though they may have sailed for years in American vessels it rarely occurs that they can establish the fact, or show suf- of Europe. ficient service to claim hospital relief. And the injustice of this regulation farther appears from the boast of Americans as to the guaranty of citizenship afforded by the American flag, and that a turned out. hospital tax is exacted of all foreign sailors under that flag, and yet in order to secure the benefit of that tax they are required to prove what the Treasury Department must know it is almost impossible for them to prove.

3. American seamen who are without a protecther sailor in distress, sell it when intoxicated, are robbed of it by liquor-selling landlords who traffic in false protections, or by foreigners who use it as evidence of naturalization. He may be an aged American sailor that has paid hospital money for years, and never been sick before, and although he has a claim in equity on the hospital fund, yet his title deed is gone, and his claim is therefore repudiated. It is well known that sailors are so proverbially careless that they seldom keep a protection, and that those who are so careful as to do it, will generally provide for themselves, and therefore rarely need the aid of the Government

4. American Seamen whose diseases are produced by their vices. These are excluded, although they are not exempted from the hospital tax, and therefore are not mere beneficiaries but claimants of their own fund. And this is done though their diseases often result from associations into which they are forced by the Government that so penuriously consults "economy of expenditure" in regard to sick and destitute seamen as frequently to afford them only such accommodations as are in the house that is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." The Sailor Prodigal, however, who has "wasted his substance with harlots" need never look for the outstretched arms of a parental Government that had such "compassion on him" as to consign him to their "tender mercies" and though helpless, penniless and heart broken, he may continue to feed on husks that such swine will not eat, while no man gives unto him until the scene closes with despair, starvation, and

5. American Seamen afflicted with mania or any incurable disease. These cannot enter the Hospital "for any period, however short." He may have paid a large amount into the Treasury and never had one cent appropriated for his benefit. and yet nothing will be done for him. His misfortune cancels his entire claim on the Government. Strangers must take care of him; defray the expenses to his home, if he has one in the world, and if not, let the Sailor Lazarus wander and die, and his bones bleach on our sand hills for not even "crumbs" can fall to him from the table of the Government, though honorable Secretaries "are clothed in fine linen and faring sumptuously every day."

6. Every American Sailor who is not virtually pauper. For, "in all cases" say the Regulations of the Treasury Department "the relief afforded shall be confined to scamen in destitute circumstances." And this, too, when the fund was accumulated, not to be distributed to paupers, but for the 'maintenance and relief of sick

and disabled," not destitute seamen. Such is the inadequate provision for seame generally, even where there is a U. S. Marine Hospital, but a much more limited relief has been extended to the seamen of our Port. And this will be shown from the pittance heretofore received from the Government, the unjust discrimination made where there is no Hospital, and the continued restrictions of Secretaries of the Treasurv on disbursements for the relief of the seamen

of the Port of Wilmington. W. I. LANGDON, Agent S. F. S.

REMEDY FOR BED BUGS.

Many persons complain of being pestered by bed-bugs-it is easy to avoid the inconvenience On going to bed, strip off your shirt, and cover yourself from head to foot with boiled molasses. Let every part of the body be thickly covered

The women who undertook to accour the woods, as abandoned the job, on account of the scarcity

HHER DAYS LATER FROM BUR THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Austra-Prussing Treaty of Alliance Sign-ed—Expulsion of the Greeks first Turkey— The Greek Revolution—Reply of Russia to the

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on riday morning, bringing Liverpool dates of April 224

The steamer Franklin arrived out on the 20th, GENERAL NEWS. The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey was igorously enforced. The Greek insurrection as

sumes the shape of guerilla warefare, harassing but not formidable. Lord Stratford, the British Minister at Constantinople, had published a long manifesto against the Greek Government for favoring the insurrec-

tion. A massacre of the Greeks at Volo by the Turks reported but doubted.

Accounts are still vague regarding the violation of the Servian territory. It was reported that Prince Daniel had summoned Montenegra to arms against Turkey.

There is nothing important from France or England. Mr. Soule was reported to be still urging

Black Warrior case. A Spanish decree had been published for the registry of all the slaves in Cuba at the instance of Great Britain. " & H.

The utmost anarchy prevailed at Barcelona and Saragossa; numerous fires had occurred. The church of San Francisco de Paula had been con-The leaders of the late outbreak had issued an

address to operatives, calling upon them to stand firm. They are well supplied with arms. Numerous incendiary fires had occurred at Bar-

Sardinia and Holland repudiate privateering. The Journal of St. Petersburg published the reply to the declaration of war, in which the Greek insurrection is encouraged.

The ice in the Gulf of Finland is much broken. The treaty of closer alliance between France and England had been ratified.

The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive between Austria and Prussia, had been signed. The war news from the Baltic, Black Sea and the Danube was unchanged The campaign in sick and destitute, they should be provided for .- Asia would commence about the middle of April-ENGLAND.

Messrs. Richardson & Bro., agents of the City of Glasgow, say they are not afraid of her being lost. The ship was perfectly efficient. She had water for forty days, a distilling apparatus, provisions for sixty-five days; and coals for 26 days. She had 373 passengers. A decree has been issued by England, prohibit-

ing the export of iron to any part of the continent The English operatives at Preston have resumed work, but at Stockport an attempt to reduce wages had been resisted, and some 15,000 men had

Refreshing rains had fallen in England. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, April 23d, 3, P. M .- There is nothing new to-day, except rumors from Vienna and Paris of a new Prussian mediation.

out in their pockets, they lose it, give it to a bro- were thrice successful against superior, forces at the passage of the Danube; but in obedience to orders they had retreated on the line of Karasa. SECOND DISPATCH. Movements of the French Squadron-Terrible

Massacre at Prevesa-Secret Treaty Between Russia and Sweden-Movements of the Russian Forces-A Greek Conspiracy at Constantinople -The Black Warrier Seizure Not Settled-Demands of Mr. Soule-The Cuban Slave The English flect was off Gothland on the 19th

A letter from Constantinople states that a party f Armant soldiers at Prevesa had sallied out, burned fifteen villages, massacre men, violated women, and carried off everything valuable upon which they could lay hands. The French navy has now 56,000 sailors affoat.

There was still some ice in the gulf of Finland. out not enough to interfere with the cruising of rigates, which were busily engaged in watching Russian movements. All Russian ports in the Baltic are now under blockade. Altogether ten Russian merchant ships have been captured.

The Journal of St. Petersburg, of April 13th publishes a manifesto replying to the English and rench declaration of war. The manifesto throws the responsibility of war upon France and Engand, and declares that the Czar's generous confidence has been abused.

The convention between the French and Engish Governments, which was signed a few days ago at London, has already been ratified.

It is asserted from Copenhagen that the Swedish Government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an absolute enactment forbids more than four ships at once to enter a harbor. The restriction is to extend to Norway. The matter is, however, taken up by the Swedish Parliament. Accounts from Athens state that an Anglo

French note of a menacing nature had been received. A Greek ship with ammunition has been captured off the Island of Negropoint. Complaints are made of the want of accommo

lation for the troops at Gallipolis. It is rumored that Thessaly, Macedonia, and Salonica are in a state of revolt. The Russians are reported to be only 125 Eng-

ish miles from Varna. . The exports of arms from Austria to Montenegra was prohibited. A Greek conspiracy had been discovered a Constantinople for attacking the Turks during the

Easter holidays. Count Nesselrode had issued a circular to Russian diplomatic agents favorable to the Greek in-

Eighteen Russian frigates were lying at Helsngfors, and Admiral Plumridge had been waiting with four frigates for Napier to come up with the squadron to attack them.

All the English men of war had left the roadstead of Copenhagen.

The French squadron, under Admiral Duchesnes, consisting of twenty-seven line of battle ships, frigates and corvettes had left Brest for the

The correspondent of the London Times at Madrid says that the affair of the Black Warrior, so far from being settled has been urged on with extreme violence, and wears a very threatening

It was stated from Spain that Mr. Soule had demanded the immediate recall of Captain General Pezuela from Cubs, and that an officer should succeed him with power to settle upon the spot such disputes as may arise with the authori-ties of Cuba liercafter. Mr. Sonle, it is also mated, had der

Oliver M. Whipper Esq., the millionaire or eaithlest man in Lowell, presided at the "Veront Pestival" in that city the other evening, and his remarks told of his early life in the State of Vermont, of his leaving home on foot for the city Boston in 1815, with a cash capital in pocket of fifteen dollars, and of his arrival at Southwick, and engaging in service for eight dollars per

IMMENSE PROCESSION.

There were seven thousand firemen in the eral procession in New York on Sunday. RHODE ISLAND.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island conrened at Newport on the 2d instant, and Henry V. Cranston was elected Speaker of the House, Wm. W: Hoppin was inaugurated as Governor with the usual ceremonies. The two Houses aferwards met in grand committee, and elected he following officers in default of an election by the people: John J. Reynolds, Lieut. Governor; Wm. R. Watson, Secretary of State; Christopher Robinson, Attorney General; Sam'l R. Vernon, General Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature of Connecticut was organized t New Haven on Wednesday. In the Senate John Boyd was chosen President pro tem., and in the House Lafayette S. Foster was elected Speaker. The election of Governor and other State officers took place on Thursday, when the Whig candidates were all elected, viz: Henry Dutton, Governor; Alexander C. Holly, Lieutenant Governer : Oliver H. Perry, Secretary of State; Daniel Cary, Treasurer; John Dunham, Comptroller. lame day they were elected.

Russla's Reply to the Declaration of War. The Russian manifesto, replying to the English and French declaration of war, which is published in the St. Petersburg Journal of April 13th. is a specious worded document, defending Russia's injured innocence, and throwing the responsibility of hostilities upon England and France.

Convention Between England & France. The object of the alliance of the two Courts is stated to be the re-establishment of peace between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan on a permanent basis, and the preservation of Europe from the dangers which have disturbed the gen-

It may not be generally known that editors get one important item of subsistence at a very low poxes, 7 bbls, copper ore and 2 boxes fur. price-they get bored for nothing.

A boy who was teasing a tiger in Van Amburgh's Menagerie at Pittsburgh, on Sunday, was badly hurt by a blow from the animal's paw. The thap who had "conscientious scruples."

has disposed of them to a druggist. A Millionaire, named Holford, has died in London, and left his large fortune to the Prince of Wales This gentleman was well known to the mercaptile community throughout the United States. He accumulated the chief part of his immense fortune in the Russian trade, in partnership with his brother. He afterwards engaged largely in American stock transactions and was at one Paris, April 21st .- A despatch from Omer Pa- time a very heavy loser. He appears to have seen somewhat of an eccentric character as his bequest would imply, and his brother's mind partook of the same, kind of idio-yneracy, for he committed suicide for fear of being poor, though

he was enormonaly rich at the time.

CLEANLINESS. Cleanliness is a mark of politeness; for no one unadorned with this verture can go into company without giving a manifest offence. It may be said to be the foster mother of affection. Beauty commonly produced love, but clean iness, preserves it. Age itself is not unamiable while it is preserved clean and unsuffied Cleanliness is in timately connected with purity of mind, and naturally inspires refined sentiments.

Pretty woman is a brilliant poem, full of thy me sentiment; and all manner of illustrations. When bound' in one's arms, she increases to several

We are again publising advertisements of a very strong hold upon the good opinion of the people. It is regarded generally as a most excelnt remedy for Pulmonary Complaints, Coughs Having found it an excellent medicine we cheer ully endorse It .- Miscellany Detroit. 20-31.

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL: The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and core of physical perstration, gental debility, nervous affections, &c. &c: are fuly described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bot-tles for \$5. six bottles for \$8; \$16 per dozen.— Observe the marks of the GENCINE. Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa. TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE AD-DRESSED. For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL
AS THEY CAY 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, so Remedice, sure, sain, and effectual.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Expectarant, or Cough Syrup, is a never falling temedy for Coughs, Colds, and

all Lung Diseases, Price 50c and \$1.

Dr. J. S. Rose e Whooping Caugh Syrup gives immediate relief, and frequently cures in one week.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Croup Syrup never fails in cut ing the Croup, that dangerous complaint amon-Dr. J. S. Rose's Pain Curer will cure Stiff Neck. Sore Throat, P.dins in the face, side, back or limbs, from a Cold . It cures Sprains, Chilblains, Cramps of Pala in the Stomach or Bowels, Price Dr. J. S. Rose's Extract of Buchu is one of the

best remedies ever used for diseases of the Kidneys, Elsder, &c. Price 50c.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S AKRYOUS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL For Heart Disease, all Nervous Affections, Flatu

ence, Heart Burn, Restleasness, Numbress, Neu-ralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, if it almost miraculous in its effect O cente a bottle. Dr. J. S. Rose's Dyspeptic Compound, a sure

cure for Dyspepscia, 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 Wome, Female Weakness, Debility and Relaxa-Dr. J. S. Rose's Female Specific. A remedy fo Painful Menaguation, Leucorrhon or Whites, 81
Dr. J. S. Ruse's Female Pills are the only relia ole regulating pills; they have been cound to be a most valuable remedy for Female complaints, to pen those obstructions to which they are liable. and bring nature into its proper channel, Price

J. S. Rose's Sarsaparilla Comp

PORT OF WILMINGTON, MAY 8. ABRIVED

Steamer Southerner, Creele, from Fayette to McRary & Cazaux. Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, ille, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Fairy, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, E. J. Lutterloh,

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to Schr. Julia, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo Harriss.

7. Schr. John C. Calhoun, Finney, from Boston Schr. Express, Gibbs, from Hyde county, to T

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, from Hyde county,

Master. 8. Schr. Echo, Lowden, from New York, to . H. Flanner. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. an Bokkelen. Schr. Magellan Cloud, Sargent, from Boston. & D. McRae & Co. Schr. D. S. Mershon, Spragg, from Philadelphia o.T. C. Worth.

Smith & Co.

CLEARED 5. Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux. . 6. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A VanBokkelen Steamer Chatham, MacRae, for Fayetteville y T. C. & B. G. Worth,

Brig Warren Goddard, Winchester, for Eastnort e., by W. M. Harriss, with 144,000 feet lumber Schr. J. H. Challbourn, Wainwright, for Boston, 3. H. Chadbourn & Co., with 405 bbls: rosin d 221,418 feet lumber.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown, with 15,500 feet lumber, 562 bbls rosin, 510 do. Spirits Turpentine, 57 bales Schr. Joseph E. Smith, Minor, for Baltimore by J. & D. McRac & Co., with 75,000 feet lum Schr. Mist. Wilcox, for New York, by Jos. R. Schr. John Ruggles, Hatch, for Bath, Me.

dee. Hyrriss, with 35,500 feet lumber, 34,500 feet Schr. M D. Hayman, Hayman, for New York y DeRosset & Brown, with 610 bbls. rosin and 8 bbls tar Steamer Douglass, Williams, for Fayetteville W. H. Marsh.

7. Steamer Spray, for Smithville, by A. H. an Bokkelin. 8. Schr. Bell Creole, Farnsworth for Marble Head, Mass, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 60 Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by

bbls. rosin, 9 bales yarn, 22 bales cotton, 136 boof hides 6 rolls leather Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Jones, for New York by T Worth, with 1753 bbls. rosin, 50 bbls. spirits urpentine, 60 bales cotton, 212 bbls. flour, 2

Russell & Brother, with 17,000 feet lumber, 202

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H Schr. Harvest, Williams, for Boston, by Adams Bro. & Co., with 106,000 feet lumber and 67 bbls. Schr. Augustus Moore, Morgan, for Norfolk Va., by Kidder & Martin, with 50,000 feet floor

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT TO THE VIRGINII SPRINGS.

ing boards and 100 bbls. pitch.

DERSONS wishing to go to the Virginia Springs will find the following Rocte, the cheapest Leave Augusta or Charleston for Wilmington

very morning, than the Wilmington and Raleigh oke R :R. to Petersburg, the Petersburg and Rich Passengers who arrive in Richmondin the morning Train from the South, will take the Hichmone on Frederickhurg R. R. to the Junction of the Virginia Central R. R., then the Central R. R. (

Staunton Va., the same evening. From Staunton to the White Sulphers is only 90 miles Staging, and will be reduced to 55 by th ith of July—good Roads and good Stages—old and experience d drivers.

Passengers arriving in Richmond, Va. by the ening Line, will stop all night and take the I rain a the morning for Staunton. To add to this line, Passengers will pass throug

harlottsville. See the University of Virginia and through Staun on seeing all the public Institutions in Staunton. The Denf and Dumb, Lunatic and Blind Assylums are worth speing.
B. F. DARRACOTT, Through Agent

Weekly Journal and Weekly Herold Im. MOSCHETO NETTING.

YDS, assorted, direct from he makers. HEDRICK & RYAN. DAILY EXPECTED. 30() PIECES best American Prints; 50 do

Singhams, Embroidered Muslins, &c -bough May 9. HEDRICK & RYAN. GLEASON'S PICTORIAL, ND FLAG OF OUR ENION, for Saturday May 13th. Received and for sale at May 9

LONDON PUNCH. OR April 22d. Received and for sale at

EDG IR A. POE'S WORKS.

OMPLETE in 3 Vols. For sale at THE WORLD OF ART & INDUSTRY 10MPLETE and handsomly bound On hand and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

ROB OF THE BOWL. BYS. P. KENNEDY, surher of "Swallow Barn," "Horse Shor Robinson," &c. A new nd revised edition just issued by Putnam & Co May 9. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

ROWING IT IN THE BARK BY MRS, MOODIE. A new edition just is used by DeWitt & Davenporr, Hi celved and for sale at S. W. W. HITAKER'S.

PIANO FORTES. LOT of fine-tened instruments, just receive and for sale low, by J. D. LOVE. A and for sale low, by

DOZEN Southern Harmony ; 12 do. Carmina Sacra;
6 do. Southern Church Melodist;
4 do. Harp of the South; do. The Sabbath School-a new No

May 9. J. T. MUNDS. BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER. RECEIVED this day a large assortment, at

BONNETS. IN E will sell the remainder of our Spring stoe of Bonnets, at a trifling advance.

DAILY EXPRUTED. A new supply of Bon net Ribbons, May 9 HEDRICK & RYAN.

FOR MEN AND BOYS. A NEW supply of Linen Drills, Angola Cassi meres, Colored and Black Cashmarets, with a few Patterns Fancy Prence Cass meres. May 9. HEDRICK & RYAN. May 9 Ja War PRINTS.

ENGLISH, French and American, white goods of every kind and quality; French Carrets; a large assortinent of RI bons and Dress Trinimings, and Suttons; a full line of Goods for Children's Spring and Summer Clothing; Honsels of the latest style; Hair, Cloth, Grass, Rope and Conted Shire.

Thentine pr 512801 Beiter, per lb., 21 a 27 Tar, Br.E.F. per bbi. Pitch, Br.F.F. per bbl Northern mess, \$134 a 11 Roum by tale, Beel Cattle, 100 ba., 6 00 a 8 50 No. 2, 1 10 a 1 25 No. 2, 1 05 a 1 10 COFFEE, per lb. Spirite Ture 1 per gall. 121 a 131 NAILS, per keg, 100 lbs. 12 a 13 ant, 5 50 a 22 none. Wrought, 10 a 22 none. 15 a 16 OIL, pergall. Java, Corno per 16. 24 u 84 Sprm, 1 15 Corni per bush 80 a 825 Linesed, 75 Candles, N C. 14 a 16 New's Coot. 1 50 do. Northern, 14 a 16 Pork, Northern do. Northern, 14 a 16 Pork, Northern 164 ine, 25 a 28 Mess, 164 a 1 45 a 50 Prime, 00 00 a 9 10 a 11 Prime, per bushel B. Kye, 1 121 a do Oznaburgs 94 a 10 . ow, 50 a 1 00 RICE, per 100 the. Sheeting leaned, 4 50 a 4 75 Rough rice nom. Fayetteville, 7 25 a 7 50 9 00 a 11 00 W. O bbl. 15 00 a Baltimore. Canal, ex. rough, Feathers. GLUE, per 1b. American, 11 a 11 a 14 R. et. blid Trough. Eastern, Dreused, 1 25 a N. York, 1 05 a Shingles, per 1000. Ash head-12.00 ontract, 4 00 a Sal per bushet. 31 a 4 IRON. per lb Imerican, best re: * EO fined, 5 English asserted, wede best refin 1.iverpou persuck. 1 22k merican sheer. Nonp, per 1b. Brown. S. Sawed 15 00 a 16 00 Steel per lb. Flooring, 16 00 a 17 00 German, W boards 15 00 a 16 00 Blostered. 15 h scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Best quality Wide byards 14 00 a 15 00 6 feet. Mill saws. 5 00 a 6 00 Refuse half price. Sugar per lb. Flooring, 12 50 a Porte Rico Wde bu'rds \$ 00 8 50 St Croix, Scantling, a 7 50 Lonf. 104 s 11
Lard in bbls 10 s TIMBER, per 1000 feet,
do kers 11 a 12 Shipping, 14 10 a 10 09 Lune pr bbl. 1 37 a 1 50 LIQUORS, per gullon Common. 5 50 n 7 06 Peach brandy 75 a 1 00 Tallow pr lb. 11 a 12 50 a 1 00 WtNES, per gallon. Apple, 75 a 1 00 Tallow prib 41 a 12 Rve whiskey 50 a 1 00 WtNES, per gallon, NERum, 40 a 42 MOLASSES per gallon, Walaga, 40 a FREIGHT .- To New Your. Rosin. 50 on deck, 55 under. Spirits Turpent

NAVAL STURES

85 Yarn and Sheeting, 8 cents per foot. Cotton per bale. a 1 75. Pea Nuts, per bush. 8 cents. TO PHILADELPHIA. Naval Stores, . 60 cts, on deck. 65 under Spirits Turpentine, 90 cts. per bbl. Yarn and Sheeting, Pea Nuts. - -COMMERCIAL

REMARKS ON MARKET. Tuerunting. 100 lible hold at \$2.60 for Yellow Dip and \$1.75 per bbl. for Hard: 100 do, at \$2,60 for Yellow, \$3,30 for Virgin Dip, and \$1,50 per bbl. for Hard. SPIRITO TURPENTINE .- 350 bbls changed hands

at 50 cents per gallon. Rosin .- 125 bbls, inferior No. 1 Rosin sold at \$1,371% per bbl. TAR .- 460 bbls, sold at \$3,25 per bbl

TIMBER. 4 rafts were sold at prices ranging from \$9 to \$12,25 per M. .FLOUR:-100 bbls. Fayetteville super. sold from store at \$7,50 per bbf. Conn.-Some 2400 bushels just arrived, for which 82+ cents per bushel has been offered but

ot taken. 85 cents asked. BACON. - 900 lbs. Western Sides, sold at 81 cts per lb.

LIME - 800 Casks selling in lots as wanted, at \$1.25 per bbl. 8.8 Lumber, 1 143 318 feet. Timber. 334 libls. Turpentine. 6,824 Rosin. Spirits Turpentine Tar, Pitch, 155 " Copper Ore, 2 Boxes and Fur, 4 blds 252 " 2 boxes Yarn Cotton. 139 ... 418 bush. 195 Pea Nu.s Beef Hides Leather, 6 rolls

NEW YORK MARKET. May 6.—The Ship and Com List reports Cotton -The sales since I nesday last amount 2577 bales, of which 179 were for export, 1766 for some use, and 683 on speculation—making a total for the week, of 5872 bules, of watch 1400 were for export, 2588 for home use, and 1785 on speculation. - We continue the quotations of Mon-

tay last. We quote, 8 a 12. Flour. - Southern continues in good requiremently for expert to the West Indies and Sou America, and with a moderate supply, an advance of 124 cents has been established -sales 9500 bbls, the market closing firmiy at \$874 a st. 124 for mixed to straight brands Alexanders nore, and Georgetown, 89 121 a 39 25 for favor tie, and 29,25 a 510 for tancy.

Corn, the demand has continued active, both

for home use and completing cargoes, and diminished supply, the market has accunced 4 a 6 cents—sales 100 000 bushels; the market closing with an upward inclination in prices. Yellon is scarce, and commanded by a 924 cents at the

Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues aithout any mquiry, and though we again give quotation, our figures must still be considered comman in the ausence of more extensive transactions. Spirits Turpentine continues inactive and prices are again lower. Common Rosin and rar are without change. The stock of medium quality Rosins, worth \$2 to \$3, is excessively oull and the stock very large, say 25 a 30 000 ouls. A few lots new White Rosin have been received, and remain unsold. The sales are 400 obs. To pestine, on private terms; 1200 cooperative, (part virgin.) 59 a 614 cents, cush, cooping at 59 a 50 for whole lots; City Pitch, s2.50; and 1200 Wilmington and large North County Common Rosin, \$1,70, delivered.
Tur, Sp. Tur, Rosin, Tar,
bols. bols. bbls. a bls.
Receipts in April 7954 7,798 61,029 10,001

Received Jan. 1 to April 30, 1864 bble, 54303 **Lurpentise** Spirits do. Exports in April 20 90 11 17 070