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NO. 45

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 8, 1852.

FRIEND LORING:
I, as one whig, can candidly say that I am much pleased with the stand you have taken as regards the nomination for President. I would not take a plume from the wreath of honor or glory that surrounds his brow, for I acknowledge he is one of the greatest Generals now living; but, sir, I can never believe he is the man for President.

The Scott Whigs contend that we ought all to support him, as we went into Convention and he was the nominee of the Convention. That may be true, but not of the Southern portion of the delegates, except the 8 from Virginia and 4 from Tennessee, whose names ought to be placed in a black frame and handed down to posterity as those who were recreant to the South. They still contend that afterwards he was nominated with acclamation. Nothing is more natural than they should do so after seeing that all their hopes were gone of nominating the model President. With all of these lights before me, I can't see yet why I should support the Nominee.

They contend that we ought to go for him as he is the most available man. Granted. But, sir, what makes him so? Let us look into the matter and see what constitutes his availability.

First: He will command the whole of the whig Free-Soil vote of the free States. Yes, and is not that fine; to see Southern Whigs, who pretend to stand up for their rights, to go hand and glove with a set of men whom they pretend to despise, to elect a man for President, who they (the Free-Soilers) were instrumental in nominating; only 12 votes being cast from the South and they no doubt frightened or persuaded over by Johnson of Pa. and Seward of N. Y. Thus they are willing to co-operate with the very worst kind of men, who would willingly see the South deluged with blood and all of her infidelity crushed to the earth, and all on account of slavery. They still say, when we tell them of these things, that the Democratic Free-Soilers will support Pierce and that there is no good reason why we should not. Let us see: The Free-Soil Convention was not dominated by the co-operation of a large portion of Free-soil votes, nor was there any opposition to their platform; therefore, of the two Conventions they were much freer from the Free Soil vote than the whigs; and another feature I notice in their ranks; with the Democrats, on all important questions before Congress, a much larger majority of the members from free States voted with the South, than the whigs from the same States.

With all these lights before me, I must vote for the nominee, regardless of principle, so as to keep the great whig party from being defeated. No, sir, I go for principles not for men; never will I consent to be trampled by party so as to go according to its dictates. They further say, we got our platform; granted; but, sir, when the North yielded to us what was her language? You must be careful how you ask such favors. Yes, after she has cheated us out of our part in most of the Territories and California. The platform which 66 went against, the whole of the free-soil vote, now repudiate, and say they did not intend to stick to it. What duplicity! Still you dissatisfied Whigs must vote for Scott anyhow. Oh, consistency what a jewel!

The vote on the platform stands thus: 227 for 66 against, total 297; 107 from free States voting for it. Now deduct the 66 from the 107, you have 41 left; therefore nearly two thirds of the vote in the free States are free-soil, according to the representation of the vote of the 66, provided they rightly represent their Constituents, which I presume they do or they never would have been sent into Convention.

2d. He is a great General and will carry all of the Western States; which shows conclusively that they do not much regard the fitness of a man for office if he is only a General. I have admitted he is a great General. Now, Friend Loring, you must not write against him, say some of the Whigs, or we will stop your paper, for it is sin enough that you won't be whipped into ranks and hoist your nominee to your masthead. How much such acts and language partakes of the *Romish Church*; if you don't do and say as we think, you must stop my paper; fatal words; what horrors must hang around those words. Yes, stop it before it is paid for; thus men that ought to be high-minded and honorable, will take the bread out of a man's mouth because he happens to differ with them in opinion.

JUSTICE.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
Passed during the First Session of the Thirty-first Congress.

(PUBLIC ACT—No. 24.)

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in discharging the duties made by the commissioner under the act to "carry into effect the Convention between the U. States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, which is hereby amended, shall in all cases to which the same shall apply, be governed by the provisions of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States America and the Republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight," approved March thirty-eighth hundred and forty-nine, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said eighth section had been originally a part of said act, hereby amended: *Provided, however,* That any party who shall desire to avail himself of the provisions of the said eighth section; shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof within five days from the passage of this act, or from the date of said award of the commissioner to adjust the claims against Brazil.

(Signed) LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved July 3, 1852.

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.
(PUBLIC ACT—No. 25.)

An Act to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a branch of the mint of the United States be established in California, to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the coinage of gold and silver.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That suitable buildings shall be procured or erected, for carrying on the business of said branch mint; and the following officers shall be appointed so soon as the public interest may require their services, upon the nomination of the President, (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to wit: one superintendent, one treasurer, one assayer, one melter and refiner, and one coiner. And the said superintendent shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law; and until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the salaries of said officers and clerks shall be as follows: to the superintendent and to the treasurer, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars each; to the assayer, to the melter and refiner, and to the coiner, the sum of three thousand dollars each; to the clerks, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to the subordinate workmen, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupation.

Sec. 3d. And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or the supreme court of the State of California, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof, and shall each become bound to the United States of America; with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the director of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, or the district attorney of the United States for the State of California; with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of their offices.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of said branch of the mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and, for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations, and require such returns periodically and occasionally, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing the said branch; also, for the purpose of discriminating the coin which shall be stamped at said branch and at the mint itself; and also, for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and fineness, in the coins stamped at said branch; and for that purpose to require the transmission and delivery to him at the mint, from time to time, of such parcels of the coinage of said branch as he shall think proper, to be subjected to such assays and tests as he shall direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the mint or coinage of the United States,

shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be in full force in relation to the branch of the mint by this act established, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no permanent location of said mint shall be made or buildings erected therefor until the State of California shall, by some law or other public act, pledge the faith of the State that no tax shall, at any time, be laid, assessed, or collected by the said State, or under the authority of the said State, on the said branch mint, or on the buildings which may be erected therefor, or on the fixtures and machinery which may be used therein, or on the lands on which the same may be placed; but nothing in this section contained shall be understood as implying an admission that any such power of taxation rightfully exists.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said branch mint shall be the place of deposit for the public moneys collected in the custom houses in the State of California, and for such other public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and the treasurer of said branch mint shall have the custody of the same, and shall perform the duties of an assistant treasurer, and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which relates to the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, if required by the holder, gold in grain or lumps shall be refined, assayed, cast into bars or ingots, and stamped in said branch mint, or in the mint of the United States, or in any of its branches, in such manner as may indicate the value and fineness of the bar or ingot, which shall be paid for by the owner or holder of said bullion at such rates and charges, and under such regulations, as the director of the mint, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time establish.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the said branch mint is established in the State of California, and public notice shall be given thereof in the mode to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, then so much of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenditures of the Government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and for other purposes, as provides for the appointment of an United States assayer, and the contracting for the assaying and fixing the value of gold in grain or lumps, and for forming the same into bars, be, and the whole of the clause containing said provisions shall be hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That before the Secretary of the Treasury shall procure or erect the buildings provided for in the second section of this act, or commence operations under any of the provisions of the same, at San Francisco, State of California, it shall be his duty to make a contract, or contracts, for the erection of said buildings, and procuring the machinery necessary for the operations of said mint, at a sum or sums which shall not in the whole exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which said contract or contracts shall be secured by good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States.

Approved July 3, 1852.

(PUBLIC ACT—No. 26.)
AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia."

Whereas, it has been represented that so much of the third section of the act of which this act is an amendment as provided a punishment for the maliciously, willful, or fraudulent burning of stores, barns, or houses, not adjoining a dwellinghouse, has been construed to apply to the cases of burning such houses only when they contain merchandise, tobacco, grain, or hay, whereby offenders have escaped punishment for burning buildings in which none of said articles were kept—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall maliciously, willfully, or fraudulently, and with intent to injure or defraud any other person or persons, or body politic or corporate, burn or set on fire with intent to burn, or attempt to set on fire or burn, any house or outhouse in the District of Columbia whether the same be finished or in process of erection, though the said house or outhouse shall not at the time of such burning or setting on fire, or attempting to set on fire or burn, have any goods, tobacco, hay, or grain therein, nor be adjoining to any dwelling house, nor be occupied or used for any purpose whatever, he, she, or they, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to suffer the same punishment and labor as is provided in the said third section of the said act to which this is an amendment for the offences therein enumerated.

Approved, July 3, 1852.

(PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 12.)
JOINT RESOLUTION accepting from Giuseppe Fagnani a portrait of Henry Clay, and ordering it to be placed in the Library of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the portrait of Henry Clay, presented to the nation by Giuseppe Fagnani, a resident of New York, be placed in the Library of Congress.

Approved July 3, 1852.

THE BOY AND THE PANTHER.

A WILD WESTERN SCENE.

It was a fine morning in August, when little Samuel Eaton about seven years old, was making a dam in the brook that ran before his father's door. He was an only and beautiful child, and his mother almost idolized him.

There he was, with his trousers tucked up above his knees, working like a beaver, his mother's eye gleaming out from beneath his sunburnt hair, and with some of his father's strength, tugging at a large stone in the bed of the stream.

"Samuel, you had better come in, hadn't you?" said Hannah, in a tone of half-mother and half-mate.

"No, I guess not," said Samuel.

An acorn came floating down the stream. The boy took it up, looked at it, was pleased, and reckoned in his mind that there were more up the 'gully' and when his mother's back was turned, off he started for the acorns. The gorge of the mountain, into which he was about to enter, had been formed (the work of centuries) by the attrition of the stream he had been playing in; and, walking on a level that bordered each side of the water, he boldly entered the ravine. An almost perpendicular wall or bank ascended on each side to the height of a hundred feet, composed of rocks and crags, fretted by decay and storm into fantastic shapes and positions. A few scattered bushes and trees sought nourishment from the earth that had fallen from the level above, and excepting their assistance, and the unseen surface of the rock this natural part seemed inaccessible to bird and beast. About the eighth of a mile from the entrance, a cataract closed the gorge, throwing up its white veil of mist in seeming guardianship of the spirit waters.

The verdant boughs hanging over the bank cast a deep gloom upon the bed below, while so lofty was the distance, they seemed to grow up to the sky. Blue patches of water were to be seen peeping between them.

Hannah soon missed her boy, but as he had often wandered to the fields where his father was at work, she concluded, he must be there, and chafed coming fears with the hope that he would return at the hour of dinner. When it came, neither Josiah nor any of his men knew where he was. Then the agitated mother exclaimed:

"He's lost! he's lost! and my poor boy will starve in the woods!"

Gathering courage, she hastily summoned the family around her, and dispatched them all but her husband, to search in different directions in the neighboring forest. To her husband she said:

"Scour every field you call your own, and if you can't find him, join me in the gorge." "He wouldn't go in the gorge, Hannah." "He would go anywhere."

She knew not why, but a presentiment that her boy had followed the course of the stream dwelt heavily upon her mind.

"I can't find him, Hannah," said the husband, as he joined her at the mouth of the gorge.

An eagle flew past the mother as she entered the ravine. She thought to herself, the dreadful birds are teasing my child to pieces; and frantic, she hastened on, making the walls of the ravine echo back with her screams for her offspring.

The only answer was the eternal thunder of the cataract, as if in mockery of her woe, as it threw its cold spray upon her hot and throbbing temples.

She strained her eyes along the dizzy height, that peered through the mist, till she could no longer see, and her eyes filled with tears.

Who but a mother can tell the feelings of a mother's heart? Fear came thick and fast upon the reeling brain of Hannah.

"Oh my boy—my brave boy will die!" and wringing her hands in agony, she sank at her husband's feet.

The pain of 'hope deferred,' had strained her heart-strings to the utmost tension, and it seemed as if the rude hand of despair had broken them all.

The terrified husband threw water into her pale face, and strove by all the arts he knew to win her back to life. At last she opened her languid eyes, stared wildly around, and rose trembling to her feet. As she stood like a heart-broken Niobe; all tears, a fragment of rock came tumbling down the opposite bank. She looked up—

She was herself again; for half up the ascent stood her own dear boy.

But even while the glad cry was issuing from her lips, it turned into a note of horror.

"Oh, mercy—mercy!"

The crag on which the boy stood projected from the rock in such a way as to hang about twelve feet over the bank. Right below one of the edges of this crag, partly concealed among some bushes, crouched a panther. The bold youth was aware of the proximity of his parents, and the presence of his dangerous enemy at about the same time. He had rolled down the stone in exultation, to convince his parents of the high station he had attained, and he now stood with another in his hand drawing it back, and looking at them as if to ask whether he should throw it at the terrible animal before him. Till then the mother seemed immovable in her suspense; but conscious of the danger of her son, if he irritated the beast, she rushed some distance up the rock, and motioned with her hand that he should not throw. Yet, with the fearless mind of childhood and a temper little used to control, he fearlessly threw the fragment with all his might at the ferocious animal. It struck one of his feet. He gave a sudden growl, lashed his tail with fury, and seemed about to spring.

"Get your rifle, Josiah!"

The poor man stired not. His glazed eye

was fixed with a look of death upon the panther, and he appeared paralyzed with fear. His wife leaped from the stand, and placing her hands upon her husband's shoulder, looked in his face and said:

"Are you a Josiah Eaton? Do you love your child?"

He started as if from sleep, and ran with furious haste from the ravine.

Again the mother looked towards her son. He had fallen upon his knees, and was whispering the little prayers she had taught him, not in cowardly fear, but a thought came across his mind that he must die. The distracted mother could keep still no longer—She rushed up the steep ascent with the energy of despair, reckless of danger, thinking only of her son. The rocks crumbled and slipped beneath her feet, yet she fell not. On she struggled in her agony.

The ferocious creature paused a moment when he heard the wretched mother approach. True to his nature, he sprang at the boy. He barely touched the crag and fell backward, as Hannah ascended the opposite side.

"Ah!" said she, laughing deliriously, "the panther must try it again before he parts us my boy; but we won't part," and sinking on her knees before him, she fondly folded him to her breast, bathing his young forehead in her tears.

Unalterable in the ferocity and the manner of gratifying it, the panther again sprang from his situation. This time he was more successful. His forefeet struck the edge of the crag. "He will kill us, mother, he will kill us!" and the boy nestled closer to his mother's bosom. The animal struggled to bring his body to the crag—his savage features but a step from the mother's face.

"Go away, go away," shrieked the mother, hoarse with horror, "you shan't have my child!"

Closer—still closer he comes—his red eyes flashing fury, and the thick panting of his breath came in her very face. At this awful moment she hears the faint report of fire arms coming from the gulf below—the panther's foothold fails, his sharp claws loosen from the rocks, and the baffled beast rolls down the precipice, at the feet of Josiah Eaton.

The sun's last rays gleamed on the little group at the mouth of the gorge. They were on their knees—the mother's hands raised over the head of her son, and the voice of prayer going to their Guardian for His mercy in thwarting the panther's leap.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CANADA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, July 6th.—The steamer Canada arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. She brings 83 passengers.

The City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, on the 23d, with 90 passengers and a good freight.

The Arctic arrived at Liverpool at 1 a. m., on the 23d. The Cambria arrived on the 20th, at noon.

The Canada exchanged signals with the Asia off Holyhead on Saturday, the 26th. The Canada experienced heavy head winds on her passage.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. The libel suit brought by Dr. Achilli, the apostate Roman Catholic priest, against Dr. Newman, the apostate from the Church of England, for charging him with numerous specified seductions and debaucheries, has lasted for three days, and caused great interest in London. The jury gave a verdict of guilty.

The negotiations going on between England, France and the United States, relative to a reduction of postage, were still pending, no answer having been received from the U. States.

The Schr. Isabel, fitted out by Lady Franklin, will soon sail.

The University of Oxford had presented a splendid gold salver to the American Bishops now on a visit to England.

The continued manifestations of opposition to the President had affected the funds.

The Indian mail has arrived at Marseilles, but brings nothing important.

On Tuesday the Assembly had under consideration the budget, and refused to assent to some items. Louis Napoleon, who was watching the proceedings from a private box, thereupon sent a note to the President of the Assembly stating that they had overstepped their powers in refusing to assent to amendments sanctioned by the Council of State. The meeting then broke up in confusion. Next day the Assembly again took up the budget, and threw overboard a grant of 1,745,000 francs for a donation to Senators. This had caused a fall in the funds.

Cabet, Chief of the Naavoo Icarians, announces that he will leave London on the 18th, and that the fraternity intend applying for naturalization as American citizens. He designs founding another Socialist Colony in Texas.

Changarnier, Lamolieres, Bedeau and Leflo, have been cashiered for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, but are allowed half pay.

Two hundred and fifty political prisoners had arrived at Havre for shipment to the Colonies. The Minister is to be removed to the Palais Royal, and published under the supervision of a Governmental Committee.

ROME.

Letters from Rome state, that the Pope will commute the sentence of Murray, the Englishman, into hard labor at the galleys.

SPAIN.

The French exiles in Spain had been ordered to remove beyond the Ebro.

The U. S. frigate Cumberland, Com. Stringham, arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th in 21 days from Boston, and sailed on the 10th for the Mediterranean.

THE FOURTH IN NEW YORK.

During Sunday and Monday there were no less than twenty fires in the city, originating generally from fire crackers. The loss in any one case was not serious. A large number of accidents also occurred. A boy named Wm. Moore, in firing at a fence, killed a daughter of Mrs. Ledwith, aged six years. James H. Barclay, was shot in the arm, with wadding while walking up Broadway with his wife. Edward Moore, a sailor, was seriously injured by the explosion of a cannon, and Edward Lloyd and Philip Lannon, by the discharge of pistols. A young man named Jones had his arm torn from his body, and Thomas Warrington lost a hand by the bursting of a pistol.—A large number of other accidents, not of a very serious nature, occurred; and several riots and rows are recorded among the doings of the day.

The Explosion on Lake Pontchartrain.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—The body of Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, and those of about twenty others—sufferers from the unfortunate explosion on board the steamer St. James, on Monday morning, on Lake Pontchartrain—have been recovered and identified. This sad catastrophe has cast a gloom over our community—Judge Preston was widely known and highly respected. Others of the victims had a large circle of friends, and their loss is deeply deplored.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Advices from the City of Mexico up to the 19th ult., have been received, from which it appears that the Mexican Government will call an extra session of Congress. After a sharp dispute between the Government and the French Minister, it was decided that two millions and a half of the Mexican identity should be paid to the British Bondholders, and the amount was to have left Mexico on the 18th ult. for its destination.—Chas. Courier.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 6.

On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, as the Ferry boat Hunch Back was entering Vanderbilt's dock, Staten Island, the bridge on which a number of persons were awaiting her approach gave way and precipitated a crowd in the water. Fortunately it was exactly low tide, so that the water was comparatively shallow, and there was little or no current.

The number of persons drowned is, however, larger than we should have expected under circumstances so favorable to their rescue.

Thirteen bodies have been recovered, all females and mostly Germans.

Five of these, all supposed to be Germans had not been recognized at nine o'clock this morning. The others have been claimed by friends.

Destructive Steamboat Accident—Fifty Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.

This morning, as the steamer St. James was returning from Biloxi, her boiler exploded, killing fifty passengers, including among them, Judge Isaac Preston of the Supreme Court, Mr. Woolf, the Corporation Attorney, and other prominent citizens, and many women and children, who were returning from watering places. The St. James, was racing it is said, at the time with a Mobile boat.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ROXBURY.

The beautiful cottages of Dr. O. H. Mathews and Charles Merriam, on Dale street, Roxbury, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with their contents of furniture and the out-buildings attached. The fire originated in Dr. Mathew's house. The Doctor estimates his loss about \$5000. There was an insurance of \$8000 on the dwellings, and \$1000 on the furniture.—Mr. Merriam is fully insured.

Boston Courier of Monday.

THE IRISH CIVIC SOCIETIES.

A peculiar feature of the proceedings of this anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was an immense train of Irish civic societies from Newark, Yonkers, Astoria, and all the villages within a considerable distance of New York.—They were worthy of the former class, and were very decent looking, substantial men: They had all magnificent banners of green silk, fringed with gold lace, and most of them bearing inscriptions such as "United we stand, divided we fall," and each bearing a star, a sunburst, or a harp. The banner and likenesses of George Washington and Daniel O'Connell shaking hands, and on the obverse Jackson and Montgomery in the same attitude. This procession marched through Broadway around the Park down Chatham street, and through East Broadway. It numbered many thousand persons.—N. Y. Herald.

THE AMERICAN PARTY NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The American party are firing a salute of 100 guns to-night, in honor of the nominations of Webster and Washington. Mr. Webster passed through the city this afternoon, and the nomination was tendered him. It is reported that he said he would stand the fire.