

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

THOMAS LORING, Editor and Proprietor: Devoted to Literature, Science, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, &c.—ONE DOLLAR Per Annum, invariably in Advance

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WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1848.

NO 7.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

Election on Tuesday the 7th of November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

- District No. 1. Hon. Kenneth Rayner,
" 2. Hon. Edward Stanly,
" 3. Henry W. Miller, Esq.,
" 4. Hon. W. H. Washington,
" 5. George Davis, Esq.,
" 6. John Winslow, Esq.,
" 7. John Kerr, Esq.,
" 8. Rawley Galloway, Esq.,
" 9. J. W. Osborne, Esq.,
" 10. Todd R. Caldwell,
" 11. John Baxter, Esq.

FAMILY VISITER.

We have received the first number of a neat weekly under the above title, edited by Mr. A. M. GORMAN and Mr. J. B. WHITAKER; and published by the last named gentleman, the city of Raleigh. It is designed as a family newspaper, and will be devoted in part to the Temperance Cause. Mr. GORMAN is a practical printer, of some experience, and writes a very good article. Mr. WHITAKER is also a practical printer, with respectable talents in the same way. He was in Mexico, and was promoted for the faithful discharge of his duties in the army.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A negro man, spike-driver on the Rail Road, fell asleep on the track, and the passenger train going up on Saturday morning ran over him, and severed his head from his body. The accident happened at the curve between Big Bridge and Rocky Point.

LONG CREEK.

A Locooco meeting was held at Long Creek on Saturday. We have heard no report of the doings of the indomitables on that occasion—and we are too much crowded to attend to matters of this sort to-day. We will endeavor to give them a friendly word on Thursday.

MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

A Taylor meeting was held in Temperance Hall, Charleston, on Thursday evening last. The *Courier* says "the building was full to overflowing, and, as at the last meeting of the Taylor Democracy, very many were unable to obtain admission—giving the strongest assurance that no lack of zeal or enthusiasm existed among the friends of the old hero of Buena Vista." The officers of the meeting were, Dr. Phillip Tildyman, Chairman; Geo. A. Trenholm, A. Tobias, George Just, Robert Martin, Alexander Gordon, G. R. Richards, and Jacob Cohen, Vice Presidents; Duncan Graves and E. J. Pringle, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Capt. W. D. Porter; Mr. James Tupper; Mr. DeSaussure; and Mr. Elliott—with force and effect.

Various considerations for the support of Gen. Taylor, by the South, were urged by the speakers. Among them, his pure intentions; his unerring judgment; his firmness of purpose; his incorruptible integrity; his identity with us, in interest and feeling, upon the paramount question of the South.

We have hopes that South Carolina will yet refrain from the suicidal act of voting for Cass—or the criminal attitude of neutrality—and go for old ZACH.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

We were obliged to omit the speech of the Queen, in our foreign news. It was delivered on the prorogation of Parliament. It is not often that a speech from the British Throne is of much importance to the world, in peaceable times; but on the present occasion it is

of consequence, as it declares the renewal of diplomatic relations with France, and speaks of the harmony which exists between the two nations. The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the operations of the poor laws, and contributions in other parts of the Kingdom. The Queen well defines the Irish movement when she says: "Organized Confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hope of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed; whilst the most visionary prospects were held out to the ambitious." She thanks the people for the manifestation of their loyalty and attachment, and thanks the Parliament for granting the necessary supplies, and promises to be economical.

GEN. HAMILTON.

Gen. HAMILTON has written a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, having been addressed on the subject of the Presidential contest in South Carolina. It is written with great ability, as might be expected from a man of his fine talents. He speaks in the highest terms of both candidates, but declines any political attitude on the question; wishing to be considered neutral. We should judge from his letter, that if he took ground at all, it would be for TAYLOR.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The Journal of Commerce gives an account of the operations of the sub-treasury, by which it appears that great evils flow from its operations. It seems that in spite of all efforts to draw out the specie from the vaults of the sub-treasury deposite in N. York, it still accumulates, and on the 23d ult. there were \$2,720,000 on hand. The receipts from duties, within ten days preceding, amounted to \$995,000, and the payments on Treasury Drafts to \$724,250. While this management is going on is it any wonder that the Banks contract their discounts? It is not the specie sent abroad alone that affects the money market—but the vast amount of specie *lying idle* in the Treasury vaults, upon the basis of which paper might be issued to answer all the purposes of commerce and trade—while in its present state it does no good, either to the government or the people.

The Journal further informs us that Mr. Secretary WALKER while in New York, agreed to purchase Treasury Notes to the amount of \$800,000, at par, the sellers agreeing to take them back whenever called upon. This operation is equivalent to a loan—the direct loan is contrary to law. Considerable relief to the money market is expected from this transaction. This proves what we have frequently asserted, to be true—that the government cannot carry out the full execution of the sub-treasury law.

But it may not be impertinent to ask, to whom does the Secretary lend this money, at this peculiar juncture—on the eve of the Presidential Election? Is not this evasion of the sub-treasury law intended to answer the double purpose of benefitting the community, to create an influence in behalf of the administration party, and to reward political partisans? We hope not. But knowing the tricks and corruptions of Polk and his Cabinet, and how busily they are engaged in electioneering for Cass, we cannot help believing there is some rascality at the bottom of this movement.

We used to hear a great deal about "bank bought whigs." What name shall we give to those who borrow from the Treasury?—We leave it to our neighbors to do this—and congratulate the "unterrified" on the fact, that the administration has found out a new method to enlarge the sphere of its operations in the way of buying up voters for Cass.—This is no promise of office—it is the ready in hand.

There is another feature in this business that makes it like *banking*, which the Locoocos affect to hate so much. A bank lends money, to be returned when called for, at stated times; but if the obligee is not able to comply, the obligor, like other creditors, must wait or sue. The sub-treasury lends, to be returned when called for, without stating a particular time. The rule of banking is not laid down, but the effect is exactly the same. If the debtors are not ready to pay, Mr. WALKER must wait till they get ready, or commence a legal process. We hope there will be no difficulty between the parties—but one thing we will be security for—that they are not asked to pay until after the Presidential Election. New York is an important State, and must be taken care of.

FALSEHOODS OF THE ORGAN.

That Prince of demagogues and deceivers, RITCHIE of the *Washington Union*, has outdone himself in an article in his paper of the 28th, ult. on the subject of allowances to Generals Taylor and Cass. By a process of figuring, quite natural to him, by which no truth-

ful problem is solved, he makes out that Cass has received only about *seventeen thousand* dollars extra pay, instead of *sixty-two thousand*. The former sum is quite enough yet he makes it by falsifying the record of the public officers. So he cannot insist upon the truth of his statement, without making his partizans guilty of forgery and perjury.

But as if this were not enough, he makes out a statement of TAYLOR's extra pay, which is a lie from beginning to end. His own record proves it. In the first place it is an *audited* account, and must, therefore, be correct. In the second place it is composed of many items with which General TAYLOR has no more to do, than any other citizen of the republic. His *breket* pay and rations are mentioned. These and others of a like character are a part of the contract of his engagement, established by law. Other items, such as transportation of officers' baggage, fuel, &c. might as well be charged as extra pay to Governor GRAHAM as to General TAYLOR.—That we give a correct view of the case, any man conversant with the army regulations, or the nature of contracts, will see. Mr. RITCHIE, of course, knows there is not one word of truth in his statement. But what does he care, so he gets votes for Cass and keeps in a post from which he has realized nearly *three hundred thousand dollars*. A mercenary creature like the Editor of the *Union*, can afford to lie pretty hard for such a sum—and all received in less than four years.

But do as he may, he cannot hoist that haughty and blood-thirsty man into office, from whom alone he hopes to receive reward. RITCHIE, like Cass, has always prided himself upon being among "the rich and well born"—and they both have the power to roll in the splendor of wealth, without any more of the people's money. But they cannot enjoy the confidence of the people. Cass goes up salt river—and RITCHIE may begin his ditty of "carry me back to old Virginia!"

DEATH OF MR. GRAVES.

The Honorable Wm. J. GRAVES, of Kentucky, one of the Electors of that State is dead. Mr. GRAVES, it will be remembered shot Mr. CILLEY, of Maine, in a duel, some eight years ago.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The news received by the Acadia, as published on Thursday, is important in a political point of view. The acceptance of Austria of the mediation of France and England, secures the peace of Europe, at least, for a season. This is of much consequence to us, as political disturbances in Europe will always have more or less effect upon our interests; unsettling the current of trade, and producing fluctuations in the markets hostile to the healthful action of mercantile operations.

The speculators in Breadstuffs will receive a check from the fact that a fair average harvest is pretty certain in the British Empire—nor do we hear of any material defect in other parts of the world. So the prospects of this branch of trade do not depend upon the calamity of a famine abroad.

If there are any serious apprehensions to be indulged, they arise from the probable instability of the French Republic. It is impossible to calculate the result of another outbreak, which cannot be far off; but no great discomfiture will arise to us, if the other European powers keep aloof from the commotion; which they all seem disposed to do. It is of no consequence to the people of the United States what sort of government France may choose. They can set no example which we ought to imitate—and as to getting up a democratic fever about France, or any other nation, it is the height of folly.—We shall find, ere long, that we have "other fish to fry."

MR. FILLMORE.

A citizen of Boston recently addressed a letter to Mr. FILLMORE, in which the following questions were asked:—
First. Are you in favor of a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States? If so, are you in favor of excluding foreigners from participating in the elective franchise until they have been here at least twenty-one years?
Second. Are you in favor of imposing a capitation tax upon all foreigners who may hereafter land upon our shores of two hundred and fifty dollars each, or to such an extent as to protect the American mechanic from foreign competition in the domestic labor market?

Mr. FILLMORE answered him as follows: ALBANY, June 17, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you desire my views on certain points expressed in your letter. These inquiries are doubtless addressed to me in consequence of my recent nomination for the Vice Presidency; but, while I never have, and trust I never shall, shrink from any official responsibility which may be cast upon me, I am admonished by the experience of others that, as a can-

didate of the party that has put me in nomination, I am not at liberty now to make up and publish my political faith. A Whig Convention, without solicitation on my part, has generously taken me upon trust, and, if there be any other sect or party that have sufficient confidence in my patriotism and integrity to give me their support on the same conditions, I shall be grateful for the favors but I must say to all that my past conduct is the only pledge I can give for my future course. I must be at liberty, when called upon to act, to do what I think is right.

Trusting that, if you do not concur with me in opinion as to the propriety of the course which I have adopted, you will at least believe me when I say that no disrespect is intended to you, or those for whom you speak, in declining to express my opinion on the subjects to which you refer.

I remain, truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

JOHN E. GOWEN, Esq.
This answer is a model for all candidates who may hereafter be in nomination before the people. Questions are put, in most cases, to create confusion, and to torture some expression into a shape that may adversely affect the candidate addressed. We are sure this letter will meet with a very general approval.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25th, 1848.
Thomas Loring, Esq.—Dear Sir: As I find reflected in the columns of the *Commercial*, sentiments of a political bearing in accordance with my own, shall be presuming too much upon your time and patience, in transcribing a few of the most prominent events now transpiring of a political import and which so completely absorb the public mind, in the Queen city of the South.

The apparent uncertainty, which for a time, seemed to hover around the complexion of Carolina politics, is fast melting away, and the cause of truth, honesty and merit, I more than ever believe, is yet to triumph over the schemes and sophistry of the hereditary and apostolical party.

On the 6th of June last, the spontaneous expression of the political preferences of the South in general, was most undoubtedly manifested; and those preferences were for ZACHARY TAYLOR, for the Presidency. Since that period, however, other opinions have been advanced in opposition, and others still on neutral grounds. The nature of the opposition in the mean time bespoke its origin, cold, faithless, and unfeeling, as the conscious of inflicting a suicidal wound, and bears upon its face, the forced construction of its language. And even the neutrality of opinion, ceases to be such on a candid view of men and things. For proof of this particular, observe the very expressive remark by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, in a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, called together without distinction of party, to wit:

"Remember that the man who is farthest from you in politics at the South, is nearer to you than any man of either party at the North."

Could any thing be more explicit in reference to the course the South should pursue? And this, be it remembered, is the marked and conclusive expression of one, whose zeal for the interest and prosperity of this section of the Union, stands second to none, and whose orthodoxy none ventures to dispute. Tho' in application of the above remark in the support of the Whig nominee, the last man that may be thought farthest from the South, is ZACHARY TAYLOR. For, but the announcement of his name in any assembly will inspire a zeal, which no effort of eloquence or wit can elicit, when forced in to support the quintuple candidate. The native worth of the man, the purity of motive, the unflinching independence of character, which has marked every act of his life, inspires a confidence in Gen. TAYLOR, and gives us an assurance of an impartial administration of government at his hands when elected, which in no wise can be superseded by another, whose temporary, cut-and-dried pledges of to-day, are the only foundation of confidential trust.

Believing this to be the prevailing opinion in this section, I flatter myself, that in accordance with it, the *Old North State* will be found (in November next,) ardently responding, and side by side with her sister, South Carolina, doing battle in a common cause and in the restoration of interests so long neglected and down-trodden. S. S.

From the *Roanoke Republican*.

Letter From Mr. Calhoun.

Various opinions and statements having been advanced by those entertaining different political views in relation to the position of Mr. Calhoun, upon the subject of the Presidency, we were induced a few days ago to address a letter to him for the purpose of learning directly what were his true position in relation to the Presidency.

In reply, we received the subjoined letter which he very politely wrote us.

enter our dissent at least to the closing paragraph of his letter enclosed in the one to us for however much we see in the opposition Candidate to condemn, we see much in Gen. Taylor to approve, believing as we do that he is perfectly sound upon the great question which is now becoming of all others the most important to the South, and at the same time entertaining sound Whig views upon all the great and leading questions of policy, for which the Whig party have been struggling to establish. We feel that it is due from us to give our support to that individual which in our opinion will adhere to the constitution and protect those institutions, the preservation of which so vitally affects the interest of the South, as well as the perpetuity of the Union.

Blow we give the enclosed letter of Mr. Calhoun as well as the one written to us.

FORT HILL, 9th Sept. '48

Dear Sir: I cannot better answer your letter than by transmitting the enclosed. I have only to add, that I have no hope of arresting abolition, through the Presidential election, instead of affording a remedy, it is that which aggravates, extends and perpetuates it and which, finally, will give it a fatal termination unless, in the mean time, an effective remedy of some description be applied. With respect,

J. C. CALHOUN.

CHAR. N. WEBB, Esq.

From the *Charleston Mercury*.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

The public are aware that, for the purpose of affording to Mr. Calhoun an opportunity to correct any errors we might have made in reporting his late speech in Charleston, we wrote to him immediately after the meeting transmitting, at the same time, a copy of our reports. We publish the whole of Mr. Calhoun's letter and reply, because it defines his position so explicitly, as to leave no possible chance for opposing parties to draw conflicting conclusions. It is the position which we had supposed and maintained to be his real one, and it is the one of all others which we prefer to see him occupy.

FORT HILL, Sept. 1, '48.

MY DEAR SIR: Your report of my remarks, considering the circumstances under which it was made, was as good as could be expected.

It will not be possible for me to write out my remarks in full, as you desire. I find my engagements, during the short interval until the next session, are such as will fully engross all my time, and leave me no leisure for relaxation, which I greatly need and desire. Among others, I have a speech to write out from notes I brought with me from Washington, which will, in part, embrace the views I took in that I delivered in Charleston.

There is, I think, but little excitement as to the Presidential question in this quarter. I fear it is not the case with you. I see, after all the pains I have taken to be distinctly understood as to my position, I have not escaped misconception; which I attribute to party zeal. If my friends, on both sides would regard me as taking no part between the two candidates, and as standing on independent ground, to support or oppose the successful, as his measures may or may not accord with the principles and views of policy which have long governed me, they would avoid all misapprehension. I see much to commend and little to approve in either candidate. Yours truly,

J. C. CALHOUN.

From the *Baltimore Sun* of the 30th.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA,

7 Days Later from Europe.

Revolution in Ireland—Patriots Encamped on Mountains—Flight of the Police—Battle at Carrick—Several Killed and Wounded—Intense Excitement—France continues Quiet—Buonaparte Movement—Schleswig Holstein War Resumed—Fighting in Spain—Rebellion in Tuscany—Great Slaughter, &c. &c. &c.

We received the following despatch at 8 o'clock last evening, from our correspondent at New York, containing a summary of the important and thrilling intelligence by the steamer America, seven days later from Europe:—

[Telegraphed for the *Baltimore Sun*.]

New York, Sept. 29—8 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamer America, arrived at her wharf this evening. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th inst., making the passage in thirteen days, and bringing intelligence one week later than that brought by the Acadia.

IRELAND.

The intelligence from Ireland is of an intensely exciting character, the more so as it comes upon us entirely unexpected.

Intelligence from Clonmel to the 13th September, states that the red and long looked for rebellion has come at last, and that the people are rising in every quarter. The patriots are said to be posted in an almost inaccessible position at New Inn, near Carrick on Kilmore, on the Thomas mountains, under command of Doheny, the patriot leader.

In Waterford last night there was a general rising of the peasantry, who assembled on the commons and marched to attack the public stations.

At Clonmel, on the 14th, several anti-housees of Protestant clergymen were burned. Her Majesty's Third Royal Buss came in to-day with twenty-eight of their men bandaged, for shooting reprisal, and exhibiting a determination to join the insurgents.

The insurgents have now encamped about seven miles from Clonmel, where they seize upon provisions, &c., belonging to the gentry around, roasting bullocks and sheep, and pressing every body to join them at Glent Bower, some eight miles distant.

The police were seeking refuge in Carrick when the patriots attacked them. A long fight ensued. Several of the insurgents were killed, and a number of the police badly wounded. All the police subsequently fled from the outer stations, and awful and bloody scenes are expected to take place to-night.

Some of the insurgents wear the club uniform, and have succeeded in capturing several pieces of artillery.

One of the principal causes towards this unexpected outbreak of the Irish patriots, is believed to be the scathing, abusive and indiscriminate ridicule heaped upon them and their leaders by the English press, as well as a determination upon their part to rescue the state prisoners from their impending doom. The excitement is spreading like fire throughout the whole island, and it is believed the rebellion will be general.

An English paper, speaking in a former notice of the leader of this movement, described him in the following graphic style:—Doheny, the bravest chief of Ballyneal, near the state quarries drills a thousand men every evening at six o'clock; he is a man of powerful stature; his arms are a blunderbuss slung over his shoulder, a pike ten feet and a half long, containing three pounds weight of steel, with a pair of pistols slung in a belt of untanned leather. It appears there is a warrant out for his arrest, which will be rather a difficult task, as he can summon from the wilds of Slievenamore a formidable force to his rescue.

FRANCE.

The advices from Paris possess but little interest. The socialists were mustering considerable strength. They were much disappointed with Thiers' speech. The government authorities are about taking steps to close the clubs throughout the republic. It is generally believed that the republicans will carry Paris at the approaching election. Gen. Cavaignac, it seems is not on the best terms with Gen. Lamoriciere, because, as it is supposed, of the former bearing too much towards the democratic party.

The Sardinian fleet has sailed from Trieste, to blockade Venice.

Gen. Cavaignac is so much alarmed at the prospects of the Buonapartists, that he is determined to propose a decree legalizing the election of Louis Napoleon, on the ground that he is a pretender. If Louis is excluded, Pierre Napoleon, already a member of the Assembly, will start for the Presidency.

In consequence of the rejection of the armistice by the Schleswig Holstein, and the acceptance of mediation by Austria, it was reported at Paris that the government resolved to resume the plan of forming an observation on the Rhine, and the troops on the Italian frontier will be removed for that purpose, except 20,000 which will be left to guard the frontier. General Clangomier is to be the General in command of the army of the Rhine.

An officer walking in General Cavaignac's garden was fired at a few days ago, being doubtless taken for the General.

SPAIN.

Gen. Parvia has resigned the government of Catalonia, in consequence of ill health.—Cordeva will probably succeed him. About nine thousand Carlists are in arms against the government.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

Hostilities have doubtless recommenced in Schleswig Holstein, although the German troops had commenced evacuating the Duchies, and the blockade had been raised.

ITALY.

Tuscany has been the scene of a frightful disorder. At Leghorn the populace rose in consequence of an attempt to put down the political crisis. A conflict ensued and one hundred and twelve soldiers were killed on the spot.

FROM HAYTI.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of the 6th instant has the following peaceful intelligence from this heretofore distracted country:—

By H. M. steamer Vixen, which arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, we learn that the state of things in Hayti has subsided down to a degree of quietness which must be received with feelings of satisfaction by every friend of that distracted and unfortunate country. On Friday last, four colored persons having been condemned to death, they were taken from prison on that day, to be sent to Lascahotes to be shot. The cries of the females throughout the town were great, but, having supported their conviction of the innocence of the condemned, at about two o'clock the place presented a scene of gaiety, it having been ascertained that the President had reprieved the prisoners and dispatched messengers to have them brought back.

The multitude, consisting principally of females, went as far as "Droge," (four miles from the town,) to greet the prisoners on their fortunate escape from assassination. In the evening they entered Port-au-Prince amid the acclamations of the people of the town, crying of "Vive le President!" "Vive le President Souloque!" being heard on all sides. The town was illuminated on the occasion, and on the following morning (Saturday last) a great number of females formed a cortege to the prison, and then repaired to the Government House to return their thanks to the President for his merciful consideration to the prisoners.

Thus (writes our correspondent) great hopes are entertained that a great change in the state of things will take place for the better; and it is to be hoped that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, there will be but one feeling hereafter existing in this country—that of brotherly love between all classes, for all are interested.