

THE COMMERCIAL
Is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
at 95.00 per annum, payable in advance.
BY THOMAS LORING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR:
BENJAMIN I. HOWZE,
CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, BY THOMAS LORING.

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No transfer of contracts for yearly advertising will be permitted. Should circumstances render a change in business, or an unexpected removal necessary, a charge according to the published terms will be at the option of the contractor, for the time he has advertised.
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.
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.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL
NEW YORK: Messrs. Brown & Derosset.
BOSTON: FREDERICK KIDDER, Esq.

BIRRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 17. 52

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

F. J. LORD & CO.
Rice Factors & Commission Agents.
Nov. 25, 1848. 103-ly-p.

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

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1848.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR
Ready Made Clothing.
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1848. 91-y.

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. MANN, J. O. WATSON, Esq., MATHEW SHAW, Esq., Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL, Geo. W. MORDECAI, Esq., MAJ. C. L. HISTON, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 22, 1849. 145-12m-c.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on all consignments from the North or on Produce from the Country. Office 2 Doors on the Wharf, South side of Market Street.
April 5, 1849. 9-ly.

DRS. MUNSEY & FREEMAN,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS,
MARKET ST., 6 Doors above Front St.
Dec. 23, 1848. 120-5

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

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

RUSSELL & KENDRICK,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
JOS. B. RUSSELL, JOS. KENDRICK.
Aug. 12. 63

J. & D. McRAE & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
JOHN McRAE, DONALD McRAE, WM. QUINN.
May 29, 1849. 23-ly.

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
AUCTIONEER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
May 29, 1849. 23-ly.

J. HATHAWAY & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
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, Parley's block.
Oct. 14, 1848. 90-yc

J. S. WILLIAMS,
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods 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. 23, 1848. 83-c.

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

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.

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

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. 67

LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE NATIONAL LOAN FUND SOCIETY, OF LONDON,
AND
FIRE INSURANCE
IN THE ETNA 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

G. & W. A. GWYER,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
In all its varieties.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER. WM. A. GWYER.
May 15, 1849.

BANK CHECKS.
CHECKS on the several Banks in this place bound in Books, and in sheets, for sale at the Commercial Office.

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Stores,
North Water St. Wilmington, N. C.
DAVID CASHWELL. J. B. BLOSSOM.
Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. Also, on shipments to our friends in New York.
April 3, 1849. 8-12m.

BENJ. BLOSSOM & SON,
General Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
BENJ. BLOSSOM. CHAS. W. BLOSSOM.
Liberal advances made upon Consignments.
References.
Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, Wilmington.
" J. & D. McRAE, " "
" G. W. DAVIS Esq. " "
July 10, 1849. 49.

MERON & MARTIN
General Commission Merchants,
37 1-2 North Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
REFER TO
Messrs. THOR WATSON & SONS, Phila.
Jno. C. DACOSTA, Esq., " "
Wm. S. NEILSON, Esq., " "
ROBERT NEILSON, Esq., " "
Messrs. MOSES, TAYLOR & CO., New York.
" J. H. BROWER & CO., " "
" J. & D. McRAE, " "
Geo. HARRISS, Esq., " "
April 5, 1849. 9-ly.

GEO. HARRISS,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STRICT attention given to procuring Freight and purchasing Cargoes for vessels.
REFER TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., " "
O. G. Parsley, Esq., " "
J. A. Taylor, Esq., " "
J. D. Bellamy, Esq., " "
Messrs. Ballard & Huntington, " "
Messrs. Tooker, Smith & Co., " "
" Thompson & Hunter, " "
Alex. T. Heron, Jr., Philadelphia. " "
Messrs. Williams & Butler, " "
R. P. Baker, Esq., " "
Jan. 2, 1849. 123-ly.

WILLIAM M. HARRISS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STRICT attention given to procuring Freight and purchasing Cargoes for vessels.
REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, Esq., " "
Col. John McRae, " "
Messrs. Ballard & Huntington, " "
Will Peck, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. " "
Messrs. Hall, Sackett & Co., Fayetteville, N. C. " "
Joseph Utley, Esq., " "
Messrs. James Corner & Sons, Baltimore. " "
" E. A. Souder & Co., Philadelphia. " "
" Pillsbury & Sanford, " "
" Thompson & Hunter, " "
" Hunting & Tutis, Boston. " "
" J. & P. Ticombe, Kennebunk, Me. " "
July 17th, 1849. 52-ly.

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

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.

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

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
PAVILION HOTEL,
Corner of Hazel and Meeting Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Where he will be happy to see all his NORTH CAROLINA FRIENDS.
July 12, 1849. 50-ly.

OLDS & ANDERSON,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
No. 144 Front Street New York.
One of the partners being a native of North Carolina, and the other a Northern man with twenty years' experience in City trade, the interests of their patrons in shipping to, and buying from them will be well protected.
Strict attention paid to consignments of Cotton, Grains, Naval Stores, Lumber, and every kind of Produce, and all orders for Groceries and Merchandise generally, promptly attended to, at the lowest City prices.
LEWIS P. OLDS, F. R. ANDERSON.
May 29, 1849. 29-6m.

CANAL FLOUR.
20 BARRELS and 15 1-2 barrels pure Genesee just received and for sale by
J. HATHAWAY & SON
August 7 60

SHIPPING ARTICLES.
FOR SALE at the Commercial Office, an elegant edition of Shipping Articles, embracing the laws of Congress relative to the Merchant's Service.

WRAPPING PAPER.
50 REAMS for sale by
W. L. SMITH.
May 1, 1849. 20

NOTICE.
FROM and after the first January, 1849, no Freight will be transported or delivered without the receipt being paid.
ROBT. FENNER,
Transportation Agent, W. & R. R. Co.
Dec. 30, 1848. 122-ly.

AGENCY OF
Nautilus (Mutual Life) Insurance Company.
PERSONS holding Policies in this office are notified that Scrip Certificates, for their Shares of profits in the business of the Company are ready for delivery at the Agency office, 25, North Water-st. F. J. LORD & Co., Agents.
Oct. 24. 91-ly.

EMPTY BARRELS.
500 LARGE size Spirit Barrels in good order for sale in lots, apply to
GEO. HARRISS.
May 17, 1849. 27-ly.

GLUE.
GERMAN and American Glue, of prime quality for Distillers. For sale by
DEROSSET & BROWN.
Jan. 6. 125.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.
THE Torpentine distillery at Faisons Depot on the Rail Road, lately owned by John Christian, will be sold at a fair price, for further particulars apply to
JEFFREYS & LEIGHTON.
April 10, 1849. 11.

BILLS OF LADING, &c.
SOLID POST BILLS OF LADING bound in Books, and sheets, also Letter Sheets—with a variety of mercantile blanks, for sale at the Commercial Office.

CAMPINE! CAMPINE!
10 CENTS PER GALLON.
For sale at the Store of
J. G. BAUMAN.
Feb. 27. 147

DEEDS FOR SALE.
Witness Deeds, and Deeds for Mortgage on land, just printed, in correct form and for sale at the Commercial Office.

CONGRESS WATER.
18 DOZ Congress Water, just from the Springs, 18 bottles, and plants, at reduced prices; any person wishing a treatise on the medicinal properties with an analysis &c. of this Spring, can be supplied gratis, by
A. C. EVANS, for Clark & Co.
July 10. 49.

PATENT MEDICINES
JUST received 6 dozen Sarsaparilla; also, Old and Young Townsends do. 12 doz. Sarsaparilla; 12 doz. Sarsaparilla; 12 " Dend Shot " 6 " German Bitters; 4 Epluz, Sarsap and Queens delight For sale at usual prices, by
A. C. EVANS & BRO.
July 10. 49.

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the Pension and Bounty Laws. Address (post-paid)
ED. CANTWELL,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 11, 1849. 62-3m.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE Subscriber wishes to hire a limited number of Men, Boys, or Women, for whom he will pay liberal wages. P. GIARD.
August 31, 1849. 71-ly.

STARCH.
10 BOXES, a very superior article of Pearl Starch, just received and for sale by
GEO. MYERS.
Sept. 1. 71.

BROOMS.
5 DOZ. Wire Brooms;
3 " Wire Brooms;
3 " Heath " "
Just received and for sale by
GEO. MYERS.
Sept. 1. 71

SUGAR.
2 HHDS. P. R. Sugar, just received,
4 bbls. clarified Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
Lost and Powdered do. And for sale by
GEO. MYERS.
Sept. 1. 71.

PRINTED French Muslin, selling off very cheap
J. S. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 1. 70

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.
10,000 LBS assorted. For sale by
DEROSSET & BROWN.
July 31. 86-ly.

GLUE.
50 BBLs. superior Glue, just received per Vee sailles. For sale by
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS.
July 19. 69.

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1849.

THE ANTI-REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES OF FRANCE—INSULT TO THE UNITED STATES—PROMPT ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT—CESSATION OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE, &c.
I observe in the "Sun" of this morning an excellent article upon the position and policy of France. The United States was the first nation to rejoice at what was at the time considered the regeneration of France; all can remember how earnestly and sincerely the people of this country sympathized with her—what bright visions of her future greatness and purity were entertained; with what delight we hastened to fraternize with her, to hail her as a noble pioneer in the future liberties of all Europe. These dreams are yet green in our recollection. It is therefore right and proper that the United States—which was to hail France as a brother—should be also the first to mark her tergiversation, to point out the iniquity of her course, to brand her infamy. This article of the "Sun" has done so, ably and lucidly. It has traced her in her attacks upon liberty—her destruction of the Roman Republic—her assistance in crushing the Hungarian patriots; and her sinking from even the name of Republic, which she has dishonored; and it has been hinted that a course so avowedly antagonistic to the cause of popular liberty may yet be felt here. That the United States, the model Republic of the world may yet be a target for the attacks of the despots of Europe, headed by "that thing without a name"—at least undeserving of a name—republican France.

The prophetic feats of the "Sun" may perhaps ere long be realized. France, as a "Republic" has, from the first, evinced her dislike to the United States. The feeling has not even had the flimsy veil of diplomatic courtesy thrown over it. It has stood out plainly, palpably, openly. Upon what occasion since France has had a President, has the United States been mentioned as we had a right to expect? Was it in the President's address, where, in referring to the nations which had recognized her independence, our country, the first to acknowledge her, was not even alluded to? Was her love for popular liberty displayed in the appointment of a Minister of Finance, who writes that "he trembles at the progress of Democracy"? Is this the spirit which a nation, truly republican would exhibit?

But it may be asked, what cause has France to quarrel with us? When we look at her Roman and Hungarian policy, we can be at no loss for an answer. The United States stands a bright light to the whole world, a monument of true republicanism, as unlike the republicanism of France, as light is to darkness, and her hatred towards us is in proportion as she is conscious of her own inferiority. At the present moment the relations existing between the two countries are anything but friendly. France is represented here by a man, who, perhaps, but too truly exhibits the feeling of his country towards us. For months back his correspondence with this government has been of the most insulting and insolent character. Forgetful of the commonest rules of diplomatic etiquette, he has not hesitated to call into question even the honor of our country! What American can bear this questioned unmoved? Who is there whose blood moves in such a turbid stream as not to feel such a charge a personal insult? The government, I understand, promptly noticed the indignity, refused any further intercourse with M. Poussin, and forwarded the whole correspondence, to his government, with the most explicit declaration that he could no longer be acknowledged as the Minister of the French government, and that he must be at once recalled. There was no hesitation in the action of our government. They held the national honor as a thing above all price, and they will permit no country to disgrace it.

Peace is the true policy of the United States, the President has declared; but it is honorable peace—all other will be rejected as unworthy the name. There has been ample time since the correspondence was dispatched to France to hear of her answer, had she possessed but a tinge of that regard which as republicans she should have felt. The next steamer will probably bring something definite in the matter. But no matter what course it may adopt, this government as taken its stand. M. Poussin has been instructed that his passports are ready—that no intercourse will be held with him—that he is not recognized longer as the representative of France. The United States occupies a lofty and enviable position. The friend of the people—the enemy of tyranny in all forms. She is formidable from the purity of her acts—from her prosperity—from her happiness. We cannot expect, nor do we want the sympathy of European despots. We seek not to quarrel with any nation, but we will repel insult from whatever quarter it may emanate. And we will trust in the protection of God and our own right arms to defend our honor and our country.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.
FORT SULLIVAN,
Minnesota, Aug. 24, 1849.
THE MINING DISTRICTS.
Galena—Dubuque—Prairie du Chien.
My last was dated at Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. Now, having already seen the mining district along my journey to Galena from Madison, I will say something for your paper, which I hope will not be altogether uninteresting.
The miners, on each side of the road, for two days, were at work getting lead—Banks of earth were piled up here and there in every direction. Windlasses were drawing up the buckets of mud and rubbish, which they removed to get at the ore. Vast quantities of this were lying along the roadside, in its rough state, while much of it was carried by teams in pigs to the market at Galena, where, after smelting, it is worth \$3 per 100 lbs. In its rough state, it is bought for 2 1/2 cents the pound.
I was sorry to hear that there was much gambling going on in the thinly settled portions of the district, to such an extent that many a rich person has quit the mine, away with his hard earnings at the table. In several instances desperation has been the first effects of this, and then self-destruction. These miners would be comparatively an inoffensive set of people, if gambling were not amongst them, and if brotherhood, fire-water and tobacco.
This mining is like many other chance efforts to get rich. Few, out of many, get anything at all, and many a hard working man leaves the "digging" for good—having used up his means, he goes home in debt, and has to sell some of his tools for a pair of shoes to get home with, and is not able even to buy his shoe-strings.
Of life the Temperance movement has been among them, I understand, and has evidently made a good deal of change for the better.
With institutions of a moral nature they have very little to do during the week days, and when the day of rest comes, there is a general consent to visiting parties, where they spend the day according to their inclination, some at the card table, others at the bowling alley, faro-table, and other minor species of gambling.
Last Saturday I was unexpectedly called to deliver an address at a large school, where a small boy was seen to be more attentive to his pack of play-cards than he was to his lesson. This, however, is not a general thing.
Galena is the market for all the lead which is smelted for miles around it. I have seen from five to ten or more wagons in a string across the prairie, with their loads of six or seven thousand pounds, steering for Galena. The people here name this kind of conveyance "Prairie schooners." They are not so fast as the New York Bay schooners. These here are generally drawn by four yoke of cattle. The piles of lead that I saw near the landing of Galena were immense.

The City of Galena is not altogether like a city set on a hill; but it is a city set under a hill. The houses appear in the act of sliding. I should certainly expect to find myself at the base of the hill some morning, if I had to sleep there very often.
Dubuque is next in commercial importance to Galena. They are both supported by mining and by agricultural people. They are about 16 miles apart—one in Illinois, and the other in Iowa.
In ascending the "Father of Waters," I came to Prairie du Chien, which nine years ago was its glory; for the garrison was here then, and the Government used to pay the Winnebagoes the annuities; and from these two services it was kept up. Now both are taken away. The many deserted houses I saw reminded me, in the stillness that reigned, of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."
The country which lies on each side of the majestic river is exceedingly imposing. Grand and lofty are the bluffs, which appear like old ruins of the ancient world. The bluffs appear to be naked at times, not a tree to be seen, gently rounding at the top—a rocky cliff facing the silent passing stream below. There were a thousand islands in every half day's distance that we rode; some were well timbered, but the surface was so bad as to be altogether unfit for farming. The continual change of the channel forms different islands from those of three or four years old. Willows are the only shrub which grows on some of them.
We came by several settlements, where the people are beginning to live, or to try to live, on each side of the river every few miles. Lumber is rafted down in a great abundance, from the Chippeway and Menominee rivers principally. We never saw an Indian until we came to Lake Pepin, and they were of the Sioux nation—the bitterest enemies of mine. At the foot of Lake Pepin, I was taken prisoner some years ago by them, but now they are no way hostile to me. Though I told them I was a Chippeway, they stared considerably, but nothing more.
Lake Pepin is an interesting water. It is surrounded by high, bold bluffs on either side, which seem to guard it around. Just at the turn of the lake, about 10 miles up on the East shore, is the celebrated "Lover's Leap," facing the lake from the East. The circumstances connected with the tragical affair of the young Indian girl, I will mention in my next.

Yours,
KAH-GE-GAH-BOWH,
OF COPWAY.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 30th of August, between 4 and 5 o'clock, in various parts of the island of Jamaica.