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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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DR. DANIEL DUPRE,
RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity. He may be found at his Office, in LONDON'S BUILDINGS, on Front Street, south of Market.
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GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, AND
HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,
AND WALKING-CANES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT
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WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DEROSSET & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
159 FRONT ST. NEW YORK.

A. MARTIN,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
Commission Merchant.
North Water, 2 Doors above Princess Street,
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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
AGENTS OF THE MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROWLEY, ASHBURNER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 5 & 6, South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of Naval Stores, &c., consigned to us for sale.
Refer to—
SAMUEL POTTER, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN GAMMELL, Esq. }
January 15. 128-ly.

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(Senior partner of the late firm of Dickinson & Morris),
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
Messrs. B. DeForest & Co., } New York
Nesmith & Walsh, }
E. D. Peters & Co., } Boston.
Means & Clark, }
Walters & Stoddard, } Philadelphia.
A. Benson & Co., }
Oct. 3, 1846 84-ly-p

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce.
March 17. 1

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO HIS FRIENDS
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PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, BY THOMAS LORING.

VOL. 2.

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HUGHES & MEAD,
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AND GENERAL AGENTS
For the sale of all kinds of Goods, Country Produce
and Real Estate,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Business entrusted to them shall be promptly and
faithfully attended to.
June 19, 1847. 42

G. W. DAVIS,
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WILMINGTON, N. C.
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BLANKS
PRINTED TO ORDER, AT THE
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

L. S. YORKE,
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NORTH CAROLINA PACKET OFFICE,
43 1-2 NORTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 9, 1846. 1y37

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
HAVING transferred the agency of the Cape Fear
S. S. Mill, he is now prepared to transact any
business committed to his trust. Office on W. C.
Lott's wharf, lately occupied by Russell & Gammell.
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THOMAS SANDFORD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEFF & WARNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHIP CHAN-
DLERY, SHIP STORES, &c.
April 14. 13

R. H. STANTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes, Furniture, Hard-
ware, Crockery, Tin Ware,
Crockery, &c., &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
R. H. STANTON. L. N. BARLOW

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a general assortment of
CORPAGES and PROVISIONS. Also Foreign
Fruit, Wine, Liquors, Tea, Porter, Ale, &c.
Our Ship Stores put up with despatch
Oct. 31, 1846. 96

COMMISSION BUSINESS
In New York, under the firm of
BROWN, DEROSSET & Co.,
Agents in Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of
DEROSSET, BROWN & Co.
Dealers with the late firm, will oblige, by attending
to the settlement of all accounts as speedily as possi-
ble.
April 15, 1847. 13-ly.

PIANO FORTES FOR SALE.
ONE Elegant Piano Forte, in Rose-
wood case, of L. GRAY'S manufac-
ture, Boston. Also, one second-hand
Piano Forte, for sale by the Subscriber, at his Music
Room, opposite the Chronicle Office.
Piano Fortes tuned and repaired in a satisfactory
manner.
G. F. B. LEIGHTON.
March 3. 147

BUTTER AND CHEESE.
2000 LBS. very superior Goshen Butter.
20 Casks very superior Cheese at
NEFF & WARNER'S,
April 15. 13

CHAIRS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of best
New York Manufactured Cane and
Rush Bottom, Maple and Rosewood,
Black Walnut, Greenish, with Cushions,
Common Windsor, Office Chairs, Rush
and Cane seat Sewing Chairs, with
Rockers, Children's Chairs, &c., &c.
For sale by
A. MARTIN.
May 15. 27

PLANED LUMBER.
THE Subscriber having become Agent for the
sale of the above article, for Central Planning Mill
will keep constantly on W. C. Lott's wharf a full sup-
ply, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
G. D. ELLIS, Lott's building.
June 24. 43

THE SUMMER SHOWER.

BY THEODORE A. GUILD.

The noonday sun with angry frown,
Flings fierce his fiery vengeance down,
And each green thing grows sere and brown
Beneath his scorching eye.
The herds have left the burning glade,
And couched within the friendly shade,
A giant oak's tall branches made,
They all supinely lie.

No more below you sloping hill,
Is heard the music of the rill
That served to turn the clacking mill;
Its pebbled bed is dry.
The birds all hide with drooping wings,
No voice is heard of living things,
Save when with startling clearness rings,
The catbird's peevish cry.

See! 'neath yon boundless arch of blue,
What darkling clouds are sprouting view,
And rush like phantom chargers through
Their trackless path on high!
And hark!—the thunder's rumbling car
Sounds through the wide expanse afar!
The proud earth trembles 'neath the jar—
The storm-god rules the sky.

And now o'er fields of drooping grain,
In copious floods descends the rain—
Or pattering on the parched plain,
Revises the thirsting ground.
At last the shower has passed away,
Again bursts forth the god of day,
Timing the clouds with heavenly ray
That skirt the horizon's bound.

The flowers shine forth in fresher hue,
The joyous birds their songs renew;
Its pebbled track the stream runs through—
Swift whirrs the mill wheel round.
Now the retiring god of day
Flings o'er the scene his farewell ray,
Now sinks to rest—and evening gray,
In silence reigns profound.

From the Alabama Journal.

LAMENT.

When Pessia's peach in beauty threw
Her snowy petals round,
And Erin's cosy murphies grew
All snugly under ground.
'Twas in a field whose every part
Was covered with stone or weed
This hand had planted just a quart
Of water melon seed.

'Twas my delight at noon and night
To watch their young leaves rise,
They were as freshness to my heart,
As greenness to my eyes!

But oh! that mortal ever should
Find grief within his cup,
The rain descended and the flood
Did wash my melons up!

With tears I stood as statue still
With sighs I could but say—
Their's water here, to turn a mill,
'The melons,' "where are they!"

SCHPLINTZ.

MR. HALL'S ADDRESS.

(CONTINUED)

This slave question is one which has created much angry feeling in Congress, and in the country, and is becoming the most perplexing question in the government. Notwithstanding the right to that species of property secured by the constitution to the slave States when they entered into, and helped to form the Union, still such a spirit of intermeddling on the part of the free States has grown up, encouraged by so formidable an array of strength, passing over the bounds of the constitution, and entrenching itself behind the plea of religion; threatening to refuse that justice; to disturb that general tranquility; to weaken that common defence; to arrest that general welfare, and destroy instead of securing to our posterity the blessings of that liberty which we were to enjoy under that more perfect Union which the preamble of the constitution of the United States declares was the object of its creation, as to create the most serious apprehensions in regard to a much longer continuance of the Union.

I have never thought as some do, that slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, was an evil. While on the other hand I have thought that it was a blessing, both to the peculiar situation of the country and to the Slaves themselves. Without such slaves as were adapted to a hot climate and the marshy lands of the South, a great portion of our most fertile lands, now yielding one half of the productions of the Southern States, would go uncultivated. It would be impossible to get white men or free labor to work in the ditches of our rice fields, or to work on the sugar plantations on the Mississippi River. As to the situation of the slaves of the South, their state under a good master who will feed, clothe and work them well, is better than it would be were they now in Africa; is better than the situation of the poor population of England, Scotland or Ireland, and but very little if at all inferior to the

working class of our Northern States who clamor so much about what they so little understand.

It is a fact that a great many of them enjoy more real happiness than their masters do, and in right cases out of ten, where they are rendered unhappy, it arises more from the act and disposition of the slave than that of the master.

Being then in the quiet and peaceable possession and enjoyment of this species of property, secured to us by all the sanctity of constitutional rights, has any man or set of men, or has even the Congress of the United States the right to interfere with it, only under such rules, as are laid down in constitution itself?—The constitution provides that when two thirds of both Houses of Congress deem it necessary, or two thirds of the States may propose amendments to the constitution, and when ratified by three fourths of the States, as they may see fit, shall be valid as a part of the constitution. In this way then it can be effected. I acknowledge the right of interference, but in no other way. If they can amend the constitution in the manner required to effect their purpose, then let it be done. This course would certainly look much more manly. I acknowledge no right to petition for an open violation of the constitution. It is to require the members to commit the worst of perjury. The first and greatest obligation of a Representative is that he swears to support (not to violate) the constitution, and should do so. Any petition to do the latter should be kicked out of Congress, as an insult to the body. Would it be legitimate to petition that Congress should take off the head of the President? Would such a petition be received; for to receive it would be to discuss its propriety. Certainly not. All receivable petitions should be legitimate petitions, passed as the constitution says upon some grievance which the Legislative authority could redress without a violation of the constitution. If the grievance complained of conflicts with the constitution, then the petition should be to amend it.

The right of the petition to abolish slavery in the States, I believe, has never been claimed. But in my opinion it might as well be claimed as the right to abolish it in the Territories, or that a State shall not be received into the Union, but upon the condition that slavery should not be tolerated therein. It is a matter that has always struck me with surprise how it was that Congress could assume the power of determining what rights a State should have when it joined the Union.

The second section of the third article of the constitution declares that the citizens of State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. The fourth sections of the same article declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government. Which means, as many of the States declare, that they shall regulate their internal government.

Now I should like to know how any man of common sense can look at the two sections of the constitution and say that the Congress of the United States can restrict a new State coming into the Union as to its own internal government, and in doing so whether it would not be denying to citizens of one State privileges which citizens of another State enjoyed. Can that State be a republican state which denies certain rights which are exercised by a sister State. It appears to me to be perfectly ridiculous. Cannot New York or Pennsylvania now abolish slavery, if they choose to do so? Could not North Carolina abolish slavery at pleasure and institute it again, without asking the consent of Congress? This none will pretend to deny. Then why is it, that those States which are received into the Union under this restriction cannot do the same thing? Will it be said that it has been prohibited by Congress from doing so? Then the Congress has denied to citizens of one State, privileges, which are enjoyed by citizens of the several States. If it has refused to it, the republican form of government which the constitution guaranteed, and therefore, in the exercise of such a power, commits a glaring and most palpable violation of that sacred instrument.

I deny that Congress has any such right; and although it may be exercised, when the State is fairly in the Union, it can alter or amend its constitution, as it pleases, and as New York or any other State may do, institute, or abolish slavery, at its will and pleasure. Then if so, why should Congress lose time in discussing and arranging a matter which would be laid aside the moment almost that it was done. It appears to me to be complete child's play.

The same rule will apply to the Territories of the United States. They are citizens of the United States, whether inhabiting a State or a Territory, and entitled to the same privileges. When a State is received into the Union, it should come in on an equal footing with those already in—free and untrammelled, or it will not be a republican State. The constitution says that new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union. It does not lay down any rule by which such State shall be admitted, but the power not being delegated to Congress, to restrict the rights of the citizens occupying

such Territory coming in, it should not and cannot be constitutionally exercised. Again, the right which Congress has under the constitution of disposing of, and making all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other property, belong to the United States, does not imply the right to exercise such a power, being only intended to make such rules needful to regulate it while in the situation of a Territory, and no more.—There is not the shadow of constitutional right in Congress to say that a State shall not be received into the Union, unless slavery be excluded. If new Territory is to be acquired by the Union, and State after State is to be received under this restriction, may not the Anti-slavery party in time succeed in their designs, unless the power assumed by Congress, to meddle in the right of slavery on the admission of a new State, shall be set aside and forever put at rest. It appears to me that there is a question, which calls for Southern interference, it is this. If the claims of the North, should be any longer persisted in, in regard to a matter so vitally important to the slave States, the South should assemble in Convention, and protect most solemnly and resolutely against a power so voluntarily usurped.

As to the Public Lands, which is also a very interesting subject to the People. It is my opinion, that that portion of them which was owned by the different Colonies, when forming the government, should have been given back to the States, all sharing alike, after paying the debt, for which they were conditionally ceded to the general government. That portion of them which has been since purchased by the United States, appears to stand on a different footing, and is a subject upon which I have not bestowed enough reflection to form my mind conclusively. I think, however, it is a very irregular and uncertain way of ascertaining or raising revenue. The revenue from the sale of the public lands, has varied from twenty-four millions of dollars, in 1836, to seven millions, in 1837 or 8; and now and for some years past it has fallen down to from two to four millions. This shows that no certain calculations could be based upon the revenue to be derived from such a source. And as it is necessary, in laying our impost duties both to protect our own industry, and to use such protection as an arm of defence against similar duties laid by a foreign country, producing from these causes at all times a more ample and steady revenue. It may be a singular way of raising revenue, but I think it better promoted by a cession of all the public lands to the States, to be divided between and regulated by them.

Gen. Jackson, in his message of 1832, in speaking of the public lands, says that they were ceded to the general government, for the purposes of general harmony and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. That being granted for the uses for which they had been asked, the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the only object for which they were ceded having been accomplished. In another place, he says, it cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitute the true interest of the Republic. It seems to me, said he, to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to suitors in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compact. The advantages of accurate surveys, and undoubted titles now secured to purchasers, seems to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be constituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable however, said he, in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of "soil and the further disposition of it, be surrendered to the States respectively, in which it lies." This shows General Jackson, to have been a distributionist, and a worse one, if that term could be applied, than the Whigs, who have ever been for a distribution among all the States alike. General Jackson was, and to give all the public lands to the new States—There is one thing very certain, that he was opposed to the public lands being continued as a source of revenue longer than was absolutely necessary. How then does it happen that his followers are so determined to continue the public lands, as a source of revenue, in defiance of the many evils of the system pointed out by General Jackson.

In regard to the War which has now involved the country in a large National debt, and which has been the cause of the loss of so many valuable lives. I am opposed to it on the ground that it was an unnecessary, voluntary, unrighteous, and dishonorable War, brought about to subserve party ends, which makes it doubly criminal. We might have purchased Texas (in my opinion) by this time for two millions of dollars, while it has already cost us (to be in bounds) I will say fifty millions, in addition to the many other evils which always attend a War, and what is still worse, we cannot say how much more it will cost us, before it will be ended. One thing is certain, that the Whigs are not in any sense, chargeable for the War. Mr. Benton

in a late speech charged the War to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun, in turn, charged it to President Polk. This shows that the Whigs are clear of it; for no doubt they would readily have charged it upon the Whigs, if they had had the least grounds upon which to found such accusation.

Mr. Benton declares, (as coinciding with an opinion formerly expressed by me,) that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the War. He then says Mr. Calhoun was the maker of the War, because he was the father of annexation. This is not a fact.—Mr. Calhoun might have given great aid to annexation, as no doubt he did, still Mr. Polk is the real father of that measure, and together with his party responsible for the War.—Polk and Texas were inscribed on their banners, and reared up in every little village in the United States. At some places, where the American colors floated in the breeze—this banner with Polk and Texas, was hoisted up at sunrise, and dropped down at sunset, upon a pole, in imitation, if I may not say in rivalry and defiance of the stars and stripes of our country.

Some of the Polk party, who should be held in utter contempt for want of common honesty rather than of pity for want of common sense. I learn, say that the Whig party is chargeable for the continuance of the War. That if they had not condemned the War, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemy, it would have been ended before this time.—Can it be said with truth, that Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, and all the other Whig officers and soldiers, now fighting so bravely in Mexico, and all of them (no doubt) disapproving the war, have been procrustinating it? These men who thus speak should recollect who the President and chief commander of the Mexican army is. Whether he is a great General, whether he is fighting bravely against us. Whether he has, and still is inflaming the Mexican People, against the People of this country.—Whether he does not say that he will die fighting or drive every United States soldier from the soil of Mexico. Whether he has not rallied the people of Mexico in strong force around him by inflammatory and eloquent addresses, such as no other leader of that country could have done. Ask yourselves if all this is not true, and then ask how came Mr. Polk to send or permit him (Santa Anna) to go into Mexico, to procrustinate this war, and to do us so much injury, in men and money as he has done. This is certainly giving the Mexicans more aid and comfort than they could or have received from any other quarter. It shows to what a state our country is coming, and to me one of the worst acts of the present Administration, is to have charged the Whigs with doing what he has so directly done himself, and what a wretched State of party subservency has been introduced for any portion of his followers to be heard re-echoing the same base-faceted falsehood that the Whigs have been giving the enemy aid and comfort.

In this day of modern democracy, it appears to me, when it is said that "the Whigs are procrustinating this war, and to do us so much injury, in men and money as he has done. This is certainly giving the Mexicans more aid and comfort than they could or have received from any other quarter. It shows to what a state our country is coming, and to me one of the worst acts of the present Administration, is to have charged the Whigs with doing what he has so directly done himself, and what a wretched State of party subservency has been introduced for any portion of his followers to be heard re-echoing the same base-faceted falsehood that the Whigs have been giving the enemy aid and comfort."

We were taught by our forefathers to watch our rulers with that suspicion, which was necessary to keep them in their legitimate and appropriate sphere.—The governed cannot be too vigilant in watching those by whom they are ruled. Liberty, wherever it has been obtained has always cost a price, but has been as frequently lost without a struggle. Step by step has the Tyrant marched in disguise under some popular name to the summit of his glory; and I here warn my countrymen of the assumed name of democracy now claimed by a party who are in truth and in fact practising the worse sort of federalism, as I shall show in a subsequent part of this address.

I will here state that I am for one Presidential term, as best for the interest of the People. A President elected for but one term, in place of looking to, and using all his patronage and influence for a re-election, to neglect of public business, would have but the one object ahead, of guarding the interest of the whole country, that he might leave behind a great and good name, which the inducement of one hundred thousand dollars, in a re-election, might not overcome.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Narrative of a Fatal Event.

If it could alleviate, in the smallest degree, the immense sufferings that have preyed upon my mind, and blasted my hopes, during a period now of almost seven and thirty years, I would account the pain I may feel, during the time I am attempting to narrate the following occurrence, of no more consequence than the shower of sleet that drives in my face while I am walking home from the parish church to my parlor fire.

It is within a few months of being thirty seven years since I left the University of Glasgow, in company with a young person of my own age, and from the same part of the country. I shall speak of him by the name of Campbell. It can interest but myself now, to say that it is not his real name. We had been intimately acquainted for years before we came together to the college, and a predilection for the same studies, a strong bias for general literature, and more especially for those courses of inquiry, which are the amusement rather than the task of minds given to the pursuit of knowledge, had in the course of four swift years, bound us together in one of those friendships, which young men are apt to persuade themselves can never possibly be dissolved, while no sooner are they separated for a time, than every event they meet with in the course of common life, tends insensibly to obliterate this youthful union; as the summer showers