TERMS:

If Paper, seven dollars per amount and at the rate of eight aken for a shorter period, than one year. For the Semi-aken for a shorter period, than one year. For the Semi-ac dollars per amount and three dollars for six months, paylonice, to be paid on the offer, or remitted by mail, post paid; as per amount at the end of the year.

If due to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and if does to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and all due to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and appear to the writer. It is peasage of a single letter is scarced paid by the writer. The postage of a single letter is scarced paid by the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, it accounts the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, the postage of a single letter is scarced paid by the writer.

of any accounts incomment. It is the account of portage, a extensive business, which operates as a serious fax upon Editors. TEINS Of ADVERTISING.

NITHE DAILY ENQUIRER:—For inferentiaes or less, first in 200, lifty cents, and every succeeding insertion, twenty-five cents—seried once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty and a half-cents.

SEMI-WEEKLA - For many reach continuance 50 cents, reach continuance 50 cents, on a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, on a distance must be accompanied.

of the lower larges from the country, whenever the carning is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no shed. Every measure, that has been taken to povent and quinces, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must ast, in such a case, upon the communications being certises, in such a case, upon the communications being certises, and the postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

CATY LANDS SELLE ABJORNS AND ORPHANS. SMILDERS AND THEIR WIPOWN AND ORPHANS. SMILDERS AND THEIR WIPOWN AND ORPHANS.

PALMER & RICHARDSON,

NEAL LAND, LOAN, AND COLLECTION AGENTS, AT distance letter and location of Lands, by Hounty Warrants, as the school of the Western country, and embracing, as the rowledge of the Western country, and embracing, as the low secondary, at the vacant lands in Wisconsin, lowar and continuity and embracing as the local secondary, and embracing, as the low secondary of the Western Country, and embracing, as the low secondary of the Western Country, and embracing, as the low secondary of the low seconda on must be accompanied with the lottowing fee, and r 40 acre tracts, \$5; for \$0 acre tracts, \$5; and for 160

sto each production of the way of the safety transmitterants are not assignable, they may be safety transmitterants are not assignable, they may be safety transmitterant. The Warrantee should be particular to affix his the blank at the bottom, authorizing the location to be same; which, when done, the certificate of entry, to atent, with the promptly towarded to him.

ABRAHAM II. PALMER, JAMES RICHARDSON.

N. Wisconsin, March, 1851.
RENCES — Hou's, Henry Dodge, J. P. Walker, A. C.
RENCES — Hou's, Henry Dodge, J. P. Walker, Hon's,
Low W. Jones and S. A. Douglass, U. S. Senute; Hon's,
Leiler, Chas. Burkee, J. D. Bory, O. Cole, E. D. Potter and

BOUNTY UNDER THE ACT OF CON-D BOUNTY UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER, 1850.

RICHARD RANDOLPH, now of Washington, who was an ober in the Richmond Troop of Cavalry during the War of a surfactized the Adjutant General to say, that he will cheersail to the claims of members of such companies of the 19th Reciments, Richmond and Henrico, (as were in actual sermanu compensation before he obtains their warrants; and it is not before the obtains their warrants; and it is not to be a surface of the services. It is not to be a surface of the services of the services are also obtained at the Adjutant General's office, and it is maded to applicants to avail themselves of Mr. R.'s services, tryle certainly relied upon, and which are offered rather to them than himself.

April 11

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION
A PROCLAMATION that Mary
small, (alias Anna Shand) charged with a
secondated at Blandford, within the jurisdiction of the Hustfortof the City of Petersburg, has fled from justice, and is
part at large; therefore, I do hereby offer a reward of one
middlars, to any person or persons who shall arrest the said
sphall, (alias Anna Smith, alias Anna Shaw.) and deliver her
tops of the said city of Petersburg; and I do moreover require
the of this Commonwealth, civil and military, and request the
areafully, to use their best exections to procure the arrest of

RIDGWAY SCHOOL.

on of any school will begin on the 18th August, 1851, iast Friday in June following. There will be a vacistimate winer, commencing at Christmas. I treat pects, as I would like my own sons to be treated at it. I prepare boys thoroughly for the Universi-e following branches: G eek, Latin, German, Mathematics, and in the rudiments of Chemis by and Botany Surveying is taught practically to have ample time to devote to instruction in education. I have engaged another as

If the pupil attend the school for a less time arge at the rate of \$25 a month for the time to sai at led 2 and I seek by every proper indulating and contented. My post office is Char-

Board of Visitors and Faculty of the Univer cles: Tende Board of Visitors and Faculty of the University of the Constant of C. Sanard, Wm. F. Ritchie, F. H. Dezne, etc., a. Adminds of C. L. Mosby and Jino, M. Speed, and A. Martin, G. R. Corbin Braxion and John W. Tomlin of the Constant of Corbin Braxion and John W. Tomlin of the Grant of Corper, Corbin and John St. Grant of Grant of Edward of Kanawha, A. P. Strother Barbouro Oranne; C. C. Cocke of Fluxanna; Wm. Bedford; Alex. Mosely of Buckingham, and any body with well for me and my school. FRANKLIN MINOR.

FRANKLIN MINOR.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN hom Tuckahoe, Goochland county, in November last, to man hame. Wallace Smith. He is about 25 years of diffin and of dark brown or gingeroread color—has a lame feet, bow-legged, and hesitates or stammers when sarely apoken to. He was formerly owned by M. W. Gloscester county, and in 1819 worked on the describeld and Amelia counties, to one of which has have gone, and be secreted there or in Richmond; or apprehension and delivery in Richmond or Tuckahoe it weak miles from where he shall be delivered, and twenty is delivery at either place wherever he may be taken.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

PERIVIAN GUANO.

an arrangement with the Government Agent for
supply of pure Peruvian Guano, we are prepared to
methode wanting it for Falt use; which we will fill
mean can be done either here or in Richmond. We

on hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, and Wheat Fan's of the most approved con-WATKINS & MORTON,
Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va. E OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES, INCHMOND, May 5th, 1851, its General Assembly passed at its last session, the little Superintendent of Weights and Measures, are pared to contract for a sufficient number of Baland Measures, for supplying Standards to the seven-porations of the Commonwealth, who shall apthis act requires that these Standards shall be nightle.

riginia.

e received by the Governor and Superintendent,
but and Measures; each set to consist of the articles
and Measures; each set to consist of the articles
thedule hereto annexed to be manufactured in Virin a neat and workmanlike manner, and to bear ards now in this office.

sets of these Balances, Weights and Measures, day of August, 1851; thirty additional sets on any of October, 1851, and the remaining sets on or December, 1851. And he shall be paid for the riods last specified; provided, the articles consequence the delivered to, and approved by the Super-

By order of the Governor, THOS. LAWSON, Supt. W. and M. or of Balances, Weights and Measures, to be or cases, suitable for transportation:

calculated for weighing from one grain to on el beam, and brass dishes and chains. -1 haif bushel. 1 peck, 1 half peck. S-1 gallon, 1 halt gallon, 1 quart, 1 pint, 1

2 bs. and 1 b., to be made of iron, with hollowed inside. 2 bs. 1 b., 8 oz., 4 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., 1 oz.

H.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1851.

MR. WEBSTER IN WESTERN NEW YORK. It cannot be denied that in the late Eric Railroad Excursion, though President Fillmore was nominally the "big Indian," his Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, was the centre of all attraction, the Magnus Apollo of the Presidential party. At Dunkirk, the illness of his son separated Mr. Webster from his brother dignituries, and his performances were then conducted on his own independent hook. His speeches at Dunkirk, and Buffalo, are very remarkable in many respects. In the former place, he had the indelicacy, though the chief official adviser and organ of the President, to sneer at and and article entering the same and the indeficacy, though the chief and a half cents.

official adviser and organ of the President, to sneer at and organisers are charged in a present length—except Lottery of the constitution and a continuous and a nection of the president, to sneer at and ridicule those members of Congress, whose obligations to the SEMI-WEEKLY—For aftern lines, or less, first insertion the Constitution, and to their own consciences, prevented them from the continuous follows: them from launching into a wild system of internal improvements, and from swallowing the odious, unequal and unjust is, to insure execution.

It is to insure execution.

River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress. At

I have been always an advocate for the improvement of riers and harbors out of the funds of the national treasury. I have heard some striplings in Congress assert that though a febt-house might be built on the Atlantic seaboard, and the tharbors on that coast be otherwise improved, without violating any principle of the constitution, yet that Congres had no power to do the same on the lakes. But I must be the constitution of the constitution not magine that I am making a speech in Congress, as if it wernecessary to convince you of the constitutionality of the approvement of inland harbors and rivers, and of the universal benefits that flow from such works. Your own harby is sufficient to convince you. I confess I was taken by suprise at the remarkable natural advantages it possesses. But how would these advantages be improved for the general good by the expenditure of an adequate sum of mo-

HereMr. Webster not only avows himself the advocate of an indiscriminate expenditure of the funds of the National Treasury for the improvement of all "rivers and harbors," but makes an open bid to the people on Lake Erie, for their votes, in the ground that they must look to the party, which maintains his views, for "the expenditure of an adequate sum of money." These declarations, coming from the Secretary of State, on a Presidential tour, look very much like bringing the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the reedom and purity of elections. It was especially out of place, when it is remembered that the great Erie Railroad, whose completion they were just then joyfully celebrating was constructed entirely by State and individual enterprise, and without the expenditure of a single dollar from the Federal Treasury. Were not such appeals to the mercenary motives of the people he addressed, really insulting to his listeners who witnessed the almost miraculous results of

State and individual enterprise? So much for Mr. Webster at Dunkirk. His speech a Buffalo, however, is the great feature of the excursion. It is marked by a power, eloquence and manly candor that do credit to his giant intellect. We regret that we have not room for the whole-and are forced to confine ourselves to some of the most important passages, of which we give copious extracts. We are pleased to hear him declare, in Buffalo, hitherto the head and centre of freesoilism and abolition, that the great and leading question of the day is that "we can preserve the Union of the States, not by coercion-not by military power-not by angry controversies"-but "by the administration of the powers of the Constitution that shall give content and satisfaction to all who live under it, and draw us together, not by military power, but by the silken cords of mutual, fraternal, patriotic affection." We trust that some of the good seed will take root and spread among the people of the region of Buffalo, whose abolition tain may be inferred from the famous Erie letter of Mr. Fillmore -and that, in response to Mr. Webster's advice, they, as well as the people of the whole North, will "so adhere to the Constitution, will so enact and maintain laws to preserve that instrument," that they will "not only remain in the Union themselves, but permit their brethren to remain in it and carry it on." We are pleased to hear Mr. Webster vindicate the justice of the fugitive slave law and urge its execution upon the people of the North, as he does powerfully in the following passage :

The question, fellow-citizens-and I put it to you now as the real question—the question is, whether you and the rest of the people of the great State of New York, and of all the States, will so administer the Constitution—will so enact and maintain laws to preserve that instrument, so that you will not only remain in the Union yourselves, but permit your brethren to remain in it and carry it on? That is the ques tion. Will you concur in measures necessary to the Union? or will you oppose such measures? That is the Will you concur in measures necessary to maintain

whole point of the case.
You have thirty or forty members of Congress from New York you have your proportion in the United States Senate. We have many members of Congress from New England. Well they maintain the laws that are passed for the administration of the Constitution, and respect the rights of the South, so that the Union may be held together; and not only that we may not go out of it ourselves, which we are not inclined to do, but that by ascertaining and maintaining the rights o others, they may also remain in the Union. Now, gentle men, permit the to say that I speak of no concessions. If the South wish any concession from me, they won't get it— not a hair's breadth of it. If they come to my house for it, they will not find it it they do. I concede nothing. But I say that I will maintain for them, as I will maintain for you, to the utmost of my power, and in the face of all danger, their rights under the Constitution, and your rights under the Constitution. [Cries of "Good!" &c] And God for-

sake me and my children, if I ever be found to falter in one or the other. [Tremendous applause.]

It is obvious to every one, and we all know it, that the origin of the great disturbance which agitates the country, is the existence of slavery in some of the States; but we nust meet it; we must consider it; we must deal with it, ear-nestly, honestly, and justly. From the mouth of the St. Johns to the confines of Florida, there existed in the year of grace, 1775, thirteen colonies, of English origin, planted at different times, and coming from different parts of England. bringing with them various habits, and establishing, each for itself, institutions entirely varient from the institutions which they left. But they were of English origin. The English language was theirs; Shakspeare and Milton was theirs, and the Christian religion was theirs, and these things conatituted them together. The aggressions of the parent State compelled them to set up for independence. They declared independence, and that immortal act, pronounced on the Fourth of July, 1776, made them Independent. That was an act of Union by the United States in Congress assembled. an act of Union by the United States in Congress assembled.
But this act of itself did nothing to establish over them a
general government. They had articles of confederation before to carry on the war. They had a Congress. They had
articles of confederation afterwards to prosecute the war.—
But thus far they were independent, each of the other. They
entered into a simple confederacy, and nothing more. No
State was bound by what it did not itself agree to. This
was the state of things, explences at that time.

was the state of things, gentlemen, at that time.

The war went on—victory perched on the American eagle—our independence was acknowledged. The States were then united together under a confederacy of very limited powers. It could levy no taxes. It could not enforce its own decrees. It was a confederacy instead of being a united government. Experience showed that this was insufficient and inefficient. And, therefore, beginning as for back almost as the close of the war, measures were taken for the formation of the united government—a government in the strict sense of the term—a government that could pass laws bindsense of the term—a government that could pass laws binding to the citizens of all the States, and which could inforce those laws by its executive powers, having them interpreted by a judicial power belonging to the government. Well, gentlemen, this led to the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and the cost was framed on the idea of a limited government. It proposed to leave, and did leave, the different institutions of the several States to themselves.—It did not propose consolidation. It did not propose that the laws of Virginia should be laws of New York, or that the laws of New York should be the laws of Massachusetts. It proposed only that for certain purposes, and to a certain extent, there should be a united government, and that that government should have the power of executing its own laws. All the rest was left to the several States.

And we now come, gentlemen, to the very point of the case. At that time slavery existed in the Southern States, entailed upon them in the time of the supremacy of British laws over us. There it was. It was obnoxous to the middle States, and disliked: and honestly and seriously disliked, as the records of the country will show, by the Southern States themselves.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1851.

Constitution of the United States. The bonds of political brotherhood are the bonds which hold us together from Maine to Georgia. Now, gentlemen, that is the main story of the Constitution of the United States, on the question of slavery.

The justice of these remarks of Mr. Webster is more striing, as they have called down some three columns of sophistical assault from the free soil N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Webster next proceeds at length to vindicate his conistency in resisting the introduction of any slave territory strous to argue, as Mr. Webster does, that a majority of the partners shall have the power to exclude their associates from an equal and unrestricted enjoyment of the territory thus Mr. Webster once more boasts of his original free-soilagents in assailing the constitutional rights of the South, and in thereby raising the storm of agitation, which not even his giant mind can control. The "agitators" he may now condemn-but he forgets that he himself was the prince of agitators, as he boasted in 1848, and now virtually admits, in

vindicating his own past history. We next make room for another long extract, which gives an interesting and generally correct sketch of the difficulties surrounding the question in 1850 and the importance of adjusting it, to prevent an outbreak of civil war. We ask the attention of the reader to the natural inference from the statements of Mr. Webster that, had General Taylor lived, he would have attempted to whip Texas with United States troops, and set the Union in a blaze of civil war:

Gentlemen, these things went on at the commencement the year 1850. There were two great questions before the public. There was the question of the Texan boundary, and of a government for New Mexico, which I consider as one question; and there was the question of making a provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves. Gentlemen, on these subjects I have something to say. Texas, as you know, established her independence of Mexico, by her revolution and the battle of San Jacinto, which made her a sovereign power. I have already stated to you what I have anticipated power. I have aircady stated to you what I have anticipated from the movement—that she would ask to come into the Union as a slave State. We admitted her in 1845, and we admitted her as a slave State. We admitted her in 1845, and we admitted her with her own boundaries—remember that. She claimed by conquest all that territory which was commonly called New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande. She claimed also by these limits what her Constitution had declared and established as the proper limits of Texas. This was her claim, and when she was admitted into the United States, the United States did not define her territory. They states, the Coned States and Not Cenne her territory. They admitted her as she was. We took her as she defined her own fimits, and with the power of making three additional slave States. I say "we," but I did not always remember that. Now, in this state of things, let us go back to 1850. What was the state of things in 1850? There was Texas claiming all that, or a great part of that which the United States had acquired from Mexica as New Mexica. She stated that it begins to the state of the sta United States, and she was ready to enforce her claims by the force of arms. Recollect that is not all. A man must be ignorant of the history of the country who does not know, that at the commencement of 1850, there was a great agita-tion throughout the whole South. Who does not know that six or seven of the largest States of the South had already taken measures for separation—were preparing for disunion in some way? They concurred with Texas, for Texas was roops were collisted, and don't you remember, gentlemen, that at this state of things how many thousand persons in the South were disaffected towards the Union, or were desirous for breaking it up, or were ready to join Texas—to join the South were disaffected towards the Union, or were desirous for breaking it up, or were ready to join Texas—to join the south were disaffected towards the Union, or were desired. her ranks, and see what they could make in a war to estabto join Texas. Now, all the extreme South at this time was disaffected towards the Union. These very men were in a ondition to fall into any course of things which should be

violent and destructive.

Well, then, gentlemen, what was to be done again, as far as Texas was concerned? Allow me to say, gentlemen, there are two sorts of foresight. There is a military fore-

There is not in or not of an automy's efficient law. I had, indeed, promoved additional taw, I was of opinion of the fines of doubts, about the meaning of this provides of the provides of th There is not in or out of an attorney's office in the law. I had, indeed, proposed a different law. I was of opin- What prophetic announcements of a wonderous future are seems as though we actually saw the verdure grow. Well, so

They deny altogether that the provisions of the Constitution ought to be carried into effect. Well, what do they say?—
Look at the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conventions in Ohio, Massachusetts, and at Syracuse, in the State of New York. What do they say, that, so help them God, no colored man shall be sent from the State of New York, back to his master in Virginia. Don't they say that? and for the fulfilment of that they pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor! [Laughter.] They pledged their sacred honor to resist their execution—they pledged their sacred honor to resist their execution—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country. They pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to resist their execution—they pledged their sacred honor to resist their execution—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to resist their execution—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country—they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of th

the fact that, as far back as 1337, in a speech at Niblo's Garden, he went out of his way to show what he anticipated in the attempt to annex Texas as a slave territory, and declared at that time, that "it should be oppposed by me (him) to the attempt to the country by the Constitution under which we at that time, that "it should be oppposed by me (him) to the law of this country by the Constitution under which we are the witches who have driven France annot persuaded, as strongly as one can be, that "ou would rest persuaded, as strongly as one can be, that by ou would rest persuaded, as strongly as one can be, that "a law, worthy individual, he is at the present more the volument of the verification of the verificat at that time, that "it should be oppposed by me (him) to the last extremity." His objections he bases on the false principle that, in admitting new States, the Constitution has no operation, (being confined to the old 13,) and that the old members of the political partnership have a right to say on the terms the new partners are to come in, and what they That is not American liberty; that is not the liberty of the Line Exposition for which our fathers fought—that liberty which has a right to be known and respected all over the right of introducing new States has been plausibly contested—but, when new territory shall be introduced, it is monstrous to argue, as Mr. Webster does, that a majority of the partners shall have the power to exclude their associates from partners shall have the power to exclude their associates from partners shall have the power to exclude their associates from partners when the partners are to come in, and what they which our fathers fought—that liberty which has liberty which has liberty which has liberty which has liberty of the Line Exposition for which our fathers fought—that liberty which has liberty which has liberty which has not the liberty of the Line Exposition for which our fathers fought—that liberty which has liberty which has liberty which has not the liberty of the Line Exposition for which our fathers fought—that liberty which has liberty which has now reduced all the ambitious long. In of granders liberty which has now reduced all the ambitious long. In of the Englishman I II the Exposition of a great nation. Oh misery! oh vanity of all this troop of grandeurs!

The Crystal Palace has been transported the zeal and arity and the free and with all the fire and with all the fire

Mr. Webster once more boasts of his original free-soil-ism, whose "thunder" the Buffalonians stole in the last Gentlemen, I expect to be libeled and abused. Yes! libeled duction of hell? Is not Washingtor indiced and abused? Is he not called a blood hound on the trick of the African negro? Are not our fathers libeled and abused by their own children? And ungrateful children they are—and I am afraid, in some cases their mothers played false. (Laughter.) How, then, shall I escape? I don't expect to escape, but knowing

these things I impute no had motive to any one.

The great settlement measures of the last Congress are laws. Many respectable men, representatives from your own State and from other States, did not concur in them. I don't impute any bad motive to them. I am ready to believe they are Americans all. They may not have thought them icy are now men who will stand by what is done, and stand Gentlemen, allow me to ask of you to-day, what do you hink would have been the situation of the country at this

think would have been the situation of the country at this time, in your judgment, if these laws had not been passed by Congress? If the question of the Texan boundary had not been settled, New Mexico and Utah had been left as desert places and no government had been provided for them; and if the ther great measures, to which State laws had opposed so many obstacles in the restoration of fugitives, had not been settled, I ask what would have been the state of this country now? You men of Eric country—you men of New York—I adjure you to go home to night and meditate on these subjects. What would have been the state of this country—now at this moment—if these laws had not been passed? I have given my opinion that we should have had a civil war. I refer it to you, therefore, for your considhad a civil war. I refer it to you, therefore, for your consideration; meditate on it? do not be carried away by notions or ideas of memphysics; think practically on the great question of what would have been the condition of the United States at his moment if we had not settled these agitating questions. I have stated that in my opinion, there would have been civil war.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY

Was still upon the Legislative Department, in Committee of the Whole. After much discussion, they adopted a provision that no new county shall be formed, that shall not contain 600 square miles. They also adopted a clause that no bill shall embrace more than one subject, and every measure

Yesterday morning, several hours in advance of the mail, we received Philadelphia and Baltimore papers. From them we learn that the Whig Caucus of the Connecticut Legislature have nominated Roger S. Baldwin (Freesoil Whig) for the U. S. Senate. We do not doubt that the Democrats will

We have received No. 11 of the "United States Postal Guide and Official Advertiser," published monthly, in Washington City, by Peter G. Washington and Columbus Alexander. It is a cheap and useful publication and ought to be her ranks, and see what they could make in a war to estab-lish the rights of Texas to New Mexico? The public mind was disturbed. There were thousands and thousands ready in the hands of every business man in the community. We have heretofore and now again most cordially commend it to the favor of the public.

condition to fall into any course of things which should be identified and destructive.

Well, lane, gentlemen, what was to be done again, as far Texas we ports of foresight. There is might will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacit is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacity is right, which sees what will be the result of a due capacity is result in the distribution of the result of the capacity of the right of the right of the capacity of the right of the cap

sistency in resisting the introduction of any slave territory into the Union, and we freely confess that he has succeeded. In close imitation of his Federal prototypes of New England, he denounces the admission into the Union of Louisiana, Florida and Texas, as slave States. He declares that he "nerer would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union," and that that man would be a "hypocrite and falsifier" who would say that he (Webster) ever departed from that doctrine. Mr. Webster boasts of the fact that, as far back as 1337, in a speech at Niblo's Gar-

the steel of his neighbor, produced inimitable neatness and delicacy; and altogether, on the eve of the great struggle this—where to find a suitable locality; and, the locality found,

and the property of the proper

officer at the port of embarcation. Such are the provisions of the Alien Act, and all this would be without any great harm if the ceremony of the certificate and the eeremony of the Custom-house were not so tedious to undergo. While you are signing, and opening and shutting your trunk, the train, which waits for no man, sounds its imperious whistle, and you arrive, after running yourself out of breath, just in time to see it vanished in the distance. These are the laws of the Cutom house and of steam; obey them you must. From Dover you start at 6 in the evening and reach London at 10, whereat you are astonished, seeing that it has taken you one night, one day, and half another night to perform a 10 hours' skillfull precaution, the train by which the mail bags are despatched. Prospectuses may be classed with revolutions—they are not always to be relied upon; the promise is beauti they are not always to be relied upon; the promise is beauti-ul and vast, but the result mediocre; nevertheless, once ar-ived in London, and in possession of that plaguey baggage

which Julius Casar justly calls impedimentum, we are easily consoled at the deceptions of the prospectus.

I shall not describe my stupor, or more correctly my awe, directly I found myself in the midst of this immensity and of this tumult, of this smoke and of this fog. So many objects moving backwards and forwards, and the hubbub of so great a city, produced upon me the effect of a dream. I seemed to be sleeping with my eyes open. Nevertheless, and the full terdesonic temporals and the second with that utter desonic seemed to be sleeping with my eyes open. Nevertheless, strange to say, I was not seized with that utter despair which I have always experienced upon finding myself alone left entirely to myself in a foreign town; and whether it was that the French house, where I found a kindly asylum, or that the anticipated emotion at what I was about to see, had protected and guarded me against the first assaults of this despair, I have not had much fault to find with my inward trans of mind. And when mening comes are and closure. rame of mind. And when morning came—a pale and gloomy autora, bearing yet in her unkempt hair, a few stray fleeks o the snow fallen on the eve—I emerged bravely from my den, and walked through one or two of the long thoroughfares of and walked through one or two of the long thoroughfares of the sleeping city. The city slept, wearied with ambition and with toil, drunk with its smoke and with its glory; it slept as happy nations sleep, when they are certain to find on their awaking, the laws, the habits, the belief, the customer was the riches of their fathes. They, and meanwhile on all the riches of their fathes. They, and meanwhile on all sides, from the farm and the market garden, the day's provisions were on the road. In another moment the whole population will be awake, and afoot like one man; here no one haults, and every one says to himself what M. Arnault said to M. Nicolle when the latter advised him to take a little rest er death came—"Rest," said M. Arnault, "can you think of such a thing, Sir? Have we not all sternity for rest?"

lamous Crystal Palace which is at this moment the general rendezvous of the whole world. In spite of onesself on approaching this solemn meeting place of the results of so many and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and my and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and such various labors, one is seized with that deep and hy and sever theless allowed her to depart—the king and her, her husband, and her children, and her, her husban

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NUMBER 9.

his poetry, his tobacco?
Alas, worthy individual, he is at the present moment deprived of the everlasting festival of his thoughts and of his life. Etiquette and custom have torn from his hands his faithful companion, his graceful dispenser of the grateful va-

partners shall have the power to exclude their associates from an equal and unrestricted enjoyment of the territory thus admitted. This is the fatal heresy—the wild doctrine—which has led us into the present troubles that convulse the Union.

Mr. Webster once more boasts of his original free-soil
sightest variation, even of a hair's breadth, from the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States. [Crics of "Good! Good!"]

Sightest variation, even of a hair's breadth, from the Constitution of the United States, their triumpns, their deteats, in the con-these rail master-pieces of the Ceretor's and haster-pieces of the Creator's and with the purple of the United States, their triumpns, their deteats, in the con-thus rails, their deteats, in the con-thus rails and the united States. [Crics of "Good!"]

There were cotton and flax spinners, fanatics in their craft, dens, and he knew well the all-powerful influence of a fine who detailed to us, with all the forms of an opic, the various day on those plants the children of a tropical clime. When the North. But, when I stand up before my country who detailed to us, with all the forms of oction and flax spinners, fanatics in their craft, who detailed to us, with all the forms of oction and flax spinners, fanatics in their craft, who detailed to us, with the purple of the East, or the blue of Prussia.—

There were cotton and flax spinners, fanatics in their craft, who we well the purple of the various day on those plants the children of a tropical clime. When the purple of the cash, and the knew control and the kn Presidential canvass! We give him credit for now boldy proclaiming the truth in the midst of the fanatics, and urging them to carry out the laws, for the protection of Southern trights—but this same speech contains a self-condemnation of Mr. Webster as one of the most efficient and influential of Mr. Webster as one of the most efficient and influential of Mr. Webster as one of the constitutional rights of the South. of so many kings and so many monarchies that had pressed tions presented as many problems for solution. In vain was those oblivious sands on their arrival or at their departure; a competition opened; the only results were bona fide palaces, and when at last the ocean consented to take us, it fell out that the heavens showed themselves so kindly, and the waves so merciful, the horizon so vast, and those coasts of France to be discovered, the light and transparent walls, the lucid and England so clear, that each congratulated himself that roofing, the land of which Goethe sings "Know'st thou the he was present at this magnificent spectacle of the waters, the heavens and the earth in such perfect harmony. Already we not done which was required to be done. M. Horaau, our had arrived, when it seemed scarce a moment since we start-ed. Here is Dover, and here, again, I apprise you of a ge-neral confusion of passports and packages. Yes! passports in any way came near the intentions and spirit of the pro-

thou will, thou are the master of thy movements. Now, between ourselves be it said, the Frenchman, at the bottom of clude, every obstacle. It is not a house that is wanted here, his heart, felt profoundly humiliated at not being asked by England to exhibit see papiers. England to exhibit see papiers.

This time, however, the traveller landing from France will no longer be exposed to this humiliating exemption from showing his passport. It is asked for, and moreover it is serutinized, copied into a register, which register you are required to sign, and a certificate is handed to you which you brilliant, light, arial, and decked out both by ite external to the carried into Hyde-park, in the most beautiful spot, shall she carried into Hyde-park, in the most beautiful spot, and the trees shall be respected and treated as though they were flowers. All shall be of iron and glass, and my from shall come ready forged, and my glass ready fitted, and my work, once upraised over this happy spot, shall show itself quired to sign, and a certificate is handed to you which you are to present, on quitting England, to the Custom house beauty and the magnificence that is within it. Forthwith, officer at the port of embarcation. Such are the provisions of (the very day and hour in which he discovered his America

> were as many various tongues spoken, but people were far from understanding each other as well. No paltry rivalries between nation and nation, but each, on the contrary striving to assist the other. During the whole day the building is open to visitors, but the sightseers, mingling with the workers, are found to impede nothing and no one. The police-men lend a helping hand to the foreigner; the soldiers of the engineer's corps—the only soldiers admitted into this pacific arena—are occupied in unpacking all the packages which are coming in with pellmell haste. There is nailing and unnailing, unfolding and fixing, hanging and stretching, painting, scrubbing and polishing, writing of labels, and hot haste everywhere. In the finest place in the transept, between the two trees, buried in a massive group of rhododendra and fresh blown ruses the throng of her Majesty the Queen. fresh blown roses, rises the throne of her Majesty the Queen. On each side of the throne springs up a jet of water descend-ing into a marble basin; a range of statues forms both an avenue and a cortege, an amplitheatre of benches covered with velvet awaited the spectators of this festival which is about to render illustrious the month of May so dear to merry to render illustrious the month of May so dear to merry England—a month, as I conceive, celebrated rather from a feeling of friendship than gratitude. The month of May is loved nere as we love those beauties of the month of May is loved nere as we love those beauties of the month of May is loved nere as we love those beauties of the month of the three venerable graces, juvenile 40,841, 'i yandaris, and the three venerable graces whom the poet Horace saw dancing beneath the gentle soams of the May moon, and whom the poet Thackery sang this very morning in the Times:—
>
> "Gratis cum nymphis gentinisate sorribus audet.

" Gratis cum nymphis, geminisque sorribus audet, "Ducere nuda chorus."

To-morrow comes the Queen surrounded (another marvel) No-morrow comes the Queen surrounded (another marvel) with all the splendors of her throne and all the majesty of a secular crown. She will come, and we shall hear that glorious hymn resounded which the fortunate nations address to the sons of the gods, as La Bruyere used to say. Already vesterday the Queen came incognita; and thus, without ceremony, came the other day to the Exposition another queen,



RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1851.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS. The Danville Railroad, we are glad to hear, is now pleted to the Appomattox River, 23 miles, and cars are regularly running to that point. The travel and trade of the country will be materially assisted by this link, which, the farther it is extended, will more essentially benefit our city and the intervening country. We rejeice to hear of the completion of every mile of railroad in our widely extended country. They make the people better acquainted with one another, extend the march of civilization and knowledge, and produce a more homogeneous, harmonious and kind feeling. As to the physical effects of railroads, in developing and producing the wealth of a nation, we ask attention to an extremely interesting article from the Pennsylvanian, which will be found below.

It is calculated that at the end of 1851, there will be 10,000 miles of railroads in operation in our country, and, with those which have already been contracted for, there will be 2,000 miles more constructed in 1852. No country in the world can equal ours for the number of railroads.

Mr. Swan, the President of the company, writes that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, involving a cost of more than \$15,000,000, is now being urged with the utmost vigor to its destined terminus at the city of Wheeling-and that the close of the year 1852 will, in all probability, witness its completion to that point. Baltimore enterprise and energy are now making a powerful effort in a new direction, as a rival of New York and Philadelphia. We refer to her proposed new released with Pennsylvania, Western New York and the Lakes. The Baltimore American says, that

The privileges granted by the late Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the charter of the "Susquehanna Railroad Company," are of a character, if duly improved, to place our city in ny," are of a character, if duly improved, to place our city in a position of advantage, the beneficial results of which cannot be too highly estimated. When it is considered that the contemplated road, in its course of forty-seven miles from the Northern end of the York and Cumberland Railfroad to Sunbury, will connect on the West side of the river with the Pennsylvania railroad leading to Pittsburgh; and that on the East side of the river it will connect with four saveral railroads running into as many different, inexhaustaseveral railroads running into as many different, inexhausta-ble coal beds; and, further, that its completion to Sunbury will secure a connection with the Erie railroad at Elmira, will secure a connection with the Erie railroad at Elmira, and by it with the Lake—bringing Baltimore nearer to those inland seas than either the cities of New York or Philadelphia—we think it will be admitted on all hands that we do not attach undue importance to the new relations in which not attach undue importance to the new relations in which not city now finds herself. Legislation obtained in the face of the most strenuous opposition, has worked this great change; the legislation obtained in the face of the most strenuous opposition, has worked this great change; a liberal charter has been granted—all legal obstacles are removed—and the physical impediments, which are less than ordinary, can, and we doubt not will be promptly overcome.

Baltimore against to be a Briarcus and with one hand to

Baltimore aspires to be a Briarcus and with one hand to grasp the treasures of the Ohio and Mississippl valley, and with the other, the teeming products of the great Lake country. How important would it be for Virginia to imitate her successful enterprise, and rival her, as she can do, in her struggle for the wealth of the West !

RAILROADS AND THE VALUE OF PROPERTY. The recent sale of Powelton, for a sum so much larger than could have been realized from that property a year or two ago, has suggested a good deal of comment; but it retwo ago, has suggested a good deal of comment; but it requires very little sagacity to see that if the enterprizing citizen who sold has made a handsome operation, the purchaser has ventured his money in what is certain to prove a splendid investment. And he may calculate upon this with cerdid investment. And he may calculate upon this with certainty. A road like the Central Road—or like the Reading Road—or like the Sunbury and Eric Road—creates as many grand and rapid changes upon the face of the country, as the fabled lamp of which we hear in the Arabian Nights. Dickens, in his great novel of Dombey and Son, sketches with vivid truth, and with exquisite originality, the triumphant consequences of a railroad in or near a great city—in all the processes of levelling, grading, building, and beautifying.—
Those who have watched the changes produced and in the changes are changes are changes are changes are changes and in the changes are changes roose who have watched the changes produced by the Rail-road mania in this country, may gather from this strange yet truthful picture, something of the results that have fol-lowed the extension of the same system in the old world; and nay be reminded of the still grander results which must flow to our children and our children's children in the Future,

from the railroad system in the United States:
"There was no such place as Stagg's Gardens. It had
vanished from the earth. Where the old rotten summer-house vanished from the earth. Where the old rotten summer house once had stood, palaces now reared their heads, and granite columns of gigantic girth opened a vista to the railway world beyond. The miserable waste-ground where the refuse matter had been heaped of yore, was swallowed up and gone; and in its frowsy stead, were tiers of ware-houses, crammed with rich goods and costly merchandise. The old by-streets now swarmed with vehicles and passengers of every kind; the new streets that had stopped disheartened in the mud and mire ruts, formed towns within themselves, originating wholesome comforts and conveniences belonging to themselves, and never tried or thought of, until they sprung into existence. Bridges that had led to nothing, now led to villas, Churches, gardens, and healthy walks. The carcases of horses, and beginning of new thoroughfares had started off upon the line at steam's own speed, and shot away into the country in a monster train.

upon the line at steam's own speed, and shot away into the country in a monster train.

"To and from the heart of this great change, all day and night, throbbing currents rushed and returned incessantly like its life-blood. Crowds of people and mountains of goods, departing and arriving scores upon scores of times in every four and twenty hours, produced a fermentation in the place that was always in action. The very houses seemed disposed to pack up and make trips. Wonderful members of Parliament, who, little more than twenty years before, had made themselves merry with the wild Railroad theories of engineers, and given them the liveliest rubs in cross-examinations, neers, and given them the liveliest rubs in cross-examinations, went down into the north with their watches in their hands, and sent on messages before, by the magnetic telegraph, to say that they were coming. Night and day the conquering engines rumbled at the distant work, or advancing smoothly to their journey's end, and sliding like tame dragons into the eagines fullioned at the to their journey's end, and sliding like tame dragons into the alloted corners grooved out for their reception, stood bubbling and trembling there, making the walls quake, as if they were

and trembling there, making the walls quake, as if they were dilating with the secret knowledge of great powers yet unsuspected in them, and strong purposes not yet achieved."

This may be called the poetry of Railroads; but the Prose is not less interesting, especially in these days when the system promises indefinitely to extend itself; and when almost every investment of money in these grand improvements, produces so promptly and so well. Owners of property in all parts of the country, are, therefore, deeply interested; whether their possessions lie on the borders of lakes and rivers, in the midst of cities, or even in the recesses of wildernesses. The railroad reclaims to civilization soils that have been lost for centuries; the railroad penetrates through have been lost for centuries; the rathout penetrates through heretofore unexplored regions; towns grow up where it pass-es; and the cities expand themselves into new Londons and Liverpools. While the property-holding class of the people of Philadelphia are called upon to give of their substance to push on contemplated routes, is it not wonderful that there should be doubt or delay; and especially so, when even a partial section of our one great road developes inducements in tial section of our one great road developes inducements in invor of others, with a startling suddenness well calculated to excite astonishment? Let any man take the trouble to calculate for himself the result to Philadelphia when the road to Lake Erie and that to the Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi, and St. Louis, are completed. Property will feel the achievement, in all its departments, and from one extent of our boundaries to the other. Broad street, Market street, Chesnut street, will swarm with the proofs of the new era, while beyond us, on the West, on the North, and on the South, millions will reward the enterprising, the industrious, and the courageous mechanic, tradesman, or capitalist. Let South, millions will reward the enterprising, the industrious, and the courageous mechanic, tradesman, or capitalist. Let us turn to a few solid facts, showing how property is effected elsewhere by the advance of railroads. We draw upon the New Orleans Bulletin, which very intelligently condenses an article on the subject, in the American Railway Times, from the pen of John A. Haven, Esq.:

"Beginning with the State of Massachusetts, the improvemental in which first suggested these remarks, we find that

"Beginning with the State of Massachusetts, the improvements in which first suggested these remarks, we find that she has already built 1142 miles of railroad, which were constructed at an average cost of \$47,000 per mile, (our Souther roads average \$10,000 per mile) making a total of expensive or railroads of \$52,000,000, and yet upon these roads, cont.; a very laif incume provided in a circumscribed space; gland. Some of the roads in Massachusetts activated by last year dividends as high as 9 per cent., and leaving besides a large reserved income. The Ohio roads yield a profit of 10% per cent., and annually improving. In Pennsylvania, the returns of a number of the roads, show a net profit of 9 to 12 per cent. In New York, taking their main line of road as a criterion, we find that the road between Albany and Buffalo, pays an average dividend of twelve and two tenths per cent. It may be said, that the roads at the South are per cent. It may be said, that the roads at the South are not as profitable as those of the North, but this is a mistake. In South Carolina and Georgia, all the roads have been profitable; in the latter State in particular, the success has been most complete. In Georgia there are completed, and in process of construction, nine hundred and sixty miles of railroads-those completed yield about ten per cent. on their original cost."

Let our property-holders now reflect upon the following

"But New York is some distance off, and perchance some of our readers, who do not apprehend so distinctly the relations of cause and effect, may be at a loss to recognize the sgency of railroads in producing such astonishing results. Let us then come nearer home, and see if like causes do not reader. We offer the offerthese the causes do not reader.

among us has visited these same cities within the last three or five years, he could not but have been struck with the strong contrast presented by their external appearance. But a few years ago, these two emulous cities, now contending for the uppellation of "Queen City of the South," were apparently sunk in a hopeless lethargy; to ase the language of those times, as expressive of their degeneracy, "grass was growing in the streets."

carnestness, they built two of the longest roads in the country,) they opened a communication with the unknown and undeveloped portions of the State, and by creating new country,) they opened a communication with the unknown country,) they opened a communication with the unknown and undeveloped portions of the State, and by creating new and undeveloped portions of the State, and by creating new the second intercourse, they brought a people, avenues of trade and intercourse, they brought a people, avenues of trade and intercourse, they brought a people, avenues of trade and intercourse, they brought a people, avenues of trade and intercourse, they brought a people, avenue sequel was, that these two inconsiderable towns the natural sequel was, that these two inconsiderable towns the natural sequel was, that these two inconsiderable towns the natural sequel was, that these two inconsiderable towns the natural sequel was, that these two inconsiderable towns the natural sequel was, that these two inconsiderable towns the natural sequel was a foot only taken agriculture, commerce and manufactures have not only taken and villages, which owe their birth and existence to the great and villages, which owe their birth and existence to the great and villages, which owe their birth and existence to the great and villages, which owe their birth and existence to the great and villages, which owe their birth and existence to the great and villages, which owe their birth and existence to the great and villages, which owe their birth and existence to the great and villages, which not only created them, arteries and conduits—railroads, which not only created them, arteries and conduits—railroads, which not only created them, arteries and conduits—railroads and existence to the great and villages, which not only created them, arteries and conduits—railroads and existence to the great them, arteries and conduits—railroads and existence to the great them, arteries and conduits—railroads and existence to the great them, arteries and conduits—railroads which not only created them, arteries and conduits—railroads which not only created them, arteries and conduits—railroads which not only taken land.

A few well established facts will not be out of place at this moment for the consideration of the friends—and enemics, if there are such—of construction, in the State of Louisiana, in 1840 the total valuation of Massachusetts was about \$300,000,000; in 1850, in one short decade, it amounted to \$600,000,000, showing the extraordinary gain of three hundred millions of dollars; and this result has mostly been produced by the opening of our great Western Railway to the 8600,000,000, showing the extraordinary gain of the did dred millions of dollars; and this result has mostly been produced by the opening of our great Western Railway to the Hudson River, at Albany, in 1842. Since that event, the Hudson River, at Albany, in 1842. Since that event, the real estate valuation of the city of Boston has advanced in round numbers \$52,000,000. The gain in personal estate, in round numbers \$52,000,000. The gain in personal estate, has likewise been in full as large a ratio. In addition to this, has likewise been in full as large a ratio. In addition to this, has likewise been in full as large a ratio. In addition to this, has likewise been in full as large a ratio. In addition to this, has likewise been in full as large a ratio. The business of each estate, within fifteen or twenty miles of Boston, has advanced in value from one hundred to one thousand per cent, since the introduction of the railway; and in some cases the advance has been even larger. The business of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously that a good portion of this city has increased so enormously had a good portion of this city has increased so enormously had a good portion of this city has a good portion of this city has a good portion of in the adjacent towns, our seven great lines of railway and branches giving them reasonable facility of going between their homes and places of business at every hour of the day, and at a very few minutes travel."

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. By the returns received at the Census Office, it appears the total population of the United States is 23,267,498, of which 20,087,909 are free, and 3,179,589 are slaves. In the free States, there are 13,533,328 free persons, and 119 slaves. In the slave States, there are 6,393,575 free persons, and 3,175,-783 slaves. In the District and Territories, 160,824 free per-

sons, and 3,687 slaves. Under the next apportionment-the ratio of representation being 93,702-there will be 233 members of the House of Representatives, as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 2 California 2, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 8, Indiana 11, Iowa 2, Illinois 9, Kentucky 10, Massachusetts 11, Maryland 6, Mississippi 4, Michigan 5, Missouri 7, New Hampshire 3, New York 33, New Jersey 5, North Carolina 8, Ohio 21, Pennsylvania 25, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 10, Texas 2, Vermont 3, Virginia 13,

Wisconsin 3 In 1842 the free (or "hireling") States had 142 representatives in Congress; the slave States, 91. In 1852, the free States will have 144, an increase of 2; and the slave States, 89, a loss of 2. Thus the relative proportion of the representation of the free and slaveholding States is not essentially changed-the free States gaining four votes in the House, and two votes in the Senate, by the admission of California. For the last ten years, the gain of the whites is nearly 28 per cent; of the slaves, nearly 22 per cent; while the free

colored class have increased less than 9 per cent. An important element in the increased population of the United States is foreign immigration. To say nothing of the continent, the census just taken shows a decrease in the population of Ireland alone, since 1841, of two millions. It is estimated that the fine emigrant ships, plying between Liverpool and N. York, have, for many years, brought to the shores of America (Canada, of course, included) an Irish emigration, amounting, on the average to 250,000 souls per annum-and, during the present spring, the transportation has been insufficient for the increasing swarms of Irish, who depopulate their own green Island, to open our railroads, canals and vast prairies and forests, and to increase the wealth and power of our confederacy

A GOOD SIGN.

Charleston, S. Carolina, appears to be in earnest on the subject of direct foreign trade. We refer to the article below (copied from the Charleston Courier) detailing some of her enterprises in that branch of industry.

The influence of an active foreign trade upon a prosperous community, cannot fail to be peaceful in its effects. Prosperity in commerce abhors war and the disturbance of tranquil Powers. If the merchants and other business men of South Carolina will but continue their laudable enterprises fresh laurels to his chaplet. in commerce, they will have very little occasion to leave the Union for their defence. The war of abolition will soon be

S. C.—For some time past the advantages to be derived from this State importing directly such foreign articles as she may require, have been loudly proclaimed, both by individuals and the press, and we are now gratified in being enabled to state, that our citizens will be in a position to judge practically of what they have hitherto—save and except to a very small extent—merely had a theoretical knowledge. Our citizens have in future determined, wherever it may be practicaizens have in inture determined, wherever it may be practica-bie, to obtain such foreign merchandize as is adapted to our market, direct from those countries wherein they may be manufactured. As an instance of the correctness of our as-sertion, we can point not only to the brig Paul T. Jones, just arrived here from Rio Janerio, with a cargo of coffee; but state that the British ship Grasmere was, on the 7th March least leading at Calcutta for this part, with salingthe and that last, loading at Calcutta for this port, with saltpetre, and that last, loading at Calcutta for this port, with saltpetre, and that most necessary article for cotton bagging, gunny cloth—here-tofore obtained in Boston or N. York. We hait this inovement with much satisfaction, and have little doubt that the energy, and zeal and enterprise in this instance, will not only yield ample profit, but be of considerable advantage to our citizens generally, inasmuch as it will instill into the minds of the commercial community at large, a portion of the same vigor which is only necessary to render Charleston record to you the above of the Atlantic. second to no city on the shores of the Atlantic.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.

The closing exercises at the annual examination of the pu pils at this fine institution, in Staunton, took place on Wednesday week. The large audience were much pleased with the solemnly interesting performances of those who have "no eyes to see nor ears to hear." A class in Geography, says the Vindicator, with the facility with which a school-boy would make his marks upon a slate, traced the outlines of several Maps, described the situations of many cities, towns, &c., with greater ease than many could have done with the chart before them. The reading of a juvenile class, (always interesting) was done with a preciseness which would have reflected credit on older sholars who are blessed with sight .-The facility, too, with which the pupils solved, mentally, the most difficult questions, proves beyond contradiction that the system of instruction in this Institution is most thorough, and fully tests the ability with which the accom-

tain W. Y. Sheppard; Greys, Captain Elliott; Eagle Infantry, Captain Danforth; Montgomery Guards, Captain Moore; Young Guard, Capt. Richardson; German Yagers, Captain Bodeker. The arms were inspected and the regiment thoroughly drilled by Col. W. Gwynn, assisted by Lieut. Col. C. Y. Tompkins, Major T. P. August and Adjutant J. G. Cabell. The Blues' Band played many fine airs. In the afternoon, the Eagle Infantry, accompanied by the Artillery, paraded through the streets. They had with them the Armory Band, which has greatly improved and is now among the best bands in the country. It yesterday executed some beautiful pieces.

Let us then come nearer home, and see if like causes do not produce like effects.

"Georgia and South Carolina are convenient examples.— Have we any readers who ever driven by necessity, (for no one would make the essay from choice,) to traverse in an open stage coach, the belt of desolate pine barren, intervening between the "up country" and Charleston and Savannah? We have too much of the amour patrice to dwell upon the scene. Suffice it to say, we have a vivid recollection of all the moral, social and physical obstructions, in the way of high fare, bad accommodations and horrible roads, that the unfortunate traveller had to contend with in his three days' journey, from the capitol of Georgia to her seaport.

But how different the prospect that now meets his eye, as he is whirled through the same region, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Cultivated fields, snug, comfortable dwellings, flourishing villages, and a thrifty population, skirt the entire line of railroad, which unites the seaboard with the mountains of Georgia. Then, again, have we any readers who ever had the good fortune to visit Charleston or Savannah some twenty years ago, when then, as now, a liberal welcome and refined hospitality were the pressing geni of every domicil, and the holy name of a "stranger" a password to every hearthstone: both of these so designated cities, were then, in fact ordinary and unpretending towns. If any one among us has visited these same citier within the last three or five years, he could not but have been struck with the strong contrast presented by their external appearance. But ment has declined acceding to this requirement, and Mr. Perrin will accordingly retire to 'the Coast' and await the further orders of his government.

General Persifor Smith has arrived in New Orleans from growing in the streets."

"But in the course of time, a new and vivifying spirit possessed them—they shook off the demon of sloth, awoke from their ignoble slumbers, and created for themselves a new existence. They built railroads, (and to evince their faith and California, on his way to Texas, where he has been a

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal | Church of the diocese of Virginia assembled at Staunton on Wednesday, May 21st, and adjourned on Sunday evening last. We have never seen, says the Vindicator, a more dignified, respectable and reverend body, and we do but utter the universal sentiment of the community in saying that the waik and conversation-the services and ministrations unionists: of the Clergy, gave assurance that they worthily fill their, high calling and vocation-and labor with a zeal due to their Master's cause. 'The proceedings were opened on Wdnesday by that venerable and holy man of God, Bishop Meadeassisted by his eloquent and esteemed associate, Dr. Johns. The opening services of the pulpit was a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Kinckle, of Lynchburg. Were we to attempt to speak of this effort, as its great ability, deep toned piety and fervid eloquence merits, our humble tribute would convey but a poor idea of its character—there is but one exression of opinion, and that is, that it was one of those efforts of the human mind and heart which are rarely heard. It was followed up at the several churches of the town, (the other Christian denominations having with their accustomed liberallty tendered the use of their pulpits,) by a succession of well received sermons.

On Thursday evening the Evangelical Knowledge Society of the Diocess held its anniversary meeting—the object of the society is to prevent, by sermons and publications, the the society is to prevent, by sermons and publications, the church from becoming distracted and tainted, as it is in some other places, by the baleful influence of Tractarian and Roman Catholic doctrines. Several addresses were made by the Clergy and laity, and we take pleusure in adding that the lay delegate of this Parish (Mr. Powers) was one of the speakers, and acquitted himself with great credit.

The rite of Confirmation was administered on Sunday to 12 persons. The next session of the Convention will be held at Richmond.

held at Richmond. old at Richmond. On Sunday afternoon a Missionary meeting was held, and

On Sunday atternoon a Missionary meeting was neio, and acdresses delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cobb, Rev. Mr. Nelson, (Missionary to China,) and Bishop Johns, after which a handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of Foreign Missions. Bishop Johns preached at night to one of the largest congregations ever assembled in Staunton.

At the adjournment a vote of thanks was unanimously in the stauton. At the adjournment a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the several Christian denominations for the use of their Churches and to the citizens for their kindness and

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS .- The season will soon arrive when residents from the marshes and lowlands of tide-water will be wending their way to the uplowlands of tide-water will be wending their way to the upper country in pursuit of health. What spot is more attractive than Lee's? What waters are more beneficial? We have visited nearly every watering place in Virginia, and we have yet to find one which presents such inducements. The improvements are magnificent, the scenery sublime, and the accommodations ample and comfortable. The society too is so pleasant and agreeable. We have met with none like it We have met with none like it so pleasant and agreeable. We have elsewhere.- [Fredericksburg News.

We can freely endorse the above. We hear that a brilliant season is expected, and should pressing engagments not prevent us, we hope to add another to the many delightful visits we have made to Fauquier. We do not know whether any portion of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad will be ready this summer. As it shall be extended, it must have a great his slaves.

influence in attracting swarms to the Fauquier Springs. railroad. Inman Horner, Esq., is commended not only for cial prosperity cause, are rescued from a useless, a mischievhis zeal but for his liberal subscription. Only about \$1,500 were wanting to complete the necessary amount of subscription-and no doubt was entertained of that sum being made

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY

Was engaged on the the Legislative Department, A long discussion took place upon a proposed amendment, to the effect that the Legislature shall not reduce the number of a jury below twelve. This and other amendments were rejected. Resolutions were offered and laid on the table for further consideration; 1st, to adjourn over until the 20th of October; and 2ndly, to adjourn from Richmond to some other place in drawn probably by a pair of stout nags, which do a fair shar June, the place and the day being in blank. We trust that the Convention will go on and complete its work here, and journing any where else. By curtailing words, and additional energy and industry, the whole of their business should be finished in a few weeks. THE RAGLAND WILL CASE.

On Monday, Mr. William Green of Culpeper opened his battery on behalf of the proponents of the Will, and, continuing his remarks on Tuesday, closed on Wednesday evening. This gentleman has the reputation of being one of the best office lawyers in the State, but we think his utterance too rapid and indistinct for a jury. Mr. Wm. J. Robertson, of Albemarle, commenced has been at the bar, it is generally conceded that he stands at the head of his profession. His effort will, deubtless, add

ANOTHER VIEW OF RICHMOND. growing into notice. The citizens should not loss the opportunity of securing so good a "counterfeit presentment"

of the metropolis of Virginia. THE MALE ORPHAN SOCIETY.

sidence among you.

As some token of this, I request that the proper officer of the Male Organ Society in Richmond," will draw upon the bank of Selden, Withers & Co. for four hundred dollars, the bank of Selden, Withers & Co. for four hundred dollars, whenever that sum shall become requisite to complete the subscription which you state is now in progress. Our house is formed of native Virginians, who value the mother who gave us birth; and we offer this humble but united testimony of filial regard and approbation of your laudable design. Very truly your friend and servant, WM. SELDEN.

J. J. Fav, Esq.

LIBERAL DONATION. plished Professors and Assistants have discharged the delicate duty assigned them.

Dr. Yerby, of Northampton, Visitor on the part of the State, was present, and seemed highly pleased. At intervals the Band, composed of blind pupils, performed, in exquisite

LIBERAL DONATION.

The portion of the proceeds of the exhibition of Powers Greek Slave for the 27th and 28th instst, given to the Richmond Male Orphan Society, amounted to fifty-three dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the Secretary. The thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendence of the Greek Slave for the 27th and 28th instst, given to the Richmond Male Orphan Society, amounted to fifty-three dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the Secretary. State, was present, and seemed highly pleased. At intervals the Band, composed of blind pupils, performed, in exquisite style, several fine pieces of Music. At the close of the exercises, Bishop Johns, delivered, impromptu, a most thrilling and eloquent address.

The thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Adams, the very politic exhibitor of the Greek Slave, for this liberal donation. This sum will be in addition to what may be taken in by Mr. Pratt at his Daguerrian rooms, on Saturday next, the whole of which day's receipts, it will be recollected, will be devoted to the same laudable

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

ble and well-known hotel, the religious that old, fashionalito the hands of A. G. Allen, Esq., so well and an out in tably known in connection with the hotel, under Mr. Mitchell.

His name is a guarantee that the house will maintain its character and popularity. We also learn that the services of a most excellent and efficient lady have been secured to a programment the housekening and attend to the wards. superintend the housekeeping, and to attend to the wants and necessities of the ladies who patronize the establishment. The house has been thoroughly refitted, painted and papered; the baths have been put in complete order; verandahs are being built in different parts of the house, and it has been splendidly refurnished at a heavy outlay. We have no hesitation in saying that the United States will bear the prosperity that has ever followed it, and sustain its character one of the best hotels in the Republic .- [Pennsylvania In-

adjourned on Saturday night, the jury was engaged in the trial of a cause, which the judge was particularly desirous to have decided on Monday morning. He took great pains to impress upon them, the necessity of meeting at 9 o'clock pre-cisely—intimating that he would put the law in force against cisely—intimating that he would put the law in force against them if they were not at their post at that hour. It happensed, however, that while the jury were all punctual in attendance at the hour specified, the judge himself did not arrive until ten, having made a mistake in the hour. When told of his mistake, he went to the books and ordered the clerk to enter the full amount of the penalty prescribed by law against himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be followed by the head of the penalty prescribed by law against himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be followed by the head of the penalty prescribed by law against himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be followed by the head of the penalty prescribed by law against the himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be followed by the head of the penalty prescribed by law against the himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be followed by the head of the penalty prescribed by law against the kind of labor employed on our farms do not him many other places where slavery never existed. I believe that the kind of labor employed on our farms had nothing material to do with the exhaustion of lower Virginia. It has arisen from two causes, the proximity to new and cheap lands, to which the exhausting farmer could be a provided on the penalty prescribed by law against the kind of labor employed on our farms do not have a provided on the penalty of the penalty prescribed by law against the kind of labor employed on our farms do not have a provided on the penalty prescribed by law against the kind of labor employed on our farms do not have a provided on the penalty prescribed by law against the kind of labor employed on our farms do not have a provided on the penalty prescribed by law against the kind of labor employed on our farms do not have a provided on the penalty prescribed by law against the kind of labor employed on our farms do nour farms do not have a provided on the penalty prescribed by law

We to-day conclude the philosophical and truly able Nos. of our accomplished correspondent. We trust that our readers appreciate, as highly as we do, the force and truth of his lucid arguments and masterly array of facts, which will do more to throw a shield of protection around the institutions of the South than all the schemes of the South Carolina dis-

For the Enquirer. THE MORAL CHARACTER OF SLAVERY. LETTERS FROM A CLERGYMAN.-NO. XI. My Dear Brother: In my last letter, I attempted to point

My Dear Brother: In my last letter, I attempted to point out the benevolent working of domestic slavery towards the laboring class, in connecting them so intimately with the capital which they render productive, as to assure to them a comfortable share in the profits of that capital and their own labor. It may be answered that, still, the ever-acting cause of degression, increase of population is unchecked, and it labor. It may be answered that, still, the ever-acting cause of depression, increase of population, is unchecked; and it will go on in the end, in spite of the master's self-interest, affection, and obedience to law, to multiply his slaves beyond the means of comfort. I grant that no human institution is perfect; but I shall proceed to point out an influence, which enables domestic slavery to resist and repair the evils of overpopulation, vastly better than any other form of labor.

As population increases, the size of fortunes which are ac-As population increases, the size of fortunes which are ac-cumulated increases. Instances of large accumulations are more numerous, and far more excessive. Density of population, facility for extensive business operations, concentration of laborers, and many other causes, ensure this. Rich men are vastly richer, than while population was sparse; and there are vastly more rich men. While a few of these are misers, as a general rule, they spend their overflowing incomes in superfluities. Luxury increases vastly: the money of these many over-rich men is spent profusely, in jewelry, expensive clothing, useless architecture and equipages, and a multitude of similar things. Now, the production of all these superfluities absorbs a vast amount of the national labor.—A multitude of the laboring classes spend their time in the production of these various superfluities, induced to do so by the money paid for them. Now, although these producers make their living individually, and perhaps a better living than those who produce food and clothing, yet it is indisputable that the ultimate effect is the abstraction of a vast number of working hands from the production of necesmisers, as a general rule, they spend their overflowing incomes vust number of working hands from the production of necesvast number of working hands from the production of necessaries, and the consequent diminution of the total amount of necessaries in the nation at large. It is just so much productive labor misdirected; devoted to the production of that which fills no stomach, clothes no needy back, and relieves no actual bodily want. The general result of this luxury of the rich is, therefore, a diminution of the total means of living of the poor of the nation at large; and, consequently, an increase in the cost of living to the poor. I am convinced ing of the poor of the nation at large; and, consequently, an increase in the cost of living to the poor. I am convinced that the large accumulation of wealth in the hands of the rich, leading inevitably to the production of a vast amount of superfluities, is a more active cause of the depression of the poor, than density of population, or any other. This is proved by the simple fact that, in all the old countries, the principle of the largest is into accounting the largest in the largest misery of the lowest is just proportioned to the luxury of

the highest classes.

The remedy for this mischievous production of too many superfluities, is not to be found in sumptuary laws. The world has tried them to its heart's content. The cure is not to be found in the forcible distribution of the large accumulations among the poorer. This is as destructive to enterprise and morals, as it is unjust. Slavery presents the cure. prise and morals, as it is unjust. Slavery presents the cure. The accumulated wealth, and profuse income of the rich man, which, if he were in a free State, would be all spent in superfluities, except the small portion needed for the comforts of life, are first taxed with the comfortable support of his slaves. The law, public opinion, affection for them, and self-interest, all compel him to make the first appropriation out of that profuse income, to feeding and cluthing his influence in attracting swarms to the Fauquier Springs.

The Warrenton papers refer to the energetic appeals made in behalf of the construction of the Warrenton stem of the ceeds of the accumulations which dense population and soous expenditure in those luxuries, the purchase of which mis directs public industry and tempts to a deficient production of necessaries of life, and are directed where benevolence, mercy, and the public good indicate; to the comfortable support of the laboring people. That this is the effect of domestic slavery on the incomes of the over-rich, is proved by one familiar fact. You and I know how uni-formly slaveholders murmur, when comparing their style of living with that of capitalists in free States, of equal nominal wealth. The planter who owns fifty thousand dollars worth of fertile lands and a hundred slaves, while he lives, I believe, in far more substantial comfort, displays in Virginia far less ostentation and luxury than the citizen of the free State, who owns forty thousand dollars of real capital. His house is plainly furnished, his family rides in a plain carriage, of ploughing also. He, himself, is dressed partly in "jeans," and his little boys are at school, in a log school house, with bare feet. It is no unusual thing to hear the slaveholder, save an unnecessary expenditure of time and money in adbad institution for the master. But this is its merciful, its pleasing and benevolent feature; that it arrests superfluous luxury in some measure, and taxes the superfluous income with the more comfortable support of the laborers, who, in a free State, would be left half-starved on the inadequate com-pensation of labor, while the capitalist was rioting in a mischierous traste of the overgrown profits of his capital. And surely, it is no small recommendation of slavery, that it does what no other power has ever attained to; arrests luxury in part, without interfering violently with the rights of the

I will introduce what I have to say on the productiveness of slave labor, by pointing out the fact that this benevolent diversion of the large incomes from luxurious expenditures to the comfortable maintenance of the slaves, is a direction his reply on Wednesday, and had not concluded when our re-porter left. Considering his age and the length of time he adds greatly to their ability to labor. No student of political economy need be told how powerfully national wealth is promoted by any cause which substitutes productive consumption for unproductive. I shall, therefore, pause no longer on this important aspect of the matter.

To all considerations for the benevolence

from the days of Adam Smith, at least, slavery has been condemned, as less productive than free labor. One of the assertions on which this opinion rests, is that it fosters indolence in the master. To this we answer, that rich men do not work, the world over. The wealthy capitalist of the North, with his grown sons, is as indolent, and as much a left of their names being thus provided the particular victim referred to by us—we are not responsible for their names being thus used. fine gentleman, as the wealthy slaveholder. If it be said that a multitude of small farmers at the North cultivate their lands

port and protect them.

One gentleman has proposed to give \$100, if indext-nine tests and that it—herethere could be found to subscribe the like amount. The
halfer but it makes the solid because the solid bec where they are freemen. They live by begging, stealing, working a third of their time, or some form of swindling.—
Their labor is lost to the community, and their dishonest a subsistence, as well as their immoralities and crimes, is a constant drain on the public wealth. But slavery makes the lazy do their part, by the wholesome fear of the birch. Who does not see that, even if a good free laborer were more productive than a good slave, still, if all the loafers, b'hoys and idlers of the great Commonwealth of New York, together with all the industrious laborers, were caused to work just so well as the average Virginia slave, there would be, on the whole, a vast gain to the common profits?

Another important idea, entirely overlooked by the advocates of free labor, is this: the vast saving in economy and comfort, effected by consolidating the house-keeping of several families into one. The mistress of a large Southern household learns far more providence and economy in administering her stores, than are possessed by the average of respectable free laborers. But even if she had no more of these qualities all can see that an impose a south the average of responsible free laborers. But even if she had no more of these qualities all can see that an impose a search that an impose a searc

from one kitchen, instead of having ten house-keepers, ten kitchens, ten meat houses, and ten store-rooms. A smaller supply of provisions will secure far greater comfort to all: and there will be a considerable saving of labor in the preparation of food, and such like offices. A system of slave labor is therefore more economical, and therefore more productive.

All this can be done with impunity of the writer of the

ductive.

All this can be done with impunity without Gen. Morris Much of what is said about the superior efficiency of the free laborer is due to the difference of the skill and energy of him who directs that labor. It may be true that many Virginia slaves work to far less advantage than many northern hirelings, on New England farms. But it is because the master who directs them is inferior in skill. It is equally than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree advantage than some free flavor. It is shad to be tree to be distinct on the total this matter if we had not known that by no possibility of proposition to make Willis' friend and copartner the tries matter, must be conceded to be liberal, even by thosewho can pulliate his ruthless assault upon us, if such there be. But we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we and emore the tries of the tries of the dentity of the writer of the later; who, if living, will rejoice that justice has thus overtaken her betrayer. She feels, we doubt not, beyond the reach of suspicion; and although she may regret that other unfortunates have suffered suspicion from her fault, she will do us the justice has the out of the tree; who, if living, will rejoice that justice has thus over taken her betrayer. She feels, we doubt not, beyond the teter; who, if living, where the because the tries is lightest cue to the identity of the writer advantage to the industry. She feels, we doubt n demonstration, that in middle Virginia, where the best free labor in America exists, alongside of slave labor, under similar circumstances, and in the hands of the same or similar directing skill, the slave labor is conceded to be the best. From this fact I can cite the testimony of hundreds of practical men, and the still more impartial testimony of the course of things, which is, at this veryltime, rapidly substituting the free labor by the slave. And as to all the wise saws, about the unfitness of slaves for the arts and manufactures, the only answer we condescend to make, is to point to our factories.

The unproductive

only answer we condescend to make, is to point to our factories.

The unproductiveness of slave labor is argued again, from the alleged exhaustion of the Southern soil. To this we can answer, that an exhaustion exactly similar can be pointed out in many other places where slavery never existed. I believe that the kind of labor employed on our farms has had nothing material to do with the exhaustion of lower Virginia. It has arisen from two causes, the proximity to new and cheen lands, to which the exhaustion of two causes.

To affix suspicion of dishonor. Let us charitably hope, that the whole story is as much the offspring of his imagination as it that part of it which relates to us. And this is more than probable; because, were there in existence such a person as he describes, apprehensions of a legal tribunal, and the wrath of an outraged husband, would have effectually prevented Willis thus alluding to her.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. the first the full amount of the penalty prescribed by law against himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be old when the himself of this is a good example, and we hope it will be old be himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be old be himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be old be himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be old be himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be old be himself. This is a good example, and we hope it will be old be himself. The same exhaustion, except in so far as a natural depth of some of the Measrs. Galt yesterday, a silver pitcher, of exquisite workmanhip, designed as a present from the process after their first settlement, it against the process after their first settlement, it against the process after the process of the same exhaustion. The farmers of Vermont now buy their friend, the typint's foreyears, and the representation of the old-time of day printing press—the people's the process after the process and the process after the process and the process after the process after the process and the process

labor; that the MOST rapid agricultural improvement now beheld in Virginia, and as beautiful farming as any seen in the Union, are in slave-holding districts.

The comparative increase of the Northern and Southern States has the mished a solid arranged for the profession.

States has turnished a solid argument for the profitable na-ture of slave labor. I shall not undertake to exhibit it again, for it is unnecessary. I would only add that the results of the last census, as exhibited in the National Intelligencer, onfirm the argument in our favor, so far as population is confirm the argument in our layer, so tal as population is concerned; and increase of population is a sure mark of prosperity, where it is attended with a rising standard of prosperity, where it is attended with a rising standard of comfort, as among us. The new apportionment of inembers of Congress will transfer only two members from the South to the North, as compared with the last apportionment. This makes a difference of four members, representing 372,000 of federal numbers. And to account for this, we have the improved impriration of the years which have the have the immense immigration of ten years, which has gone chiefly to the North; and the fact that the North began the ten years' increase on a larger capital of numbers. Sub-tracting the foreign element, the South has outrun the North

tracting the foreign element, the South has outrun the North in proportionate increase in spite of slavery!

If a slaveholding society is more productive than one possessing free labor, and if the institution of slavery secures to the laboring classes a more comfortable share in the profits of the community, then slavery is a merciful and benevolent institution for a world and a race such as ours. The wisdom and condense of our Creator are consciences in consideration. wisdom and goodness of our Creator are conspicuous in au-thorizing it. We have not then claimed his sanction to an injust, cruel and mischievous system; but we have found hat, contrary to the confident assertions of the wisdom, falsely so called, of this world, it is a system as accordan justice and benevolence, as it is to that book whose teachings are unmingled righteousness, and whose spirit is mercy. Your affectionate brother, CHOREPISCOPUS.

On Monday last, Thomas O. Dabney, Esq., was elected by he justices of King William county, Attorney for the Comnonwealth in and for that county. Mr. Dabney is, we be lieve, a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia, and a gentleman of high standing in his profession.

PUBLIC MEETING IN HANOVER COUNTY. At a meeting of the people of the county of Hanover, held t the Court House on the 27th day of May, 1851, (court day) Carter Braxton was called to the Chair, and A. B. Timber-

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of Wms. C. Wickham, he appointed a committee of ten to prepare resolutions for the meeting, which committee consisted of Wms. C. Wickham, Charles P. Goodall, John P. Harrison, Edwin Shelton, A. Lumpkin, John Page. Charles McDowell, Wm. L. White, Jr., Thos Doswell and Wm. W. Mallory; and, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were moded. tary were added.

The committee, through their Chairman, reported the fo owing resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That it is a fundamental principle American liberty, that taxation and representation should of together, and that those who pay the taxes should contoin eir imposition and appropriation. 2d. That what is called the White, or suffrage basis, vo-

lates this principle, and it is eminently anti-republican, since it gives to a mere numerical majority in the West an alsolute power over the interests and property of the people of 3d. That we consider what is commonly called the Nixed basis, or an apportionment of representation in both braches of the Legislature, one-half upon taxation and one-hal on white population, as a fair compromise between Eastand West; and that it would be fatal for the East to accede to any

oposition which gives her less power than this or some equivalent scheme.

4th. That the East claims only the power of self protection. and in our opinion she cannot be effectually secured in this without a permanent and ample majority in at least one branch of the Legislature; that any other scheme of repre-sentation would convert this commonwealth into a sectional despotism, in which the West would have the unrestrained control in all questions in which her interests are adverse to

those of the East. 5th. That the pretended compromise, reported by the com-mittee of eight, is in our judgment a complete surrender of Eastern interests, and is equally odious to us, whether we regard its character or the circumstances which attended its 6th. That we regard that and all kindred propositions as ar

utter disfranchisement of the East, and we would greatly prer an adjournment of the Convention sine die; and that we are unwilling to live under any government which either immediately or prospectively thus violates our rights of self-government, by depriving us of the power of defending ar own interests and property.

7th. That the faithful manner in which the representatives

from this District have reflected our sentiments, and repre sented our interests in the Convention, commands our unmalified approval.

qualified approval.

Sth. That the delegates from this District are hereby re quested to use their utmost exertions to secure the adoption of the principles hereinbelore declared.

On motion of John Page, a committee of five, John Page, Edwin Shelton, Wms. C. Wickham, George W. Richardson and Chastain White, were appointed to forward a copy of these proceedings to each of the delegates from the District. The proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Richmond papers, with a request that they be published.

And the meeting then adjourned.

And the meeting then adjourned. CARTER BRAXTON, Ch'n. A. B. TIMBERLAKE, Sec'y.

GEN. WEBB'S REJOINDER TO WILLIS. Gen. Webb publishes Willis' reply in his paper, the New York Courier and Enquirer, and proceeds to respond to it in the following manner:

Any reply to the foregoing, if more explicit than our statement, night possibly lead to an exposure of the party to whom we allude, -a result to which, of course, we cannot be We had yesterday the pleasure of examining a beautiful well aware, the abolitionist will answer, by pointing to his imaginary pictures of chains, whips and dungeons. I am the London Morning Post and the public of the cause of Wilcolored lithographic view of Richmond, taken from the top well aware that slaveholders have abused their power. And lis' enmity towards us—which it must be remembered, was Union for their defence. The war of abolition will soon be confined to New England where it properly belongs. The abolitionists will be made responsible to their neighbors for the loss of Southern Commerce; merchants and manufacturers will array themselves (with the influence of all their means,) to crush the enemies of our common country, and they will not fail in their efforts. Let the South operate upon the pocket nerve of the North, and the rights of the former will soon be respected.

Colored lithographic view of Richmond, taken from the top do the Manchester end of the Planters' Cotton Factory on the Manchester end of the trump that will upon a slave. Would that I are beit from the top until what has been laid upon a slave. Would that I are beit from the top until what has been laid upon a slave. Would that I are being the time to postitute the could command a slave. Would that I are being the

Whether Willis in the foregoing card, intended simply to mislead the public in regard to the party implicated, and by pretending to misunderstand us, effectually to screen the in-

istering her stores, than are possessed by the average of respectable free laborers. But even if she had no more of these qualities, all can see that an immense saving is made by having one house-keeper for ten families, and feeding them all from one kitchen, instead of having ten house-keepers, ten kitchens, ten meat houses, and ten store-rooms. A smaller supply of provisions will secure far greater comfort to all; and there will be a considerable saving of labor in the pre-

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1851.

New York, MAY 28, 1851.
The Hoboken Riot—The Innocent Arrested and the Guilly
Escaped—The Trial of an Apothecary—Death, &c.
The disgraceful riot of Monday, at Hoboken, though not

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS. MAY 30. TOBACCO.—We have no change to notice of important ince our 1-st report. We thought common leaf sold yeste ance our was report.

day rather better than on Monday last, and there was yes erday less disposition to buy fine fancy manufacturing T bacco than during the past week, though there has been of as fine quality as appeared in the breaks last week, other grades are without any change in prices.

Sales of 37 hhds. Tobacco were made by N. M. M & Co., on Tuesday and Thursday last, at the followides: John D. Taylor 3 hhds. at 8 25, 10 and 811; F. I hhd. at \$10; C. H. Lewellen 1 hnd. at \$7 25; T. C. v hhds. 2, very common, at 4 25 and 85 30, and 1 at 3 hhds. 2, very common, at 4 so and 85 so, and 1st D. Armistead 4 hhds. at 6 78, 7 50, 12 50, and 813 hhds. 1 (frosted lugs) at 4 90, 1 at 7 50, 1 at 8 25 1 a and 1 at \$11 62; J. H. Bullock 2 hhds, at 9 and \$10 52; J. et.
G. Carroll 2 hhds, at 5 40 and \$8 50; T. N. P. Alston 3 not at \$ 8 57, 10 and \$11; J. B. Lunday 9 hhds., 1 at 9 50; 3 at at 5 37, 10 and 371; 35 Early Jacob Davis, 3 and 5 50; 3 at 2 at 13, and 3 at 813 50; Jacob Davis, 3 and 8 at 12 50, 13 and 813 75; E. Townes I hhd. at 810.

FLOUR .- The last sales of Richmond at \$4 125; Score MHEAT.—Sales at 85 to 105 cents—price nominal, CORN.—Sales at 63 cents—dull, CORN MEAL—70 cents.

OATS-43 a 45 cents. RYE-75 to 80 cents. RYE-75 to 50 cents. FISH-Herrings, New No 1 Cut \$650 a 675; Gross (75); Mackerel, No. 3, \$6; No. 2, \$10; No. 1, \$11. Stad-mage is

LARD-New, in barrels, 11 cts.; kegs 11% a 12; IACON - Baltimore Sides 9% cents.; Shoulders 14 13 he market firm.

coffee Prime new crop Laguayra 9 % to 10 cents, Ri 95 to 95 cents. SUGAR-New Orleans 55 a 7 cents; Porto Rico 55 a 14 cents. Better feeling in the market, Strictly prin

dOLASSES .-- Sweet Cuba is held at 22 a 23 cts. nall stock. New Orleans, firm at 33 cts.; re-boiled 34 cm IRON-Pig Iron \$24 to 30, according to quality, \$weets per ton; English 55; Tredegar, Richmond manufactor 75 Up Country Bar \$52 a \$7, according to quality.
STEEL-American blistered \$1 05 to 1 10 per ton.
LIME—Sales on Dock \$1 12 %.

SALT-From store \$1.70; sales from wharf \$1.60wing more freely. SHOT-5% a 6 cents per lb. COTTON-12 a 12% cents.

RICHMOND LIVE STOCK MARKET-MAY 30. Beef Carrie-Scale weight \$2 50 to \$3 75. Hogs-Nett \$6 50. Hogs-Nett 86 50. Smee, -Nett 81 50 to 83 50, as in quality, and the supparable. JACOB SHOOK

SALES OF TOBACCO IN CLARKSVILLE Sales of 33 hhds. of Tobacco, by Jeter & Walki Barksville, Va., on Friday, May 23d, 1851: No. 1, 811 Clarksville, Va., on Friday, May 233, 1501; No. 1, 81; 9 90, 7 20 (lugs.) 7 30 (lugs.) 5 70 (lugs.) 3 00 (frosted.) 12 10 70, 10 69, 4 40 (part lugs.) 6 50 (lugs.) 9 50, 10 60, 5 (lugs.) 6 40 (lugs.) 10 80, 10 80, 11 50, 5 35, 10 60-19 12 75, 8 50 (lugs.) Dr. W. H. Jones'—11 50, 11 20, 11 (0, 8) 50. 4 00 (lugs,) 2 10 and 10 60. The above sales will compare with those of any mark and we are decidedly of the opinion that all our planters; mecklenburg, May 24th, 1851.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF RICHMOND, MAY 30, 1851.

ARRIVED, Schr Isaac Achorn, Sylvester, Rockland. Schr Mary J. Peck, Dupey, New York. Brig Excellent, Mathias, Halifax.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
At J. W. RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, No. 121 Main 7 o'clock. 12 o'clock. 5 o'clock Vednesday, May 23,

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, on Tuesday morning, 27th May, by the Rev. Mr. 1 ams, Mr. CONRAD LIPSCOMB of Richmond, to Miss SCS unghter of John and Sarah Withwarth of Manchester, Chester unity, Va.

PHANS—It was unintentionally omitted to be stated, not of the meeting last Tuesday, that Mr. WM. A. Phant fered to give the entire proceeds of his Daguerrian estime day, unconditionally, to the permanent fund now rike the month of the control of the permanent fund now rike the state of the control of the ed. Some friends of the cause might promote its intheir assistance at the Daguerrian Rooms on that day. CANTON MATTINGS.-4-4, 54, and 6-4, White Matting: 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4. Red checked Canton Matting -4, and 7-4, Floor Oil Cloth: Rore and Jute Door Mays. Fo May 30 CHRISTIAN & LATHEOP. 99 M

May 30 CHRISTIAN & LATHROP, 20 Mark

| ERRINGS, -75 bbls. Cut Herrings, now landing and box
| [May 30] HUNDLEY, NORVELL & JONE
| Shoulders | Harrings, ccc. -12,000 lbs. Bacon, other 125 bbls. Cut and Roe Herrings

125 bbis. Cut and Roe Herrings
25 boxes prime English Cheese
15 tierces London Porter
26 bbis Gibson and Lackev's Whiskey
21 cases superior Claret Wine
3 qr. casks superior Port Wine
Just to hand and for sale by
HUNDLEY, NORVELL & JONE
30 May 30 MANAGERS' OFFICE-F. MORRIS & CO., BUT

Drawn Nos of Patapeco, Class 182, drawn May 28 48 17 38 31 14 60 26 64 35 45 15 75 23. Drawn Nos, of Susquebanna, Class 24, May 28: 74 70 46 17 72 75 65 73 22 26 63 35 19. 30 C. W. PURCEII

May 30

ATTENTION FIREMEN.

A REGULAR quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Richmond Fire Association will be held at the office on Saturday evening next, 31st May, at 8 o'clock, to hear excuses of Finemen for fines when the past quarter.

NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND OLD POIL
STEAMBOAT Aligusta, CAPT, WM. C. SMITH
On MONDAY, the 2nd of June, this favortic and comfortable steamer will resume her place on the pair, and been newly painted and fitted up.
The cars running in connexion with her, will leave the Rimand Petersburg Depot at 5½ o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Weldays and Fridays. Returning, the Augusta will leave Norfact the atternate days, viz: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, r. A. M. . M. are to Coke's and Grove Wharf,

Fare to Old Point and Norfolk, Children under 12 years of age, half price. Servants to any point above the Grove,
Servants to Old Point or Noriolk,
Meals,
May 30 THOS DODAMEAD. GOODS THAT SOMEBODY WANTS.
NENT'S Nik Umbrellas --cane and Ivory handles.

Ludies' Umbrellas and Parasola--bome very rich,
Straw Bonnets and Infants' Hats,

CENT'S Six Umbrellas and Parasols—some very non, Straw Bonnets and Infants' Hats, Spanish and Palm Leaf Fane, Gent's Cavats and Gloves, in great variety, Children's and Ladies' Gauze. Under Vests, Ladies' Oil Silk Bathing Caps, Gent's Silk and Gauze Merino Under Shirts, Do. p. inted bordered Linen Cambric Hikits. Lace and Muslin Siceves, Collars, Cuffs, Capes and Cape, Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Printed Lawns, Jaconets, and Organdies, Rich p inted Hermani Bareges, Tissues, Challies and Barege de Laines, together with a variety of Goods suited to the season, which can be had at 59 May May 30 CHRISTIAN & LATHRED STATES HOTEL.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to bis friends and the travelling community, that he has assumed the proprietorship of the UNITED STATES HOTEL. Long known in connection with the Hotel, under the late proprietor, he feel feelly safe in promising its old patrons that nothing shall be we to confirm its previous reputation, as the hest kept house in the critical shall be an an an analysis of freely hestowed on the old UNITED STATES and part of the Ladies Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates. Firm tenduced for the convenience and comfort of the lates.

termined to cive satisfaction, hesolicios a continuance of this age, always see freely hestowed on the old UNITED STATES May 30-2m A. G. AU
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE COU
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE COU
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of land owned by
adjoining the lands of John G. Adams, John C. Page, Po
Jones, Anthony Walter and others, containing by estimation
eight hundred acres. The land is in good heart and well shi
the growth of all kinds of crops usually raised in the climate
dwelling is large and convenient, with all the necessary out is
for the convenience of a large family; also a good barn, and
leaves of the best kind. A minute description of the land is
nuncessary. Persons wishing to purchase can view the se
calling on Mr. Peter H. Trent, who resides on the premise, a
show the land to any one disposed to look at 5.3.

If not sold before, it will be offered publicly on the premi
TIESDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fatt, if not, on dier
day thereafter. The purchaser will have privilege of seeding
for wheat this fall, and full possession given the lat day of the
subscriber at the Virginia Mills, Ruckingbam county, Va.
Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

May 30-ctols

Attorney in fact to Seeding
Gourt Office in this city, to secure to the Richmond Fine Acciation, the several sums therein mentioned, with the conset.

Court Office in this city, to secure to the Richmond clatton, the several sums therein mentioned, with the sequest of the said McCelthan, I shall sell at 1 front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day

Terms at sale, which will be accommodating, May 30-dide JAMES

JAMES BUSINESS OF THE STREET O