

# WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

THOMAS LORING, Editor and Proprietor; BENJAMIN I. HOWZE, Corresponding Editor.—ONE DOLLAR Per Annum, invariably in Advance.

VOL. 3.

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1850.

NO. 52.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
On the whole, will be inserted in the Weekly Commercial, at the following rates:  
For a single insertion, \$0.50  
For two insertions, 1 square, 2 months, \$2.00  
do. 3 do. 1 do. 3 do. 2.50  
do. 4 do. 1 do. 4 do. 3.00  
do. 5 do. 1 do. 5 do. 3.50  
do. 6 do. 1 do. 6 do. 4.00  
do. 7 do. 1 do. 7 do. 4.50  
do. 8 do. 1 do. 8 do. 5.00  
do. 9 do. 1 do. 9 do. 5.50  
do. 10 do. 1 do. 10 do. 6.00  
If an advertisement exceed ten lines, the price will be in proportion.  
All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion.  
If an advertisement is inserted in the Weekly Commercial, it is not to be considered as an insertion in the Tri-Weekly free of charge.

## LAST APPEAL

To Southern Members of Congress.

Stars: If the ideas I undertook to advance on the Wilmot proviso and the new Constitution of California are worthy any thing, they ought to be directly communicated to Southern members of Congress, with a view of aiding their thoughts on the subject, that no injustice or erroneous censure may be done to the people and Convention of that Territory.

A thought has occurred to me that you may not send to the "Southern press" for those two last numbers of *Atticus*, referred to in my appeal. I therefore, now give you from the rough notes I retained of the last number, such part of the evidence as I quoted in my comments.

I cut from a newspaper containing the appeal of the California delegation to Congress on the 1st of March last, the paragraphs of proof and *wal-fid* in my M. S. and its gone to the "Southern press"; my comments were as follows: This looks, reads and sounds like the truth. The people and Convention of California had seen that their territorial neighbor, Oregon, could not be granted a territorial Government without the insertion of that monarchial Wilmot proviso; and for that reason *alone*, they had been refused a territorial Government. This, therefore, was what they believed to be the sine-qua-non, without submission to which, they could have neither a Territorial or a state Government in California granted, or approved by Congress: for the delegation say:—"No sooner was this intelligence disseminated through out California, than it became evident to all men that the political complexion which a great question (the abolition doctrine and the Wilmot proviso) had assumed in the Atlantic States, had prevented Congress from establishing a Territorial Government, or even authorizing the people of California to form a state Government: and there grew up at once a unanimous desire in the hearts of the citizens of the Territory, to adopt the only feasible scheme which promised them a government, to wit: that of a State Government."

Had they received a plain Republican form of Territorial Government, without any "Wilmot proviso" they would have been content, and justice would have been done to the citizens of California and to their guaranteed rights under the Constitution of the United States. They could not constitutionally set up for themselves without some form of government sanctioned by Congress: They knew this, and hence say the witnesses—"a bitter feeling of hostility was strengthened by the failure of Congress to pass a bill establishing a Territorial Government in California." That failure they had seen originated entirely in the settled *assumed* will of the abolition and freesoil influence and power in Congress, that the people of California should be *trampled* with the Wilmot proviso halter around their political necks, or they should never get any form of Government adopted in Congress. They saw they had to submit under the form of a Territorial Government, which had failed them, or "adopt for themselves the only feasible scheme which promised them a government, to wit: that of a State Government." This is the official proof.

In the adoption of a State Government, they had the right to frame their own Constitution, in which they could insert the Wilmot proviso themselves, on their bended knees, in obedience to that monarchial demand of the abolition and freesoil influence and power in Congress, so as to appear as a voluntary act on their part, and nothing would then be wanting, but for the abolition power to sanction it.

In a late speech of some gentleman of the Senate (I think it was Mr. Mason of Va.) he made reference and read from the debates in the California Convention, on the subject of fixing the boundaries of their new State; in which some member of the Convention urged that he had been advised by the Government Agent, Thos. Butler King, "to include the whole boundary of California in the Constitution and leave nothing to quarrel about." And, consequently, "the whole was put in." To be covered with the Wilmot proviso, article of "no slavery" thus giving up all the original limits of California to the control and deep intrigue of the Abolition and freesoil influence and power in Congress, wheedling the South entirely out of any participation in the control of the labor for the cultivation of the Territory, before the blood of her sons was fairly cold, who fought Mexico for that acquisition of territory South of Oregon.

These are all recorded facts and official proof to show that the Wilmot proviso was *worked* into the California Constitution, by northern Abolition intrigue, for the purpose hereafter, of sweeping the whole control of labor of the whole Territory into the hands of northern Abolitionists and freesoilers, as a matter of power and interest, and not a matter of philanthropic Christianity, or of good fellowship with their Southern partners in the joint and equal benefit of the

Union. I shall, hereafter, refer to Mr. Webster's expression of pleasure and joy, in his celebrated speech in the Senate on the 7th of March last, that they (him and the other Abolitionists) had already made California free by her new Constitution, in which was inserted the Wilmot proviso, agreeably to his wishes and "pledges again and again, since 1837."

Now there any man living, in New England, with two eyes and two ideas in his head, that cannot see that their article of "no slavery," was an *involuntary* and not a *voluntary* act?

From the whole tenor of the document of proof it is plain that the Convention would never have thought of inserting such an article in their new Constitution, had they not seen that such a determination and sine-qua-non had been given them, in the case of their neighbor Oregon, and the "refusal of Congress to pass a bill for California," unless the Wilmot proviso could be, also, inserted in their Territorial Government; and, therefore, they had no hope of ever being admitted into the Union as a State, in any other way or feasible scheme," but by framing a Constitution and insert that odious Wilmot proviso just where the Abolition and freesoil influence and power in Congress had given them to understand *where*, and *how* to put it, whether a majority of the people of California wish'd it there or not, who were never called on to vote specially on that subject, which could not be legally inserted by delegates to the Convention, without a majority vote of the people at the ballot box on that special article.

I, therefore, repeat the suggestion in my former appeal, to wit: That I would now make it a southern sine-qua-non in Congress, to strike that Wilmot Proviso out of the California Constitution, or call the years and days from day to day, until the 4th of March next, and also, during the session of the 32d Congress, or till the next Presidential election, let over all the important appropriation bills lie over, rather than the southern half of the Union shall be robbed of its inherent right of control of its own species of labor for the cultivation of the southern States, and lands in the southern Territories south of Oregon, and irrevocably plunged at the same time into a monarchial and free soil monopoly. Let the people of California have a "Republican form of Constitution," with the most proper boundaries for the State, without any reference whatever to slavery, or the sort of labor for the cultivation of our common mother earth, in which the black man must work for his living, as well as the white man; and then, in their own uninfluenced legislative capacity, without fear of an abolition halter or bayonet hereafter, they will have the right of choice and "the benefit of clergy," to exclude or introduce American born slavery for an honest and peaceable living to suit themselves; it is their constitutional right, never delegated to the Congress of the United States, but among their special reserved rights to the people and the States," to be their own judge in that matter. The general Government is delegated with power and jurisdiction, since 1808, over African slavery when *imported* into the country, but not the least shadow of jurisdiction over American born slavery which is *not African*, but American production. If Congress desire to establish the 34th degree of latitude or any other degree, as a boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, in regard solely to Territories and States, that is all right enough, provided the primary object of such lines and "compromises" is not to rob the south, in her own half of the Union, of the control of her own labor in the cultivation of the soil. Such lines, when established, without legal jurisdiction over American born slavery, for such an abolition purpose, is deemed in its true character, as a monarchial *invasion* of the rights of the people and the States south of Oregon, and not to be submitted to any longer. Congress has no more legal right to interfere with the labor of American born slavery, than it has to interfere with the labor, system and mode of government of "the operatives" in northern Factories.

The south has been led into an erroneous precedent and system ever since the admission of Missouri of "compromising" away her Territory in the southern half of the Union, and the control of her own species of labor in such Territory, for no equivalent whatever, except a false hope to buy a *magnanimous peace*. It is time she should have an understood boundary line for her half of the Union, and some settled plan and system to work by in one solid phalanx, upon all such subjects of defence and repelling of invasion, as this northern abolition subject. She is now without such a system and understood boundary line, without which she can do nothing but talk in squads and newspapers, like an immense army fighting a great battle of self-defence, by companies and platoons. The south ought to have her north boundary line from the Pacific Ocean first fixed on, and declared by a proclamation from the next meeting of the Nashville Convention, that it may be understood, by the abolitionists and freesoilers where to stop with their Wilmot Proviso, and Missouri and California *invasions*, to rob the south of her half of the country, and the control of her own labor for the cultivation of the same, under a *pretended* commission from the Great Jehovah, no where laid down in the Bible, nor in the Constitution of the United States.

Should any of the States now, or hereafter, within such declared boundary line, ever desire to emancipate, prohibit, or introduce American born slavery, under their own "State powers and reserved rights," whether it be Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, California or other States, let them do so in peace to suit themselves; but no more Wilmot Proviso's, surreptitiously, by abolition and free soil intrigue for "compromises," so be admitted out of such declared boundary line, and those already pointed out by Congress to be declared, also, by the next Nashville Convention, to be unconstitutional, inoperative, null and void, and not binding on the people of Missouri, California, Texas, or any part of New Mexico.

The great champion of Massachusetts Abolition, Mr. Webster, in his celebrated speech in the Senate on the 7th of March last, was honorable enough to make a declaration of the principles to which he pledged himself again and again since 1837, (to the Abolition monarchy of Massachusetts) and he will perform those pledges." Hear his abolition sentiments: I quote the substance of three paragraphs about the middle of the speech, being the *pivot* on which the whole of that forensic performance was founded.—He said he coincided with Mr. Polk for signing the Oregon bill containing the Wilmot proviso, because, in Oregon as well as in "New-Mexico," he held slavery to be excluded by a law even superior to that which admits and sanctions Slavery in Texas.—"I mean the law of nature,—the law of physical geography,—the law of the formation of the earth and climate." Why, Sir, "New-Mexico is composed of vast ridges of mountains of enormous height,—some times broken by deep valleys. The sides of those mountains are barren, entirely barren.—"Their tops are capped by perennial snows.—"There may be in California, *now made free by her Constitution*, some tracts of valuable land; but it is much less valuable when you get into New Mexico.

What is there in New Mexico that could, by possibility, induce any body to go there with a Slave? There are some narrow strips of land upon the borders of the rivers; but the rivers themselves dry up before midsummer: All that the native people can do, is to raise some little articles for their own use; and therefore, as the Wilmot proviso was entirely useless and senseless in Oregon, so was it equally useless and senseless in New Mexico."

I say, therefore, sir, that if the proposition were now here for a Government for New Mexico, and it was moved to insert a provision for the prohibition of Slavery, I would not vote for it. I would not insert the Wilmot proviso to protect the everlasting snows of Canada and New Mexico from the vote of Slavery." So Mr. Webster says that, "among the everlasting snows—mountains—rocks and barrens of Canada and New Mexico"—where a negro slave could not make an ear of corn to support life, he claims and receives great honor and applause for "refusing to vote for the Wilmot proviso to be inserted there?" But where there is any valuable land or territory, on which a negro, should be happen to be a Slave, could make an ear of corn—a potatoe, or any thing else to sustain life; *there*—Mr. Webster went on and said: "But, where ever there is an inch of land, to be stayed back from becoming a Slave territory I am ready to insert the exclusion of Slavery. I am pledged to that from 1837,—pledged to that again and again, and I will perform those pledges;—but I will not do a thing unnecessarily that wounds the feelings of others, or that does disgrace to my understanding."

Here Mr. Webster honorably shows the palm of his Abolition hand. "He would not wound the feelings of the people of the South, by inserting 'the Wilmot proviso to prohibit their slaves,' 'the snow topped mountains—rocks and barrens of New Mexico,' where a slave could not make an ear of corn to sustain life: all that he would honorably, nobly and magnanimously give up to the South for Slavery:—'But every inch of land' where a slave could be made from the mother earth, wherewith to support life, he would eject him with the Wilmot proviso, and turn him out upon the mountains—rocks and barrens of New Mexico and Canada, to *starve to death*, upon the same identical principle that the New England colonies fenced up all those tribes of Indians, on the poorest lands they had, that they could not drive west, for ultimate famine and extermination: there is now not a Mohegan left, and several other tribes of the New England colonies, all gone hence, the same way, whose hard names I now forget.

On what part of the Bible or the Constitution, does Mr. Webster "pledge his Abolition sentiments, which he says—'would be a disgrace to his understanding to prohibit slavery on the vast mountains and barrens of New Mexico, by a law of Congress,' where slavery would starve to death by 'the law of nature, of physical geography and the law of the formation of the earth and climate?' But it would be no "disgrace to his understanding to prohibit slavery from every inch of land," where life could be sustained by a negro slave, from the cultivation of the earth, and "to that"—(he said) "I am pledged from 1837—pledged to it again and again and I will perform those pledges."

This is the sum and substance of Mr. Webster's long speech, and it requires no further comment than to say, I have never read in the English language, stronger or more inveterate principles of monarchy advanced by the crowned heads of Europe, even the Autocrat of Russia.

I did not sing a Southern Hosanna to Mr. Webster for that speech, the words don't fit the Southern tune of 42, South of Oregon. He had got the Wilmot proviso inserted, by Abolition influence, *done in California*, "now made free by her Constitution," was his expression, with great apparent pleasure

and joy, by the Abolitionists and freesoilers, "stealing a grand march" on the South, in order, beforehand, to relieve themselves from the trouble and uncertainty of being able to insert it in Congress;—but Congress has done the same, and more Constitutional right, to strike that Wilmot proviso out of the California Constitution, than it would have had to insert it.

The Southern negroes and territory, South of Oregon, do not belong to Mr. Webster nor the State of Massachusetts; they have a joint interest in the general Government for the purpose of joint legislation with the South (which ought to be conducted on the principle of reciprocity) on all matters in relation to foreign countries, and certain national things at home, which the States and territories cannot so well do for themselves, but adopted the general Government as a common, or general Agent, to do for them for the common good."

The South has never asked Congress to legislate on any thing, in relation to the domestic affairs and "State reserved rights to the people" of the northern half of the Union. It would look far more decorous for the North to attend to their own half of the country, and their northwestern territories and Oregon, and let the South alone.

I have noticed for several years past, that Mr. Webster in all his great speeches in Faneuil hall and elsewhere, even in his speech in the Senate of 7th of March last, in speaking of any great anticipated northern change in the Government, invariably asks the following question, to wit:—"Where shall I go?" If I was called on to answer that question on oath, I would be compelled to say—"wherever Mr. Webster may go," in the management of Legislation, of the Government, he will infuse the principles of Massachusetts monarchy. The leading men of that State, have always been advocates for "a strong Government"—or in other words—a monarchial Government, which they commenced to establish in Congress, in the days of "the elder Adams," with their "Alien and Sedition laws" against the "freedom of the press, and the liberty of speech."

Mr. Webster and his extensive circle of northern friends, can have no just grounds of complaint, if we exercise our public right to draw aside all his rich veils of oratory and captivating powers of eloquence, flowers, tropes and figures of that celebrated speech, and permit him to stand erect before the Republic portion of the people of the South and the North, in his own Abolition "pledge" looking-glass. When he sold himself, "in 1837," to those Boston and Massachusetts Abolitionists, which he says he did do "again and again" (from the manner of his expression, it seems they doubted his natural Republican principles to stick to the bargain, without a double and treble "pledge" he sold a great mind, and by nature an American magnanimous soul, to a second hand English market.

There is a deep, long laid plot and system of *conspiracy*, been growing up in New England and spreading into other northern States, and old England, against the southern States and southern Territory, ever since the admission of Missouri. Had there been no difficulty in 1819 and '20, about Missouri, on account of the northern abolitionists raising an unconstitutional dispute, on the subject of southern slavery, the British West India negroes would never to this day, have been emancipated by Parliament. It is proper I should give my reasons for this assertion, as follows:

First: I have seen, read and heard enough, in the course of my life and travels—65 years—to convince myself that some of the old English Lords, and their sons after them, will never forgive their once North American colonies for their successful Revolution of 1776.

When they saw the seeds of monarchy and rebellion spring up in the New England States in 1819 and '20, at the admission of Missouri; when the British wounds of the war of 1812 were not all healed, it is natural to suppose that some of the English Lords and ministry could not help but see the propensity of the New England States, from the Hartford Convention and the Missouri contest, to run into a monarchy; and that so great an opportunity ought not to be lost, for the want of an effort on their part, for the future aggrandizement of power, and the throne of England. They therefore commenced the plot and agitation, in about the year 1823 to 1826, of preparing the public mind at home, and in their British West India Islands, for the passage of an Act by Parliament for the emancipation of the negroes of all their West India Islands which they finally consummated on the 28th of August, 1833. In the mean time, the smothered Missouri abolition coal was fanned and kept alive in the New England States, and began to break out again in places, from 1827 to 1830, by the kindling flame from across the Atlantic, from what was going on, at every session of Parliament, to get up the double object of the West India emancipation, for in influence and effect on the New England States to do likewise in this country, for a certain ultimate *sister* object, more than from any real principle of philanthropy and christian benevolence in those English Lords and ministry, with their West India Islands on the south side of our southern States, and Canada on the north. It is not in the history of the English Parliament to expend any great amount of their public money, as in the case of mere pacifying of the owners of those West India negroes, without some ulterior *sister* object. No other object is so visible as the long secret hope that some tangible opportunity might offer at some period, for *reclaiming* the United States, in part or the whole, by making an abolition "cats-paw" of

New England, to produce a dissolution of the American Union; and civil war in this country; and whilst the north and the south might be foolishly fighting about an abstract and *irreligious* idea of southern slavery, the old "British Lion" would then have his own opportunity and excuse to stretch forth his "long paw," retake possession, under some color of his old colonial title, of the northern as well as the southern States, and, thereby, in the end, make a greater per cent speculation on the money expended in his West India *regicide*, than any of our most fortunate adventurers to California.

The first British emissary and travelling lecturer I ever heard of in the northern States, was in Providence, R. I. in May, 1834, (but they had been gradually accumulating in New England 3 or 4 years,) nine months after the final passage of the British West India emancipation act, on the 28th of August, 1833.

The New England States—western New York—western Pennsylvania and Ohio, were then overrun with travelling English Lords, public writers, emissaries and Abolition lecturers, both men and women, from about 1833 to 1839; they then disappeared. Lots of northern native born Americans embarked in the traveling and Abolition "lecturing business"; and I distinctly remember, it was said in several northern newspapers that some of them, if not all did receive "British secret service money," for their traveling expenses and lecturing services. Many of them were unable, in their own funds, to do such work and spend their whole time night and day, for 7 or 8 years, travelling about the country from Vermont and Maine to Illinois, without hire and pay from a "secret source."

For what ostensible object did the "World's Abolition Convention" assemble a few years ago in London, which was stocked with delegates from the New England and northern States? England had no black slaves at that time in any of her dominions to emancipate; she had done her work, through Parliament, in her West India Islands, and began to feel impatient for the great anticipated reward in the United States. She had no *practical* aim with that Convention on France, Spain, Italy, or other Governments in Europe. There can be no other reasonable conclusion, therefore, than that it was got up and intended primarily, to influence and affect the American Missouri Abolition fire, and gradually lead it along, and feed it with stimulated northern Abolitionists and freesoilers, until they, as "cats-paws," to carry out the secret object of that "World's Convention" and the West India emancipation, shall blow it, in Congress, into a great national fire of dissolution of the Union and civil war.

If the American States can remain "United," it is known in Europe that no nation on earth can *re-lip* them in war; but, if they can be got divided and plunged into a civil conflict with each other, about the false abstract idea of Slavery, or any thing else, then there would be a chance for old England to re-establish monarchy in this country. It is considered among Monarchs, the business and interest of all monarchies, to put down the principles and Governments of Republicanism if possible, throughout the Globe; and all plots, stratagems and intrigue are considered "fair in war, or politics," when carried out for the benefit of the "divine right" of tyrants.

Another important and positive proof on this subject, to show there was a connexion between the admission of Missouri, and British emancipation of those West India negroes, fell from Mr. Calhoun, when he rose in the Senate on the 7th of March last, to correct Mr. Webster, in that part of his celebrated speech, in allusion to Texas.—Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of State, and held the correspondence with England and Texas, previous to annexation; he, therefore, said: "I deem it my duty to set the honorable Senator from Massachusetts right.—"I did not put it (the correspondence) upon 'the ground assumed by the Senator. I put it upon this ground; that, great Britain had announced to this government, in so many words, that her object was to abolish slavery in Texas (if she could get it) by negotiation and treaty) and through 'Texas' in the United States. And the ground I put it upon was this: that, if Great Britain succeeded in her object, it would be impossible for our frontier to be secure against the operations of abolitionists; and that this government was bound to protect us, under the guarantee of 'the Constitution, in such a state of things.' Here is a chain of positive and strong circumstantial proof, going back to support my assertion respecting the difficulty in the admission of Missouri into the Union, in 1819 and '20, as the source and fountain from which, all these great Abolition and freesoil streams have since flown over the Parliament of England, and her West India Islands—also, inundated the "World's Convention" in London, and now in full way, if not checked in the California Constitution, to overthrow all the Southern States and Territories south of Oregon.

Mr. Calhoun was never known to be wrong in a positive statement of a positive fact: He "set Mr. Webster right," by stating the fact, that Great Britain had "announced to this Government, in so many words, that her object was to abolish Slavery" very in the United States through Texas," if she could get possession and the sole control of that territory, by negotiation and treaty.


Had she got Texas, there would soon have been an opening found for another war on the subject of Slavery, as a mere excuse to get the old "Lion's paw" back on the United States; and the Northern Abolitionists

and freesoilers were bound, (no doubt in my mind) at the "World's Convention," to become the Abolition Allies at the North, of the "Lion's paw" in Texas, as then anticipated; but Mr. Calhoun, then in power as Secretary of State, saw the British trap set for the 15 Slave States, and took Texas into the Union the shortest way, by annexation, out of the reach of the British Lion, and saved the Southern States, at that time, very much against the will and wishes of Mr. Webster and all other Northern Abolitionists and freesoilers.

I leave this subject with my best wishes for the South, and a safe and final deliverance from all these monarchial Abolition snares of "compromise," intended for her ruin and destruction at no very distant day, unless the "Wilmot proviso" can now be struck out of the California Constitution.

With deference and high respect,  
ATTICUS.

## SHIP NEWS.

 THE Subscriber having again re-opened his old establishment corner of Water and Princess Streets one Square above market St., would inform Masters of Vessels in this port and the public generally, that he intends keeping on hand a stock of the best quality of Scotch Russey and Cotton Duck, which he will sell at New York retail prices.

All work in his line done to the satisfaction of his employers or no payment required. Call and see. Having resolved not to be, but to work, and to be enabled to do so, offers and will furnish sails of all kinds \$2 per bolt, for making; and the stuff at the following prices: Scotch Duck, No. 2, \$11.50; No. 5, \$10.00; Cotton do. No. 2, 22 cts. per yard; No. 3, 21 cts. per yard; Twine 25 cts. per lb., all warranted to be of the best quality. Ship Masters and Consignees are respectfully invited to examine his stock and also his work. Repairing done at low prices, for cash. A Journeyman Sailmaker wanted, and prices guaranteed. Please address the subscriber by letter.

P. S. The gentleman without a name, that wrote to Wm. Harris, Sailmaker, of Washington, N. C., that there was not work for one Loft, in Wilmington, is very respectfully informed his letter was said and had the desired effect—that of keeping out competition.

ROBERT S. MACOMBER,  
111-1/2 Dec. 4.

## Account Books, PAPER & STATIONERY ARTICLES.

FRANCIS & LOUPREL,  
77 Maiden Lane, New York.

INVITE Merchants, Dealers and all who require articles in their line, to call at 77 Maiden Lane, New York. We offer every variety of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, at very low prices. As we both manufacture and import all goods in our line we are enabled to sell cheap and offer inducements to buyers. Orders receive prompt attention.

BLANK BOOKS.

For all kinds of business, Banks, Public Office, County clerks, sets of books with Printed heading for Lodges, Divisions and others. Hotel Registers, Time Books, Notes, Drafts, Copy Pass and Memorandum Books.

COPY YOUR LETTERS!  
By the use of Francis' Manifold Letter writer, Letters and copies are written at the same time; the ink is contained in sheets; the pen never wets out; both expeditious and economical; price \$1, 2, 2,50 and 5,00.

CROTON INK.  
If you want good black writing Ink use the Croton; flows freely from the pen and retains its color; also India blue, Carmine and copying Inks.

PAPER & STATIONERY.  
All sizes and styles of writing Paper at Mill Prices. Tissue, Colored, Drawing and Perforated Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, Note Papers, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Cards, Quills, Wks, Water, Steel Pens, Chessmen; Wallets, Writing Desks, and every variety of Fancy Stationery.


DIARIES FOR 1851.  
From the full-size to the smallest pocket edition containing Almanac Time and Interest Tables, a space for memorandums for every day in the year, &c. suitable for business, Professional or Private use. Price 50c 75c, and \$1. Sent by Mail free.

Book Binding executed in any style.

FRANCIS & LOUPREL,  
Manufacturing Stationers,  
77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

LEWIS FRANCIS,  
Cuts H. LOUPREL,  
May 4.

## CAPE FEAR MARINE RAILWAY AND SHIP CARPENTERING.

 THE subscribers having now completed their Marine Railway, are prepared to take up vessels of any size. They pledge themselves that all work done by them shall give satisfaction, both as to charges and workmanship. They have a large force employed, which will enable them to perform all work with dispatch.

They are also prepared to build any size Vessel, from a PILOT BOAT up to a SHIP; and will warrant that their work will compare favorably with any done here or elsewhere, and upon as reasonable terms.

Always on hand a large stock of Timber, &c. SAMUEL BEERY & SON.

REFER TO  
Geo. W. Davis,  
J. & D. McCas, & Co.  
June 27, 1850.

FLOUR.  
75 BBL'S. Double Extra Richmond Flour, for Family use, for sale by DELOSSET & BROWN.

Fayetteville Flour, assorted brands.  
July 13.

BACON.  
10,000 LBS. prime N. C. Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by SAYAGE & MEARES.

May 18.