

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1851.

NORTHERN MAIL.

There was no mail from the North yesterday, which renders our Commercial Head barren of interest.

Police Office, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 20, 6 o'clock, P. M.

I state for the information of the public, that there has been no new case of the small pox in the town of Wilmington, since my report of Saturday last.

JOHN DAWSON, M. P.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. SMITH, President of Randolph Macon College, delivered a discursive Address on the Domestic Institutions of the South, some time ago, in the Methodist E. Church, Front street in this town.

Dotor SMITH has, since that time, put into three well digested Lectures a clear, full and comprehensive view of the whole subject.

We learn that Dr. SMITH is about taking a Southern tour, for the purpose of delivering these Lectures; that tickets of admission will be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to benevolent purposes.

INTERCOURSE WITH BALTIMORE.

We learn with pleasure, that there is every probability of our having a line of Packets established between this place and Baltimore, shortly, to sail from each Port on the 1st and 15th of every month.

This matter is in the management of an enterprising House in Baltimore, that generally consummates whatever it undertakes. The vessels will be schooners of about 200 Tons burthen, and insure at the lowest rates.

We take this occasion to state, that there is a line of Liverpool Packets established in Baltimore, which has been in successful operation for 12 months.

THE DISASTER IN NEW YORK.

The late disaster in Twenty-fifth street, New York, is still exciting much conversation and condemnation of the architect and builders.

But three hours before the six buildings fell under their own weight, the architect had certified that the buildings were erected in a "good, substantial and workmanlike manner."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The message of Gov. BOWEN was delivered to the Legislature of Massachusetts on the 16th inst. He recommends that the Fugitive Slave Bill be sustained. He says the acts of Congress are binding upon every State, and each citizen, unless the judicial tribunals shall declare them to be unconstitutional.

He says the only remedy lies in Congress for its injustice or inconsistency, and the supreme judiciary for its unconstitutionality; and until there can be a successful appeal to one or the other, no citizen can interfere with the due execution of the law.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following act was introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania on the 9th inst., and it was thought would pass both Houses. If so, several laws offensive to the South will be struck from the Statute Book of that State, and she will exhibit a commendable spirit of patriotism.

Be it enacted, &c. That the act entitled an act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore granted to judges, justices of the peace, aldermen, and jailors in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain laws, approved the 3d day of March, 1847, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of said act, leaving in force the 1st and 2d sections provided they impose no barrier to prevent the proper execution of the late act of Congress, passed by authority of the 3d clause 2d section and 4th article of the constitution of the United States, which provides for the recovery of fugitives from labor, escaping from one State to another, approved the 28th of September, 1850.

SMALL POX IN CHARLOTTE.

We learn that the town of Charlotte is nearly cleared, and that there is no abatement of the disease there.

CONGRESSIONAL.

There is nothing of importance to report from the Senate. On Friday, the cheap postage bill was passed under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 189 to 75.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The Standard rejoices at the passage of this Bill by the House, and in the belief that it will pass the Senate. The Constitution provides for alterations having the sanction of two succeeding Legislatures, by a vote of three-fifths, and a subsequent submission to the people.

But if a Convention is not required by the letter of the Constitution, is it not demanded by the principles of our Government, and especially by the political professions of the Democratic Party? It was considered a great triumph when the Magna Charta was obtained from King John, of England, and confirmed by Henry III.

But if the Kings of England were entitled to praise for this act of grace, what shall be said of the Democratic Party of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, who are about to give "free suffrage" to the people; who are about to permit them to enjoy what was supposed to be their own right? To be sure, several things were demanded by the people, and it was said that a Convention was necessary, that we might recur to "first principles" as provided for in our Bill of Rights.

But the Convention is denied; the people are forbidden to take the organic Law into their own hands, and are plainly told that the Democrats will yield but one of the many grants required—they withhold from the sovereigns the privilege of exercising their wills—not because they have the right, by any principle ever avowed by them or acknowledged in our republican polity, but because they have the power.

Fine doings these. Not a grain more will be allowed to the people, than was marked and set down in the stumpy pledges of His Excellency, who ought to be styled His Royal Highness or His Majesty—because "his faithful Parliament" so faithfully guard the prerogatives of his government. The people should remember that "His Grace is bountiful" in allowing this matter of "equal suffrage."

There would be less ground of complaint, if the Democratic politicians would quit prating about "progressive democracy," and the "sovereign people." This is not the first time, however, that the democracy of our land has progressed into despotism. What a beautiful comparison we have in these cases. A King gives up a prerogative and is praised by the people who are benefited. The democratic party, the very quintessence of political excellence; the "Rose of Sharon," as it were, in matters of liberty, and the "Lily of the Valley" in a concernment of equality, refuse to the people the right of using and enjoying what is their own! And they must be praised also, as the "inimitable" and "unterrified."

But to be somewhat more serious. We believe in the sovereignty of the people and their capacity for self-government. We believe they are honest—which is more than we believe of many politicians. We believe they have a right to elect men to re-model their Constitution, and make any change they see proper. It is their own undalienable right to make their organic and other laws to suit themselves—and we therefore go for an unaltered Convention. Why? Because no earthly power has a right to limit it.

A NEW CROTCHET.

We see that the Boston Chronicle has commenced the publication of a series of articles by LYMAN SPOONER, being a defence for Fugitive Slaves against the Act of Congress of the last session. The writer sets about giving a new interpretation to the Constitution, and endeavors to prove that slavery neither has nor ever had any constitutional or legal existence, and Congress has the power to abolish it. A special appeal is made to the members of the Bar throughout the Union, with an affected confidence that they will decide in favor of the new construction.

But we are disposed to let this matter pass as unworthy the serious consideration of the public. It is a movement intended solely to make money for Mr. Spooner cannot expect to make converts to his creed—not will he excite controversy. The parties most interested in the question—the Southern people—will look upon this effort as too foolish and contemptible for argumentation—for they do not care a fig for those who become the dupes of this new creed; be they many or few. They may think and talk as they please about slavery, but they have got to take it as part and parcel of the Constitution, willing or unwilling.

The beauty of this matter is the pretty snug speculation about to be made of it. Spooner has secured the copyright of this work, and the Editors of the Chronicle give notice that they will strike off "twenty odd thousand" copies of the first chapter, and we suppose the same or a larger number of the papers containing the succeeding chapters. If the Northern people choose to pay for this humbug, they have the right to do so, or of being fooled in any other way equally ridiculous. We hope no Southern man will buy a copy of it. Let the catchpenny fraud live and die in the abolition atmosphere of the Northern States.

A GOOD STEP.

The Mobile Advertiser contains the following notice: "From and after this date all notices of meetings—church, society, charitable association or company notices, etc., and every communication or notice intended or calculated to promote any private enterprise or organized interest, or that is of a personal character, will be charged as are other advertisements."

"Wife, wife, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear the hens have picked them off." "Was her moderate reply. "Hens, hens—some too-legged hen, I guess," said the husband with some impetuosity, to which she calmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

MANUFACTURE OF WINE.

A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives the following description of the mode of manufacturing Wine in France. The editor of the Journal of Commerce says he has witnessed precisely the same process in Italy:

Very venerable and decidedly picturesque as is the process of wine-treading, it is unquestionably rather a filthy one; and the spectacle of great brown horny feet, not a whit too clean, splashing and sprawling in the bubbling juice, conveys at first sight a quality species of feeling, which, however, seems only to be entertained by those to whom the sight is new. I was everywhere assured that all efforts had failed to construct a wine-press capable of performing the work with the perfection of the human feet. No mechanical squeezing, I was informed, would so nicely express that peculiar proportion of the whole moisture of the grape which forms the highest flavored wine. The manner in which the fruit was tressed about was pointed out to me, and I was asked to observe that the grapes were, as it were, squeezed in every possible fashion, and from every possible side, worked and churned and mashed hither and thither by the ever moving toes and muscles of the foot. As far as any impurity went, the argument was, that the fermentation hung as scum to the surface every atom of foreign matter held in suspension in the wine, and that the liquid ultimately obtained was as exquisitely pure as if human flesh had never touched it.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1851. We are in the receipt of very singular weather, considering our proximity to the North Pole.—Yesterday, telegraphic messages from the principal places between here and Boston and between this city and Buffalo, inform us that they were all in the enjoyment of warm May-like weather. For a week past it has been quite warm in this city, and for the last two days absolutely spring-like. We kept our doors open. To-day it is foggy and there is promise of a warm rain.

Large placards about our streets, this morning, caution the public against purchasing chances in the "Gift Concerts," so called. The caution emanates from the N. Y. Anti-Gambling Association. A person purchasing a ticket to these Concerts is promised not only a musical treat but a chance for a prize in the distribution of paintings, farms, &c. It is a lottery, but no worse than the Art-Union, and much resembles that great humbug speculation.

It is astonishing how many tricks there are here to "rope in" the verand of all classes. For some, the Mock Auctions will suffice as a bait, but others require the hook to be more artfully concealed before they will bite. Even these tranks are likely to be spotted by the Anti-Gambling Committee.

Money is plenty in Wall street, but business is very dull, and I hear of some failures. The unreasonable weather has been productive of great loss to the dealers in dry goods who had laid in large stocks for winter use. The fur dealers, and stable-keepers regard the warm weather very ruefully.

There is much dissatisfaction manifested that Charles Sumner, the Free Soil candidate of the coalition in the Massachusetts Legislature, for the office of U. S. Senator has not obtained votes enough to be elected. The Whig candidate, was Hon. R. C. Winthrop. The Boston Post, disagreeing with many Democrats from the rural districts, took a noble stand against the agitator. It is time that all patriots, without regard to party, should operate actively against all disorganizers, whether at the North, or at the South.

Yesterday, in at Stimon & Co's New Orleans and Mobile Express Office in Wall st., I heard a handsome tribute paid by the venerable Dr. Lee to the liberality of our Minister at the Court of Saint James. The old Dr. said that having attended Mr. Lawrence through a fit of sickness some years ago, he presented a bill for \$130. To his surprise his grateful patient gave him a check for five hundred dollars.

Addison Gilmore, the President of the Great Western Rail Road Co. who dropped down dead in a ball room in Boston last week, was for some time a porter in a store directly in the rear of the insurance office in which I served my time. I had some education and he had none, and yet he died a wealthy man, while I am as poor as ever.

Moral.—Look out for your pennies and your dollars will take care of themselves." Mr. Gilmore was a man of great shrewdness, energy, confidence and perseverance. More than all that, he was "lucky." He made a great deal of money in the Saleratus and Rum business.

Ere this reaches you you will have received by telegraph the news per Steamer Franklin, which came thundering into this port last night, from Liverpool. The Cherokee is expected from California to-morrow. On the same day Steamship Fanny will leave for New Orleans. Steamer Ohio will leave here for New Orleans and Chagres on the 28th inst.

You will have observed by the papers that another block of six story buildings has tumbled on the heads of the unfortunate workmen, killing about a dozen. The contractor and foreman escaped, and have left town. I really trust that the owners will be mulcted in heavy damages. The bricks were hardly touched with mortar. There are a great many such sham buildings put up in this city.

The Directors of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company met on the 14th inst and permanently organized by appointing:

- A. A. McKeithan, President,
G. Deming, Vice President,
A. A. T. Smith, Attorney and Secretary,
D. G. McDuffie, Engineer.

The scaled Proposals were opened and the contracts awarded to D. M. Buie of this country, at a price, we understood, equal to about \$1280 58 per mile, which includes about 1000 feet of bridging.—North Carolinian.

FEMALE VOTERS IN CANADA.

It may be interesting to the advocas of "Women's Rights" to know that in Upper Canada they have admitted women to some of the franchises, the withholding of which was greatly complained of at the Worcester (Mass.) Convention.—The other day at the election of School Trustees, several women voted, their right to do so having been legalized last session of the Provincial Parliament.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Jan. 16, 11 P. M.

The steamer Franklin arrived at quarantine this evening, from Havre. She brings Liverpool dates to the 31st of Dec.

The Franklin encountered very rough weather and heavy seas. She will remain at quarantine until to-morrow morning.

From the London Times, the only paper received by her, brought up by private express, is furnished the following brief synopsis of the news.

INDIA.

The commercial accounts from India, by the overland mail, are considered very satisfactory.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Jan. 17, 10 1/2 P. M.

The royal mail steamer Asia arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night. She brings Liverpool dates to the 4th of January, four days later than the advices by the Franklin.

There is nothing said in the Asia's news about the American steamer Atlantic, and the presumption is that she sailed on the day advertised. If any accident has befallen her it was not known when the Asia sailed.

The political news generally possesses no special interest beyond what we have had by previous arrivals.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 17th, 1851.

The bill to incorporate a Bank in Wadesboro, was read third time and passed.

Mr. Joyner reported the bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central R. R. Co. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the Resolutions in relation to the Tariff, were taken up, read 3rd time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Received a message from the House, stating that they had passed the following bill, viz: a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.—Read first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bartinger, said bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow 11 o'clock.

The bill to amend the act establishing the Commercial Bank of Wilmington; the bill to amend the act extending the limits of Wilmington—were severally read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Powers presented a bill to amend the inspection laws; which was read the first time and referred.

Mr. Erwin, a bill to appoint commissioners to investigate the speculations in land claims in the counties of Buncombe and Yancey. Read first time.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Neuse River Navigation Company, with an amendment; also, the bill to improve the Haw River, with certain amendments; also, the bill to incorporate Anson Plank Road Company, with an amendment; and recommended their passage.—Amended and passed 2d reading.

Also, the bill to open and improve a public road from Salisbury to Rockfort in the county of Surry, with an amendment; also the bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1848-9, entitled an act to provide for a Turnpike from the West to the Georgia line, and recommended their passage. The first was amended, and the said bills passed their second reading. Also, the bill to amend an act passed in 1822, entitled an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, with an amendment, and recommended its passage. Agreed to.

Fire in Rochester—Narrow Escape of Bullard's Panorama of New York.

A fire broke out about four o'clock yesterday afternoon in Concert Hall, State street, where Bullard's Panorama of New York city, and bay was exhibiting. A large audience, composed mostly of ladies and children, was present at the exhibition. They, however, all escaped safely.—The painting was taken out with the loss of only one portion, representing the city hall. The loss of Mr. Bullard is about \$100. The interior of the Hall is much burned. The loss is principally covered by insurance.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

As the Newark & A. M. train was entering Jersey city on Friday morning last two Irish lads, brothers, while playing on the track were caught by the cow-catcher and killed.

The Ohio Legislature have under consideration a bill providing that the Directors of the Penitentiary shall employ convicts in printing and binding books, and that they furnish the necessary presses, types, and other materials. In case competent persons are not found in the Penitentiary, others are to be engaged to instruct the convicts to do the work.

We learn from the Cecil (Md.) Democrat, that T. W. Potter, Esq., Consul at Valparaiso, remitted to his friends in Maryland in a few months after his arrival out, \$5000. the profits of his office for that brief period.

The Homicide at Marion, Ala.

We learn from the South Western Baptist that on the examination before the Coroner of the circumstances attending the killing of B. S. Morse, by Mrs. Stillman, on the 23d of December, in Marion, Mrs. S. was acquitted. The Baptist says:—

"From the testimony in the case, it appears that during the absence of her husband, and w. lie entirely alone, an attempt was made by Reuben S. Morse, a citizen of this place, to enter the private chamber of Mrs. Stillman, about seven o'clock, with foul intentions; and that, while in the effort to raise the window, he received the entire contents of a well-loaded shot-gun immediately over the right eye, of which he died instantly. Mrs. Stillman herself communicated the intelligence of the deed, submitted to judicial examination and was acquitted."

HENRY LONG AT AUCTION.

The Richmond Whig calls attention to an advertisement of Messrs. Pallman & Slade, announcing that they "will sell on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, a likely young man 25 years of age. He is an experienced tavern servant, having graduated at one of the principal hotels in New York."

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Mr. E. P. Rose, of Wellsburg, Virginia, arrived in Pittsburg on Sunday, in pursuit of a young colored boy who ran away from him when he was ten years old. The boy's white friends contributed two hundred dollars, which Mr. Rose consented to accept for his liberation.

RIOT AND FATAL RESULT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17th, 1851. During a riot among the firemen last night several persons were injured by stones and other missiles. Policeman Keese while endeavoring to quell the riot was shot through the head, but not considered dangerously wounded. A respectable citizen named Ebenzer Rodbird while standing on the porch of Willard's Hotel, in the neighborhood, received also a pistol shot in his right breast, from the effects of which it is feared he cannot recover. Several have been arrested.

THE WEALTHIEST MAN IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Hartwell H. Tarver, of Twiggs Co. Georgia, is the largest slaveholder, if not the wealthiest man in the State. He owns a thousand negroes, and fifty thousand acres of land, divided into ten plantations, in Twiggs, Palaski, Houston and Baker counties, yielding two thousand bales of cotton annually. At 12 cents per lb. this crop will bring \$108,000. He recently added to his estate a tract of 250 acres in Burke Co. purchased at \$1675 per acre or for \$37,000.

NEWSPAPER EDITING.

Hon. Mr. Palfrey, who commenced editing the new free soil organ at Boston, broke down in two days. Like a good many others who cut a figur. in this world, they find that when they come to anything so real as newspaper editing, it's no go. It is much easier for newspapers to make great men, than it is for great men to make newspapers.—Baltimore Sun.

GOOD ANECDOTE.

I remember an anecdote of Judge C., father of the distinguished President of the Wesleyan University, which is very characteristic of the man and is, I have no doubt authentic. At the session of the Court in Addison county, Judge C. was violently attacked by a young and very impudent attorney. To the manifest surprise of all present, the Judge heard him quite through, as though unconscious of what was said, and made no reply.

After the adjournment of the day, and when all had assembled at the inn where the Judge and many of the court folks had their lodging one of the company referring to the scene at court, asked the Judge "Why he did not retuke the impudent fellow?"

"Permit me," said the Judge, loud enough to call the attention of all the company, among whom was the "fellow" in question, "Permit me to tell you a story. My father, when he lived down the country, had a dog—a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night, and I back at the moon for hours together."

Here the Judge paused as if he had done his story.

"Well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen voices at once.

"Oh, nothing nothing whatever—the moon kept right on just as if nothing had happened."

IGNIFIED MEN.

A city in a county town a midshipman on quarter deck, and a school committee on examination day.

KIND FOLKS.

The man who makes you presents you do not want, the friend who gives you so much good advice, the lady who insists that you have not made out a dinner, the old gentleman who is starving himself to lay up money for you; the shop keeper who abates the price of an article just because it is you, and the mother who lets the dear children do as they please.

GENTEEL PEOPLE.

The young lady who lets her mother do the ironing for fear of spoiling her hands; the miss who wears thin shoes on a rainy day; and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

HUMBLE PERSONS.

The husband who does his wife's churning; the wife who blacks her husband's boots; and the man who says he thinks you do him too much honor.

MEAN PEOPLE.

The man who kicks people when they are down, the subscriber who neglects to pay for his paper, and Daddy when he refuses to let you have money.

LIVERPOOL SACK SALT, 400 SACKS in store, for sale low by ADAMS, BROTHER & Co. Jan. 21. 131-1/2.

PICKLES, PRESERVES, BRANDY FRUIT. LARGE Stocks of the above articles, put up South of Mason & Dixon's Line, which are of prime qualities, for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER. Jan. 21. 131.

SPIRIT BARRELS. 75 EMPTY Spirit Barrels, now landing and for sale by ADAMS, BROTHER & Co. Jan. 21. 131-1/2.

PRIME RICE. 50 THIERES superior quality Rice, fresh beaten, for sale by ADAMS, BROTHER & Co. Jan. 21. 131-1/2.

STERLING EXCHANGE. BILLS on London in amounts to suit purchasers. For sale by J. & D. McRAE & Co. Jan. 21. 131 1/2.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JANUARY 21. HIGH WATER AT THE BAR. 11 25

ARRIVED. 19. Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with mizze; to sundry persons.

20. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux, with Cotton, Wax, &c., &c. 20. Schr. Wm. Hart, Gandy, from St. John's River, Fla., in ballast, to Geo. Harris.

CLEARED. 18. Brig Annawon, Almy, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son, with 17,000 feet Timber, 62,000 feet S. S. Lumber, and 50 bbls. Tar.

19. Steamer Brothers, Banks, with 5 Boats in tow, for different Landings, by J. Banks. 20. Brig Osage, Stone, for New Orleans, by J. Hathaway & Son, with 100 casks Rice, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 800 bbls. Tar, 300 bbls. Kolin.

Schr. Henry F. Baker, McLaughlin, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris, with 1604 bbls. Common Kolin, 25 bales Yarn, 7 bags Dried Fruit, 3 bales Rags, 303 bushels Pea Nuts.

Schr. H. D. Leighton, Perry, for Richmond, Va., by Wm. M. Harris, with 58,000 feet planed Lumber, 11,000 feet S. S. Lumber, and 48 hluds. Molasses.

21. Schr. Phenix, Snow, for Boston, with Naval Stores and Rice, by Adams, Brother & Co. 22. Br. Bark Brothers, English, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McKee & Co., with 15,400 bushels Rice.

23. Br. Bark Carver, Carver, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McKee & Co., with 120,000 feet Lumber, 27 bales Yarn, 50 bags Peas, 35 tons Iron.

The schooner Jane Mitchell, from Baltimore for Savannah, was in the gale of the 3d inst., and lost all her sails and sprung aloack. The day following she went ashore on Cape Hatteras and immediately bilged. The captain and crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. She was owned by Mr. William Applegraph, and both vessel and cargo are insured.—Charleston Courier.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods such as Naval Stores, Lumber, Steam Mills, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various goods and destinations, including New York, Philadelphia, and other ports.

REMARKS ON MARKET.

We have but little to remark in this number except as to sales of Timber and Naval Stores, which continues to arrive freely. TURPENTINE.—Some 12 to 1400 bbls. Turpentine have been disposed of since Saturday morning last at \$2.05 per bbl. for Dip, and \$1.10 per bbl. for Hard. ROBIN.—We hear of no sales of either quality since our last report. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—100 bbls. changed hands at 28 cents per gallon.