Commercial. Ti-Weekly VOLUME XI---NUMBER 5.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1260

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH WILKINSON,

UPHOLSTER & PAPER HANGER KEEPS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER Mattresses, Feather Beds, Window Curtain and Fixtures.

All work in the above line done at shortest No. Wilmington, N. C., Market St. Jan. 19, 1886.

J. C. LATTA, COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL, AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. 85-17-0, Oct. 1, 1855.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM General Commission and Forwarding Prompt personal wednen, pay ments for Sale or Sh Liberal Cash edvances made on Cansign me or to my New York friends. Wilmington, Jan. 30, 1856.

MESANDS

ANDERSON & SAVAGE. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS WILMINGTON N. C. Liberal cash advances made on consignments March 27, 1865. 94

rugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfamery, Olgars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c., MARKET STREET,

JAS. H. CHADBOURN & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. JAS. H. CHADBOURN. GRO. CHADBOURN. Jan. 1, 1856. 123.

ed to his care.

GEORGE MYERS

GEORGE HOUSTON.

Groceries, Provisions, and Naval Stores

COMMISSION MERCHAN'F.

VESSEL AND FORWARDING AGENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DOLLNER. G. POTTER. Jr. J. CAMERDES

DOLLNER, POTTER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NEW YORK

L, N. BARLOW,

75-1y-c,

HENRY NUTT, FICTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT, ill give his pera

Sept. 8, 1855.

Aug. 2.

April 30, 1855.

there was not upon the paper the name slavery,) " to a DISSOLUTION OF and abolish this twelfth section, on a country. I regard them as the three

of a single Catholic minister? May he THE UNION THROUGH A BLOOnot show that none of his clergymen DY AND PERHOUS ROAD." are in the Halls of Congress, while we I give you a resolution pass d by a have twenty odd preachers? May he Know Nothing convention at Cincinnanot show that he has never refused to ti in November last, composed of deletake the "holy communion" with a slave- gates from seven of the northern and holder-that his church in the North northwestern States. They declare-

are not stirring the waters of sectional " That the repeal of the Missouri compromise was an infraction of the plighted taith of the na-tion, and that it should be restored; and if efforts strife-that they never do, and never have, interfered with the delicate ques- to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to tion of slavery? and by showing these admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery things, drawing these contrasts, may which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excludthey not commend their church to the ed by that com

South, and weaken yours? These are questions for you to consider. It is but seen the Admi istration commit its for- just to a large and respectable Protestunes to it ; I had seen the great body tant denomination-I allude to the regof the national Whigs in the Senate, in ular old Baptists-to say that they have the Honse, in the country, come up to never, anywhere, at any time, under any its support ; I had seen the Democracy circumstances, either North or South, in-Why should Protestants agitate this district, as almost one man, indorse the subject? . Why should they endeavor principles of that bill; and was I to huild by a political party upon a desert the gallant ship, with her tried subject on which they can have no po-Nothings and the Black Republicans, and trusted crew, as she plowed her litical action? You are forbidden to true to their instincts and actions, FUS-ED, and they declared, on the 12th day

> ing the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."any more slave States into this Union : therel'ake this case: Suppose a President, fa

only be ADMITTED into the sisterhood as PREE Know Nothing, and therefore I should cils that he will appoint no Roman Ca-STATES. have given him my vote. The cou- tholic to office, is elected. He takes an

test for the speakership developed the outh to support the Constitution of more slave States into this Union :" fact that there are now three parties in the United States. That Constituti n the country. The northern Know says, that "no religious test shall ever Free-Soilism, as well as the most dithe rankest and the most damnable Nothing and Abolition party, fused nu- be required as a qualification to any rect road to dissolution ! der the name of Black Republican, the office or public trust under the United

vention, at Binghampton, and they, too,

But I have been asked if I would declared that it would say to the angry vote for a man who owes temporal al-American people, and that the institution of sla-very should receive no extension from such re-

convention-

Yes, they will not admit Kansas if

she applies for admission as a slave State ; thus, according to the language of Mr. Clay, and thus, as every intelligent man knows, leading to the "dissolution of the Union by a bloody road." You see by this resolution how the States stand. 1 will show you how they stand in the middle States. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Know

majestic way, unmoved by the storm act by the Constitution of the United and unshaken by the billows, to go out States. The Constitution says, that of January, 1856, in the following form, "Congress shall make no law respectto wit: Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission

> Resolved, That Kansas and Nebraska should having sworn in Know Nothing coun-

"Opposed to the admission of any

In New York-in the Empire State the State which owes it greatness to the Democratic party. This Know sented for office; does he not have to the commerce of the Union as it is-in Nothing party was born amidst the fac- inquire, under his first oath, if the man that State, so bound to us and so depentitious +xcitement manufactured by is a Catholic? If he is, then he must dent upon us by commercial ties, the Abolitionists and dismuionists out of the refuse him on that account. If he Know Nothings met there in State condoes so refuse him, he violates his last

spring at once, "like Mi erva from the oath, because he then swore he would brain of Jove," full armed, and entered make "no religious test." Is comment ism, and resolve as follows: " Resolved, That the National Administration, by its general course of official conduct, together with an attempt to destroy the repose, harmony, and fraternal relations of the country in the re-

waves, "peace - be still !" that it was legiance to a foreign Power? I anpeal of the Missouri compromise, and the encourthe only broad, national, conservative swer, uo. I would not vote for any party; that its great, paramount mis-man, of any religion, for any office, who and should receive the united condemnation of the

sion was to save the Union, which was is bound by such an allegiance. imperiled by agitation. Relying upon As to a spiritual allegiance, my unseparate and distinct vote, and by an overwhelming majority; and in its stead place a plank which means all things to all men, and of which a member of the convention, from Indiana, and a suplars. porter of it, (Mr. Sheets,) said in that

"He would assure the South that the twelfth ection must be got rid of. He was willing to accept a compromise, but the section must be got rid of: he was willing to accept the Washington platform; for, if there was anything in it, it was so covered up with verbiage that a President would be elected before the people would find out what it was all about. (Tumultuous laughter)

Yes, this infamous sentiment, instead of being received with patriotic indignation, was received with "tumultuous laughter !" and the "Washington platform," presented by one Parson French S. Evans-the defeated Black Republi can candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of Know Nothings in the northwestern the present House-was adopted by that convention !

Do you want more proof? (think every intelligent, honest man in my district, who is not an aspirant for office. will exclaim-"Hold, enough !" But for the benefit of the Know Nothing aspirants for my place in the district, I will give two more facts. That the northern portion of that convention telegraph to the Black Republican Pittsburg convention, sitting at the same time, that the-

"American party is no longer united. Raise the Republican banner. LET THERE BE NO FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. THE AMERICANS ARE WITH YOU.'

And the still further significant fact, that after the express repudiation of the twelfth section, they denounce in their platform the repeal of the Missouri compromise line.

And now-I do not ask the aspirants for my place-I do not ask those who want to go as Know Nothings to the Legislature-those who want to be sheriffs, county judges, squires, or constables, &c .- but I ask the true men of my district-the real people, where I

have always found my friends-the men who have no object but the good of their country at heart, to do as I have done -ahandon this organization !- if it has not failed -- utterly, completely, entirely failed, as a sound, national, conservative party ?--- if every intelligent man does right--- with the candor of manhood, they not know that it has so failed ?- and if declare, on the Sth day of January last,

I have seen the Democracy come down from the North and up from the South, and grand and massive pillars upon which gathering in solid column around the Conthe whole magnificent structure of our stitution, declare that the rights of the South. Government rests. I will not, by any the just equality of the States, the capacity of man for self-government, are their bonds action of mine, deface or mar these pilof brotherhood; that they will protect that I have been often asked if I am not i Constitution against all the isms in the land

favor of re-organizing the Whig party? While they continue to occupy this proud I answer that, in the present condition position, I am with them and of them ! of parties and the country, in my judg-Under God, I believe that the Democratic ment such an effort can do no good, and is the only political organization with might do great harm. which we can beat back this Abolition

I say to you, that we have no sound mahorde from the Capitol. While I thus erial North, out of which to re construct believe, I shall continue to act with them; hat party. Look back at the past. Eveand when the fight is done, when the vicry Whig Representative from the North, in tory is achieved, when the gallant old 1849, voted for the Wilmot Proviso. But ship is again afloat in the sunshine and three of them out of seventy-three voted for upon quiet seas, I shall turn around to the fugitive slave law-that law which my Democratic brethren, and, if I have does but common justice to the South, any unadjusted quarrels. I will settle them and which is commanded by the Constithen. ution itself! Not one Whig north of Ma-And now, fellow-citizens, I submit if son and Dixon's line voted for the Kansas-Nehraska bill of 1854! On all these measures a majority of the northern Democrats voted with the South. Have we, then, not reached that point, in the North, presupposed by Mr. Clay, when he said, If the Whig party ever becomes merged nto a contemptible abolition party, 1 will abandon it in disgust ?" and should not we, his old followers, take his implied counsel and his proposed example, when he says, "I will act with that party, whatever its name may be, that stands by the Constitution and the Union ?" To endeavor now to re-organize the Whig party, would be

but to divide and distract the sound national men of the South. Where have we an ally in the North outside of the Democratic organization These allies have been true to us in the past. With a patriotic devotion to the condemnation, or whether I will again be

South, they have bared their bosoms to faithful servant!" the ragings of the storm---they have stood unmoved, while malignity and fanaticism have poured their fiery torrents upon them. I take them to my heart as political brothers, and wear and cherish them there,

How stands the Domocratic party? have given you the resolution of the present members of Congress.

Listen to Ohio ! Steeped as she has ros, been in Free-Soilism; in State convention assembed, with the boldness of

I have not redeemed my pledge, that I would set myself fairly, fully, frankly before you. I trust that my position will meet with your approval. If it should not, I have only to say, that it has been taken after due deliberation-taken under a solemn sense of duty to you and the country. My opinions are my honest convictions, and if disapproved, 1 can retire from office. I cannot yield those convic tions. I throw myself upon a generosity and kindness which took me by the hand

when all obscure and unknown, and lifted me up to a seat in the Congress of the United States, and which, when slandered and abused in my last canvass, during my absence, sustained me with an emphatic indorsement. I submit it fearlessly, confidently to you, whether I shall return to my home under the frown of your

A STATE TO THE ATT A PARTY AND

union of the States, and a patriotic re- greeted with that plaudit ever so dear to gard to the constitutional rights of the a public man, "Well done, thou good and In any event, I am truly yours, SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington February 28, 1856.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL Is published every TUESDAY, THUSEDAY and SATURDAY at \$5 per annum, payable in all cases

in advance BY THOMAS LORING-EDITOR and PROPRIE

Corner Front and Market Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. sqr. 1 insertion \$6 50 | 1 sqr. 2 months, \$4 0

RUSSELL & BROTHER, (LATE BLLIS. RUNSELL & CO.) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT'S WILMINGTON, N. O. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce. May 3, 1855.

C. & D. DuPRE.

WHOLE SALE AND RETAL DEALERS IN

WILMINGTON, N. C. Prescriptionscarefully compounded by experi-

March 28, 1855.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH.

COMMISSION AND FORWIRDING MERCHNNTS WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan 17, 1855. 125-c JOSEPH II. FLANNER. **General Commission Merchant**, WH.MINGTON, N. C. May 9th, 1855. 87-17-6 General Commission Merchanis,

these promises, counding in these assur many in my district -- went into this or- ontside of the United States-to GoD, sas, if applying as a slave State, should ganization I went twice (and but in HEAVEN! twice) into their councils. I "saw SAM." It took two visits to see him all over. 1 made them; I saw enough, and determined to never look on his face again !

LETTER

SAMUEL CARUTHERS,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS,

EXPLAINING HIS PAST ACTION,

DEFINING HIS PRESENT POSITION AND THE

POSITION OF PARTIES

(CONCLUDED.)

I had seen Judge Douglas, of Illinois,

after anxious deliberation, introduce

that hill, and stake his political life up-

on the justice of its principles. I had

faith ; I had seen the people of my

in a miserable YAWL, under the com-

mand of such a "straggler" of a cap-

Henry M. Fuiler ?

tain-such a "Latter-Day Saint" as this

But, it is said that Mr. Fuller is a

passage of the Kansas-Neb:aska bill .--

its existence, it was full of promise. It

the political arena. In the morning of mecessary?

adopt it as an article in their creed of terfered with political affairs.

(so-called) "National Americans," and States." Suppose, then, a man is pre-

In dealing frankly with you, it is due that I should make this acknowledgment. I would not have the vote of an anti-Know Nothing in my district with- tion of the Union was the "rock on out his knowledge that I had been in which they built their church "-that land States. Maine, Connecticut, New their councils; nor would I have the men who joined in the North, as well Hampshire, Massachusetts, all declare vote of a Know Nothing without his knowing that I am not of his order. I of their prejudices, and joined with may prove wanting in ability to serve ; hands locked in hands in a living I shall never prove wanting in candor chain around the Constitution in a towards you. It has been the habit of common brotherhood, and in a common odds when I believe it is right, and to withdraw if I was not pleased. acknowledge my errors when I believe you, that I ought never to have gone of the objects of the American order? into a secret political society of any kind Then I ask them to lay aside their parwhatever; that they are wrong in prin tialities and prejudices, and, thinkingly ciple, against the very genius of our in- as patriots, to took back at its history. stitutions, dangerous in practice, and should be avoided by all men, of all in June last-it laid down a platformparties. I objected then, and object now, it put forth the celebrated twelfth secto the whole machinery of its organiza- tion. Here it is :

tion; I objected then, and object now, to an indiscriminate proscription of risen upon the ruins, and in spice of the opposi naturalized citizens from office; I objected then, and object now, to any- tous acts of violated pledges of either; that the thing that even looks like making a 1e-ligious test A Protestant by birth, a those parties has elevated sectional hostility into Protestant by education, by prejudice, by reason, by faith; a Protestant in all, (I regret to say except the practice,) was a Catholic organization formed, to brand me as unworthy of public trust because of my relgious opinions, I would call upon every honest Catholic in the land to aid me in striking it down. As I would "have them do unto me, I will do unto them

The Catholic and Protestant have fought side by side on those battle-fields where our liberties were won; and tinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declar-ed, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constituwhen "pestilence has stalked at noonday" through our cities, leaving a track of desolution and death we have seen the Protestant and the Catholic ministry again laboring side by side to stay its awful ravages to administer balm to pression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Conthe sick, consolation to the dying, and decent interment to the dead! If we kneel not at the same altars, under the same forms, we worship the same God ; we are pointed to the same accountabilsty for sin, and to the same Heaven as a reward for piery! Why should not we leave controverted points of theology the District to the United States, and a breach of to the ministry of the churches? Why the national fath." should go ou-in brotherly love and slavery (with the exception of a little having acted with the northern FULLER coufidence? As I have opposed the pretermitting) sound-one upon which party dragging of politics up into the pulpit, I the South could stand. They were

fully ask the protestant ministry of the South to pause and reflect, that if they bring the doings of churches into politi-cal discussion, they might injure Protestant on the Catholic turu up-on you with the fact, that of three thous-and preachers who denonneed the judg-ments of God upon your devoted heads bill, who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, GEO. HOUSTON, - - te - Alter and a state of

derstanding is that we all owe that alances, many good men everywhese- legiance to a Power whose Throne is The meaning of which is, that Kan-

> be rejected. This is the platform upon But in all these views, perhaps, no which they went into their last fight ! me, and I will not elaborate them furgained their victory ! A victory which ther.

tion, of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnox-

a positive element of political power, and brought

our institutions into peril; it has, therefore, be

come the imperative duty of the American party

the country and perpetuity to the Union; that,

as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those that separate the

lisputants, and as there can be no dishonor in

submitting to the laws, the National Council has

deemed it the best guarantee of common justice

and further peace to abide by and maintain, the

existing laws upon the subject of slavery as a fi

nal and conclusive settlement of that sulject, in

their opinions upon a subject so important in dis

the States where it does or may exist, or to ex-

clude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recog

tize the institution of slavery as a part of its so

cial system ; and expressly pretermitting any ex-

gress ought not to legislate upon the subject of alayery within the Territories of the United States,

And regarding it the highest duty to avon

to legislate upon the subject of slavery in

spirit and in substance.

has been so much rejoiced over ! A I stated to you, that the great reason victory which would lead to a dissolufor my having ever gone into a council was, I was assured that the preserva-Know Nothings of New York ! Let us go to the northeastern-the New Engas the South, made a "burnt offering" that---"Whereas the aggressive policy which has been

uniformly pursued by the slave power, from the nmencement of our national existence down to the abrogation of the Missouri compact, evinces a determination 'to crush out' the spirit as my life to defend my course against all defense. I was told, too, that I could | well as the forms of liberty from among us, and to subject the free States to a relentless despotism; and whereas the success of the southern I ask every Kuow Nothing who reads delegates to the National Council recently held in I have done wrong I freely admit to this, if such was not his understanding Philadelphia, in making abject and uncomplaint ing submission to pro-slavery legislation a fundamental article in the creed of the national American party, renders it imperative on us to express our views upon the great question of the country and the age : Therefore, we declare It met in Convention at Philadelphia

" That the great barrier to slavery, ruthlessly broken by the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, ought to be speedily restored ; and that, in any event, no State erected from any part of the territory covered by that compromise ought ever to be admitted into the Union as a slave State !" " Resolved, That the American party, having Though I have them at hand, I will

not weary and disgust you with any more of these northern Know Nothing platforms. I have taken the northwest, the center, and the northeast. I have shown you, so that no honest man will ever deny it who reads these platforms, to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to that they have gone, utterly gone, into practical Abolitionism; that no Representative-no man who values the rights of the South-can act with them. Do you want more proof? I refer

you to the record of the present Congress. I assert to you that three fourths of the men who elected BANKS were Know Nothings. I assert to you that not a single northern member of that party voted for Governor AIKEN for Speaker ! That after all their "loud-monthed" professions of nationality, FULLER dodged ; his precious little band of six threw away their votes upon their immortal leader, and thus allowed BANKS, who was only elected by three votes-who would sink the Union-who would "absorb" with the negroes-who has not yet determined whether he is better than a negro or not-yes, these northern Know Nothings threw away their votes,

and that any interference by Congress with slave-ry as it exists in the District of Columbia, would and allowed this man BANKS to be ebe a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Ma yland ceded lected Speaker ! Will any man of common decencywill any man in Missouri, of ordinary should not we laymen go on-as we There is a platform on the subject of self-respect, ever again abuse me for not

Instead of getting national Know pose drawing religion down into poli- conservative and just; but what did Nothings from the North for our nationtics. All thinking men agree that the the northern and the largest portion al man, (Governor Aiken,) we really only real dauger to our institutious arises of this so eminently national party tost two "South Americans"-Mr. Cul-

as follows: every honest man will not acknowledge the fact ?

As to the great catch-words, " Americans shall rule America !"-I am in favor of Americans ruling America. They Catholic or Protestant disagrees with This is the platform upon which they do, they always have, and they always will rule America.

But who are Americans? Your laws declare that, when a man has been here tion of the Union ! Thus stand the five years-when he will, under oath, renounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, or Power-when he will prove that he is of good moral character-attached to the institutions of the United States-he may be declared an

American, and your law makes him a citizen. It is a fraud upon him, if you do not give him all the rights of citizenship !

Think of it ! The poor old Pope of Rome, unable even to defend his life--to protect himself --- has his throne supported and upheld by French bayonets! We have twelve native to one foreign

vote in the United States ! Why should' we fear the Pope? And cannot twelve Americans manage one Irishman? In the Congress of the United States there is but one foreigner ! In the last Legis lature of our State--elected, as the members were, before the Know Nothing flood---there was but one; and he was a leading --- I might say, without being invidious, the leading member of the Senate! I allude to Colonel C. Zeigler, who came, or was brought to this country when an infant eighteen months old! He is one of the first intellects of our State, or any State. He has been my political friend-my personal friend-my supporter in every aspiration. I submit it to you, if there is not something radi-

cally wrong in an organization which would prohibit me from voting for him, merely because he was born outside of the United States, though brought here when a mere child ! I have used his name without his authority. I know he will pardon me, when he sees that I have only used it to illustrate more strongly to our people, than I could by a hundred arguments, the absurdity of this indiscriminate proscription of foreign-born men frcm office.

If the despotisms of the Old World should ever attempt to destroy our Government by sending their population here, I will not, as your Representative, pause to talk or argue about our naturalization laws. I shall speak and vote for prohibiting any foreigner from treading his foot apon our soil! I shall strike at the root-not waste my time and en-

ergies in lopping off the branches. stitutions, giving them all their vitality,

"1. Resolved, That slavery (being the creature of positive law, cannot exist without it) is a domestic institution, and that Congress has neither the power to legislate it into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United

States. " 2. Resolved, That the right of the people each particular State and Territory to establish their own constitution or form of government to choose and regulate their own domestic institutions of every kind, and to legislate for themselves, is a fundamental principle of all free government and that it is the self-same right to secure which our ancestors waged the war of the Ravolutiona right lying at the very foundation of all our free institutions, recognized in the Declaration of Independence, and established by the Constitution of the United States; and we hereby indorse and reaffirm this now disputed principle."

Contrast this with the resolves of the Know Nothing convention at Cincinna-

Listen to Iudiana, as she, too, speaks in her Democratic State convention. JOB, CARD AND FANCY PRINTING. She says:

"Resolved, That we approve the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and their appli-cution, as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill and will faithfully maintain them.

Hear the Democracy of New York as, they, too, in convention declare :

" Resolved, That the determination of Congress, avowed in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to reject from the national councils the subject of slavery in the Territorics, and to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the Uni-ted States, is one that accords with the sentiments of the Democracy of the State, and with the tradi-tional course of legislation by Congress, which, under Democratic anspices, has gradually, in suc-cessive territorial bills, extended the domain of popular rights and limited the range of congress-ional action : and that we believe this dispusition of the question will result most auspiciously to the peace of the Union and the canse of good govern

All, everywhere, from Maine to Texas, speak the same language. declare the same principles, and rally under the same flag ! Is not this party national? Contrast these resolves with the fact, that the Know Nothing party, but two years old, has managed even in that short time, to be in favor of secrecy against secrecy, in favor of test oaths against test oaths-in some States for the Catholic test, in others against the Catholic test-on the side of the Union for the twelfth section, on the other side against the twelfth section; and in their late convention, at one time the Southern chivalry bolt, at another the Northern Free-Soilers bolt, and tell me if you can support such a party, even though Millard Fillmore is its candidate for the Presidency ! As to the Black Republican party, it now has the Speaker of the House of. Representatives. Encouraged by past successes, it has become insolently bold, and grasps with an enger hand for the reins of government. If it succeeds, if it elects a President, and gets possession of both Jons McKAS, "Bank of Wilmington. Wilmington. I have always understood that three Houses of Congress, it will carry out its grand leading ideas run through our in- infamous circle of measures : the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the abolishment of their beauty, and their power. First, slavery in the District of Columbia, inthat the people are capable of self-go- terdict the inter-slave trade between the

vernment. This is the doctrine of the States, restore the Missouri restriction, and Kansas-Nebraska bill. Second, that refuse to admit any more slave States !we had made an asylum to which the Who is it that does not know the Union from making the subject of slavery a do? They repudiated this section; leu, of Delaware, and Mr. Henry Win-sectional question. May I not respect- they spit upon it; they met together ter Davis, from Maryland! So you oppressed of every land might come as fully ask the protestant ministry of the in their State councils, and there these will see that, instead of the tendencies a refuge; that here they might worship but it is from the Pope, not from foreigners, were not of the American order bring to liberal as councils at the alter of our liberal as councils.

" 1 month. 2 50 1 . 12 12 00 Ten lines or less make a souare. If an adver isement exceeds ten lines, the price will be in roportion

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROEER All advertisements are payable at the time o Keeps constantly on hand, Wince. Peas, Liqu Propisions, Wood and Willow Wars, Fruit, Confectionaries, &c. South Front street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 18, 1855. 101 heir insertion Contracts with yearly advertisers, will be made

in the most liberal terms. No transfer of contracts for yearly advertising will be permitted. Should circulastances render t change in business, or an unexpected remova

necessary, a charge according to the published erms will be at the option of the contractor, for he time he has advertised. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is strictly mited to their own immediate business; and a idvertisements for the benefit of other persons is well as all advertisements not immediately con-nected with their own business, and all excess o intervisements in length or otherwise beyond the imits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates No Advertisements is included in the contract

the sale or rent of houses or lands in town of ountry, or for the sale or hire of negroes, wheth r the property is owned by the advertiser or b ther persons. These are excluded by the term immediate business." All advertisements inserted in the tri-weekly

ommercial. are entitled to one lesertion in the Weekly free of charge.

J. M. STEVENSON,

GEORGE R. FRENCH,

MANUPACTURER AND

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER

SHOE FINDINGS,

NO. 11, MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. DAVIS,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE II, KELLEY & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

No. 11 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W fees, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard Soars, Candles, Crackers, Stareb, Oils, Snuffa,

REFERENCES:

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugare

A. M. GORMAN, Rev. R. T. HEPLIN, Raleigh.

S. W. WESTBROOKS, Rev. W. H. BOSSITT, Greensboro'.

W. G. MILLIGAN,

MARBLE MANUFACTURER.

NORTH WATER STREET. WIEMINGTON, No. Ca. Jonuments, Toombs, Head and Foot Stones, and all kinds of Marble Work furnished to

March 6.

Jan. 22.

Feb. 14. .

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, EXECUTED IN SUPERIOR STYLE. LIQUORS. WINES ALE PORTER 4-

151

132.

No. 3, Granite Now, Front Street, WILMINGTUN, N.C. AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL. NEW YORK-Messrs. Dollnen & Potten. Boston-CHARLES SMITH, No. 6, Central Wharf Feb. 17th, 1956. Philadelphia-S. E. COHEN. Baltimore-WM. H. PEAKE and WM. THOMBON

S. M. WEST, Anctioneer and Commission Merchant, WILMENGTON, N. C. VILL sell or buy Real Estate and Negroes a a small commission. A GENT for the sale of all kinds of Produce.-Office on Pilacess st, under ADAMS, BRO. CO., Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 12. [131-tf. J. M. STEVENSON

ALSO : Strict attention givenio the sole of Timber, Tar-bentine, Tar, or any kind of Country Produce. Office second door, South side of Market street, June 12, 1855. 33-1y.

ADAMS, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C.

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, AND JAS. P. GILLESPIE. GEO. S GILLESPIT JAMES F. GIELESPIE & CO PRODUCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS. WILMINGTON, N C. Particular altention paid to the receipts and Sale --Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, Cyrn, Bacon, Col. 10m, 4-c., 4:5. March 30, 1855. COMMISSION MERCHANT, D. CASHWELL COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 30. 84-11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL. (SUCCESSORS TO THOS. ALIGONE & CO.) General Commission Merchants No 32, North Wharses, and 63 North Water Sis PHILADELPHIA. HARVEY COCHRAN,

leash'sdvances made on consignments

July 30th, 1955. HOOPER. DEARBORN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. July 28.

JOHN A. STANLY. COMMISSION MERCHANT WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 6th, 1855.

T. C. WORTH, GENERAL COM ERCHANT WILMINGTON, N. C.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES. 40 Boxes No. 1. Adamsnithe Candles. fust a fived and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.