BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, May 12th, 1861.

The Steamship Great Eastern at New York, from Europe, brings the following news:—

The Southern States Commissioners have reached England.

Mr. Gregory's motion in the House of Commons relative to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, had been postponed for two weeks. In the House of Lords, Lord Woodhouse stated in reply to a question, that Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict unhappily commenced in America, either diplomatically or otherwise.

The English papers continue to discuss American affairs, the entire London press, with the exception of the Times, sympathising with the Northern States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Federal Government. The Times fears determined conflicts, if the North determines to enforce obedience.

Affairs at Warsaw remain unchanged. The Empire of Morocco has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

American vessels homeward bound are being insured at 4 guineas, covering war risk.

LIVERPOOL, May 1st, 1861.

Sales of Cotton for the past three days reach 30,000 bales, 11,000 of which were taken by speculators and exporters. Messrs. Hewitt's circular reports an advance of ⅛d. since Friday—the market closing quiet but steady. Middling Orleans 7¾d.

Manchester advices are favorable.

Breadstuffs and Flour have declined 6d. Wheat closed steady. Corn dull.

Provisions closed steady.

Consols closed at 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

Illinois shares closed at 34 per cent. discount. Erie 21½.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 13, 1861.

Messrs. Galmatine & Son of the New York Chamber of Commerce, were in consultation with Secretary Chase on Friday last, about a new loan.

Yesterday the Secretary invited offers for $9,000,000, undisposed of under the act of February last, which does not restrict offers to par.

The U. S. Steamship Pawnee is now off this city, close to the wharves, with her port-holes open and guns run out.

WHEELING, Va., May 12, 1861.

The Convention to form a separate State West of the Alleghanies meets here to-morrow, 13th. It is expected that thirty counties will be represented.

Two companies of U. S. troops have been mustered into service at Wheeling by Major Oakes, late of Texas. The U. S. government encourages the Union movement in this section of Virginia. Two thousand Maynard rifles have been sent here for this purpose.

Hon. John S. Carlisle, the leading spirit of the Union movement, is now here, closeted with prominent men, perfecting a schedule of operations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12th 1861.

Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia surrendered unconditionally on yesterday, on demand of Capt. Lyon, commander of the U. S. forces in this city.

Capt. Lyon marched to Camp Jackson with one thousand volunteers, surrounded it and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences.

Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of U. S. volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the latter and a few pistol shots fired by parties in the surrounding crowd which was composed of a large number of citizens including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blamlowsky, and as he fell he gave word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of some twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

Large bodies of men are thronging the streets. The Democrat and Anzeiger, Republican newspaper offices threatened by mob.

All gunshops in the city are guarded by large bodies of armed police.

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to guard the Democrat and Anzeiger offices.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13th, 1861.

Received Wilmington, N. C., May 13—10:45 P. M.

The telegraphic reports of an insurrection in Kentucky are contradicted.

The Secretary of the Navy at Washington, in reply to a Philadelphia house, asking the effect of the blockade as to neutrals and on cotton on board the ship *James Yeo*, at Mobile, says that fifteen days are allowed neutrals from the time of the actual blockade.

ALEXANDRIA, May 14th, 1861.

Received Wilmington, May 14—11:50 A. M.

John P. Kennedy, U. S. Senator from Maryland, has issued a long appeal against secession.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12th, 1861.

Another tragedy occurred here last night. While the Home Guards were marching through the street they were followed by a crowd who hissed and hooted them. A boy discharged a pistol in their rear, when the company fired upon the crowd. The whole column was thrown into confusion, breaking ranks and fired down their own line as well as among the crowd on the sidewalks.

Four soldiers and four citizens were killed and many wounded. Great excitement prevailed.

Gen. Harney issued a proclamation expressing his regret at the state of things. He says the military under his command will only be used in the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law. Regulars only will be used to aid the local authorities, if necessary.

The surrender of Camp Jackson caused great excitement in the Legislature.

The military Bill has passed both houses of the Legislature.

The State treasury has been removed; also powder purchased by the State.

Citizens are enrolling themselves in home guards in obedience to a special call of the Governor.

Gen. Frost's Brigade were released on parole, the men taking an oath not to serve against the general government.

Troops are stationed at the Pacific railroad depot to prevent the transportation of State troops.

Gov. Jackson has caused a span of the Osage bridge to be destroyed.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 13th.

Federal and Virginia troops are rapidly concentrating in this neighborhood. A fight is anticipated.

WHEELING, VA., May 13th.

This City has been wild with entusiasm all day. The U. S. flag is flying from nearly all the principal buildings. The Convention met at eleven o'clock. After appointing a committee on credentials the Convention adjourned till three o'clock.

On re-assembling the Committee reported favorable on the admission of delegates from twenty-five counties. Permanent officers were appointed; after which committees were appointed on State and Federal relations.

A discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson, and John S. Carlile. The former thought a division of the State premature. The latter said that they must have immediate and prompt action. We want, said he, no paper resolutions. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The U. S. flag was hoisted over the Custom House this afternoon.

Thousands of people gathered about the building.—National airs were sung and speeches made by Carlisle and others.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14, 1861.

Received Wilmington, May 14th—10:30, P. M.

A special messenger has arrived here, who informs the Governor's Council of State of the advance of a large body of troops, horses and mules, out of Fort Monroe across —— Creek, and that they had advanced a considerable distance on Virginia land.

The Secretary of the Navy at Washington says that Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans will be blockaded in a few days. The Niagara has been ordered to New Orleans. The Pawnee is still off Alexandria.

The Wasbington authorities seem to depend on the blockade being sufficient to subdue the South, together with the recapture of the forts.

The indications towards Harper's Ferry is thought to be a point where the Confederate forces are too strongly posted.

An editorial of the London *Times*, of May 1st, leans towards us. The *Times* says that Lincoln may well hesitate to begin the war, and repeat British enterprise at New Orleans.

The Great Eastern made the trip in nine days and a half. She encountered heavy gales, rolled tremendously,—no pitching.

The movement toward a separation of the Western District of Virginia at Wheeling is progressing. They propose to call the new State "New Virginia." Twenty-five counties are said to be represented in the Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1861.

The city is quiet.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, May 14th, 1861.

The steamer Europa has arrived here from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst.

In the British House of Commons Lord John Russel stated that a naval force had been sent to America to protect British vessels.

Insurance on British vessels arriving from, or bound to Southern States have advanced.

The Government thought the Southern Confederacy must be recognized as belligerents.

Insurances are being effected in London on California gold in transit from Panama to London.

Still Later.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 14th, 1861.

The Steamer Parana, from Galway, on the 7th inst., has arrived. Lord John Russell in the House on Monday, stated that the blockade of the Southern ports would be recognized when made effective.

LIVERPOOL, 7th May, 1861.

Cotton closed firm, at an advance. Breadstuffs unsettled. Consols closed at 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

Correspondence of the Journal.

BRENHAM, Washington Co., Texas, April 25, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Feeling it to be my duty, in these "furrin parts," to give a slight statement of affairs in Texas, to my old friends and acquaintances, I drop you "these few lines." Texas is all alive, every body talks of war, making up companies of old, gray-headed men, young men, and even boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age. Cavalry, Artillery, and the old style Texas Rangers, whom the Indians run from. The Mexicans say they had rather meet the devil, and the veteran, Old Zach, said they were anything else except gentlemen and cowards. This county will send from ten to twelve hundred men besides the Home Guard, which, if required, will respond at a moment's notice. Every town and village has made up its company. At every country store they are calling men into ranks. Three companies have passed through our town within two days, for Indianola, and more expected. The United States forces entrenched themselves after taking possession, but they made a slight mistake, for as soon as they found the Rangers had started, they slipped off with two vessels to save their bacon Texas feels herself independent of the Federal Government. She has four times as much corn in the ground as she ever had any year before, and plenty of cotton, wheat, cane and barley, and the fun of it is, we are having a good season, and plenty of rain. It promises to be the best season the State has had for six years. We have been indebted to Northern States for corn and flour for some years back, owing to the overpowering emigration; but this year every farmer is trying to raise plenty of corn and wheat, for which we have land as good as any in the world. We had a taste of green peas on the 15th of last month (March 15th.) Now we have plenty of radishes, turnips, beets, onions, beans, and lettuce, but the latter is an old thing; the latter part of this week we will have roasting ears of corn, cucumbers and squashes. So you can see how Texas is off in that respect. By the by, I must tell you of the prettiest sight I have ever seen yet, it is to go on our prairies just at Sunrise, when, as you look as far as the eye can reach, while we have a gentle breeze wafting the flowers, of which the different kinds are without number, it looks like a boquet made in heaven, for all the gentler sex to have one in copartnership. There is in the woods, this time of year, plenty of game, turkeys, deer, squirrel and varmints of all descriptions. Well, to give you the full description of Texas, to the best of my ability, it is thus: It is the best, the worst, the coldest, the warmest, the dryest, the wettest, the poorest, the richest, country in the world. It will suit any and everybody.

You can find men here from all countries, and every State in the old United States. The foreign citizens are forming companies as well as the native. Gen. Sam Houston has returned to his farm after he was deposed and Ed. Clark, placed in the Gubernatorial Chair; he was accused of leaguing with Abe Lincoln, in trying to subdue this State, which he comes out openly and denies, and says he will take the field for Texas any time. If he had called the Legislature when the people requested, he would have been very popular, more so than any other man in the State. I do sincerely wish that by the time you receive this, that Old North Carolina has thrown off the yoke, and not let Abe Lincoln take those rails which he has split and fence her all around and whitewash his principles. Whenever she comes out and is beseiged, all she will have to do is to reclaim her sons in Texas and they will return. She has some in the ranks of the Texas Rangers and the ranks of different corps in the field who are disciplined. There are four companies forming in our town. The old men, young men, mechanics and Germans. Our County has made a handsome appropriation for our equipment and support of men's families while in service. It is again the lot of your writer to go into ranks, of which I do most cheerfully, to fight for the South, my home. You will clearly see that this State is heavily preparing for a long war. You have do doubt heard that Texas was split, a large portion in favor of Union; it has been but now, no, no. On the receipt of Lincoln's coersive proclamation, all have united. I do not believe there is ten men in the State favoring the old Union as it is now. If there is, they will not let it be known, for here short work is made of men guilty of treachery, and that is, to leave him alone looking up a tree, with a rope around his neck. If Mr. Abe Lincoln should send men to Texas, he had better send all he can get from one of his largest States, for the boys would like to have some fun while they are at it. The fortifying of Galveston and other exposed points, is rapidly going on, heavy columbiads and other pieces of ordnance is expected to reach Galveston to-night. If so she will be enabled to try a ship or two. I forgot to mention that money is now and has been tight for some time, but I expect it is so every where. I must close; if there is any portion of this letter you think worthy of publication, you can adjust it to suit and do so. I remain,

Yours Respectfully, ——

AN ACT.

For the benefit of Volunteers.

[PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION, MAY, 1861.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons engaged in the military service of the State, or any of the slaveholding States or Confederate States of America, as officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, or volunteers after they shall have enrolled their names for the purpose of offering their services to the State, shall be privileged and exempt from arrest on civil process during the time they are engaged in active service, and for a reasonable time in going to and returning from their respective places of enlistment and rendezvous, *provided*, that wherever the statute of limitation was in question, the time embraced in this bill shall not be counted.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of the above institution will embrace the 28th, 29th and 30th of May, 1861. Rev. John S. Long will repeat his lecture Tuesday night of the 28th. Rev. J. W. Tucker will preach the annual sermon on Wednesday night. Robert P. Dick, Esq., will deliver the Literary Address on Thursday morning. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Rev. R. S. Moran, on Thursday evening. The concert will come off on Thursday night. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

We are glad to learn that this institution, under the able management of its talented President, Rev. S. M. Frost, is in a highly prosperous condition.

Rough Notes.

FISHER'S RED BIRDS.—It may not be generally known that Charles Fisher, Esq., the President of the North Carolina Railroad, is organizing and equipping upon a liberal war-footing a full regiment of men, enlisted for the war, subsisted and equipped out of his private purse.

A large force are now being drilled at the North Carolina Military Institute, and at several other places companies are forming and receiving military instructions under competent officers.

We christen them as Fisher's Red Birds, because of their dress, and hesitate not in saying that for service during the war, in any form, their match cannot be produced. They are a 'Rough and Ready' crowd, and well disciplined. We expect to record many good and brave acts performed by Fisher's Red Birds.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The Steam Ship Niagara.

This steam frigate, which it was reported some days since was coming off this port to blockade our harbor, was first noticed off here at an early hour on Saturday by Pilot Boat No. 4, then outside the bar, and also from the steeple of the Custom House.

The pilot boat had observed in the offing on Friday evening what appeared to be a merchant ship bound in, and which, not being in sight on Saturday, was no doubt ordered off. Towards midday the Niagara disappeared, but returned off the port in the afternoon.

On Saturday Captain Robert Lockwood, pilot in Boat No. 2, (the W. Y. Leitch,) took to sea the schr. Minnehaha, for Baltimore; soon after leaving which vessel outside, he made a square rigger standing in for the bar. Being anxious to board, but not liking the Niagara, then in sight, he concluded to send his large boat into port, and take to his skiff with a trusty hand.

He reached the vessel about 7 P. M., and found her to be the British barque *Hilja*, from Liverpool, consigned to Messrs. R. MURE & Co. The tide being too late to get her into port, he remained on board during Saturday night, his skiff being taken on deck and carefully placed away. On Sunday morning, it being calm, he was unable to get her under way, and about half-past 8 A. M. she was boarded by a boat from the *Niagara*, commanded by Lieut. R. L. MAY, who informed the Captain of the *Hilja* that the port was blockaded—the rebels inside having fired on Fort Sumter with a garrison of less than 100 men; gave him a Yankee paper containing the latest news, and mentioned that an army of 100,000 men had landed in Louisiana. The Captain of the *Hilja* informed the boarding officer that he was short of water, and requested a supply from the *Niagara*, but he was informed that the frigate had less of that article than was necessary for her. The following is a copy of the endorsement of Lieut. R. L. May on the papers of the *Hilja*:

"Boarded May 12th, and ordered off. The whole Southern coast of the United States of America; it being blockaded.

(Signed) R. L. MAY,

Lieutenant U. S. Steam Ship Niagara."

The officer remained by the *Hilja* for about twenty minutes, when he left. The boat's crew had a revolver each in a belt attached to the waist. Mr. Lockwood left the *Hilja* about 10 A. M., and reached the city in his skiff, accompanied by a valuable boat hand, who remained faithful, although appearances indicated that the boy had only to open his mouth when he might have had a passage to some other place than "Dixie's Land."

The *Hilja* went off during the day, and will proceed to the British Provinces. The British ship *Monmouth*, from Liverpool, and the ship *General Parkhill* from the same place, were seen off the bar yesterday, and were ordered off; and we understand that the *Niagara* had previously sent off three other square rigged vessels.—Sunday the *Niagara* went well off shore, accompanied by two of the above vessels, and while she was absent the British ship A. & A., Capt. HUTCHINSON, from Belfast, stood in from the eastward, when the *Niagara* made after her; but the ship, having much the start, was run into shoal water, where the frigate could not well approach her, when the *Niagara* put about and stood South. If the boats of the *Niagara* fail to board her before this morning, she may be got into port, with the aid of steam, in the morning.—The race was anxiously watched from the wharves, and also by a party of gentlemen who were out in the pilot boat *Rover*, Capt. Evans. They went along side and spoke the ship.—*Charleston Courier, 13th.*

SCENES OFF CHARLESTON BAR.—The British ship *A. & A*, from Belfast, which was reported in our last issue as having anchored near the outer buoy of the North Channel, after having been chased by the *Niagara*, escaped being boarded by the man-of-war on Sunday night, and was successfully towed into port by the steamer *Gordon* yesterday morning. The officers of the *Niagara* supposed the *A. & A.* to have been ashore when she anchored, she was so close in, but in this supposition they were mistaken, and the ship has got into a port where she will make a most superior freight, say about 1 1-4d. for Upland a 1½d. for Sea Island Cotton.

The British ship *Susan G. Owens* went to sea yesterday for Liverpool, and it was rumored that she was boarded by a boat from the *Niagara*, and her papers closely scrutinized; but the pilot that took her to sea informs us that he watched her closely after she got outside until she had almost entirely disappeared, and that no such event took place. She was, when last seen, going off finely with all her canvass set.

The Niagara was about ten miles southeast from ship bar yesterday, and was there visited during the afternoon by Robt. Bunch, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, who left the city about 2 p. m., in the steamer *Charleston*, and proceeded on board the Niagara, where he was received with the usual salute and had every courtesy extended to him, and every matter in relation to the blockade satisfactorily explained. All neutral vessels now in this port would be allowed a reasonable time to depart, but nothing further would be allowed to come in.

The *A. & A.*, which got in yesterday, and whose manner of getting into port rather disturbed the nerves of some cotton shippers, will be allowed to go unmolested.

All open letters for masters of foreign vessels expected here will be received on board the *Niagara*, and given to the parties when they come off the Bar; but no sealed communications will be received.

A fleet of eight or ten sail, with Commodore Stringham, is expected off here in a few days, when the blockade will be rigidly enforced all along the coast. They expressed a willingness to have supplied the Hilja with water, but her captain sailed off in such haste that it could not be done. The commander of the Niagara was pained at the position he had to occupy in reference to the seceded States, but he intended to carry out his orders.

Mr. Bunch says the Niagara is a formidable looking ship, has a noble crew of about six hundred men, is loaded down with provisions and war material, decks piled up with shot and guns of the most formidable size. The only Charleston ships ordered off have been those reported, say the Monmouth, Gen. Parkhill and Hilja, all from Liverpool. The Eliza Bonsall, Sir Allen McNab, &c., have not yet been seen.

Several other British vessels have been ordered off by the *Niagara*, two of which, it is said, were bound to Savannah, but their names we did not learn. No vessels appeared off this harbor yesterday, so far as we could see or learn, and the *Niagara* had a quiet day, but she keeps steam on all the time, and moves rapidly when under way.—*Charleston Mercury. 14th.*

A correspondent of the Missouri *State Journal*, of the 6th, communicates the following interesting intelligence concerning the conduct of the Federal troops stationed at Cairo:

They are not only pirating upon the *neutral boats of neutral States*, but are breaking open every box and barrel of express or freight goods by the rail road, and unceremoniously appropriating every gun, pistol, or ammunition of any kind, and every article of clothing, whether in large or small quantities, of the *private citizens* of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, that is found. And this is not a temporary expedient but is intended to be permanent, as they are making preparations to build a strong fort to command both rivers; nor do they intend, as will be seen, to confine their piracy to munitions of war; it is their *confessional intentions* to blockade the rivers, if they consider it necessary.

The letter writer gives an interesting account of the escape of a vessel from the hands of Lincoln's brigands:

Another attempt of piracy by the Cairo pirates was handsomely frustrated on Sunday last. The steamboat Julius C. Smith passed down the river, having on board some 1200 or 1400 muskets, belonging to Paducah, Kentucky, which had been sent to St. Louis before the commencement of hostilities to be changed from flint to percussion locks, and even these, *knowing their destination*, the pirates attempted to capture, but were outwitted in their efforts. The private guard boat Swallow was found at Commerce by the Smith, where it had been sent to intercept her, and upon seeing her the Smith continued on down the river till out of sight, and then ran into a slough behind an island, and headed up stream, coming into the river again above and out of sight of Commerce; and while the piratical craft was steaming down after the Smith, most likely astonished at her sudden disappearance, she was steaming up to Cape Girardeau, where she re-loaded her guns, with instructions from the agent accompanying them to have them forwarded by land to New Madrid, which was done the same evening, a guard of twenty men of the Marble City Guards being detailed as an escort, and which was to be increased by a company from Scott county, and if any attempt was made to interrupt them at the Cairo and Fenton Road, I have no doubt the pirates had a "lively time of it" in taking the guns.

PROVISIONS IN ABUNDANCE.—Our friends in South Carolina who desire supplies for home consumption can obtain them in abundance in North Carolina, either by orders to our merchants or a personal visit. There is no difficulty in purchasing and transporting supplies where they are needed, but the people will not countenance *Speculation*. The people are willing to sell and the Roads to transport to supply the wants of our brethren.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Medical Society of the State.

The twelth annual meeting of this Institution was held in the town of Morganton, on the 8th instant. We learn that the attendance was not as numerous as on former meetings, owing to the fact that it was generally reported that there would be no meeting this year, on account of the present unsettled state of affairs in the State and country. Notwithstanding, there was quite a number present, and a very satisfactory meeting held. A number of reports were made by different members, upon the disease of their counties.—Drs. Kelly of Iredell, Payne of Davidson, Sharp of Davie, C. Happoldt of Burke, submitted written essays, which were read to the Society, and elicited, a discussion upon the hygenic, therepeutical and varied treatment of the numerous diseases incident to their immediate sections of country.—Dr. J. M Happoldt, of Morganton, also gave a lucid account of Vernal Asthma, as it annually occurred in his own person. This case as well as the other reports, were ordered to be published in the Medical *Journal*. It certainly speaks well for the vitality of the Society, that under the adverse circumstances of the times, the physicians should continue to labor in the promoting of science. We also learn there was an addition of some twelve new members to the Society. The following are the officers elected for the present year:

PRESIDENT.

DR. J. J. SUMMERRELL, Salisbury.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Dr. J. M. Happoldt, Morganton.
" J. B. Hughes, Newbern.
" R. L. Payne, Lexington.
" W. R. Sharp, Davie,

SECRETARY,

Dr. W. G. Thomas, Wilmington.

TREASURER,

Dr. C. W. Graham, Kenansville.

ORATOR,

Dr. M. Whitehead, Salisbury.

A resolution was passed unanimously to sustain the Medical *Journal*, and a liberal allowance made to its support.

The profession of Morganton were untiring in their efforts in bestowing their hospitalities upon the members during their stay. The convivial party given by them on Thursday evening at the Mountain House, will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present on that occasion. To the proprietor of the Mountain House, the members generally, but the Medical Board in particular, feel under many lasting obligations for his marked attention and kindness, in facilitating their convenience and comfort.

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State held their third annual meeting in the town of Morganton on the 6th. Members of the Board present, Drs. J. H. Dickson, President, C. E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, J. G. Tull, O. F. Manson, and C. Happoldt, when the following named physicians received their certificates to practice medicine within the State according to law:

Dr. R. C. Pearson, of Morganton.
" H. W. Tate, of Morganton.
" C. Hill, of Duplin county.
" J. C. Sheppard, of New Hanover county.
" W. J. Love, of Wilmington.
" J. T. Fuller, of Person county.
" N. M. Scales, of Wilkes county.
" W. W. Gaither, of Gaston county.
" R. A. Shimpock, of Montgomery county.
" P. A. Barrier, of Cabarrus county.
" J. M. Lawing, of Mecklenburg county.
" J. C. Gidney, of Cleaveland county.

The next annual meeting is to be held in the town of Wilmington on the 2d Wednesday in May, 1862.

GOVERNOR ELLIS

Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service of North Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to serve your country. You will be at no expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declaration. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet must not repose in safety so near the grave of Washington.

April 29th 1861.—200&18-1m* S. G. GILLESPIE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. 31-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29 te* T. E. W. McINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

April 3, 1861. 176-1w—32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

H. A. BAGG.

March 28, 1861. 31-te—178-te

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

To those who wish to serve the State of North Carolina, a first rate opportunity is now offering. The subscriber needs a few more able bodied young men to fill up his company. Uniforms, equipments, and necessary clothing furnished free of charge to recruits. Apply at once at the office of Anderson & Savage, to

E. SAVAGE,

May 10.—208-tf Wilmington N. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

From and after this date, United States postage stamps will not be received at this office in payment of subscriptions to the Journal. Bills of the various banks of North Carolina, Virginia or other Southern States, current in any of the said Southern States, or specie, only, will be received.

Our terms are cash in advance. This rule *will* not be deviated from—in any case.—Specimen copies will be sent when desired.

May 1st, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next. JULIUS W. WRIGHT.

April 8. 180&32-te

☞ We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS.

April 6th, 1861 179-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

SAML. R. BUNTING.

March 21st, 1861. 165-t

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowly.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. W. A. WILLSON, to Miss SALLIE J., daughter of B. W. Beery, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOSEPH LAWTON, in the 41st year of his age.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.30 @ 32
BEEF CATTLE,	
℔ 100 lbs.	7 00 @ 8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,	
2nd hand	1 00 @ 1 65
New	1 95 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	20 @ 24
Sperm	35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.	
Java	22 @ 23
Laguayra	18 @ 20
Rio	17 @ 18
St. Domingo	16 @ 17
COTTON, ℔ lb.	
ord. to mid'g	11 @ 12¼
strict mid'g	00 @ 12¾
good mid'g	00 @ 12¾
COTTON BAGGING,	
℔ yard	13½@ 14
Rope, ℔ lb	7½@ 7½
CORN MEAL,	
℔ bushel	00 @ 85
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½@ 7¾
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18 @ 19
EGGS, ℔ doz.	16 @ 20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mullets	6 00 @ 7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00@18 00
do. No. 2	10 00 @12 00
do. No. 3	6 50 @ 8 50
Herrings, East	4 00 @ 4 50
Dry Cod,	
℔ cwt	5 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,	
Family	9 50 @10 00
Superfine	8 75 @ 9 00
Fine	8 50 @ 8 75
Cross	8 25 @ 8 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.	3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	65 00
Super. Lime	@50 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25
Per ton	9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	68 @ 70
Oats	42 @ 45
Pease, Cow	1 00 @ 1 10
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @ 1 20
Wheat, red	0 00 @ 0 00
do. white	0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough	00 @ 0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4½@ 5
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green	5½@ 6
Dry	7½@ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	1 10 @ 1 15
N. River	80 @ 85
IRON, ℔ lb.	
English, ass'd.	4½@ 00
American, ref.	3½@ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	70 00@75 00
Swede	5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75 @ 80
do. fm store	00 @ 1 50
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)	
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @12 50
Wide do	0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling	6 25 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.)	
Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @16 00
planed	18 00 @19 00
clear	25 00 @30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @15 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00 @15 00
re-sawed	16 00 @17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal.	
Cuba, Hhds	00 @ 30
do. Bbls.	00 @ 34
N. Orleans	50 @ 55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.	
Whiskey	28 @ 35
N. E. Rum	35 @ 40
Gin	37 @ 45
Brandy	40 @ 50
do. Apple	65 @ 80
do. Peach	1 00@ 1 50
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 2 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 1 50
Hard	0 00 @ 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00 @ 0 75
do. in order	0 00 @ 0 85
Pitch - do.	0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale	2 00 @ 2 25
do. No. 1	1 25 @ 1 50
do. No. 2	0 85 @ 1 00
do. No. 3	00 @ 60
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00 @ 40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Cut	3½@ 4
Wrought	10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	2 50 @ 3 00
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 00 @ 0 00
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @ 1 00
Irish, do	00 @ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	00 @ 18
Middlings	16 @ 17
Shoulders	15 @ 16
Hog round	15 @ 16
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	16 @ 17
Shoulders	15 @ 16
N. C. Lard	00 @ 16
West'n do	00 @ 00
Butter	25 @ 32
Cheese	14 @ 15
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
City Mess	00 00 @30 00
Clear do	00 00 @00 00
Butt	00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @00 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @00 00
POULTRY,	
Chickens, live	35 @ 45
do. dead	45 @ 50
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½@ 15
SHEEP, ℔ head,	
Lambs	1 50 @ 2 25
Mutton	1 50 @ 2 25
SALT,	
Alum, ℔ bush.	22½@ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	00 @ 00
do. fm store	75@ 2 00
fine	2 00 @ 2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.	
Porto Rico	9 @ 10
New Orleans	9 @ 10
Muscovado	8 @ 9
Loaf & crush'd	13½@ 14
C. Yellow	11½@ 12
Granulated	11 @ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½@ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	00 00 @ 0 00
Common	0 00 @ 0 00
STAVES,