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ELIJAH DICKINSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Senior partner of the late firm of Dickinson & McCallis
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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REFER TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., Wilmington.
O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., Wilmington.
J. S. A. TAYLOR, Esq., Wilmington.
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AND GENERAL AGENT
For the sale of all kinds of Goods, Country Produce
and Real Estate,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Business entrusted to him shall be promptly and
faithfully attended to.
Refer to the Editor of The Commercial.
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VALUABLE RICE AND TURPENTINE LANDS
FOR SALE.
THE subscribers offer for sale between two and
three hundred acres of valuable Rice Lands on
Lockwood's Folly river, in Brunswick county. Im-
mediately in the neighborhood of the Lands is a good
stream of water emptying into the Lockwood's river
—furnishing water power sufficient for watering the
fields and for pounding and threshing the Rice, as
well as for a Saw Mill. A part of this land has been
cultivated in Rice and Cotton, and produced equal to
any land.
Adjoining to these Lands are between fifteen
hundred and two thousand acres of first rate Turpentine
Lands, very convenient to the river, all within three
miles of the sea-shore, and a healthy location. That
whole neighborhood abounds in good Turpentine
Lands.
W. M. L. HALL,
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Wilmington, July 29, 1847. 52-y

American Glue.
SUPERIOR quality American Glue, constantly on
hand and for sale by
BARRY, BRYANT & Co.
Nov. 4th 1847. 99.

CORN.
230 BUSHELS, received by boat Cronly, from
Fayetteville, and for sale by
JOHN C. LATTA,
Oct. 30. 97-47. Lord's wharf.

JUST RECEIVED.
7 THDS. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
41 " Rio do.
15 Half boxes Tobacco,
5 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
26 Boxes Cheeca,
5 Kegs Butter,
21 Bbls. Super. Flour,
10 Half do do.
10 Half bbls. Buckwheat,
10 Qr. do do.
15 Boxes Sperm Candles,
6 Half bbls. No. 2 Macerel,
6 Qr. do do do.
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
110 do Pink eye and Blue Potatoes,
20 do Mercer do.
10 do Apples,
1000 Gunny bags.
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FOR SALE OR RENT,
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PEW, No
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RANDOLPH SHEETINGS.
3 BALES for sale by
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FRESH DUTCH BULBS.
Imported per Belgian Barque Vierge Marie.
ONE case superior fresh imported Flower Bulbs,
from the celebrated Gardens of Messrs. R. Van
Den Schoot & Sons, Florists, at Hillegom, near
Haarlem, Holland. This case comprises, in part—
Tulips, Hyacinths, and Crocus, of nearly every variety;
Iris, Narcissus, Anemone, Renoncule, &c., &c.
Also Manted Glases for the above. Catalogues, giving
full descriptions accompany the case. For sale
in lots to suit, by
JOS. WILKINSON,
Market Street, near the Post Office.
Oct. 14. 93

Pure Camphine!
I CONTINUE to deliver, as usual, my Pure Camphine
to those customers who desire to have it left
at their stores. All others are informed that Messrs.
Lippitt & Wilkinson, Druggists, and Dr. SHAW,
Droghda, are the only persons in Wilmington who are
authorized to retail Camphine of my manufacture.
THOMAS SMITH
Nov. 9. 101-47

CANDY
AND
Confectionary Manufactory.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of
Wilmington, and its vicinity, that having procured
some of the best Workmen from the North, and
not wishing to humbug the people with Petersburg,
Baltimore, or New York Candy—I would inform
them that I can manufacture Candy as good in Wil-
mington as in any other part of the United States,
and I sell it for sale, wholesale and retail, 15 per cent.
cheaper than others who import their Candy.
It is well known that Candy, when fresh made, is
hard, and has a good flavor, and the imported Candy
loses its flavor and becomes soft like chalk.
I also keep constantly on hand, a large assortment
of Finest Cakes; large Pound and Fruit Cakes; Or-
namented Pyramids, &c., with which I am prepared
to furnish Weddings and Parties at the shortest no-
tice. Invite the Public to call and view them.
I don't keep a Curiosity Shop, nor Baby Jumpers,
but always have an assortment of Toys, Groceries,
and Fruits of all kinds, wholesale and retail. I will
thank the Public to examine my prices before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
V. LUCIANI,
Market Street, opposite the Market House,
and at the Grand Road Depot,
N. B. I have just received the following:
40,000 CHOICE Havana Sugars;
100 Whole, Half, and Qr. boxes Rais-
ings;
Fresh Lemons, per dozen, 12
Malaga Grapes, per lb. 25
Zante Currants, " 16
Smyrna Raisins, " 12
And other goods too numerous to mention, at low
prices, together with an assortment of Jellies, Pres-
erves, Brand Fruit, &c.
Nov. 4, 1847. 99-y

FOR SALE.
A NEAT and Fashionable ROCK-
AWAY CARRIAGE
OR
A COMFORTABLE FAMILY CARRIAGE. One of the
above will be sold, as the purchaser may choose, at a
moderate price. Apply at the Commercial Office.
Oct. 28. 96

TO RENT.
THAT large and commodious HOTEL,
the HANOVER HOUSE, situated on a
second street opposite the Cape Fear Bank, in
the Town of Wilmington will be rented on reason-
able terms, from and after the first of October next.
The Hanover House is a new brick building, four sto-
ries high, with roofed, and built expressly for a Hotel.
Its location is one of the best in the town of Wil-
mington, and should the person wishing to rent it
desire its enlargement the undersigned is prepared to
enter into arrangements for that purpose.
For terms, &c., apply by letter or personally to the
Subscriber at the Journal Office, Wilmington.
July 10, 1847. 49-47.
Chronicle copy till forbid.

TO RENT.
FROM the first day of October next, the
large four story building, now going up
on the north side of Princess, between War-
rington and Front Streets. The building is so divided as
to make two comfortable private dwellings; but is
well located, and can easily be converted into a con-
venient boarding house. It contains, including 4 in
the basement, 20 large and well ventilated rooms.
Also, from the same time, Office No. 1, 2, & 3,
second story of Murphy's buildings, fronting Water
Street.
GILLESPIE & ROBESON.
Aug. 3, 1847. 50

My Times are in Thy Hand.
Mysterious are thy ways, oh God
Thy mighty is thine arm,
To guide thy suffering faithful ones,
And shield them from the storm.
Omnipotent art thou, my God!
So, till the promised land
Shall gladden my expectant eye,
In adoration I would cry,
"My times are in thy hand."

Eternal is thy throne, oh God!
Round which the elders throng,
Waving green palms, and wearing crowns,
Singing the conqueror's song.
Unwavering is thy love, my God!
So, on time's dreamy stand,
I'll watch through doubt, despair and gloom,
And feel, whilst trembling near a tomb,
"My time is in thy hand."

Omniscient is thine eye, oh God!
When fainting pilgrims sink,
Thou watchest till they stand beside
Bethesda's healing brink.
Ever descend thine angels, God!
A ministering band;
To touch the waters with their wings,
And charm'en sorrow, till she sings,
"My times are in thy hand."

From the New York Universe.
IRISH REBELLION
IN PROSPECT.

The last numbers of the Dublin Nation contain a terrible picture of the condition and prospects of Ireland—a country in which we naturally take a deep interest, and whose sufferings have demanded for her the sympathies of the world. One winter of famine and one summer of fever is past, yet, with all the aid that has been afforded to the Irish people, by England and the United States, the coming winter threatens to be one of more terrible suffering than the last. If the crops have been moderately plentiful, they are every where seized upon for poor rates and rents. The agricultural laborers have merely earned a subsistence while at work—they have nothing now but to starve. But the extracts we have made below will give the best idea of the state of that unhappy country. Our first extract shows how the work of death has gone on for the past year—

"A return has been published, showing the number of deaths in the western division of Skibbereen, from the 1st September, 1846, to the 12th September, 1847. Here they are:—From fever, 3,184; from dysentery, 1,641; from destitution and other causes, 2,509; total, 7,314. According to the census of '41, the population numbered 43,266, so that the deaths during the past year may be estimated at about one-sixth of the population."

Full investigations as to the present state of the country have been made by the Irish Council, and we cut from its proceedings, the following result—

"Resolved—That from intelligence, authenticated from all parts of Ireland—corroborated by the personal knowledge of many members of this Council—it is our delicate and unanimous opinion that the great mass of the laboring population are in a worse position at the present time than at the same time last year."

In elucidation of this subject, one of the speakers at this meeting made the following estimates—

"Having proved for you before that there is an equal number in want of employment at present as there was the last twelve months, now let us examine what was expended for supporting that population last year. Lord Clarendon, in his reply to the deputation from the linen trade of Ulster, stated that the expenditure amounted in round numbers to twelve millions. We may economise our resources this year. I will reduce the expenditure very liberally, when I estimate the sum which went really to support the people at one-half the amount stated—namely, six millions. It must, therefore, be allowed that it will take six millions of money to support the people for the next year. If, therefore, you have only one million available for employment, you throw on the poor rate the onus of supplying the other five millions. And I ask any rational man, when it is known that the whole rental of the country, allowing for mortgages, &c., amounts only to six millions, how can the five millions required be supplied from the resources of this country only?"—(Loud cries of hear, hear.)

We have the condition of the country described, and the policy of the landlords are

foreshadowed in the following statement—

"Last week a deputation from the district of Berehaven, county Kerry, had an interview with Sir William Somerville, for the purpose of urging upon the government the fearful state, and dismal prospect, of that part of the country, and the necessity of some immediate measure of relief. In answer to a question of Sir William Somerville, the Rev. Mr. Enright (one of the deputation) said, that dividing the entire population of the districts in-fifths, there was one-fifth comprising those whose means were such as to enable them to minister fairly to their own and their families' comforts without present or future inconvenience. Another fifth was composed of a struggling class of farmers, who, perhaps, by sacrificing their little resources, and reducing themselves to the certainty of absolute poverty next year, might be able to support their own lives and those of their families during the present year. The remaining three-fifths were the wholly and entirely destitute, who had no resources for the present, but in the feeble exertions of the relief committee, and no hope for the future but in the anticipation of something effective done by government for their relief."

The Irish people are not insensible to the horrors of the fate that threatens them. Last year they were patient—this year they show desperation. They see the crops that would feed them carried off, and they forcibly resist it. The produce necessary to pay their rents would keep them from starving, and acting upon "the first law of nature" they refuse to pay.

"The Emiskillen Chronicle says the resistance to the payment of all rent (in a combined, systematic, and determined movement) is now being adopted in every part of the county Fermanagh."

"The Nation, with this startling comment, records the murder of a landlord—

"ANOTHER BULLETIN FROM TIPPERARY—Another landlord has been slaughtered on his own lawn. In this sanguinary war it is only the casualties on the landlord's side that are recorded; if two or three hundred tenants, men, women, and children, are quietly brushed off an estate, and patiently go forth to beg or to die, men take no note of it. There is no list of killed, wounded or missing—it is the law, the poor-house and the grave swallow up them and their sorrows. It is only when a landlord falls that we have so much as a despatch from the seat of war."

We extract from Saunders's News-Letter of Thursday—

"ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY—John Lowe, Esq., of Spring House, county Tipperary, was shot dead on his own lawn on Monday. The deceased gentleman had police in his house to serve ejectments, and while they were at breakfast, he walked out on his lawn and was shot dead. The assassin has escaped."

The Mayo Telegraph, in an urgent appeal on behalf of this unfortunate county, gives the following account of the pitiable agrarian war carrying on there between landlord and tenant—

"Yes, the landlords, ever careful of self, instantly that the husbandman commenced cutting down the harvest, send their keepers to take charge of the felled grain—This is not an isolated case of hardship towards the poor of Mayo—it is almost universal. The cry now is—Rent, or clear out! Within half an hour's walk of our office, the keepers have followed the laborers along the ridge, according as they moved along in their reaping process. The auctioneer also has been called on to exercise his talents in describing the quality of the grain and straw. He tells us it is heart breaking to him to be thus employed, and we believe him—for nothing can be so cruel as to deprive the tenant of his entire crop after the scenes he has gone through."

"There is not a barony, parish, or town-land in Mayo, now exempt from the visits of the driver, or the vigilance of the keepers in their vocation. In some instances the property of squires have been seized on by the agents for rent. The squire, in his turn, has seized upon his under tenants, and in this manner the war of extermination progresses. In a week or two at most, all the produce of the harvest will be gathered into the farm yards of the landlords, and the poor farmers—what of them? They may go beg! Beg from whom? This is an enigma too hard for us to solve."

"This wholesale gathering in of the farmers' produce has had its effect in a way we must lament. The country people, goaded by oppression, and the terror of death by starvation staring them in the face, have formed themselves into night brigades, marching and counter-marching through the country, spreading consternation and terror around."

"Poverty in Mayo is now so great that in the town we live in—the capital of Mayo—dead bodies remain unburied for days, for want of coffins; and this at a time when the great and divines of the Church are

busily engaged in driving and seizing whatever has remained with the tenant after the last hard season."

In the Nation, the organ of "Young Ireland," a paper of large circulation and powerful influence, all pretence of a further peace policy is overthrown. The late numbers contain articles, charging upon the British government a deliberate design of exterminating the Irish people. From one of these we make the following extract—

"I assert the facts, laws, plans, systems, boards, machineries, now enacted over us, totting us round and pinning us, sweeping down thousands of us day by day, can have one effect and one only—the utter extermination of the Irish people."

"Do you doubt me? Is it not written on the land's face as plain as the noon-day sun? See you not before you two million graves, and every grave a tongue in it?—Is that no proof—is it not two million proofs? Need you more? These millions were worked to death under English legislation, digging uselessly into the earth, breaking hills, filling holes, smashing and rolling rocks with their palsied hands. They were exterminated and slaughtered under the precise legislative process by which Pharaoh strove to lesson the number and check the growth of the Jewish nation. But for us, for you of the Irish Council, even God has revealed in vain. In Egypt stand still, and shall endure for ever, monuments of crime—pyramids of human woe and suffering—of labor wasted and life destroyed under a tyrant's law. In vain for us—we do not see them. In our own land, in one short year, the same law has reared, by labor and life so wasted and destroyed, and purposely wasted and destroyed, a pyramid of bones. In vain for the survivors—we do not see it. Close your eyes to that—close them—but there are other things. You see the remaining population of the island lifted off the land and shelved in poor-houses; you see the impulse, the necessity to labor removed, and men taught that they must not look henceforth to the land that bore them, to its fertility and their own hands for life, but to vagabondage, idleness, the soup-kitchen, and "out-door relief." You see laws made, actually in printed clauses, forbidding men to labor under the penalty of immediate starvation. You see laws in operation which shake the land out of the small farmer—which wrest his quarter acre from him, and offers him a loaf. He may refuse, but he dies. To live for a day, he must become a pauper for life. You see classes—disposed in progressive stages of pauperism, and arranged for Death's sickle, in a rotation of crops. You see proper and profitable employment prevented, idleness incalculated, and the means and systems by which this people have been accustomed to raise ample food for itself, discounted and banned as "vicious" and "unscientific," because they did raise that ample food. You see a Lord Lieutenant stepping out of his divan to give lectures on the necessity of a "new system," not for sustaining men, but for raising bullocks. See you not these things, you of the Irish Council, and have they you no meaning?"

"They mean this—

"THE EXTERMINATION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE!"

"The picture, gloomy, bloody, terrible as it well may be, is thus foreshadowed in this stirring appeal to the Irish Council—

"And while the landlords make these first attempts on life and property, see you not even now the tenantry and laboring classes gathering themselves up for defence? These disjointed and spasmodic movements in the north, south, and centre—in Cork, Kerry, Monaghan, and Tipperary—have other things in them than senseless jabber, or "legal" and constitutional resolutions. That is not their meaning or their purpose. You know it is not. They know it is not, though they cannot rightly tell what it is. It is anything but their meaning. Some thought is in them, swaying them, tossing them, which, as yet they cannot utter. Indistinct notions of rights, duties, powers, are agitating the tenantry of Ireland. For a time they may be fooled, as at Holywell—they may allow an easy to speak what is in them, to do their purpose action, and may fall again. But if these seizures and extortions continue much longer, they, the persecuted, the excited, the robbed, will find a mouthpiece. Some man will lift the curtain from their souls, and show them what they really think and mean. And the thought and purpose will find an utterance then, which will make you and the very island tremble."

"See you not, then, you, the Irish Council, who put yourselves forward to direct and save the nation—see you not, I say, the tremendous position in which you stand? On one side a landocracy desolating and tempting ruin—on the other a resurgent people, which feels so darkly and broodingly its wrongs, that it cannot compass, and fears to utter them. Should these powers clash—should they, now struggling to each other's ruin, meet in combat, your existence as an Irish Council ceases. In that battle, should it come, you and I and all of us must take our side—for the people or against them. I say it. If the landlords of Ireland make their existence here incompatible with the lives of the people, every one of us must choose either to fall with the landlords, or live with the people. When it comes to that you can take no mediocre course—you cannot continue silent and inactive—you cannot stand between parties. They will crush you into dust, were you a bulwark of adamant."

"The Nation in its editorials not only puts forth similar views, and gives expression to similar feelings, but urges the people to an