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NO. 8

TERMS OF ADVERTISING 50 | 1 sqr 2 months, \$2 00 1 25 1 " 12

Ten lines or less make a square. If an adver-

at exceed ten lines, the price will be in pro ments are payable at the time of All advertisements inserted in the Weekly mmercial, are entitled to one insertion in the Tri-Weekly, free of charge.

## FOR THE COMMERCIAL. HON. GEORGE E. BADGER.

utter contempt for anything calculated to mislead and a scorn for every thing like deception, either in argument or the legitimate use of facts. I had placed one Senator superior to another, that one was the Hon. George E. Badger of North Carolina. Withterest, but the integrity of the Union.

The letter of Mr. Budger is disingenuous and uncandid in this, that he omits to tell his position that parties occupy at the North upfarther, that he uses facts in such way as to ington city and saw and learned things con- to the nomination of Gen. Scott. If it was the shackles of party and would speak cannerted with the nominations of Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott, which one occupying Mr. show the same facts in the House of Repre- that the northern whig party as now controll-Badger's position could not fail to see and the United States to weigh in the approach. Representative from the North who favored so is a fatal error to which they may awake, likely to secure peace from any further agi- the nomination of Gen. Scott, while every and belligerent." the South to look to for a faithful compliance was in lavor of his nomination was opposed with and adherence to the measures of Com-

Suppose when Mr. Badger returned to North Carolina, he had been approached as friendly to or sympathizing with the la- his party. naticism that has kept this slavery question great question, the whig or democratic Sena- the Pierce column.

of the Compromise, the other opposed. New Is published every FRIDAY, at \$2 per year, a family newspaper, containing the state of the market on the preceding Thursday, years, opposed to the Compromise. Mr. Morris is a true conservative Democrat in favor of the Compromise. Vermont-Upham and Foot, both Whigs and both anti-compromise men. Massachusetts-Davis and Sumner. the one a Whig, the other elected by a coalition of Democrats and Freesoilers-both opposed to the Compromise. Rhode Island-Clarke and James, the first a Whig opposed to the Compromise, the other a Democrat and in favor of it. Connecticut-Smith and Toucey, one Whig and one Democrat, the Whig opposed-the Democrat in favor of the Com-For many years it has been my custom, as promise. New York-Seward and Fish, well as pleasure, to attend the deliberations both Whigs and both opposed to the Comof the American Senate-like most men. I have promise. New Jersey-Miller and Stockton, emsequently studied the character of each the first a Whig and opposed to and the othindividual member, and thought that I had er a Democrat and in favor of the Comproformed a correct opinion with regard to mise. Pennsylvania-Cooper and Broadthem. If in the qualities of candor, firm ness head, the one a Whig, in favor of the Com and honesty in political party questions, an promise and opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott, they exhibit a stronger fidelity to Gen Scott, the other a Democrat and in favor of the Compromise. Qhio-Chase and Wade, the first elected by a coalition of Dem- nomination of Gen. Pierce by the democratocrats and Freesoilers and opposed to the ic party it was done to please the south, and Compromise, the other a Whig and also op- the northern democrats indicated every disposed to those measures. Indiana-Bright and posit on to heal the wounds and allay the irout intending to say how much that opinion Whitecomb, both Democrats and in favor of ritations that this slavery question had caushas been modified or changed, I nevertheless the Compromise. Illinois-Shields and Doug- ed. has been modified or changed, I nevertheless the Compromise. Illinois—Shields and Dougmust say that his letter upon the Presidenlass, both Democrats and both in favor of the
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must say that his letter upon the Presidenmust say that his letter upon the Presidenmu tial election in reply to an invitation to ad- Compromise. Michigan-Cass and Felch, anxiety to force upon the south an individual dress the whig club of Raleigh, as first pub- both Democrats and both Compromise men. obnoxious either in his opinions or his associlished in the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, is Iowa-Dodge and Jones, both Democrats and ations, but permitted the south to make their calculated to deceive his constituents and both in favor of the Compromise Measures. own selection. If under these circumstances mislead the people of the South, upon sub- Wisconsin-Dodge and Walker, both Demojects involving not only their immediate in- crats and both anti-Compromise men. California-tiwynn and Weller, both Democrats and both Compromise men.

constituents the whole truth relative to the Northern Senators, with whom Mr. Badger only glanced at some of the points that souassociates daily, during the Session of Conon the exciting subject of Slavery. And gress, but one solitary Whig was in favor of I have indicated sufficiently the great controthe Compromise as a final settlement of the ling influence that should direct their action. mislead those who were not present at Wash- slavery question, and that one was opposed If such men as Mr. Badger could cast aside not for making this article too lengthy I might | didly, they would tell the southern people sentatives; suffice, however, the declaration, ed, cannot be trusted on the slavery queslearn. The great question for the people of that cannot be denied, that not one Whig tion. That they will not, or have not done ing election is, which party at the North is the Compromise measures, was in favor of when these States are "dissevered, discordant tation of the Slavery question, and who is Whig Representative from that section who to the Compromise, including the fugitive slave law, as a final settlement of the slavery

Such are the differences between the inwith these questions from one of his constitu- fluences at the North which support the Deents; "Tell me, sir, candidly, which party at mocratic and Whig candidates. In the one the North is most favorably disposed to the case, where you find the democrat opposed compromise measures, and in the selection of to the interests and rights of the South, you the two candidates now before the people, find an exception to the party; where you which element prevailed in the selection of find a whig favoring southern rights and soueach? Is Gen. Pierce selected by the North thern interests, you find also an exception to

If Mr. Badger, as a true sentinel on the in continual agitation? Are the original watch tower, had desired to communicate all friends of Gen. Scott at the North those men the facts to his constituents, he might have in the who, when the Union was in danger, placed told them that in the selection of Gen. Scott themselves in the front rank to stay the tide as the whig candidate, the freesoil wing of of Northern aggression that seemed at one that party triumphed, and in the selection of time almost irresistible? You have deliber- Gen. Pierce the triumph to the south was ated side by side with the Senators of the complete. If he had wished to be candid, he North, and you have had every opportunity might, with truth, have said that while Seto know their feelings and opinions, and I ward, Greely, and Weed support Scott, they therefore desire of you as my Senator to tell do so triumphing over the south in his nomime candidly and faithfully, apart from all nation-and VanBuren, Preston King, and party predilections, to whom would you pre- Wilmot are following in the wake of the fer to entrust your rights and my rights and south who made the nomination of Pierce .the rights of your constituents upon this Seward leads the Scott, Van Buren follows

I do not desire to enter into any discussion Does any one believe that the Hon. Geo. as to the position of the two candidates on E. Badger would answer by saying "that if this question of slavery; to the southern peo "it is objected that Seward, Greely and ple it is immaterial when compared with the Weed support him: Well, do not both the influences that have controlled their nomina-"Van Burens, Preston King, Hallett, B. T. tions, and which will in a great measure give "Butler, David Wilmot the lather of the odi"ous proviso and many others of like aboli"tion opinions support Pierce?" I think not, but he are the control of the govsented the name of Mr. Fillmore, who even the control of the govspective territories and citizens; the citizens of either republic may frequent with their ressells all the coasts, but he would have told him that it was a fact to the northern whigs was unexceptionable beyond dispute, prominent and pregnant, that upon all the other questions of policy which there was not a single Senator from the North | had divided the parties; if they had been diswho favored the nomination of Gen. Scott posed to quiet the agitation of the slavery who was in favor of the Compromise as a final question, they could and should have accepsettlement of the slavery question, while the ted him as a peace-offering, but instead of Democratic Senators from that section were | that they determined to break up the Whig almost unanimous in its favor. I would not party rather than that he should receive the do injustice to Mr. Badger, and I therefore nomination. When has there been a Presipropose to place the facts which I assert he- dent who gave such universal satisfaction as fore the people, and especially his constitu- Mr. Fillmore? Even his political opponents ency, and I appeal to him for their correct- accorded the merit of having discharged ness. I will commence with the State of faithfully his whole duty. But yet, to grati-Maine. The Senators are Bradbury and fy Mr. Seward and his friends he must be

course on the compromise he made himself unpopular, if so who caused it? Does any one doubt, if Mr. Seward and his friends had taken the same pains to enlighten the northern whig mind in favor of the policy that Mr. Fillmore pursued, that they did to prejudice it against that policy, he would not have been

triumphantly nominated? The very fact then, that the course Mr. Fillmore adopted, proving so unpopular to the northern whigs as to require them to repudiate him, when his administration had given universal satisfaction, appeals with great force to every southern man as evidence that they are unworthy their confidence,-Gen. Scott was never presented to the convention as an advocate of the compromise measures, and his claims urged by southern men on that account, while almost the whole whig party at the north opposed Mr. Fillmore because he had done justice to the south. If southern men, under all these circumstances, can sustain the nomination of party than to principles, and labor under a phrenzy that will lead them to ruin. In the

southern men prove recreant to such magnanimity, they cannot in the future have any right to look to the north for support.

I have already extended this communica-Thus it will be seen that out of thirty-two tion beyond proper limits, and while I have thern men should look to in this controversy, A UNION WHIG.



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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

at Lima, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thou-sand eight hundred and fifty one, which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for

The United States of America and the republic of

Peru has conferred like full powers on Brigadier Jeneral Don Juan Crisostomo Torrico, Minister of interim, &c., who, after exchanging their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles: ABTICLE I.

ARTICLE II.

Hamlin-both Democrats, the one in favor sacrificed. They pretend to say that by his country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailsubmitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing; they shall not be called upon for any forced loan or occasional contribution, nor shall they be liable to any embargo, or to be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, goods, or effects, for any military expedition, or for any public purpose whatsoever, without being allowed therefor a full and sufficient indemnification, which shall in all cases be agreed upon and paid in advance.

ARTICLE III.

The two high contracting parties hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant any favor, privilege or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to other nations, which shall not be also immediately extended to the citizens of the other contracting party, who shall enjoy the same gratuitously, if the concession shall have been gratuitous, or on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional

ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties or charges on account o tonnage, light-houses, or harvor dues. pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwre-k, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any ports of Peru on vessels of the United States of the burden of two hundred tons and upwards, than those payable in the same ports by Peruvian vessels of the same burden; nor in any of the ports of the United States by Peruvian vessels of the burden of two hundred tons and upwards, then shall be now two hundred tons and upwards, than shall be paya-ble in the same ports by vessels of the United States

ARTICLE V. All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerc which may be lawfully imported into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels, may also be so imported in vessels of the other party, without paying other or higher duties and charges of any kind or denomination whatever than if the same merchandise and articles of commerce were imported in national vessels; not shall any distinction be made in the manner of mak-

ing payment of the said duties or charges.

It is expressly understood that the stipulations in this and the preceding article are to their full extent said vessels have cleared directly from the ports of

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imhibition be imposed upon the importation of any article the produce, wrowth, or manufacture of either party into the ports or territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

national vessels, may also be exported in vessels of the other party; and they shall be subject to the same duties only, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether the same mer-

ARTICLE VIII. of the high contracting parties, augmenting the duties changes or alterations shall have been promulgated and become a law, unless the law or decree by which such changes or alterations shall be made contain ective provision to the same or similar effect.

It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the esent treaty are not to be understood as applying ion and coasting trade between on

ccording to their own separate laws. Vessels of either country shall, however, be per mitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one por open to foreign commerce in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, and to proceed with the remainder of their cargo to any other port or

The republic of Peru, desiring to increase the in the same privileges of taking in and landing freight, entering the by-ports for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers and their baggage, specie and ject in the ports of the other party to any dules of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other asso-

rignee, or interpreter. They shall not be restrained in the choice of persons to act in such capacities, or be compelled to pay any salary or remuneration to any one whom they do not wish to employ. Absonte freedom shall be given, as well with respect to rticles of commerce, as to the purchase of their re-urns, unloading, loading, and sending off their ves-els. The buyer and seller shall have full liberty to bargain together and fix the price of any merchandise or articles of commerce, imported into or to be export and from the territories of either contracting party the regulations of commerce established in the res-

he regulations of commerce established in the respective countries being in every case duly observed. Peruvian citizens thall enjoy the same privileges, in frequenting the mines, and in digging or working for gold upon the public lands situated in the State of California, as are, or may be hereafter, accorded by the United States of America to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XV.

The citizens of either of the high contracting parties shall have the full power and liberty to dispose of their personal property and effects, of every kind and description, within the jurisdiction of the other, party, shall succeed to their said personal property and effects, whether by testament or ab intestate, and and effects, whether by testament or ab intestate, and may take possession of the same themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said effects may be shall be subject to pay in like cases. Should the property consist of real estate, and the heirs, on account of their character as aliens, be prevented from entering into possession of the inheritance, they shall be allowed the term of three years to dispose of the same and withdraw and export the proceeds, which they may do without any hindrance, and without paying any other dues or charges than those which are esany other dues or charges than those which are es-

ARTICLE XVI.

If any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties should be wrecked, suffer damage, or be left dereliet, on or near the coasts, within the territories of the other, all assistance and protection shall be given to such vessel and her protection shall be given to such vessel and her parties arriving in other, whether the other, whether the protection shall be given to such vessel and her tion and confiscation; but the rest of the cargo at the ship shall be left free, that the owners may discontinuously the marchandisc which all the marchandisc while with all the marchandisc which all the which all the marchandisc which which all the which all the which which which which all the which wh tion, without exacting in such case any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, provided the same be ex-

> either in whole or in part; all assistance and protec-tion shall be given to enable the vessel to procure supplies and to place them in a condition to pursue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance. ARTICLE XVIII. "

All vesses, merchandise, and effects, belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties. the citizens of either of the high contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, either on the high seas or within the limits of its jurisdiction, and may be carried into or found in the rivers, roads, bays, or ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners or their agents, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being understood that the claim thereto shall be made within two years, by the owners the presence of the respective of the respection. hemselves, their agents, or the agents of the respec-

ARTICLE XIX. The high contracting parties promise and engage to give full and perfect protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all classes

and occupations, who may be dwelling or transient in the territories subject to their respective jurisdiction; they should have free and open access to the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms as are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attorneys, notaries, or agents, of whatever description, whom they may think proper. The said citizens shall not be liable to imprisonment without formal commitment under a warrant signed by a legal authority, except in cases hagrantis delicit; and twenty-four hours after arrest; and if not so examined, the accused shall forthwith be discharged from custody. Said citizens, when detained in prison, shall be tre ted during their imprisonment when he manity, and no unne cessary severity shall be exer-

It is likewise agreed that perfect and entire liberty the bodies of the c tizens of one of the contracting shall be buried in the usual burying-grounds, or in other decent and suitable places, and shall be protect-ed from violation or disturbance.

citizen or citizens of the said republic, and of which the captain is also a citizen of the same though the construction or the crew is or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Peruvian vessel.

Article XII.

The whale-ships of the United States shall have access to the port of Tumbez, as well as to the ports of the jurisdiction of one power or under several. The whalesnips of the Onited States shall have copy to another enemy's port, whether they be come and process of the Onited States shall have ports, and places of the other, whatever foreign commerce is permitted, and reaside in all parts of the other parts and process of the Onited States shall have a former of Tumbes, and process of the Onited States shall have of the ports of the Onited States shall have of the ports of the Onited States shall have of the ports of the Onited States shall have of Tumbes, and process of refreshment and tellifug territory of either, and every thing belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search. The said critisens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territories of either, while the contracting parties, at excerding to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail stores and shops, under the same mumerpar and police regulations as antieve cities, and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts then not one of the process of the Onited States of the Onited States shall have seed and by when the process of the Onited States shall have seed and by which shall be assisted to sell or barter their which shall be caused the principle of the contracting parties and they shall be permitted, without the extraction of the contracting principles of good and east prize, and the sale defect or omitted stream of the principle of the sale defect or omitted the sale find of the termination of the sale tribunals of commerce, in all kinds of goods, and that the principle of the contracting principles of the hough the whole lading, or a part thereof, should ledng to the enemies of either, articles contraband I war being always excepted. The same liberty hall be extended to persons who may be on board ree ships, so that said persons cannot be taken out I them, even if they may be enemies of both parties, and the stipulations in this article declaring that the flag hall cover the property shall be understood as applying to those nations only who recognise this principle; but if either of the contracting parties shall be it war with a third, and the other shall remain neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not that of others.

Anticle XXII.

When the neutral flag of one of the contracting when the neutral flag of one of the contracting ed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence of the contracting ed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence of the contracting ed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence of the contracting ed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence of the contracting ed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence of the contracting ed by the citizens of the other party.

he neutral embarked in co

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, busses, muskets, fusees, rifles, carbines, plate swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, a bombs, powder, matches, balls, and every to longing to the use of these arms.

and for military use.

3. Cavalry belts and horses, with their harness.

4. And, generally, all offensive or defensive arms made of iron, steel, brass, copper, or of any other material, prepared and formed to make war by land

ARTICLE XXIV. All other merchandise and thir ed in the articles of contriband explicitly en-and classified as above shall be held and co as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce that they may be carried and transported in the est manner by both the contracting parties ever places belonging to a enemy, excepting only the places which are at that time besieged or blockad and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only shall be considered as besieged or blockaded which are actually invested or attacked by a force capable of preventing the entry

The articles of contraband, or those or rated and classified, which may be four

provisions, pursuit of enemies or pirates, the vessels of one of the high contracting parties, whether of war (public or private) or of trade, or employed in fishing shall be forced to seek shelter in the ports, rivers, bays, and dominions of the other, they shall be received and treated with humanity; sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs; and while any vessel may be undergoing them, its cargo sither in the ports of the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not unnecessarilly be required to the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not unnecessarily be required to the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not unnecessarily be required to the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not unnecessarily be required to the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not unnecessarily be required to the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after the cargo if not contraband the c ces as in the case of a vessel attempting to enter