From the Washington Union.

Gen Cass and the Fugitive Slave Law.

A distinguished State Rights member of Congress from the South has sent us the communication, which will be found in another column, stating the course pursued by Gen. Cass on the fugitive slave law.—We commend it to the careful attention of those who have been deceived by the ingenious misstatements which have been so often circulated for the purpose of injuring this old and long-tried Democrat in the estimation of the South. The organ of the Whig party here in Washington has, over and over again, pretended to find in the circumstance, that General Cass was not present when the final vote was given on the passage of that law, reason to doubt his willingness to acknowledge his responsibility for the principles contained in the law. Will the *Republic*, now, that it sees the Whig party unwilling to accept the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question, do its opponent the justice which is due to him as one of the first to take a stand against the Wilmot Proviso, and to vindicate the rights of the South, so far as they had been assailed through the defects of the old law in relation to fugitive slaves?

Gen. Cass—The Fugitive Slave Bill.

Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong:

As the time for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention approaches, democratic preference seems to be concentrating upon General Cass as the first choice of the masses of the party as their candidate for the presidency. Those of his own party who are most decided against his nomination, as well as others, sometimes insinuate, and at other times boldly charge him with having *dodged* the vote on the fugitive slave bill in 1850. This charge, if true, would be a very serious objection to the nomination of Gen. Cass. I believe it is pretty generally conceded that man acts from some motive or other. Whether this be true or false, General Cass could have had no motive in evading the vote on the passage of the bill. His vote for the bill on its final passage would not have committed him more fully and completely to the measure than he was and is without such vote. And it is to establish this fact beyond cavil or doubt that I ask for this communication a place in the columns of the Union.

On the 13th of March, 1850, in the Senate of the United States, the proposition for the appointment of the Committee of Thirteen being under consideration, Gen. Cass said:

"My own opinion is, sir, that we should take up the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves reported by the Judiciary Committee. I am disposed to suspend all our discussions, and to lay aside all other business, with a view to act upon that bill, without unnecessary delay, and to pass it in such form as would be acceptable to a majority of this body. That is a point upon which the South feels most acutely, and in regard to which it has the most serious cause of complaint. I have heard but one man in this body deny the existence of this evil, or the justice and necessity of providing an adequate remedy.

"The act of 1793 provided that the State magistrates in the various cities and counties of the Union should carry that law into effect. This provision has been since rendered nugatory, as these officers will not now act, and consequently the judges of the United States alone have jurisdiction over the subject. They are not enough for that purpose, and the law, therefore, requires an amendment. I, for one, am willing to take up the subject, and provide the necessary means of carrying the provision of the constitution into full effect. Such a procedure would have the very best effect upon the South at this time. It would be a pledge of our sincerity, and of our desire to do justice to that great section of our common country."

Here is as clear and as explicit a declaration and committal in favor of the principles of the fugitive slave bill, if not of the details, as an affirmative vote on its passage would have been. But the Compromise committee was organized, and to it was referred all the measures and propositions then before the Senate of a sectional character, including the fugitive slave bill. General Cass was a member of that committee, and concurred in the report of its chairman, reporting the fugitive slave bill back to the Senate with a recommendation that it pass. Here was a direct and unequivocal committal in favor of the bill, both in principle and detail.

On the 10th day of August, 1850, the Senate having under consideration the fugitive slave bill, General Cass said:

"When this subject was before the Compromise committee there was a general wish, and in that I fully concurred, that the main features of the act of 1793 upon this subject, so far as they were applicable, should be preserved, and that such changes as experience has shown to be necessary to a fair and just enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitive slaves, should be introduced by way of amendment. The law was approved by Washington, and has now been in force for sixty years, and lays down, among others, four general principles, to which I am prepared to adhere:

"1. The right of the master to arrest his fugitive slave wherever he may find him.

"2. His duty to carry him before a magistrate in the State where he is arrested, that the claim may be adjudged by him.

"3. The duty of the magistrate to examine the claim, and to decide it, like other examining magistrates, without a jury, and then to commit him to the custody of the master.

"4. The right of the master then to remove the slave to his residence.

"At the time this law was passed, every justice of the peace throughout the Union was required to execute the duties under it. Since then, as we all know, the Supreme Court has decided that justices of the peace cannot be called upon to execute the law, and the consequence is that they have almost everywhere refused to do so. The master, seeking his slave, found his remedy a good one at the time, but now very ineffectual; and this effect is one that imperiously requires a remedy. And this remedy I am willing to provide, fairly and honestly, and to make such other provisions as may be proper and necessary. But I desire for myself that the original act shall remain upon the statue book, and that the changes shown to be necessary should be made by way of amendment."

This speech is short, and I have copied it entire. But short as it is, to the South it is the speech of its author's life. It places Gen. Cass right in the estimation of all southern men, of whatever party, who are not blinded by prejudice; and may be pointed to by his friends and supporters in the South as unmistakable evidence of Gen. Cass' patriotic devotion to the constitutional rights of all parts of the Union—even of the South in the enjoyment of her peculiar institution. Can the most zealous southern rights man ask of him more on this subject? If he does, he shall have the evidence. On the same 19th of August, 1850, pending the consideration of the fugitive slave bill, Mr. Dayton, a whig senator from the free State of New Jersey, proposed to amend the bill by an amendment which contained the following *proviso:*

"Provided, That if the fugitive shall deny that he owes service to the claimant under the laws of the State where he was held, and after being duly cautioned as to the solemnity and consequences of an oath, shall swear to the same, the commissioner or judge shall forthwith summon a jury of twelve men to try the right of the claimant, who shall be sworn to try the cause according to evidence, and the commissioner or judge shall preside at the trial, and determine the competency of the proof."

This proviso, if incorporated into the bill, would have been as effectual a denial of justice to the owners of the fugitive slaves, as a direct repeal of all laws upon the subject, and a refusal to pass others. With this proviso in the bill, it would most probably have commanded the approbation and votes of the higher law abolition advocates. It requires full as much moral courage in a northern senator to vote against this proviso, securing to the fugitive slave a jury trial in the State where arrested, as to vote for the bill. This amendment was rejected, and the bill saved. The vote was: yeas 11, nays 27. Four northern democratic senators voted in the negative—Cass, Dodge of Iowa, Jones and Sturgeon. Not a solitary whig senator from a free State voted on that side.

On the same day Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, a whig, with strong abolition tendencies, proposed to amend the bill by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, however, that no certificate of any commissioner, as herein provided for, shall be an answer to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by any judge of any State or United States court who may be authorized by law to issue the said writ in other cases; but it shall be the duty of the commissioner or other officer who may give any certificate in the summary manner provided for in this bill, to inform the party claimed as a fugitive of his right to said writ of *habeas corpus;* and in case said supposed fugitive shall demand said writ, the forms, proceedings, and evidence shall be according to the law of the place, as in other cases where said writ is issued."

This proviso, securing to the fugitive slave the right of the *habeas corpus*, if made a part of the bill, would as effectually have destroyed the bill and defeated the objects designed to be attained by its passage, as would the incorporation of the right of trial by jury to the fugitive in the State where arrested. But, fortunately, the amendment was rejected, and the bill a second time saved from the destroying hands of abolitionists, by the votes of northern democrats, without the help, or even good will, of a single free State whig senator. Cass, Dodge of Iowa, Shields, and Sturgeon voted against the amendment.

From the record, I have shown conclusively, to my own mind at least, that Gen. Cass could have had no motive whatever to dodge or intentionally evade the vote in the final passage of the fugitive slave bill. He was and is as completely identified with it, and as fully committed to its maintenance, as any one of those who voted for it; and, for one, I have never for a moment doubted that had his vote been required to pass the bill, he would have been there and recorded it in the affirmative. His speeches and votes for and connected with this bill make for him a record which cannot be successfully assailed by his bitterest personal or political foes.

Yours, &c., J.

India.

From the Overland Summary of the Bombay Times of March 3d.

The Irrawaddy, which now flows undisturbed and unoccupied to the sea, will, before a month expires, bear a fleet of eight war steamers and an army of 8000 men on its bosom; and the cities of Rangoon and Martaban, now peaceful, fair and flourishing, will be heaps of smoking ruins, their inhabitants scattered, and the British flag floating where they now stand,—We mentioned in our last the extreme anxiety of the Governor General to avoid conflict, and to accept of any arrangement that could be made, not inconsistent with our safety and dignity, to restore amicable relations with Burmah. He was said to have disapproved of the abduction of the Burmese ship of war by Commodore Lambert, and to have offered to restore her, but he insisted on justice being done to our injured merchants. The proposition was treated with insolence, and replied to through the hands of a common laborer, and it became quite clear that all that was desired was to gain time—the Burmese Sovereign had no intention to comply in any way with our behests.

Our frontier nearest to Burmah was ordered to be watched, and arrangements were accordingly made to meet any sudden aggression that might arise. Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish were dispatched by the Precurser steamer, from Calcutta to Moulmein where they arrived in 73 hours—her Majesty's 80th, from Dinapore, taking their palace in Fort William. Two native corps and three companies of artillery were to follow. A like force of artillery and native infantry as that ordered from Calcutta, were to be provided from Madras, being in all two European (18th and 51st) and four native (38th and 67th Bengal, and 9th and 35th Madras) corps, with four companies of artillery, mostly Europeans, in addition to those on board the Bombay steamers. The 49th and 26th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry are betwixt Moulmein and Mergui—they probably number about 12 000 fighting men, independent of the ships' crews, at our disposal. The entire force is to be commanded by Major General Godwin, C. B. of her Majesty's Army with Brigadiers Warren and Elliott, to command the Bengal and Madras brigades respectively.

Col. Foord, of the Madras army, is to be in charge of the artillery; and Major Frazier, of the Bengal army, of the engineers. On the 19th February orders were received at Bombay from the Governor General for dispatch, for the Bay of Bengal, as speedily as possible, of all the steamers which could be spared; and such is the high condition of the Indian navy, that on the 24th a squadron, under the command of Capt. Lynch consisting of the Feroze, transformed from a packet to a frigate, and Moozuffer, both 1,500 tons and 500 horse power, and the Sesostris frigate, with the troop steamer Berenice, of about 800 tons each, sailed from our harbor within five days time of their being aware that there was any chance of being required. The Zanobia was intended to follow, had she arrived in time from Aden. The Queen now takes her place, and this, with the Medusa iron steamer, completes our armament. The steamers are, as they were during the China war, supplied with European artillerymen to work their guns. While these matters were being arranged, despatches were received from Burmah professing a desire for peace; the first condition was, that we should change the channel of communication to Major Bogle, the commissioner instead of Commodore Lambert; the arrogance of dreaming of prescribing to us how we should conduct our arrangements sufficiently indicated the temper of the monarch—so our preparations were pushed on. The squadron sails direct for Rangoon and Martaban cities by the river side, of 30,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, respectively. They are doomed to be destroyed and as they are constructed chiefly of wood, our first fire will set them in a blaze. The force, after doing as much mischief as possible, will return to Bombay and Calcutta, to renew operations in October. The indemnity will most probably be exacted in the shape of a slice of territory.

Napoleon to the President of Mexico.

The City of Mexico papers publish the following Royal letter from "The Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, to the President of Mexico."

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND.—The unjust and constantly increasing hostility of the Legislative Assembly, its repeated attempts at usurpation against my authority, and the intrigues of the ancient parties, menaced France with an anarchy which might perhaps soon have extended over the whole of Europe. I have already brought to your knowledge the resolution which I thought it proper to adopt of causing justice and the public safety to prevail against an impuissant legality. The nation when consulted, responded spontaneously. The vote cast, with almost entire unanimity, ratified the appeal which I made to the people on the 2d of December, and while empowering me to form a new constitution conferred upon me the Presidency for ten years. Such is the event which, in establishing political unity, gives to power the strength necessary to preserve social order and secure stability. The exceptionable measures demanded by circumstances will not prevent the country from receiving as speedily as posible institutions conformable to its political habits and its new necessities. The Government, moreover, will consider it a point of honor to preserve peace and to make still more intimate the relations which it now enjoys with Mexico. I take pleasure in hoping that you will partake of the sentiments which animate me, and I willingly seize this opportunity for renewing to you the expression of my wishes for the prosperity of Mexico. I pray God, my great and good friend, to preserve you in his holy guardianship.

Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 12th of January, in the year of Grace, 1852.

Your sincere friend,

TURGOT. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

TWO DROMIOS IN THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—There are two brothers in the Rode Island Legislature, named Christopher Columbus Potter, and Americus Vespucius Potter, who are so much alike that it is doubted whether either knows himself from his brother. The Providence Journal says:

Christopher is a whig, and Americus a democrat; and there will be a pretty muss when they get to Newport. Not a soul in the House can tell one from the other; and the democrats will be running to Christopher, and the whigs to Americus, with all the secrets of their respective parties. We have ourselves sometimes commenced a political conversation with the democratic brother, who always had the generosity to interrupt us before we got upon dangerous ground. Now, when we meet either, we say, as we take his hand, "is this you or your brother?" If it be Christopher, he says, "it is I," and we talk about politics; if it be Americus, he says, "it is not I—it is my brother," and we talk about the weather. We should advise them to wear a badge around their hats, like the railroad conductors; but then they would be sure to change hats, and that would make it worse.

Mr. Daniel J. Holmes, of the Sophomore class of Yale College, New Haven, was married, a few evenings since, to Miss Ezilda L. M. Plumb. On the evening following this event, the Sophomore class met and adopted suitable resolutions, one of which was:—"Resolved, that in consideration of the *crying evils* which naturally result from such unions, we present him with a *cradle*, which, like the purse of Fortune, we trust may never be empty."

A lady thought it would look interesting to faint away, at a party, the other evening. One of the company began bathing her temples and head with bay rum, when the lady exclaimed—"For Heaven's sake, put nothing on that will change the color of my hair!"

Burning Fluid.

We have no desire to do away with that most necessary caution and care in relation to this popular and beautiful material for light. But as much has been said about the danger of its use, it is but fair to hear both sides, and it will be interesting to all who use the fluid to read the following remarks concerning it. They are from the Newark Advertiser:

"At Mr. Ennis' lecture, in Library Hall, he stated that very unfavorable and unjust views are entertained by many about the common burning fluid, now much in use as fuel for lamps. Camphine is spirits of turpentine; burning fluid is a combination of alcohol and camphene; phosgene gas, the brightest and best of these articles, differs from burning-fluid in having all the water taken out of the alcohol before mixture, and on this account it will combine with a much greater amount of camphene.—The great error now in the community is a supposition that it will explode dangerously. The danger is not in any explosion. A glass lamp was exhibited before the audience, which had been burning for more than three hours; the fluid was nearly out, and above the fluid, in the upper part of the lamp, was a mixture of the vapor of the fluid and the atmospheric air; the whole was considerably heated from the length of time it had been burning from two tubes. The lecturer extinguished the flame, unscrewed the metallic top, and laid it aside, and then applied a lighted taper to the opening in the top of the lamp. The result was a slight puff, scarcely audible, and no movement whatever either of the lamp or the remaining fluid within it. A great many such experiments had been tried by Mr. Ennis with these three substances, camphene, burning fluid, and alcohol, and in all cases the results had convinced him that the explosions are by no means dangerous, and that they have nothing to do with the many sad accidents we hear of from the careless use of burning fluid.

"The real sources of danger may easily be avoided if once they be pointed out, and then there can be little or no objection against the use of these really good articles—so far superior to oil in cleanliness, and handiness, and pleasantness of light. The only way that mischief can be done is by spilling the fluids in a burning state over things that easily take fire; and this spilling generally takes place in two ways. By suddenly shaking a glass lamp quite full of burning fluid, then, unless the wicks be very tight in the tubes, the fluid will flow out of their tops and run down all on fire over the outside of the glass. Of course the heat will crack the glass, and all the fluid within will flow out over the surrounding objects in a devouring flame. This may happen in a person's hand, from violent shaking while walking along; and the garments of ladies being combustible, many lives have been lost. Every one who uses the burning fluid should try his own lamps whenever they have new wicks, and see how much violent shaking they will bear. If you see the fluid coming rapidly out of the tubes in a stream of fire, blow it out quickly with your breath, and do not light it again, if much has come out, until it has been wiped off.

"The lecturer once was present when a young lady quickly took two lighted glass lamps from the mantelpiece and placed them on the tea-table. As the fluid gushed out and ran ignited down on the glass, she and the whole company started back, instantly expecting an explosion. He rushed up and blew them both out, and no harm was done. Again they were lighted, without having the fluid wiped off, and they required to be blown out instantly again. Had they not been so quickly blown out, the glass would have cracked, all the fluid within would have run flaming over the table cloth, which with the table would soon have been on fire. The very plain remedy for all this is to put in the wicks tightly, and then try how much agitation the lamps will bear when full.

"The other mode of camphene accidents is the sudden taking fire of the fluid in the lamp and can, when the fluid is replenished while the wicks are burning; the person holding them gets frightened, throws down both can and lamp, and the blazing liquid is spread around in every direction, setting fire to all combustibles within its reach. Such accidents may be avoided just as easily as not, simply by filling the lamps in the day time. When any of these fluids are warm, by being an hour or two in a lighted lamp, their vapors, though invisible, rise thickly, and may take fire a foot or more from the lamp.

"It is advisable for housekeepers to try experiments for themselves, so as to know familiarly the nature of these fluids. This may be done in the following way: Pour some of the burning fluid in a small plate or saucer, and with a match set it on fire, and see the mode of its burning. Also, unscrew the top of the lamp when lighted, remove the wicks, and with a match fire the liquid within. It may be easily blown out again before even a glass lamp will crack. The agitation of a lighted lamp, when it has been recently filled, is another useful experiment."

"Am I Dead."

The clipper ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressey, on the passage from Canton to New York, boarded an English ship, and received from her several American papers. These were an unexpected treat, and therefore the more agreeable. Throwing himself into an easy position, along a settee, Captain Cressey was soon at home among the sayings and doings of Yankee land. Mrs. Cressey was near him, and occasionally, as an interesting paragraph met his eye, he read it to her. But hold on! as the sailors say. Something of more than usual interest has met his eye; he springs to his feet, holding the paper in his right hand, while with his left he rubs his eyes.

Mrs. Cressey was startled, and half rising, was about to ask the cause of his surprise, when, stamping his right foot, as if to make sure of his standing, he demanded, as a sailor only can demand—"Am I dead?"

Mrs. Cressey rose and retreated a step or two, but, following her up, he again demanded—"Am I dead?"

"I should think," said Mrs. Cressey, standing her ground, "that you are mad. Why do you ask me such a question?"

"There," said he, handing her the paper, "if I'm not dead, somebody has made a slight mistake. Read."

"CAPT. CRESSEY OF THE SHIP FLYING CLOUD—It will be seen by the telegraph news in another column that this gallant sailor is no more. Two days after sailing from San Francisco, bound to China, he died, and the ship proceeded in charge of the mate. He was a native of Marblehead, and was about 46 years of age.—For many years he commanded the ship Oneida, of New Bedford, in the China trade, and was distinguished for the uniform rapidity of his passages. In the Flying Cloud, he made the shortest passage on record to San Francisco, and eclipsed the finest and most costly merchant ship in the world. And yet, this crowning triumph of his life was attended with many disasters to his spars and sails; still he pressed on, disdaining to make a port short of his destination. In every scene of a sailor's life "with skill superior glowed his daring mind"—his dauntless soul "rose with the storm and all its dangers shared." But now he rests from his toils, regardless of his triumphs. Peace to his manes!"

Having read her husband's obituary, she returned the paper and said: "You are *not dead;* but if you doubt me, ask the sailors." This was a home thrust, for he generally keeps all on the move where he commands.

The announcement of his death was sent by telegraph from New Orleans, but where it originated his friends could not ascertain. It relieved him however, of a law-suit. On the passage to San Francisco, he put one of his officers off duty for springing the mainmast; the officer returned to New York, intending to remain there to prosecute him upon his arrival; but hearing of his death the officer went to sea. So much for a blunder.—*Boston Atlas*

NOTICE.

THERE will be an Election held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 3rd day of May next, for the purpose of electing five discreet persons, to act as Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River. O. FENNELL, *Sh'ff.*

April 26th, 1852. 198—5t—34-1t

$150 REWARD.

THE subscriber will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the apprehension and confinement in New Hanover Jail, of a certain negro named FRED LANE. He is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a bright mulatto, and is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Long Creek.

An additional sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for evidence that will convict any white person of ar boring said negro. B. W. BEERY.

April 21 193-1w—33-uoo

THOSE YOKE SEAM SHIRTS.—40 dozen more of those patent yoke Shirts. Just received at

a19 SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

LINEN COATS AND PANTS.—A new and choice assortment at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

COVERED iron frame sole leather Trunks.—Fifty, best finish, just landed. Selling low for cash, at

a19 SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852 173-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.

April 9th, 1852 30-te

DIED.

At Spring Garden, New Hanover county, on the 22d inst., Mrs. MARY D. DEVANE, consort of THOMAS W. DEVANE, and daughter of MARY J. and B. C. MOORE, aged 25 years. She has left an affectionate husband, one child and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

The deceased was an amiable woman and an affectionate wife. She was highly esteemed and justly beloved by all who knew her;—her amiable and affectionate disposition and sweet temper won for her the affections of all her associates. But the ruthless hand of death, that spares neither youth nor age, guilt nor innocence—deaf to the agonising grief of a heart-broken husband and the mournful sighs of surviving relatives and friends, tearing asunder the most strong and tender ties, hath called her to the tomb. But, though she is dead yet she lives. This sad bereavement would doubtless be too severe for human weakness, did we not recognise in it the hand of Him whose omniscience will admit of no error in the events of His Providence, and whose goodness will not suffer him to afflict one of His children except for his own good. But we derive still more consolation from the hope that she has gone to a land where sorrow, sickness, pain and death are forever strangers. When the king of terrors with hideous form stood beside her and claimed her for his victim, she confidently resigned her spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, and, we trust, it is now basking in the smiles of that Saviour whom she so earnestly sought to win. May this reflection soothe the sorrows of those she has left behind her, and incite them to make an earnest effort to meet her in Heaven.—COM.

At his residence, in Duplin county, on Wednesday the 21st inst., Col. JOHN E. HUSSEY, in the 74th year of his age.

While, in this sad dispensation of Providence, a disconsolate widow, several children and a large circle of admiring friends mourn an irreparable loss, the community in which he lived regrets the demise of an active and extraordinary citizen—the Masonic Fraternity, one of the brightest links of the chain that unites them in brotherhood, and the world an honest man.

During the last struggle with Great Britain, there was no American patriot who felt more keenly the wrongs of his infant republic—no heart more prompt nor hand more ready to lend their aid in defence of his country's rights, than that of John E. Hussey. In company with a large number of his youthful countrymen he tendered his services as a volunteer, and was elected captain of the Duplin company. He soon took his position in Col. Moore's regiment at Greenfield, where he remained during the war. Although no invading foe gave cause to draw his ready sword; his mild and humane deportment towards those under his command, the first and strongest test of the genuine soldier, furnish incontestible evidence that in more active opperations, the *Stars* and *Stripes* would have suffered no disgrace at his hands. The memory of his kindness remains embalmed in the bosom of the humblest subaltern. At the close of the war, the disbanded soldiers of his command rallied in unbroken phalanx to the support of their worthy captain, and formed about him a nucleus which has fostered and sustained a popularity, that has borne him in triumph through the storms of many a political contest—calmed the excitement of public life—soothed the cares of age, and made serene his passage to the tomb, and which, now that he is gathered to his last long home, lives fresh as the flowers of Spring. His demise leaves an aching void in many a friendless heart, for he was one who was, although stern in the discharge of duty, frank and candid in all the relations of life; unscrupulously honest—generous to a fault; with feelings susceptible to the influences of sympathy and affection, and *who never forgot the poor.* Col. Hussey had filled various positions of public trust with honor to himself, and high satisfaction to his countrymen. He was for many years Sheriff of the county—a member of both branches of the State Legislature and of the Convention of 1835. He retired from public life in 1844, and has since been living in the tranquil enjoyment of domestic and social pleasures, dispensing charities and kindness upon all around him.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of stature, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.

The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.

JOS. M. FOY.

Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 28, 1852 34-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS, per schrs. *R. W. Brown* and *L. P. Smith.*—25 bbls. of fresh Genesse Flour; 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee; 10 bags Rio do.; 5 do. Java do.; 2 hhds. Western Sides; 1 box double refined Loaf Sugar; 200 lbs. best Dried Beef. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR. 30 bbls. ✓, fine and superfine, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT, on Front Street, in the town of Wilmington. Apply to T. C. Miller, or myself. LUCY A. OWEN

April 29 34-3t

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, on such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*

April 30 1852. 34-te

STRAY MULE.

A MULE STRAYED AWAY, purchased two weeks ago in Johnston county, has been worked. It is probable he will make for home. Any person taking him will confer a favor, and be paid for their trouble.

April 29—34-1t WM A. GWYER.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscribers, a large dark bay or black HORSE, about seven years old; has a white mark on his left fore foot, and has a round body. We will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses, to any person who will take him, and return him to us. RANSOM & FULLER.

Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, April 26, 1852. 34-tf

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel,) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairs of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr. F. will also make COFFINS of various kinds, and at short notice.

April 28th, 1852 199-3t—34-3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE HOUSE & LOT, situated on the wharf, below Market Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Savage & Meares, and now by Messrs. Freeman & Houston, wholesale Grocers and Shipping merchants. The LOT is 43 feet front on the wharf, running back 114 feet:—STORE HOUSE, main building, 32 feet front by 190 feet deep, with an extra to the front of 8 feet wide by 20 deep, which is used for a counting room to the store; also, attached to the same store, on the side back of the counting room, is a Ware-room, 10 by 25 feet. The whole building two stories high, except the back store-room, which is one story,—all built of new brick, and covered with tin. The store has a free privilege to the wharf for landing or shipping any and all articles of merchandize or produce, which may belong to the owner or occupant of the said store. There is an unexpired lease on the premises, to run for three years and five months from the 1st day of May next, of $700 per year, payable quarterly, with the privilege of renewing for five years after the expiration of the first lease, at the same rent.

If not sold previous to the 1st day of May, the premises and improvements will be sold on that day at Auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the store.

TERMS:—One-third cash; one-third in 90 days, with interest, negotiable and payable at Bank. The remaining one-third in three years, with interest from date, payable semi-annually, to be secured by mortgage on the property.

A. V. W. HEWLETT.

April 16, 1852 190-ts—32-ts

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. C. EVANS & BRO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by J. A. EVANS. A. C. EVANS.

April 19th, 1852 J. A. EVANS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of S. B. & J. A. EVANS, who will continue the DRUG BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by A. C Evans & Brother. They are in daily receipt of additions to their stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., and invite those wishing articles in their line, to call before purchasing elsewhere. S. B. EVANS, M. D.

J. A. EVANS.

April 19th, 1852 191-tf

Commercial and Herald copy 1 week.

25 BAGS OF RIO COFFEE; 15 Bbls. of City Mess Pork; 35 doz. Buckets and Brooms; and 4 Cases of Matches, now landing from Schr. *H. Price.* For sale by

April 29 WESSEL & EILERS.

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00 a 13 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.		Per barrel,	0 00 a 5 00
Hams,	$ 12 a $ 12½	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	11½ a 11¾	Cut	3¾ a 3¾
Shoulders,	10½ a 11¼	Wrought	8 a 10
Hog round,	11½ a 11¾	NAVAL STORES,	
Western,	11 a 11½	Turpentine, per bbl.	2 80 lbs.
BEANS, per bush.		Yellow Dip,	2 65 a 2 70
White,	nom a 0 00	*Virgin Dip,	3 50 a 3 75
BEESWAX,		Hard,	1 65 a 1 70
Per pound,	00 a 23	Tar,	0 00 a 1 70
BUTTER,		Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	00 a 00	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.		Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
N. Mess,	00 00 a 13 00	Do. No. 3,	0 95 a 1 00
Do. Prime,	0 00 a 0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00 a 40
BEEF CATTLE,		Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs.,	5 50 a 8 00	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,		Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Per lb.	nom 0 a 7½	Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
CORN,		Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per bushel,	64 a 65	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush.,	00 a 80	Ground,	75 a 0 90
COFFEE, per lb.		Black Eye,	00 a 00
Rio,	10½ a 11	Cow,	00 a 0 80
St. Domingo,	9 a 9½	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguyra,	10 a 11	Mess,	21 00 a 22 00
Cuba,	00 a 00	Prime,	16 50 a 17 00
Java,	14 a 15	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb.		Irish, bbl.	0 00 a 0 00
Tallow,	10½ a 12½	Sweet, bush.,	60 a 75
Sperm,	45 a 50	POULTRY.	
Adamantine,	22½ a 37½	Chickens, live,	20 a 37½
EGGS, per doz.,	12½ a 13	Do. dead,	00 a 00
EMPTY BBLS., each.		Turkeys, live,	1 00 a 1 50
Spts. Turp.,	a 1 50	Do. dead	lb 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,		RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00 a 40	Clean, nom.	3 25 a 3 50
FLOUR, per barrel.		Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Northern	6 50 a 8 00	SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore,	5 00 a 4 87½	Alum	20 a 25
Fayetteville,	5 25 a 0 00	Liv'l sack,	1 00 a 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.		SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
North River,	70 a 0 80	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern, ret.	0 00 a 0 00	Common,	2 50 a 0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,		Contract,	4 50 a 5 50
Per lb.	3 a	STEEL, per lb.	
IRON, per lb.		German	12½ a
English, ass'd.	a 2½	Best Cast	18 a 20
Amer., best ref.	a 3½	Blister	6 a
Swede	a 5	STAVES, per M.	
American sheer	a 5	W. O. barrel,	
Best Swede	a 6	rough,	00 00 a 18 00
LARD, per lb.		Ash Head'g,	9 00 a 10 00
No. Carolina,	11½ a 11½	R. O. hhd.,	
Western,	10 a 11	dressed,	10 00 a 12 00
LIME, per barrel.		Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Thomastown,	0 00 a 0 00	SUGAR, per pound.	
LUMBER, River, per M.		New Orleans,	5 a 6¾
Floor. B'ds,	12 00 a 12 50	Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
Wide do.	0 00 a 7 00	St. Croix,	0 a 8
Scantling,	a 5 00	Loaf	9½ a 10½
LIQUORS, per gallon.		TIMBER, per M.	
N. E. Rum,	32 a 34	Shipping,	11 00 a 11 50
Gin,	32 a 34	Mill, prime	7 50 a 10 00
Whiskey, rec.	25 a 28	Do ord'y,	5 00 a 7 00
Apple Brandy,	00 a 40	Do. inf'r,	3 00 a 4 00
Peach do.	none a 00	TALLOW,	
MOLASSES, per gall.		Per pound,	7 a 8
Cuba,	00 a 00	WINES, per gallon.	
New Orleans,	00 a 00	Madeira,	70 a 5 00
MILL SAWS.		Port,	90 a 4 00
Heavy cast steel, 6 ft., best qual'y	a 5 00	Malaga,	45 a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	0 00	a	0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia