

Boston, April 4th. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT BOSTON.

In the Legislature to-day the following petition was presented. That the use of the State House yard be granted to the citizens of Massachusetts...

The meeting of those opposed to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law was accordingly held on the Common. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Colver. Dr. Howe was appointed Chairman. Wendell Phillips addressed the meeting.

The meeting here adjourned to Tremont Temple, where the Rev. Theo. Parker was called up. He said that when he passed the Court House this morning, and saw the chains which encircled it...

A Scoteletian named McClure, denounced as a coward any man who would allow his arms to hang loosely by his side, while a fugitive slave was being carried off. He counselled no violence, he said, but soon afterwards cried out—'Liberty or death! resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.'

The Rev. Mr. Colver next said the law was so obnoxious and inhuman, that he would trample it under his feet; he went for absolute disobedience. He also would counsel no violence, but he asked the assembly to meet to-morrow at the Court House in their strength...

The Court House is still surrounded with citizens, and guarded by a large body of police officers. The fugitive is in a room on the third story, which is secured by six two inch iron bolts upon the inside.

9 o'clock.—The city remains in an excited state. The Square around the Court House has been cleared once or twice of the crowd collected by detachments of the city watch, and one or two who refused to stir were taken into custody.

Boston, 1-30 P. M., April 4th. The following notice has just been issued from the Commonwealth Office, and posted about the streets: 'PUBLIC MEETING.—KIDNAPERS IN BOSTON!'

The crowd continues large about the Court House, and the blacks began to appear in considerable numbers.

THE LAST DOG STORY.

The advantages of advertising are admirably illustrated in the following incident, which we find recorded in the last Sandusky Democrat:

Mr. Luke Horton, of South Eighth street, keeps a dog called La Vega, an ill favored fierce-eyed brute, whose untidy habits and cross-grained temper cause him to be held in detestation by the family in general...

About a week ago Mrs. Horton became exasperated on account of some unendurable offence committed by La Vega, and privately bargained with an old collector of soap-fat, named Abe Walker, who for a dollar fee, agreed to take the dog off and 'render him up' into tallow, or otherwise relieve Mrs. Horton from the annoyance of his presence.

Mr. Horton, on coming home to dinner, inquired for La Vega, and was chagrined with the information that his troublesome pet had absconded. For some days the absence of La Vega gave occasion for much rejoicing in the household, and even the grief of Mr. Horton for his loss was made the subject of many a jest in his domestic establishment.

Mrs. H. congratulated herself excessively on that lucky thought of hers, which cleared the house of the odious brute; and though a lady who thinks a good deal of a dollar, she did not grudge the money, since it gained her object so effectually.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Horton appeared at the breakfast table with a beaming countenance. 'Well my dear, good news,' said he to Mrs. H. 'What is it?' asked the lady with some secret misgiving.

'I've La Vega back again!' Advised for him; offered a reward for his recovery, and this morning he was brought home by Abe Walker. 'Heavens!' ejaculated Mrs. Horton; what'll you have to pay for him?' 'Only eleven dollars,' replied Horton.

This inadvertent confession, of course, produced a matrimonial duel; the respect of which we omit, as it might appear state and commonplace to some of our married readers. In this little canine speculation all parties were gainers.

Shooting Case in New York.—Man Shot by a Woman.

The upper part of New York city was thrown into a terrible state of excitement on Thursday morning, by a report that a woman had shot a man with a pistol in the open street.

A Mrs. Elizabeth Clark considered herself slighted in an affair of the heart, by a man named Fletcher, the coachman of Mr. Alexander Lawrence, living at the corner of Twenty-first street and Lexington avenue, and determined to have vengeance upon him. She accordingly laid in wait for him on Wednesday, with a pistol in hand...

REMARKABLE REGARD OF A DOG FOR A HOUSE.—A correspondent recently informs us of the following curious and affecting circumstance:

Happening to pass the house of a neighbor a short time since, who occupies a large estate near me, I saw one of the servants taking a dead sheep dog away in a wheel barrow to bury, and upon my remarking to him: 'What is the poor old dog doing?' he said he had known the dog for years, he narrated to me the following little incident. It appears that the dog had contracted an extraordinary affection for one of the wagon-horses, but the horse being an old one, and very ailing, the worthy occupier of the farm had him destroyed; and one morning, missing the dog, they found him lying on the grave of his late favorite; nor could they get him away, except by force. They conveyed him home, but he refused his food, nor could they induce him to take nourishment of any kind; he pined for a short time and then died, and is now buried in the same grave with the horse, having died I presume, from excessive grief.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURING AT TORONTO, &c.—Frederick Douglass, who is lecturing at Toronto, Canada, with George Thompson, on slavery, to large audiences, denounced the African colonization scheme. He advised the fugitives not to take refuge in Canada, but to stand their ground, and thought that it would be well to strengthen their hands by the return to the United States of those already in Canada.

RESULT OF FASHIONABLE DISSIPATION.

The New Yorker mentions the lamentable demerit of a young lady in high life, daughter of a clergyman, who was recently married to a gentleman of fortune, and went to Paris with her husband where she plunged into the gayeties of that splendid city, till her husband became alarmed, and sent for her father, but it was too late. The father and the husband returned to New York sad and wiser men, the former to ponder over the truth that virtue is more to be prized than wealth or fashion, and the latter convinced that a beautiful woman is not always a beautiful wife, and that gayety and jewels go but a little way to make a home happy.

The Sketches of North Carolina will be published during the ensuing autumn, and it is very desirable that all contributions to the history of the State should be made without delay. Any details or circumstances left at this office, will be immediately forwarded to the author.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society having been prevented by the inclemency of the weather from assembling in sufficient numbers to transact business on Tuesday, the day appointed for its Annual meeting, adjourned to meet another day, and on Friday at 11 o'clock at Mozart Hall, will hold its 6th anniversary. A full attendance is very desirable.

METHODIST PULPIT.

We received the March and April numbers of the Methodist Pulpit Edited by CHARLES F. DEEMS, President of Greensboro' Female College, at \$1 per annum.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, announces the death of the Hon. RANSOM HOLLOWAY, late a member of the 31st Congress from the State of New York.

IOWA.

There was a Union mass meeting held in Burlington (Iowa) on the 22d of February, at which resolutions in favor of the Compromise were adopted with great enthusiasm. The resolutions were offered by W. S. Graft, (formerly of Maryland), who delivered an able and eloquent address in their support.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave law, passed at the late session of Congress is in accordance with the constitution, that it neither abolishes the 'trial by jury,' nor does it suspend the 'writ of habeas corpus,' and that it does not repeal the fugitive slave law of 1793, nor is essentially different from it, but in its general provisions better calculated to do impartial justice, both to the fugitive and his master.

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

A copy of the paper under the above title, published by Allmand Hall, October 20, 1807, has been handed to us. That was the time of several important events. The seizure of the Danish fleet and the blockade of Copenhagen, by the British fleet, without a declaration of war or other notice: a general revolt in Ireland; and the American Embargo.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1851.

THAT GENTLEMAN Who sent us a note through the Post Office on Tuesday, may be assured that we are as much secured as the nature of the case will admit. He had better speedily do the right thing or we will 'shew him up.'

KEY FOUND. A large Key, found in the street, has been left at the Commercial office. The owner can have it by calling for the same.

WORKS RECEIVED. We have received the United States Magazine and Democratic Review for April—published monthly, at \$3 per annum, by Kettell & Moore, New York. Also, Merry's Magazine, published by T. S. Allen & Co., 116 Nassau street, New York.

RECITATIONS. There was an entertainment of Recitations given at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, agreeably to public announcement. A very respectable audience attended, as regards intelligence and numbers.

The entertainment was given at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, agreeably to public announcement. A very respectable audience attended, as regards intelligence and numbers. Of the performance we can speak only by the effect produced. It is very certain that the company were so much affected thereby, that they began to leave the Hall before the recitations were half accomplished—and though they did not say so out loud, they practically expressed the sentiment of Polonius, when in tears he said to the man in the play: 'Enough, enough, good actor.' We learn that the business of the concern was not concluded in the order of the announcement, but wound up with a sort of whirring gait, as the manner of a clock is to wind down, when the catch of the main spring is broken.

All anticipation was nullified, and reminded one of the remark of Joanna Bailey, on the uncertainty of the future:

'Many who don their coats at break of day, Know not what may befall them, therein girt, 'Ere even-tide.'

Oras it is said by Addison of John Gilpin: 'He little thought, when he set out, 'Of running such a rig.'

Alas, for all human expectations. How often are the hopes of man raised as high as a steeple and suddenly dashed as low as a mud-puddle. And so it was on this occasion. The people thought they could see and hear the performance—but they couldn't.

AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. G. W. DAVIS, M. CROMLY, and S. M. WEST, have been appointed Auctioneers by the Commissioners of this town, to serve till the first Monday in April, 1852.

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have been called on by our friend Dr. WHEELER, brother of Col. J. H. WHEELER, who is engaged in the laudable enterprise of rescuing from oblivion the events of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. Dr. W. has recently visited several counties in this section of our State, and has gathered some interesting facts that have not yet been made public.

We regret that Col. W. has not been in correspondence with A. M. HOPPER, Esq. who has visited the Life of Gen. Ashe, and who is well informed in matters relative to the subject in hand.

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THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

The examination in the case of the slave Sims, was begun in the U. S. Court Room, Boston, before Commissioner G. F. Curtis, on Friday last. The evidence in favor of the claimant was strong, and after hearing the testimony of several of the witnesses, the matter was postponed, till Saturday. The Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday gives some additional incidents, to those reported on our first page:

'At an early hour yesterday morning, a chain was placed (breast high) along the outer edge of the walk around, the Court House, and a strong police force were on duty in and around the building as a guard. The Court House was kept clear of nearly all persons except those having business in the courts or offices. Throughout the forenoon quite a number of persons remained about the Court House, but no attempt at any breach of the public peace was made.

'Officer Butman, who assisted in arresting Sims, received a flesh wound in the thigh, from a knife in the hands of Sims, but he was not aware that he had been injured until a considerable time after the arrest had been effected.

'The prisoner is quite an intelligent looking dark mulatto, apparently about 25 years of age, and has been in the city but about four weeks, and since his arrival has been boarding at a colored seaman's boarding house, kept by one Alken, at 153 Ann street.

'During the fore part of last evening, a crowd of several hundred persons gathered in Court Square, apparently from motives of curiosity solely. No serious disturbance was made by them, although they occasionally cheered and groaned as their feelings dictated, upon the utterance of sentiments in favor or against sustaining the laws of the land. The crowd gradually lessened, and at 10 o'clock only comparatively few people remained in the vicinity.

'The military companies received orders yesterday, to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning.'

We have further accounts, through the Baltimore Sun and Clipper as follows: Boston, April 7, 2 P. M.

The abolitionists are doing every thing in their power to impede the execution of the fugitive law, and to embarrass, as much as possible, the officers in the discharge of their duty. To-day Marshal Tukey was arrested on the suit of a negro named John Randolph, charged with arresting and searching the person of Randolph for concealed weapons. Tukey gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance to answer the charge.

Jno B. Bacon, the agent of Mr. Porter, Sims' owner, and De Lyon, were also arrested, on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap. They promptly gave bail to the amount of \$5,000.

An attempt was made to take Sims out of the U. S. Marshall's custody, by virtue of an old act of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Marshal, however, positively refused to give him up.

There appears to be no doubt that Sims will be delivered to his master, and a military escort will probably accompany him to New York, to prevent a rescue.

Large crowds are gathered about, and much excitement prevails, but no fears are entertained of an outbreak. The military are ready at a moment's warning to assist the civil authorities.

Second Dispatch. Boston, April 7, 2 P. M.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief Justice Shaw delivered a lengthy opinion upon the application for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Sims. The unanimous opinion of the court was that the writ ought not to be granted. The argument was then resumed before the U. S. Commissioner. Rantoul is now proceeding to argue the case at great length. Swords and other arms sufficient to arm a hundred police have been forwarded from the Navy Yard to the Marshal's office. In case Sims is remanded to his owner a strong force will guard him to the cars.

Third Dispatch. Boston, April 7, 11 P. M.

After the U. S. Court adjourned this evening, and while Marshal Tukey and several policemen were reconducting the agent of the claimant, and Mr. De Lyon, police officer of Savannah, with the witnesses to their hotel, James Randolph, the negro who caused the arrest of Marshal Tukey, this morning, raised a large club, and was about to strike the agent on the head, when his arm was caught by an officer, and he was arrested and committed to jail.

PARTY INFLUENCE. We see the Journal of yesterday is trying to make party capital out of the late arrangement relative to the employment of free white men on board the Revenue Cutter—and presumes that it will prelude to a general system forbidding the employment of slave labor in any way under the General Government, which may be regarded as casting the weight of its influence against the existence of the institution of slavery.

In our zeal for slave-labor, we ought not to forget that there are some poor white men who want employment and bread, and there are plenty of other employments for slaves besides the public service. We cannot divine what business slaves have on board the Cutter at all; and we hope the Government will carry out the just and humane policy of employing white laborers and seamen, in all cases whatever. The Editors of the Journal may just as fairly be accused of hostility to the institution of slavery, because they do not employ slaves in their Printing Office, as the General Government because it does not employ slaves on board the Cutter, or elsewhere. Slaves do not, cannot answer the purposes as well as white men, in either case.

Did we believe that this notice of the Journal proceeded from a regard for Southern Rights, we would respect the motive, though we might condemn the policy indicated. But we have not failed to observe the course of most of the democratic papers everywhere. They condemn every thing done by the administration, for party purposes and for those only. Southern Rights, the Cutter and the negroes might all go to grass for what the Journal and its partizans care, so that party drill is preserved and party power sustained—so as to keep sight of the spots.

THE INCENDIARIES IN UTICA. Utica, April 5, 1851.—This morning Horace B. Concklin was arrested on a charge of firing the First Presbyterian Church, on the night of the 12th of January. After an examination, he was committed, in default of \$2,000 bail, on a charge of arson in the third degree. The excitement in the city is intense. James J. Orcutt, who was arrested for having set fire to Butterfield's, yesterday, has informed against several others, and warrants are out for their arrest. He also furnished a list of the buildings that were to be burned; among them was Concert Hall, &c. He is confined at Rome, Concklin at Whiteboro.

We are sure that every discreet friend of Southern Rights will refrain from abuse of the administration, while it does the best it can—while it continues to do as it has done, in a fearful and trying crisis. We will be among the first to disown and condemn Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet, so soon as we find them false to the Constitution. But while they study to be impartial and just, it is ungenerous to assail them. We will add, too, that it is a blind and wretched policy to do so, independently of fairness and truth—for by thus doing, we but array the Whigs in a body against us, so far, at least, as a defence of the administration is concerned. 'Be just and fear not,' is the motto. Southern Rights lose nothing by being just to Mr. FILLMORE and his Cabinet.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A southern contemporary complains that a Commercial promulgated the rumor that HARRISON FISKE would come out in favor of the Compromise. But our friend should remember that we gave a succeeding report, that contradicted that rumor. Our object is to give the true state of affairs, and the proper character of men; that our readers may be apprised of what is doing and saying on both sides. In this way only can we be instrumental in causing the public to adopt a just and intelligent conclusion on the important subjects before us. But the policy of most presses of all parties seems to be to conceal every thing that occurs on the opposite side, and to suppress every sentiment that does not chime with their own views. The one course creates an excitement, in many cases groundless, and cherishes impulses adverse to common sense and reason. The other gives that power and energy, and perseverance, which tend alone to can impart. In all cases, we give reports and rumors, and facts, as we find them in circulation, always correcting what may have been promulgated hastily, or without a proper foundation. Our good friend, we guess, when he is misled so far as to assert a fib, sticks to it, for 'the sake of consistency.' But we make it a point to correct the matter—and that is the difference between us.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

14 DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. NEW YORK, April 7, 9 P. M.

The steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, arrived this evening from Havana, bringing the California mails and sixty passengers, brought by the steamer Falcon. The Falcon left Chagres on the 20th of March, and owing to the non-arrival of the mails at Chagres, she left before all the passengers got across. There were a large number of vessels at Havana loading with sugar.

The dates from San Francisco are to March 11th. The Courier says that the efforts made by the Legislature to elect a United States Senator, in place of Col. Fremont, have proved inadequate. When the Convention first met, the prominent whig candidates were Hon. T. Butler King and Hon. John Wethered, and the democratic candidates were Col. Fremont and Mr. Heydenfield. Mr. Wethered finally abandoned the contest, and it was narrowed down to the three others named. After nearly 150 ballots, the Convention being it impossible to make a choice, adjourned till the 1st of January next. King had the highest vote on the last ballot, but lacked 6 or 8 votes of an election. Heydenfield was the favorite of the democrats. Fremont, who commenced with only a half dozen votes, gradually increased in strength until, before the Convention adjourned, his vote equaled that of Heydenfield. On the last day the latter withdrew, and Col. Weller was substituted in his place, who received exactly the vote before given to the withdrawing candidate. A good deal of feeling existed on the subject, and the Senatorial question will enter largely into the next political canvass.

On Sunday, 23d of February, San Francisco was in a tremendous state of excitement on account of the anticipated execution by the populace of two noted scoundrels, Stuart and Windred, for nearly murdering Mr. Hanson, a respectable merchant of this place, and robbing him of \$2,000. A meeting of the citizens was called, several of our most influential and wealthy men presided, and the prisoners were given a fair trial by jury; the jury however, disagreed, and the officers of justice took possession of the culprits.

At Sacramento city a similar affair occurred, but the offender did not escape so easily. Frederick Roe, a noted gambler, shot through the head a Mr. Charles Myers for interfering to prevent an end to a quarrel in which he was engaged. A meeting of the citizens was called, in which the most prominent and influential men took part—Roe was tried, convicted, and in less than five hours after the commissions of the crime, he was hung in the presence of an assemblage of thousands.

Business was still dull, and the arrivals at San Francisco of foreign ships had greatly fallen off within the last fortnight. The miners were doing very well throughout the State, and an increased amount of gold was expected to be taken out during the coming season. There had been but very little rain in San Francisco, though the interior had been more favored in this respect.

A terrible accident occurred, by which the steamboat Santa Clara was completely destroyed by fire, and the steamer Hartford damaged to the extent of \$80,000. The Santa Clara took fire first, and was burned to the water's edge. Three of the crew were burned to death, and Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners, narrowly escaped, after being severely burnt. The Hartford caught fire from the Santa Clara.

The market is overstocked with a variety of articles—boots, &c.—which are selling for less than cost. It is incredible—the vast amount of these goods in the market.

The Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Meeting in New Bedford on Monday evening, instructed the representatives from that city, in the Massachusetts Legislature, to vote for Mr. Buckingham's nullifying bill—years 143, says A. New Bedford gave 1,750 votes for Governor last year. It is not probable (says the Boston Post) that the representatives will consider themselves bound by the instructions of one hundred and forty-eight out of two thousand constituents.

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