THE COMMERCIAL.
Is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at $3,00 per annum, payable in all cases in advance by
THOMAS LORING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR:
BENJAMIN I. HOWZE,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
Corner of Front and Market Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion.

Contracts with yearly advertisers, will be made on the most liberal terms.

☞ All Advertisements inserted in the tri-weekly *Commercial*, are entitled to one insertion in the *Weekly*, free of charge

JOB, CARD AND FANCY PRINTING executed in superior style.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all excess of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK: Messrs. Brown & DeRosset.
BOSTON: Frederick Kidder, Esq.

JOHN WALKER, JR.
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 17, 1849. 1-1y.

F. J. LORD & CO.
Rice Factors & Commission Agents.
Nov. 25, 1848. 108-1y-p.

M'KELLER & M'RAE,
LUMBER AND TIMBER AGENTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and GROCERS,
Stores formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
HECTOR M'KELLAR. ALEX. M'RAE.
Nov. 11, 1848. 102

L. MALLETT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.,
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov. 9, 1848. 101

BARRY, BRYANT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 17, 1849. 1 tf.

WILLIAM NEFF,
(Late of the firm of Nerr & Warner.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
SHIP CHANDLERY, SHIP STORES AND GROCERIES,
CORNER OF DOCK & WATER STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 7th, 1848. 113-tf.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1849.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR
Ready Made Clothing.
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1848. 93-y.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING CANES, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Market-st.
Oct. 17 1848. 91-tf.

A. B. STITH & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH N. C.
Will attend to all orders and commissions in their line of business, with punctuality and dispatch.
REFER TO
His Excellency Chas. Manly,
W. O. Watson, Esq.,
Matthew Shaw, Esq.,
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel,
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq.,
Maj. C. L. Hinton.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 22, 1849. 145-12m-c.

MARTIN & CRONLY.
AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 3 1848. 85t

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on all consignments to the North, or on Produce from the Country.
Office 2 doors on the Wharf, South side of Market Street.
April 3, 1849. 9-tf.

J. HATHAWAY & SON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
J. Hathaway. J. L. Hathaway.
March 3, 1849. 149.

W. L. SMITH,
(Late of the firm of Sandford & Smith.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
Oct. 14 1848. 90-ye

J. S. WILLIAMS,
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods Store.
ONE DOOR WEST OF Wm. SHAW'S DRUG STORE
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1848. 90.

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B. I have a large and Secure Timber Pen where I will put all Timber left with me for sale at as Small charge as is made by any other Agent in this place, W. B.
Sept. 28 1848. 83-c.

B. I. HOWZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, No. Ca.
Will practice in all the Courts of Wayne, Duplin and New Hanover Counties.

JEFFREYS & LEIGHTON.
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 13, 1849. 141.

WILLIAM J. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Sept. 12th, 1848. 76-w. tri. c.

CARROLL & FENNELL.
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
AND WILL PAY PARTICULAR
Attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce
S. J. Carroll. C. N. Fennell.
July 13, 1848.

DEROSSET & BROWN.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN & DEROSSET.
NEW YORK.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
March 17, 1849. 1-y.

J. & W. L. McGARY.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N C.
March 17, 1849. 1-y.

GEORGE S. GILLESPIE.
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER LUMBER, NAVAL STORES &c
will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce.
March 17, 1849. 1

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 17 1849. 1

J. C. LATTA.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1848. 87

LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE NATIONAL LOAN FUND SOCIETY, OF LONDON,
AND
FIRE INSURANCE
IN THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, Conn.,
OR, IN THE
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,
May be effected by application to
DeROSSET & BROWN.
March 17, 1849. 108

BENJAMIN BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NEW YORK.
Liberal advances made upon Consignments of all kinds of produce.
References.
Messrs. J. & D. McRae, G. W. Davis Esq, J. R. Blossom Esq. } Wilmington.
Dec. 19, 1849 116

HENRY P. RUSSELL,
AGENT FOR THE CAPE FEAR
STEAM SAW MILL,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Strict attention given to the faithful execution of all orders for Lumber.
Jan. 1 1849. 124-1yc

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Block,
North Water St. Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 8-12m.

LIFE INSURANCE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SURPLUS OVER $700,000.
Slaves Insured,
J. R. BLOSSOM, Agent.
April 3, 1349. 8-10-wp.

HERON & MARTIN
General Commission Merchants,
37 1-2 North Wharves,
PHILIDELPHIA.
REFER TO
Messrs. Thos. Watson & Sons, Jno. C. Dacosta, Esq. Wm. S. Neilson Esq., Robert Neilson, Esq., } Phil'a.
Messrs. Moses, Taylor & Co., " J. H. Brower, & Co., " J. & D McRae, Geo. Harriss, Esq. } New York. Wim'ton.
April 5, 1849. 9-tf.

HOT AND COLD BATH.
AT THE
VERANDAH BOWLING SALOON.
by J. A. MORRIS,
March 31, 1849. 7-tf.

GEO. HARRISS,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STRICT attention given to procuring Freights and purchasing Cargoes for vessels.
REFER TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., O. G Parsley, Esq., J. A. Taylor, Esq., J. D Bellamy, Esq., } Wilmington.
Messrs. Ballard & Huntington, Messrs. Tooker, Smyth & Co., " Thompson & Hunter, } New York.
Alex'r. Herron, Jr., Philadelphia
Messrs. Williams & Butler, H. F. Baker, Esq., } Charleston, S. C.
Jan. 2, 1849. 123-tf.

SPIRIT BARRELS.
A Good supply of empty Barrels. For sale low in lots to suit purchasers. by
DeROSSET & BROWN.
March 1. 160.

Dr. B. MUNSEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
AND
DENTIST,
MARKET St., 6 Doors above Front St.
Dec. 23, 1848. 120-6mo.

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 14 1848. 90-

F. J. LORD & CO.,
Agents for the
NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co
Accumulated Capital, $130,000.
ALSO FOR THE
EAGLE LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $100,000.
Will take risks on lives of Slaves.
Office 23 North Water Street.
Oct. 24, 1848.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON.
April 12. 12

WM. M. HARRIS. EUGENE S. DRAKE
HARRISS & DRAKE.
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, Esq, Col. John McRae, Messrs. Ballard & Huntington, } Wilmington, N. C.
Will Peck, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.
Messrs. Hall, Sackett & Co., Joseph Utley, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. James Corner & Sons, Baltimore.
" E. A. Souder & Co, Philadelphia.
" Thompson & Hunter, " Pillsbury & Sandford, } New York.
" Hunting & Tufts, Boston.
" J. & G. P. Titcomb, Kennebunk, Me.
September 14th, 1848. 77 tf.

MOLASSES.
150 Hhds Prime new Crop Cuba Molasses, just arrived per Brig Annawan, and for sale by
J. HATHAWAY & SON.
Feb. 22. 145.

TURNER'S ALMANAC.
TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacs, for 1849, for sale at *The Commercial Office*.
Feb 24. 146-tf

JUST RECEIVED.
By Schr L P Smith.
New Style of Hats for Spring, 1849, also a fine lot Cap Covers for Sale by
C. MYERS, Hatter.
March. 8th 1849.

GENERAL.
N. C. Cotton Yarn, in all the varieties of numbers.
Cut nails—assorted.
Sheet. Iron assortment.
Liverpool blown Salt, for sale by
R. W. BROWN.
April 19, 1849. 15-tf.

From the Raleigh Register.

EXTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

According to previous advertisement, the friends of the Central Rail Road held a Public meeting, in this city, on Thursday. The Hon. [illegible] was chosen Chairman, and W. W. Holden acted as Secretary.—Highly excellent and appropriate speeches were delivered by the Chairman, Wm. Boylan, Esq., Gov. Morehehead, Mr. Thomas, Senator from Davidson in the late Legislature, and Dr. McClanahan, from Chatham.

The opening of Books to receive subscriptions for Stock, was postponed until the Tuesday of Wake May County Court, when it is proposed to hold another County meeting, for the purpose of furthering the prosecution of this great State work.

It was resolved to send three Delegates from Raleigh, and one from each Captain's District in Wake, to the Convention to be held in Salisbury, on the 14th of June next. The formation of an Internal Improvement Association in this city, was also recommended. It was resolved too, that the North Carolina Rail Road "*shall be built without delay!*"

And be built, it must! State pride, State reputation, and State interest imperatively demand that it shall be built. Let the citizens of Wake remember, that to a very great extent, the destiny of this noble enterprize is in their hands, and that without their hearty and zealous co-operation, it may fall. Let them rally as one man at the meeting to be held on Thursday, of next May Court, and give this project, if not their *assistance*, at least their countenance and approbation.—Let them come up and exchange views about the matter, and all will be well—this grand project *will* succeed!

From the Raleigh Register.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Medical Convention that assembled in this city, on Monday the 16th, closed its session on Tuesday evening, after having formed a Medical Society for the State of North Carolina.

The Society met after the adjournment of the Convention, and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws for its government. The following are the Officers elected for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.

Dr. Edmund Strudwick, of Hillsboro'.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. Fabius J. Haywood, of Raleigh.
" Charles E. Johnson, "
" James E. Williamson, of Caswell.
" William G Thomas, of Tarboro'.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.

Dr. William H. McKee, of Raleigh.

TREASURER.

Dr. William G. Hill, of Raleigh.

Delegates to the American Medical Association to be held in Boston, on the 4th May:

Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville.
" Johnston B. Jones, of Chapel Hill.
" Newsom J. Pittman, of Edgecombe.

ALTERNATES.

Dr. James A. McRae, of Fayetteville.
" William G. Thomas, of Tarboro."
" Richard B. Haywood, of Raleigh.

Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, was appointed to deliver an Address at the next meeting of the Medical Convention, on some subject connected with the Profession, and Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, of this city, was appointed his alternate.

The Society adjourned to meet again in Raleigh, on the first Wednesday in April, 1850

A TEMPERANCE STORY.

The following excellent temperance story is told by the editor of the Grand River Eagle:

"We were highly amused yesterday.—On the bridge that passes the tumbling waters of the Grand Rapids we met a hale old man, with eleven sons, seven daughters, thirty seven grandchildren, and his own wife, (the only one he ever had,) with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, and furniture of very antiquated appearance, among which were to be seen cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning-wheels, pots, kettles, and almost every thing requisite for a settlement such as fifty-seven blood relations will make in the Grand River country. After stopping the train and making many inquiries, we asked the old gentleman what use there could be of a bottomless jug which was carefully laid in a safe place among his domestic equipments, and received the following reply:

"'Why, sir, I am a man of many years and lots of children, and have worked other people's land all my days; paid from four to nine bushels of grain an acre rent; for so doing have all that time used a jug with a bottom in it, and I got sick of feedin' other people with my hands, either landlord or rumseller; so I sent seven of my boys to Mexico to fight for some land, and they all got back safe, after fightin' with Gen. Taylor, time enough to vote for him, and they got seven quarter-sections of land, that, please God, will be our own without rent. And now, that old jug you see there (pointing at the bottomless thing) shall hold all the whiskey or rum that will be used in my whole family while I control 'em, because old Gineral Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put liquor in, and if he was my son John he'd serve all the jugs to hum just as they did the Mexicans—take away their power to kill us. Good day.'"

[*From the Boston Transcript, April 19.*]

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Henry N. Hooper, Esq., for a second letter from his brother, William Hooper, Esq., a partner in one of the principal mercantile houses of San Francisco. This letter bears date twenty-one days later than any published accounts from San Francisco. It will be seen that Gen Smith, the new military commandment in California, had arrived at San Francisco, and been waited upon by the citizens. There was no falling-off in the golden influx from the "diggings." The writer confirms the statements made in his letter of January 20, from San Francisco. Those statements were so remarkable, in the impressions they conveyed of the abundance of gold in California, that their truthfulness has been questioned. The *Newburyport Herald* intimates that we were over-credulous in publishing them. We need only reply by inviting those who question the reliability of these letters, to come to Boston and inquire in regard to the character and position of the writer and the recipient. All doubts will then be dissipated.

The subjoined letter came by the way of Mazatlan, Vera Cruz and New Orleans, and bears date—

San Francisco, (U. C.) Feb. 28, 1849.

A brig sails to-morrow for Mazatlan, affording the opportunity of dropping you a line announcing to you the arrival of the California steamer from Panama. She brings a large mail, but no letters for me. I hope you are aware, that you can drop a letter in the postoffice for me any day, and it will come on safe. I suggest that you write once a month—the day before the steamer sails.

By the steamer we have late dates from the United States. The California gold fever appears raging among you; and well it may, for surely there never was a discovery like it. Every day only adds to my astonishment. Yesterday I weighed 120 lbs. of it. Real estate is going up rapidly. In this place good sites sell at $20 the square yard. There is a reduction in the prices of most articles, owing to the expected arrivals from the United States.

At present flour is $15; pilot bread $12; pork, $30. Of all things lumber goes the highest. I paid to-day $400 the thousand feet. The smallest room rents for $100 per month. Advise your friends to send any quantity of lumber, and small houses ready to put up. They will bring 500 per cent advance on the cost for the next two years. Cook's wages are $100 per month; eggs $3 per dozen; saleratus, $8 per lb.; butter, $1,50; cheese, 75 cents; beef, 12½ cents; pork, 25 cents; fowls, $3,50 each; firewood, $30 per cord; milk, $1 per bottle; board for mechanics, $10 per week. Common laborers can earn $6 a day; carpenters, $8.

Our sales for the last four months amount to nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. It is not an uncommon thing to cart gold dust from one store to another.

I paid my respects to Gen. Smith to-day, introduced by my old and warm friend, Commodore Jones. Gen. S. has the appearance of a firm man, and one well calculated for this country.

THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

In the "*Alto Californian*," (published in San Francisco.) of February 1st, an interesting account is given of the city of San Francisco.

In June, 1847, it contained four hundred and fifty nine souls. In the previous year thirty houses were built, and laborers received from two to three dollars per day. In July and August following thirty-eight houses were erected. In March, 1848, the population had increased to eight hundred and twelve, (whites,) being an increase of one hundred per cent in eight months.

In april, 1848, the people were gold struck, and the whole population rushed to the mines. The effects of these rumors about the wealth of the mine, are described, but these are familiar themes. Sickness having broken out in the mines they were nearly deserted in August and September, and the people crowded to San Francisco, and business began to revive. In November, when the fruits of the miner's labor began to be reaped, San Francisco began to lengthen her strides to prosperity and greatness.

Other advantages are claimed for the town. It is said to possess the safest, largest, and most acceseible harbor on the whole coast. The situation of the town is picturesque, and only four miles from the sea. The bay of San Francisco is navigable for medium sized vessels, as are also the Sacramento and San Joaquim. The climate is healty. The population has increased since March last to about two thousand souls. Real estate has risen in value from one hundred to one thousand per cent. The export of gold dust since May last is supposed to exceed two millions. The importation of coin for the purchase of gold dust in 1848 amounted probably to one million of dollars. The imports of merchandise for the same period were equal in value to one million of dollars. The duties collected in 1848 amounted to $196,074.66. The number of buildings erected in the year 1848 were more than fifty. Passengers arriving by sea one thousand.

From the National Intelligencer

From our N. Y. Correspondent.

New York, April 16, 1849.

"I cannot find their father," said a middle-aged woman, with a sad and anxious countenance, and two little children standing by her side, as I stepped the other day from the South Brooklyn ferry boat upon the landing bridge on the New York side. She was standing on the bridge and facing the throng of passengers as they come up from the boat and hurried by her, like a running stream, to their various places of business and destination. Why it was I know not that among the passing crowd her anxious look and mournful appeal were directed to me; and when I stopped and asked her to sit down in the ferry-house and tell me her story, tears come to her eyes, as if a kind look and a kind word could unlock those fountains she alone, at least that little relief to suffering which mysteriously comes from weeping. She was respectable in her appearance, and both herself and children were comfortably and neatly dressed. Though her dialect indicated her to be Irish, it at the same time indicated her to be of the better and more cultivated class of that unfortunate people. There was a quietness of manner and air about her that must have been acquired amid the comforts and enjoyments of a respectable state of society. But to her brief story, which was as follows:

James Monahun, her husband, allured by the many inducements to the United States, left the county of Waterford, Ireland, about three years ago, and come to New York, leaving her and her two little ones in the care of his father. He had several times written home, but the last letter was received about a year ago, dated at Williamsburg, opposite New York where he was at work for a gentleman on Tenth street. Wearied with the separation from her husband, and feeling that the support of herself and children was a serious burden to the kind old father, she resolved to come to America if she could any way managed to defray the necessary expenses of the voyage. This for a time seemed almost impossible; but the father owned a bit of land, and this was at last mortgage and money raised sufficient to send her and the children comfortably accross the Atlantic where she thought she would have nothing to do but to go to "Tenth street, in Williamsburg, and find her husband surrounded by all the comforts and blessings of this land of liberty and plenty.—She arrived in New York last December.—She found Williamsburg; she found "Tenth street?" she found the gentleman for whom James Monahun had worked; but James was not there. He had left the employment some months before. After suffering some time under this bitter disappointment, and much painful inquiry, she traced her husband to Brooklyn, where she found he had been some weeks employed in gardening, but was again departed. By persevering efforts she at last trace I him to Bloomingdale, just above the city of New York, where he found he had worked one week; and all the information she could obtain concerning him here was that when he left he talked of going into the country to find employment upon some farm. In sad despair she re urned again to Brooklyn. The cold winter had set in; her little funds were all gone; she was far away from home, across the wide ocean, in a land of strangers, with two little children, four and six years of age, clinging to her side. She was directed by some charitable persons to the almshouse out at Flatbush, where she applied and found shelter and sustenance through the inclement winter months; but it had evidently from her remarks, been a wearisome prison to her, and almost before the snows of winter had dissolved, before the time of the singing of birds had come, she had taken her two little ones by the hand and led them forth into the cold world, dependant on the cold hand of charity, and buffeted by cold winds, wandering here and there in painful search for their father. I asked her if she had written to her father-in-law to inform him of her situation. She said she had not, for she "knew it would be the death of the dear old man" if she were to do so. I told her I would try to say something about her case in the newspapers, and I hoped that some chance might bring it to the knowledge of her husband, and induce him to make haste to her relief and protection. Tears again started, as witnesses of her gratitude, and I went on my way, musing upon the strange problem of human life, and the many painful chapters of its unwritten history.

"PROGRESS."

Under this specious title the world is too often gulled with vain, chimerical, and even wicked projects. One of the reforms of the day proposed by social adventurers or visionary theorists is a proposition to obliterate all titles to landed property, and to substitute what—its advocates have never taken care to explain. A new political party is, in fact, growing up in the North, called the "National Reform Association," which holds these agrarian tenets, and whose most prominent leaders are the famous Gerrit Smith and the Rev. C. C. Foote. The immediate object of this organization seems not to embrace the peremptory abrogation of ownership in land, but what is termed the *freedom* of the public lands to all settlers, the limitation of the amount of land that may be owned by any individual, and the securing of a permanent and inalienable homestead to families. These points established, the general scramble of society for all the land will subsequently follow.

We have chanced to receive a stray number of a paper called the "Young America," which styles itself the "organ of the National Reform Assocation." The reader could not fail to be amused with the extravagances inculcated in this sheet were it not that a painful reflection is suggested by the fact that the numbers of wrongheaded people who follow its false lights are great enough to give support to a paper. That our readers may know something of the character of this party, we copy some of the "issues" and texts, which indicate the prominent features of its creed.—*Richmond Times.*

ISSUE FOR 1849.

"*Land limitation, inalienable homestead, and freedom of the Public Lands.*

"*Prospective Measures.*—Unanimously recommended for consideration by the Industrial Congress to *follow* the measures to secure HOMES FOR ALL.

"Prohibition of Government Debts—Repeal of Laws for the collection of debt—Direct Taxation—Freedom of Trade—Disbandment of the Standing Army and Navy—the various plans of co-operation and association for the organization of Labor—the best system of Township Education, the expense to be paid by a tax to be raised in the township, and not to go out of it.

"PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE FOR 1852, unless the question be settled previously: *Freedom of the Public Lands*—Any adult settler, male or female, not possessed of other land, to be allowed to occupy a farm or a village lot, with power to transfer only to a landless person. No family to hold more than one farm or lot."

These "issues," it will be observed are the