

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER—WEATHER. Thursday, 1 o'clock, 85. Friday, 1 o'clock, 80.

SABTAIN'S MAGAZINE.

We have received Sabtain's Union Magazine for August, which possesses the usual attractions.

NEUSE RIVER BRIDGE.

We learn that the Tress Work at the Neuse River Bridge, about 900 feet, which was destroyed by fire, has all been replaced, and that the Cars run to the River, and the detention does not exceed 15 or 20 minutes.

We mention these facts that the public may know the precise state of things, and not be imposed upon by rumors inculcated by interested persons, whose object is to build up other operations by misrepresentations relative to this.

The President and Directors of the Road are entitled to great credit, for the promptitude and dispatch with which they have managed the rebuilding and repairs rendered necessary by the late fire—and we are satisfied that all will be completed at a much earlier period than could at first have been reasonably anticipated.

SHARP SAYINGS.

The Southern Standard, Charleston, of Tuesday last, informs that Edmund Bellingier, Esq. engaged in a discussion at Clinton, on the 4th inst. said that "if the commercial interests of the city of Charleston were a clog to the State, then he agreed with Capt. Allen, that he had better make a second Mission of the city."

Such expressions show how utterly unfit some of the leaders in South Carolina are, to manage the grave affairs of the times. We would as soon put ourselves under the lead of the veriest madman or idiot, as under the direction of men so callous to the claims of humanity, so profoundly ignorant of the character of mankind.

These are, indeed, evil days, when a public man can be even permitted to utter such sentiments in a civilized community. These are they who are destroying the future hopes of the South, by driving from the southern ranks all prudent and just men; men who would shrink from no honorable peril, but who would turn with disgust from the side of phrenzied zealots.

We trust the good people of South Carolina will become sensible of the deep injury such things are doing them everywhere, and institute a reform and get such men out of the lead in the State.

History teaches us that these "Furiosos" are not to be depended upon in the hour of danger. Should they ever be brought to the test, we venture to predict that the gentlemen here named will be very careful to call in the aid of wisdom at the last pinch, and keep as much as possible out of the range of those mischievous things, called shots and shells.

Their tongues wag bravely at the festive meeting, but this is not a circumstance to the showing off they will do, when the "wile goes" shall become clamorous. "Oh, how they'll make their trotters play!"

"SUBMISSIONISTS."

This offensive word, the use of which has done so much injury to the cause of Southern Rights, is still in rampant use by the extremists.

The reports which follow it are not confined to people of other States, but there is quite a gathering up of spirit and independence of feeling within South Carolina, in this matter; and the ultras may take to themselves the blame, if there be any, that they will be efficiently opposed on their own ground.

The Charleston Evening News has some very keen and satirical remarks upon the presumption of these partizans. That paper says: "Standing then as our opponents do at such an immeasurable elevation above those who have the presumption to suppose themselves equal in intellect—in penetration—in sensibility to wrong—in the perception to honor—is it surprising that men so lifted above the vulgar level—so imbued with an exclusive spirit of patriotism—should find a vocabulary in correspondence with this moral and intellectual exaltation.

Alas! for the poor sons of Carolina who are born to such mental obtuseness—whose laborers of a submissive spirit—whose information is so imperfect and judgment so unsound, that when measured by so elevated a standard as the more radiant genius and lofty courage of their opponents disclose, they should exhibit such diminutive proportions.

It has become the habit to apply corresponding epithets to objects placed at an immeasurable distance from us in the scale of being—in all moral and mental properties. Were the miscalled Submissionists on a level in this respect with the Secessionists they might inspire the sympathy of their superiors—they might ask for a little of that respect which is claimed in Congress for equals, and the denial of which has given to the present controversy so much bitterness; but the decree of Nature has gone forth, and is irrevocable—the Secessionists possess a monopoly of all the honor—all the sagacity—all the patriotism of South Carolina!"

COMMODORE STOCKTON.

Commodore Stockton, recently elected Senator from New Jersey, delivered an Oration, on the 4th, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. We are glad to learn that he defended the cause of the Constitution and Southern Rights in a very patriotic manner.

He spoke of the fanaticism and wickedness of the abolitionists in the strongest terms of reprobaton; and of fecundism as a gratuitous insult to the South. A writer to the Charleston Courier says: "Commodore Stockton ventured on a sentiment, which, though it does not surprise me, will, doubtless, astonish most of the Southern people, viz: That if a division of the Union was to take place, he would very much prefer the Hudson and the Lakes, as the dividing line, rather than the Potomac, or Mason & Dixon's line, and he trusted in God, that in such an event, New Jersey would be found side by side with Pennsylvania, contending with the South, against the fanaticism of Massachusetts and Vermont."

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

Judicial proceedings have been instituted against Dr. Gardiner, for the alleged fraud committed by him in a claim of \$428,000, for expenses sustained by him on account of a heavy mining interest of his in San Luis Potosi, having been rendered valueless by the advance of the U. S. troops in 1846. M. de Cuesta has been accused of certifying in favor of the claim before the grand jury, who examined witnesses in this case.

M. de C. comes out in the Intelligencer of Wednesday, and declares the statement false, as he knows nothing about the claim of Dr. Gardiner. Mr. Secretary Corwin is accused of pushing this claim, with unusual zeal. We do not believe a word of this. It is, doubtless, an incident of the Galpin affair, called up and applied to the present case, for party purposes only.

OHIO.

The Whig State Convention of Ohio, at their late session, nominated Gen. Scott as the candidate for the Presidency, but at the same time will cheerfully support the nominee of a National Whig Convention—not quite so positive on this point as Pennsylvania is.

Resolutions were passed approving of the improvement of our rivers and harbors by the General Government; opposition to encroachments by the Executive power, and a paramount regard to the Constitution and the Union.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE COMPROMISE.

MR. WEBSTER, on a late occasion, while speaking of the Compromise of the last session of Congress, declared that if the North wilfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound by this compact.

If we understand Mr. Webster, he considers the Constitution a compact, which, when broken by any one of the parties is not binding on the other. We think this is correct—and now if any one can tell us how a State, sovereign or not sovereign, can commit treason for not doing what she is not bound to do, we will be very much obliged to him.

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINIONS.

The Standard is laboring to prove that Gen. Jackson was favorable to State Sovereignty, and consequently in favor of the doctrine of the right of secession.

You may as well quit that, friend Holden, for you will find it an up-hill business. This is designed to establish the notion that the Democrats ever have been and are quite sound on this point; that they have been consistent from time immemorial.

The Editor had better stick to the present state of things and let "bygones be bygones" or he will play a losing game.

MR. BUCHANAN.

At a Democratic Meeting held in Lancaster, Penn. on the 28th of last month, Mr. Buchanan made a very good speech in favor of the rights of the South.

Speaking of his own State, Mr. Buchanan says: "She is emphatically the Keystone of the Union. Let a majority of her citizens sternly decide that the Constitution and the Laws should be faithfully executed—that the Fugitive Slave Bill shall neither be repealed nor essentially modified—that the use of our jails shall be afforded to the cities of our sister States for the safe keeping of their fugitives from labor whilst awaiting their trial,—and the danger will then have passed away.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

A Cincinnati paper states that Dr. Muzzey is one day last week called on to perform a singular operation upon the head of a young lady living on John street.

It appeared that she had been in the habit of twisting and tying her hair so tightly that the scalp had become parted from the skull, and it was necessary to open the scalp to remove the matter which had accumulated beneath.

FROM JAMAICA.

We have files of Kingston papers to the 28th of June. The papers are reiterating their complaints of the want of laborers on the sugar plantations generally.

"It is probable that one-third, at least, of the estimated crop of this year, which should have been the largest exported many years from Jamaica, will be lost from sheer inability to take it off.

The cholera is prevalent in various parts of the island, but the mortality does not compare with that of last year.

MISSOURI WINES.

Premiums being offered for the best specimens of native wine of Missouri, an exhibition has taken place, at which, a great variety of wines were produced, many of which were not at all inferior to the best Rhensish.

AGRICULTURE ENCOURAGED.

The lower House of the Legislature of New Hampshire has, by 92 majority, voted in favor of a bill giving \$100 a year for five years to each county agricultural society, and \$500 a year for ten years to the State Agricultural Society.

COOL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon while Mr. Alfred Cane, Tobaccoist, of No. 6 Bread street, was sitting writing in a back room, which commands a view of the interior of his store, he observed a negro fellow enter, and quietly place under his arm a box of choice cigars, with which he made off.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

New York, July 8th, 1851.

The weather yesterday was very warm, and though it is a shade cooler to day, the rush to the watering places continues. Rockaway woods and with the refreshing rumbing of its yesty surf; and New Rochelle, Staten and Coney Islands, and even the too common and contiguous Hoboken, are crying "come, come!"

For my single self (single, because a bachelor pro tem) I have just returned from a week's absence in that scene of ancient revolutionary spirit and good modern milk, the little town of Lexington, Mass.

Lexington has not changed her character as a purely agricultural town, for in her case the production of milk is not (as in this vicinity) a manufacturing business.

She abounds in large apple orchards and pastures, and her stock farms, not surpassed by any in New England, furnish a great portion of the excellent milk which is used in Boston.

The "milk routes" are not owned by companies but by many different individuals, and the "good will" of a first rate set of customers, is regarded as a salable property, and marketable at from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

In New York, the milk business is conducted by companies who keep thousands of cows in a single building, and feed them without pasturage, on distill house slops, which produces large quantities of milk, entirely innocent of cream, and very deleterious in quality.

In the ten miles of rail road between Boston and Lexington, there is a rise of 150 feet, and the British red coats must have found it rather up hill work on the 10th of April 1775.

However, the "down grade" facilitated their return on that famous occasion, when (you may remember) they were somewhat in a hurry.

The Steamship Union, in charge of Adams & Co's. New Orleans Express, arrived last evening only 64 days from New Orleans.

In addition to the \$294,434 in gold dust shipped to Adams & Co. per Cherokee, \$19,064 in dust was aboard the same vessel for their New Orleans office, making altogether \$313,528—the largest shipment ever made to that great express firm, and four times greater than has ever been made to any other concern.

In Broadway, this morning, bright and early, I saw a procession of School girls, in couples to the number of about 100, followed by as many boys, bearing small baskets—not a pick-nic, but a pick-berry party, going to "Yonkers," to have a good time.

It is said that P. F. Barnum Esq. is one of the owners of the Nicaragua line of Steamships, to which the "North America" has recently been added.

The Irish authorities in various towns between Galway and Dublin had made arrangements to give her passengers a very cordial reception.

The outrageous and systematic impositions upon Emigrants, at this port, (to which I have before alluded) begin to excite public attention.

From the Journal of Commerce. Cluster of Earthquakes in May, 1851. From May 15th to 18th, shocks of earthquakes were numerous.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco, Cal., on the 16th, and on the same day a very severe earthquake was felt at Palma, Island of Majorca, preceded by a clap of thunder.

An earthquake, attended by a thunder and lightning storm, was felt at Georgia, Central America, on the 18th of May.

Hail storms, lightning and thupler storms, and tornadoes visited various places from Texas to Maine, between May 13th and 20th, and were very severe.

On the 15th May, an electric current was visible from my place of observation, running from N. W. to S. E., and in the evening a bright Aurora lighted up the North.

On the morning of the 11th, the electric current was still running, and in three hours moved 22 degrees South. I was conversing with Mr. Hale, President of Geneva College, on the steps of the Atlantic Insurance Office, the morning of the 16th, and called his attention to the electric current which was then in full view, and remarked to him that it proceeded from a distant convulsion, and would be followed by rain.

In May, 1848, from 10th to 12th, earthquakes were severe in the Province of Tuscany, Europe;

Jamaica, W. I.; Valparaiso, S. A., and Chaffin, East Indies. The atmosphere was similarly affected, as from 13th to 20th of May, of the present year.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

During the heavy thunder storm which visited our city on Monday evening last, the electric fluid struck the north-east corner of this Institution, and passing downward entered the printing office by a door opening to the North.

The young men in the printing office aroused by the screams of the cook, ran to her assistance and by a timely supply of water were no doubt instrumental in saving her life.

At the moment the cook was struck, there were six to eight children in the kitchen with her, not one of whom was injured in the slightest degree.

The single conductor on the front of the building is fully moved by this accident insufficient to protect it, and no doubt the Board of Directors will immediately see the defect remedied.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two blocks of buildings on the south side of Clinton square, occupied by Wharton & Co., and 19 others, were burnt this morning. The loss is \$75,000.

Strike Among the Factory Girls in Allegheny City &c. This forenoon a number of factory girls in Allegheny city proceeded to the Hope cotton factory, for the purpose of enforcing the ten hour law.

This forenoon a number of factory girls in Allegheny city proceeded to the Hope cotton factory, for the purpose of enforcing the ten hour law. They intended to get the Hope girls to join them, but failed.

Jenny Lind in the "Land of Steady Habits." A despatch from Hartford, dated the 6th, announces Jenny's concert at Fourth Church, on Saturday evening, in the following words:

The tickets were run up by speculators to \$5 and \$10 each. The audience, nevertheless, filled the church, and a crowd of 2,000 people, who could not get tickets, assembled around the building.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. John Howell, a well known and opulent gentleman of this place, was thrown from his buggy, yesterday, and almost instantly killed.

N. C. LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution took place on Monday last. The report of the Directors shows that the company is daily growing in public favor, and that it has taken a stand along with the most reliable institutions of this kind in the country.

"On the subjects of Dividends," says the report, "the Directors have moved with great caution. At the first Annual meeting, no Dividend was declared, because they believed the best interest and welfare of the company dictated such a policy."

The following Gentlemen have been elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. C. E. Johnston, C. B. Root, J. F. Jordan, W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, Seaton Gales, W. R. Scott, H. W. Husted, W. D. Hayward, Perrin Busbee, F. C. Hill, W. D. Cooke and W. H. Jones.

POMPEII.

A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples says: "Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and seems disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of the last year."

"I wish," said a Virginian to his brother, resident in Ohio, "to emancipate one hundred slaves and I desire you to take them to Ohio."

"I cannot do it," replied the brother; "the citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring one hundred slaves among them to settle: but do you take them to Wheeling, and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance, and the abolitionists will take the whole of them and run them off, and celebrate a perfect triumph over them."

"You take them to the same men, and ask them to receive and take care of them," they will tell you to take care of them yourself."

SENSIBLE.

At a recent "Woman's Rights" convention held at Akron, Ohio, Mrs. Swisshelm offered the following sensible resolutions, which were, of course, rejected.

1. That woman's rights are inseparably connected with her duties; and that in asking for her greater freedom, we desire no emancipation from any duty of wife, mother, daughter, sister or friend.

2. That men and women, though equal in point of right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are not alike in the means by which that life, liberty, and happiness are to be maintained and pursued—that each has peculiar, as well as common, rights and duties.

3. That building and managing ships, making houses, canals and railroads are instances of man's peculiar duties—while nursing babies, making bonnets and keeping house, are instances of woman's especial vocations.

4. That the sexes should be distinguished by dress as well as duties, and that all attempts to produce uniformity or sameness between them, are efforts to subvert the laws of nature, and must and should fail.

IMPRIIONMENT OF CHARLES L. BRACE.

The fact that this young gentleman has been arrested and imprisoned by the Austrian Government while on a pedestrian tour in the Magyar country, Hungary, on the allegation or suspicion of political complicity with some of the officers or others who took part in the Hungarian revolt, and whom he had stepped out of the main road to visit, has been some time before the American public.

There need be no uneasiness about our Government doing its duty to one of its citizens in Austria or any where else. The present Administration may be trusted on that point.

Mr. McCurdy, our representative at Vienna, has corresponded with the Austrian Government, and received assurances that may be regarded as amicable and as favorable to Mr. Brace.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Telegraphic advices from New Orleans, to July 5, states that late advices have been received there from Mexico.

The Mexican Government had issued orders for all Americans engaged in the Tehuantepec road, to leave the Isthmus immediately, and troops were sent to enforce the order.

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Another Scientific Wonder! Important to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peptic, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions from Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HAUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia.

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MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED. 10. Schr. R. S. Burney, Mason, from Shallotte, with Naval Stores to DeRoset & Brown.

11. Steamer Gov. Graham, Hart, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, Mdz. for sundry persons.

Schr. Mary Powell, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harris, exports in our next.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, for Philadelphia, by DeRoset & Brown, cargo in our next.

Marine Disaster and Mutiny. By an arrival at Boston from Valparaiso, we learn the bark Gulnare, Capt. Lucas, (bound from Havre to San Francisco,) had arrived at that port.

The Gulnare's passengers, who were French, Spanish, and on arrival at Valparaiso, Capt. Lucas sent to the Br. frigate Amphitrite, whose commander promptly furnished a guard of marines.

DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL BY FIRE.

The British ship Mowat, Capt. Myhill, arrived at New York, reports: June 15, last—42.00. Ion. 45.30, spoke the British brig Fanny, of and for Liverpool, from Mobile, which vessel reported having seen during her passage a ship on fire, having about two hundred and fifty persons on board. It was blowing fresh at the time of speaking the Fanny, and the captain of the Mowat did not have to near enough to distinctly understand the particulars, although requested by the captain of the brig to do so.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like N. C. Hams, Western, N. C. Sides, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Cotton Yarns, 4-4 N. C. Sheeting, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like S. S. Wide Board Plank and Scantling, Flooring Boards, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Yellow Dip Turpentine, New V. gin, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Northern mess Pork, Cow Peas, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Rough Rice, Cleaned, N. E. Rice, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like To NEW YORK: Naval Stores, 20 on and 25 under, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like To PHILADELPHIA: Naval Stores, 20 on and 25 under, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like To BOSTON: Naval Stores, 40 on and 45 under, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like To NEW YORK: Naval Stores, 20 on and 25 under, etc.

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