Explanation by Mr. Cass, in the United States Senate, March 19, 1852.

Mr. President, a letter has just been published in the *Union*, addressed by Colonel Davis to the Editors of the *Mississippian*, and copied from the latter paper, which, relating as it does, to some of the positions I have taken in the Senate, as well as elsewhere, seems to me to require some remarks; especially as my true views, in one respect, at least, are misunderstood. I have to thank Colonel Davis for the justice he has done me, with that spirit of frankness which becomes his character. And, while he dissents from my conclusions, as he had a right to do, he bears testimony against an odious charge, never, indeed, resting upon the slightest foundation of truth, that I designed to deceive the South, as to my real opinions, in my Nicholson letter. Some time since, when I first learned this accusation, I appealed to Southern Senators upon this floor, and said it was well known to many of them, that the plain language of my letter corresponded with my views, and that my opinions were perfectly understood when the letter was first published. You will recollect, sir, that not one member contradicted this statement, and that several of them gave their assent to it, and among these was Colonel Davis.

I am not going into a review of the old controversy, connected with the general subject of the Wilmot Proviso. I desire, principally, to put myself right, in one particular, where Colonel Davis has misunderstood me. It will be recollected that when my Nicholson letter was written, we had not acquired California.—It was yet during the existence of the war, and the principles I discussed had therefore relation to the usual form of territorial governments, as established by the authority of Congress. My object was to show that Congress had no constitutional power to insert the Wilmot Proviso in the organic laws, because the right to establish such governments being founded upon necessity alone, could extend no further than that necessity required, which is satisfied when the governments are organized, leaving to the people all other rights in their administration. These organic laws, all of them indeed, grant or recognize the right of legislation in the Territories, to be exercised in the mode pointed out. It is a general power, embracing all the objects of human legislation, unless in particular cases, where restrictions are imposed. My opinion is, that Congress can impose no restriction upon the power to regulate the relation of master and servant, including the condition of slavery in the Territories, any more than they can upon the relations of husband and wife, or of parent and child. Every Territorial Legislature which has existed has exercised full power, uncontrolled power, over the two latter domestic relations, by virtue of being the depositories of legislative authority, and not because those objects, or indeed any others, were especially committed to their charge; thus assuming that it is a just object for such action, in consequence of the grant of general powers of legislation. And in the Territories, where there has been no Wilmot Proviso, the power to regulate the condition of slavery has been freely exercised among the other objects of legislation, without any express grant whatever; and in all of them it could be exercised in the same manner, either to establish or abolish slavery, unless controlled by superior Congressional action, in conformity with the Constitution. I should like to have any man point to me a single reason why a Territorial Legislature, if left uncontrolled in this respect by Congress—and all who are opposed to the Wilmot Proviso believe they should be thus left—can legislate upon one of these domestic relations and not upon the others. I speak of the legal power, for that is the question at issue. Upon what principle can a line be drawn on the chart of legislation, which would divide those great objects of social life, and leave one of them without the sphere of legit mate control, and the other within it? The same general terms of power which include one include all; and yet we are called upon to deny that power in a particular case, and to leave it in unquestionable operation in all other cases. If indeed, as I have heretofore said, and now repeat, the right to take slaves into the Territories is one, as has been contended, which is secured by the Constitution, there is an end to the question. It would be a right which would override and overthrow both congressional and territorial legislation in opposition to it. I have never been able, myself, to see the force of that construction which gives this effect to any of the constitutional provisions, but I was always willing, and so expressed myself, that the question, being a claim of right, should be submitted to the Supreme Court, and that its decision should be final. But it will be observed that Colonel Davis, in his letter, and I believe those who take similar views of this question, place their opposition to my doctrine, not upon the establishment of such a constitutional right, to be found in the Constitution itself, but upon the probable practical result of the territorial power, that it would give a peculiar direction, in the early periods of the governments, to the legislation of the country, and if not establish, at any rate exercise, a powerful influence upon its permanent policy. No doubt, sir, it would be so; but it is one of those consequences that cannot well be avoided There are wide differences of opinion in many portions of this country upon questions of internal policy, and little uniformity of system in their adjustment. Each settler, during the period of settlement, naturally prefers that state of things to which he has been accustomed, and thus is it that an early character is given to these local institutions, which it is afterwards difficult to change. It is not alone the condition of master and servant, which feels the effect of this impress, but it extends to all the objects of legislation, which derive their color very much from the views of the first settlers. If a newly-settling Territory is first occupied by a majority of emigrants from a slave State, they will be very apt to establish slavery in their new residence. If on the contrary, they come from a non-slaveholding State, they will probably be equally strongly inclined to establish that exclusion to which they have been accustomed; and so with relation to all the objects of concern which are regulated by law. And where was there ever a community whose political and social system was not more or less influenced by the predominant opinions and character which marked its early inhabitants? But this objection, sir, whatever weight it is entitled to in the scale of expediency, does not touch the question of right. That does not even depend on Congressional action, but upon the Constitution, which does not even look to this subject of early or of late legislation, nor the practical considerations to which it may give rise. The rightful power, therefore, is not affected by the mode in which it may be exercised, whether bearing upon one or another of the vast variety of objects of civilized life which fall within the scope of legislation. All, therefore, I claimed for the territorial governments was the right of legislation in all cases not in conflict with the Constitution: the same general rights of legislation, which enabled the territorial governments of Mississippi, of Alabama, and other Southern Territories, to control the question of slavery within their limits, and which the Northern Territories might have controlled at their pleasure, had there been no restriction upon their power. This was no question of "sovereignty," but of right, under the sovereign authority of the Constitution. And if the first settlers in the Territories might establish their future policy upon this subject, by early legislation, I know of no constitutional principle which could refuse the same powers to all the others.

A few words more, sir, as to California, and what has been called "squatter sovereignty." I have already said, that my Nicholson letter referred only to such territorial governments as had been established by Congress, and it looked only to such governments to be thereafter established by the same authority, over future acquisitions, should any such be confirmed to us by a treaty of peace As to the condition of things in California, which followed, in consequence of the failure of Congress to provide governments for the Mexican cessions, no one foresaw it; certainly no one endeavored to provide against it. My letter, therefore, did not touch that point at all. But the difficulty came, and a large body of American citizens, upon the shores of the Pacific, found themselves without government and exposed to all the fearful evils, which such a state necessarily brings with it. Life, property, all the objects, indeed, of the social system, were at hazard, without some prompt and efficient action.—That action we refused to take, and the people had no other reliance but upon their own wisdom and energy. The result was honorable to themselves, to their country, and to human nature. It was the most trying experiment, perhaps, ever made upon the capacity of man for self government, but they passed through the fiery furnace unscathed, untouched, indeed, by the devouring element. They established a government, and I am not going to argue with any man, who denies their right to have done so. I assume it as a self-evident proposition, in this middle of the nineteenth century. It was not, as it has been called, an act of revolution, for how can there be a revolution, when there has been no pre-existing government? It was an act of political organization, essential to the very existence of society. Well, sir, if they had to establish a government, what kind of one must it have been? Some say territorial. But, sir, that was impossible, for that kind of government pre-supposes certain relations with the United States, which Congress alone can define and regulate. It was impossible for a self-constituted government to put itself in that position, with its laws and officers controlled by federal authority, without the action of that authority. Nothing else was left to the people but to do as they did, to lay the foundation of their own government, and then come to Congress with their work. Conceding, then, that they had the right to provide for their indispensable political wants by this course, what limitation was there upon the exercise of their powers, in framing their government? Why, sir, if they could do anything, they could do everything, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. And this brings me back to the original question, whether the Constitution does expressly, or by necessary implication, prohibit the exercise of this contested power, or whether it grants any rights, which render its action incompatible with their superior obligation. I have already said, I can find, for myself, no such provision in that instrument. It will be recollected, that the whole basis of my argument, whether right or wrong, was founded on the indefeasible right of every distinct political community, to regulate its own government, when not rightfully controlled by some superior authority. The only superior authority which, in this country, could limit this right, must be derived from the Constitution of the United States; and, therefore, every political power, not thus limited, belongs to the people of the Territories That was and is my view.

As to the term "squatter sovereignty," or "landlord sovereignty," and the reproach it is intended to carry with it, they become neither our age nor country. Men are entitled to government, even if they are landless, and human life and human happiness are worth protection, notwithstanding a remote authority may be the great landlord, holding vast domains in a state of nature, which it neither grants nor governs.—Many of the doctrines upon this subject carry us back to the middle ages, when land was everything and man nothing. We have arrived at a period when better views prevail; when human nature asserts its rights, and the exercise of political power does not depend upon the accident of property, but upon the great principles of freedom and just equality. One of two things is inevitable: Either the people of California had the right to establish a government for themselves, without reference to "squatter sovereignty," or "landlord sovereignty," or they were necessarily condemned to live without a government, or rather to die without one; for human life, under such circumstances, would be far more precarious than in the bloodiest battle on record. They chose to do what we refused; to found a political system, affording protection to the great objects of human society; and I know nothing of the character of my countrymen, North or South, if, on calm reflection, they do not approve the proceeding. Nor do I believe there is one of them, no matter where, who, had he been in California in such a perilous crisis, would have hesitated to subsitute established law for lawless violence and physical strength

I observe, what had not struck me before, that in an extract from his speech, which Colonel Davis refers to, he says that I spoke of the fanaticism of the South. Sir, that is a deduction from my remarks, and one which, I think, their tenor does not justify. I used no such term. I made no such charge. I did indeed complain of a too prevalent indisposition among our Southern brethren to make just allowance for the position and natural opinions of Northern men. It was not enough that they should recognize and defend the constitutional rights of the South as zealously and honestly, and, I may add, under circumstances of a good deal of personal difficulty, as those of their own section of country; but they were almost denounced as Abolitionists, as Northern fanatics, I said, in some quarters, unless they avowed and believed that slavery was the best condition of human Society. This is the substance of my remarks upon that topic; and I know that this sentiment of regret was participated in by some of the most steadfast friends of the South upon this floor; and certainly those remarks were made not in a spirit of hostility, but with feelings of pain that so little confidence was placed in exertions rightfully and honestly made.

From the Washington Union.

The Policy of Maintaining our Lines of Steamships.

We perceive that this important subject is engaging the public attention, and that, in some instances, opinions are already formed condemning the proposed action of our government. In the lower branch of the legislature of Pennsylvania a resolution has been passed by a majority of fifty-odd to twenty-five, which we copy below, instructing the senators in Congress and requesting the representatives from that State to oppose the further appropriation of money by the general government towards the support of all steamships that are not exclusively controlled as our public vessels are. These expressions of opinion will be useful in stimulating the committees of Congress to the most thorough investigation of the principles on which such appropriations rest, and of the considerations which have been urged in their behalf in transporting the mails, and keeping us on a par with Great Britain and other foreign nations in the commercial advantage belonging to the possession of an efficient steam marine.—That there are evils attending the support of private enterprises from the public treasury is obvious: but whether, in the present circumstances of our country, these evils can be dispensed with, without incurring others of greater magnitude, is the true question, and one which we doubt not the present Congress will examine with all the care demanded by its magnitude and importance. On this question it is our wish to throw all the light we can, intending, in due time, to take our share of the responsibility involved in its decision:

Resolutions relative to appropriations of money by the general government to lines of steamships.

Whereas, a large amount of money has, within the last few years, been appropriated by the general government to various lines of steamships, giving some persons undue advantages in our merchant marine service over others, squandering large sums of the people's money upon projects of at least doubtful utility, fostering a spirit of speculation upon the resources of the national treasury, and leading to the belief that all private enterprises have a right to expect direct appropriations of money by the government to sustain them: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to oppose the further appropriation of money by the general government to any line of steamships whatsoever; because we regard such appropriations as highly injudicious, leading to a wanton expenditure of the public funds, making unjust distinctions among our citizens by appriating money to the private enterprises of some, and withholding it from others, dangerous in its tendencies, and wholly unconstitutional and foreign to the powers of the federal government.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the governor to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to present the same to their respective bodies.

Distributions Among the Several States.

It is understood that a bill is to be reported to the House of Representatives by the committee of Ways and Means, at Washington, proposing the distribution of the fourth installment of the surplus revenue among the States in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836, and making the following appropriations therefor:

Maine	$18,612 75	Georgia	$350,474 03
New Hampshire	228,028 93	Alabama	223,028 93
Massachusetts	446,057 86	Louisiana	159,306 38
Rhode Island	127,445 86	Mississippi	127,445 10
Connecticut	254,890 20	Kentucky	447,919 13
Vermont	223,628 93	Tennessee	477,919 13
New York	1,337,173 57	Ohio	669,086 78
New Jersey	254,890 20	Missouri	127,445 10
Pennsylvania	955,838 20	Indiana	286,731 48
Delaware	95,583 83	Illinois	159,306 38
Maryland	318,612 75	Arkansas	95,583 83
Virginia	732,809 34	Michigan	95,583 83
North Carolina	477,919 13		
South Carolina	350,474 03		$9,367,214 98

It is further proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be directed to prepare certificates of stock for each State, containing the amount above specified, to be deposited, signed, and countersigned, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July, commencing on the first day of ——, in the year ——. This deposit is to be made with said States to transport to Liberia, it is further declared, the free people of color within said States respectively, and to provide for and to educate said people as such State, entitled to the said stock, may direct.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The following is the result for Governor in New Hampshire, in all but the little town of Coos:

1852.		1851.	
Martin, dem.	30,606	Dinsmore, dem	27,353
Sawyer, whig	20,015	Sawyer, whig	18,515
Atwood, free soil	9,490	Atwood, free soil	12,253
	60,111		58,121

Democratic majority 1,101. Democratic nett gain 4,516. Asa P. Cate, democrat, is elected Railroad Commissioner, by a majority larger than that of Martin for Governor. The democratic majority in the House is 25.

Nothing New under the Sun.

The present age thinks it is in advance of those that have gone before it. We pride ourselves on our discoveries in science, and inventions which ingenuity and skill have made in mechanics, as we look out upon our cultivated fields and beautiful gardens, covered with grain for food and flowers to enchant the eye, and we say what would those who have gone before us have said, if they could ever have anticipated that such riches and wonders were in store for us? And then we have steam engines traversing the ocean in boats and flying over the land on railroads—and, crowning all, the magnetic telegraph, which annihilates time and space and is destined to bring the ends of the earth into instant communion. And then we have a thousand other inventions, patented and in use, as the discoveries of the age.

But now and then, some curious searcher of the records of the past, will disturb our complacency, by bringing to light memorials of the olden times, which look, as if in the ages that had gone before us, things were known which our world has forgotten, and that which is new to us was old to them.—And they show us too, most provokingly, that the men of the olden time knew how to use and how to make works of arts and science, a knowledge which the wisdom and the skill of this age has not yet recovered from the oblivion into which, in some of the eclipses of the mind, it passed. The evidence that such things were known, and such works made, is gathered from the records and memorials that are left; but when or how and by whom these things were done and this knowledge possessed, and how that knowledge was lost, is a problem which every curious inquirer will answer for himself—whilst the fact itself will suggest to every mind that if this knowledge was lost to the world for ages, why may we not suppose that other things, or all that we regard as new, was known to the men who lived in the times of which we have no record.

But we are passing from our subject. We had in view, when we took it up, some recent scene in the House of Representatives, which certainly *distinguished* the actors in it, but which, they must not suppose, confers a *new honor* upon them. They are but followers—bad imitators, perhaps, at that—of great men who lived in the classic ages, and even of others who distinguished themselves in what we may claim to be our own times. A correspondent of the New York Times brings the record up. In the Epistles of Cicero, book ix. ep. 84, ad Atticum, we have an account of a scene in the Senate, when Julius Cæsar was, as our members of Congress were doing, defining his position. Cicero thus describes it:

"Having only trifles to write, I nevertheless send you, my Atticus, an account of the late shindy, in which our Cæsar was engaged. He was denying roundly an allegation of Cato, when the crusty old man flew upon him, tooth and nail, *(pugnis et calcibus.)* and blacked his eye in a most convincing manner. The veracity of Cato is no longer doubtful, for he proceeded to punish Cæsar's nose. *(nasum pertundere.)* in a close and irrefragable style. Julius felt for his bowie knife, *(gladiolum.)* but was restrained by the Conscript Fathers, who shortly after formed a ring, and voted a civic crown to both orators.'

What Cato and Cæsar did, surely members of our Congress may do—and if the Roman Senators were voted a civil crown, how can our Congress excuse themselves for slighting its billigerents, by withholding similar honors from them?

But even Cato and Cæsar were imitators. They had an example for what they did, in a scene in the Athenian Assembly long before, between Æschines and Demosthenes. The former had made some remarks personal to the latter, when—but Plutarch tells the story. Life of Æschines, sec. 91:

"He fetched the orator such a blow in the face as was cheaper than a syllogism; but Demosthenese, with that *deinosis* which belongs to him, flew at his rival, and was about to gouge out his eye, when the Assembly cried out that they were satisfied with the arguments and virtues of the two *(kalokagathoi)* gentlemen.

So here it is in evidence that it is only Demosthenean to do, as was done the other day in the Hall of our House of Representatives.

History thus stamps it as not only classical, but oratorical—to pull noses and gouge out eyes in Senate halls.

But the authority for such things does not stop with the classics It is found in this age, if not in this country. In the report of the proceedings of the English House of Commons, by Hansard, (vol. XCVII, page 898.) is recorded the following scene between Pitt and Fox, in the debate on the bill for increasing the Spanish line:

"Mr. Fox here assailed the positions of the Premier with rapid sarcasm and keen personality, calling the honorable gentleman a blackguard and a —— of a ——. To which Mr. Pitt replied by spitting tobacco juice in the face of the other. Mr. Fox, nothing daunted, clenched with his adversary, and the two orators were soon rolling in a true Cornish hug, with occasional spirting of claret and several milling punches in the breadbasket. After a suitable time the combatants rose, exchanged their torn coats for better habits, made bows and apologies, and received the cheers of the House."

Thus it is shown that these Congressional brawls are not new, but that from the ages that have gone before us, they come down to our own. So here we have a proof that fighting in Congress is not new.

Whether Cato and Cæsar, and Æschines and Demosthenese, and Pitt and Fox, really did themselves honor, or thought they did, by the parts they acted in the scenes recorded, may be disputed. Our members of Congress will decide for themselves. But if this fighting in the halls of legislation is to be set down as a custom, we should hope that members of Congress would regard it a "custom more honored in the breach than the observance."—*Balt. Pat.*

Moral Reformations.

A new sect of reformers has recently sprung into existence in New York. The style of their order is "The Sons of Adam and Daughters of Eve." The object is a reformation in dress and a reduction of its superfluities In an address very ably written in behalf of their views, we learn that "the love of dress" is the crying sin of the age, and to which the bankruptcy of many a family, the ruin of many a daughter, and the disgrace of countless thousands of young men are clearly traceable. It is, they argue, from the Bible, the sin of Divines, who "was clothed in purple and fine linen."

After a most elaborate exposition of the evil influences of extravagant dress in both a moral and political view, they complain most dolefully of the utter impracticability of reforming the world in this respect without legislative aid, and therefore earnestly invoke the prohibition by heavy penalties of the sale of articles of dress. Their *expose* winds up as follows:

"Impressed with the necessity of checking the progress of this enormous evil, a few benevolent gentlemen, not long since, formed themselves into a voluntary association termed the "Sons of Adam;" and binding themselves to dispense with all superfluities of clothing, and on all suitable occasions to adopt the costume of our first parents. The ladies, who are always ready to help forward every philanthropic enterprise, soon followed up the movement by the organization of the sisterhood of the "Daughters of Eve;" and thousands of little children at the present time, are enlisted under the banner of the Goat Skin and Fig Leaf."

The climate of New York is entirely too cold for so radical a change as is here advocated. We scarcely think this revival of patriarchal costume would operate a revival of patriarchical longevity. The "Bloomer" question excited some sensation in its incipiency. That, however, was limited to one sex, and added to rather than diminished the extravagance of dress.—The reformation proposed by this order strikes boldly at the evil, and like the Sons of Temperance establishes as its basis "total abstinence" except for medicinal purposes. What next phase the spirit of the age will assume is hard to predict

Which of the European sovereigns would be most incommoded if the earth began to revolve on the equatorial axis? The Emperor of Russia. Because it would occasion a *rising* of the *poles*.

THE NATIONAL CHILD OF SONG.—The Cincinnati Nonpariel says:

Our wide awake friend John R. Johnston is painting the portrait of the Black Swan Col. Wood introduced the artist to the colored songstress the other day, when the following dialogue occurred:

"Don't you feel a little timid, Miss Greenfield, when you appear before a fashionable audience?"

"Timid? what dat?"

"Don't you feel afraid?"

"'Fraid! O no! I isn't afraid of nobody—he-hea! O no! dis child isn't 'fraid of nobody!"

A GREAT TRUTH.—That was a true and noble statement, made by Kossuth to the clergy, recently. "I have learned that republics may cease to be Christian, but *Christianity can never cease to be republican.*"

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852 173-te

We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 13, 1852 160—28-te

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, at the residence of Mr. LUKE POLLOCK, on the 13th inst., by C. I. Oates, Esq., Mr. JOHN POLLOCK to Miss EVELINE BELL; both of Duplin.

DIED.

In this town on the morning of the 28th inst., of scarlet fever, MARY C., infant daughter of A. C. and ELIZABETH T. DICKINSON, aged 2 years, 1 month and 5 days.

In this town, on Monday morning, 29th ult., after a severe and painful illness of 10 days, of inflamation of the Brain, JAMES C., youngest son of ELIZABETH and J. W. DICKSEY, aged 14 months and 6 days.

New York Sun, please copy.

In Sampson county, on 22nd ult., of dropsy, Mr. SIDON REGISTER in the 57th year of his age. He was a good and worthy citizen.

In this county, on the 17th inst., MRS. ELIZABETH FENNELL, consort of the REV. GEO. FENNELL, after a tedious illness which she endured with much patience and christian fortitude. She has left a Husband and ten Children, as many Grand Children and numerous friends and relations to mourn on account of her death; but they indulge the hope that their loss is her eternal gain. She was fifty four years and six months old; had been a member of the Baptist Church for the last 19 years. Almost her last words were that her hope was fixed on Christ—she hoped to be saved through him. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Near Outlaw, in Duplin county, on 22nd of February, MARY P., daughter of NEEDHAM B. and DAMARIS WHITFIELD, aged 2 years, 4 months and 28 days. The bereaved parents have sustained a heavy shock for the loss of the fair sainted infant. Death had no regard for the tears and prayers of a fond mother whose agony knew no consolations; but He who gave claims the prerogative to take, and commands us to know that it is God who inflicts. Though his chastening rod seems hard to be borne, yet He whispers sweet consolation to a fond parent's ear. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—[COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 29th.—Schr. Statira, Lowds, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Schr. Margaret Ann Howard, Walker, from Middleton, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Loella, Wells, from Wiscasset, Me, to Wm. M. Harriss; with hay and bricks.

Steamer Chatham, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, (new) from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Harriet Hallock, Mandieul, from New York, to M. Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Harman, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Br. Schr. Richmond, Card, from New York, in ballast, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

30.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 80 passengers.

March 30—Schr. Geo. Harriss, Somers, 50 hours from Philadephia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze., and locomotive for W. & R. R. R. Co.

Schr. Topaz, Stanly, from Mattamuskeet, to Miles Costin; with corn and shingles.

Schr Express, Gibbs, from Middleton, to DeRosset & Brown: with corn.

March 30 —Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Elizabeth, to D. Banks & Bro.; with boat Cassidey in tow.

Brig Tangier, Griffin, from Matanzas, to Potter & Kidder; with molasses.

31—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 38 passengers.

March 31 —Schr. Champion, Asburn, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with 300 sacks salt, to Ellis, Rusell & Co.

March 31—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

April 1.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston: with 32 passengers.

Steamer Henrietta, Wilkingson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

CLEARED.

March 29—Br. Schr. Herald, Crowel, for Halifax, N. S., by Miles Costin: with naval stores.

30—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Steamer Chatham, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

U. S. Mail Steamer, Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 36 pastengers.

Schr. Chas. H. Rogers, Steelman, for Philadelphia, by Miles Costin.

March 31—Schr. Mary Howard, Marshall, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 50 bales cotton, 425 bbls. spirits turpentine, 136 bushels peanuts, 500 bbls. rosin, 400 bbls. turpentine, 50 bbls. pitch, and 20 bbls roots, &c.

Schr. Balance, Mathis, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by D. Banks & Bro.; with boat Ellis in tow

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 73 passengers.

April 1.—Schr. Pauline, Hilton, for Georgetown, S. C., by J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Harrison Price, Wheeler, for New York, by Miles Costin: with naval stores.

Br. Brig Lady Maxwell, Campbell, for Halifax, N. S., by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 40 passengers.

DAILY EXPECTED—A choice assortment of YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, all made to our own order. Parents will do well to wait a few days before purchasing. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS—New style, fine quality, best make, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

BORDERED AND WHITE FIGURED LINEN CAMBRIC Pocket Handkerchiefs, now opening at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.
April 1

SUGAR, COFFEE AND FLOUR.

5 HHDS. Prime St. Croix, Port Rico and Clarified Sugar; 50 bags Rio Coffee; 50 bags Laguyra do.; 50 bbls. fresh Fayetteville Flour. For sale by ROTHWELL & McAUSLIN.
March 30th, 1852 174-3t—30-2t

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER & WHITFIELD, for the purpose of doing a General Agency and Commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Jan 29, 1852 123-tf—22-tf

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested.—FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND LIFE RISKS.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

Directors:

ROBERT MARTIN, Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI, CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr. HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned. DEROSSET & BROWN.

N. B.—Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851—72-d&wtf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 8th December, 1851, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of WESSEL & EILERS, have taken Stores Nos. 1 and 2, of P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by Mr. Miles Costin, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, at wholesale.

J. WESSEL.
Jan. 19, '52—113-1m—20-3m] H. B. EILERS.

J. WESSEL, H. B. EILERS.

WESSEL & EILERS,

COMMISSION Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., intend to keep at the above stand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, and Provisions, at wholesale—and to carry on a General Commission Business.

REFERENCE:
E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of the State. } Wilmington.
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Commercial Bank,
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq.,
POPPE & Co., } New York.
DOLLNER & POTTER.
[113]

NOW LANDING, from Schr. *H. Price*, 25 barrels Cider, warranted to keep sweet. For sale by
m 27 WESSEL & EILERS.

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, pr doz	10 00 a 13 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.		Per barrel,	0 00 a 0 00
Hams,	12 a 12½	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	10½ a 11	Cut	3¾ a 3¾
Shoulders,	10½ a 11	Wrought	8 a 10
Hog round,	10½ a 11½	NAVAL STORES,	
Western,	0 a 00	Turpentine, per bbl.	2801bs.
BEANS, per bush.		Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 2 40
White,	nom a 0 00	*Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,		Hard,	0 00 a 1 40
Per pound,	00 a 23	Tar,	0 00 a 1 50
BUTTER,		Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	00 a 00	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 1 25
BEEF, per bbl.		Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 1 05
N. Mess,	12 50 a 00 00	Do. No. 3,	0 00 a 0 85
Do. Prime,	0 00 a 0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	34 a 0
BEEF CATTLE,		Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00 a 6 75	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,		Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Per lb.	nom 0 a 7½	Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
CORN,		Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per bushel,	62½ a 00	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush.,	00 a 80	Ground,	75 a 0 90
COFFEE, per lb.		Black Eye,	00 a 00
Rio,	10½ a 11	Cow,	00 a 0 85
St. Domingo,	9 a 9½	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguyra,	10 a 11	Mess,	00 00 a 19 00
Cuba,	00 a 00	Prime,	00 00 a 00 00
Java,	14 a 15	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb.		Irish, bbl.	3 50 a 3 75
Tallow,	12½ a 14	Sweet, bush.,	50 a 60
Sperm,	45 a 50	POULTRY.	
Adamantine,	25 a 30	Chickens, live,	20 a 30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½ a 00	Do. dead,	20 a 23
EMPTY BBLS., each.		Turkeys, live,	50 a 1 00
Spts. Turp.	a 1 50	Do. dead lb	10 a 0 12½
FEATHERS,		RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00 a 40	Clean, nom.	3 25 a 3 50
FLOUR, per barrel.		Rough, bush.	00 a 00
Northern	6 50 a 8 00	SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore	0 00 a 0 00	Alum	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	0 00 a 0 00	Liv'l sack	0 00 a 0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.		SOAP, per lb.	4 a 6
North River	00 a 1 07½	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern, ret.	0 95 a 1 20	Common,	0 00 a 0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,		Contract,	4 50 a 5 50
Per lb.	3 a	STEEL, per lb.	
IRON, per lb.		German	12½ a
English, ass'd.	a 2½	Best Cast	18 a 29
Amer., best ref.	a 3½	Blister	6 a
Swede	a 5	STAVES, per M.	
American sheer	a 5	W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00 a 18 00
Best Swede	a 6	Ash Head'g.	9 00 a 10 00
LARD, per lb.		R. O. hhd., dressed,	10 00 a 12 00
No. Carolina,	10½ a 11	Do. rough,	00 a 00 00
Western,	9 a 10	SUGAR, per pound.	
LIME, per barrel.		New Orleans,	6 a 7¾
Thomastown,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
LUMBER, River, per M.		St. Croix,	0 a 0
Floor. B'ds,	11 00 a 12 50	Loaf,	9½ a 10½
Wide do.	0 00 a 0 00	TIMBER, per M.	
Scantling,	a 0 00	Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.		Mill, prime	7 50 a 11 00
N. E. Rum,	32 a 34	Do ord'y.	5 00 a 7 25
Gin,	32 a 34	Do. inf'r,	4 00 a 4 62½
Whiskey, rec.	25 a 30	TALLOW,	
Apple Brandy,	00 a 40	Per pound,	7 a 8
Peach do.	none a 00	WINES, per gallon.	
MOLASSES, per gall.		Madeira,	70 a 5 00
Cuba,	18½ a 19	Port,	1 25 a 4 00
New Orleans,	00 a 00	Malaga,	40 a 60
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel, 6 ft., best qual'y	a 5 00		

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 30	a $ 40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a 1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a 5 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a 35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00