

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1851.

## VOLUME XLVIII.

## THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY ST WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

TERMS:

TERMS: TERMS: To Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum and at the rate of eight and taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-ter of the seven annum and three dollars for six months, pay-ter, even dollars per annum and three dollars for six months, pay-ter of the seven the end of the year. The dollars wer annum at the end of the year. The dollars wer annum at the end of the year. The dollars wer annum at the end of the year. The dollars wer annum at the end of the year. The dollars were at the softie may be remitted per mail, in good and the lack notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all lef-the lack notes, at the risk of the accumulation of postage, in any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in the soft best of the effect of the post post of the set lines of less, first in-senting one is and every succeeding insertion, twenty-five centa-senting one is and every succeeding insertion, twenty-five centa-senting one is a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty-word a half cents.

ents. us are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in the basis question, Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, modified his pro-son for advertisements of a greater length-except Lottery Auctioneers, who are charged 100 dollars, (paper included.) SMI-WEEKLY-For fitteen lines, or less, first insertion position A., so as to strike out the restriction of representa-

FEEKLY - For intern times, or test, inst intertook ance must be accompanied with the advance pay, inces, to insure execution. and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are

suffering and Marriages from the country, whenever the bituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no shed. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent ad quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, is, in such a case, upon the communications being certi-me of the Postmaster, written on the back of the lefter.

HANDS:RY-VIRGINIA : - At rules held in the Clerk's Chancery, for the county of Henri

April, 1801; ad D. Austin Muir, merchants and partners, tra-ad style of Scaman & Muir; Charles G. Carle-cham and Abraham R. Frotlingham, late mer-rading under the firm and style of Carleton & in M. Davies, Jas. M. Jones and John P. Smith, M. Davies, Jas. M. Jones and John P. Smith, arthers, trading under the firm and style of John M. Plaintiffs:

Ward, James R. Bridges, of the late firm of Bridges & Keiv, Ball & \_\_\_\_, merchants and partners, im and style of Kelley, Ball & Company; Alexan-h /, Miller and William E. Mayhew, morchants Mainess under the style of Fisher, Miller & Comand William H. Redwood, late ment trading under the firm and style of Easter instant particle reading where the minute style of Edster, a Retwood John K. Ricards and Jeremial F. Hoffman, instand partners, trading under the style of Ricards & Hoff-thales Wyth and N. Frederick Blacklock, merchants and style of Wyth & Blacklock; fall. Taylor and the firm and style of Wyth & Blacklock; fall. Taylor and the firm and style of the style of Company; or back the firm and style of Hall. Taylor & Company; merchants and partners, doing stude the firm and style of Aiken, Robertson & Company; the style of the state of the style of the state of the state stude the firm and style of Aiken, Robertson & Company; the state of the state of the state of the state of the state rector the sent is to set aside the deeds of trust in the bill ending mentioned, and to subject the property therein con-tene payment of the plaintiffs' claims; and affidavit having the and filed, that the defindants above named, are non-resi-tistic Commowealth, the state parties are noutfied to appear less to be holden in the Clerk's office of the staid Court, on the stay in June next, and do what is necessary to protect their in the subject matter of this suit.

e subject matter of this suit.

16-cw4w	A Copy.	Teste: P. ROBERTS, Cl'k.
af the Circuit	Court of Chan	-At rules held in the Clerk's cery for the county of Henri
nei Marx and Fre		Plaintiffs :

Etting and Harriet his wife, Edward C. Mayo and Ade-William Melliair and Virginia his wife and other Defendants. of this suit is to obtain a safe of the real estate, in the

mentioned, and a reinvestment of the proceeds thereof; having been made and filed, that the defendants above ar-residents of this Commonwealth, the said parties are opear at the rules to be held in the Clerk's office of the the first Monday in June next, and do what is necessatheir interests in the subject-matt P. ROBERTS, Clerk. Teste,

ANCERY-VIRGINIA:-At rules held in the Clerk's of the Circuit Court of Chancery for the county of Henrico, y of April, 1851:

of April, 1851: Feorge, suing by her husband and next friend, John Plainuff:

Brown, Alexander S. Brown. John Benton, James E. atter Defendants, coff this suit is to have a sale of the real estate, in the bill dong-mentioned, and a division of the proceeds thereof, artics entitled thereto; and affidavit having been made and be detendants above named, are non-residents of this Com-the said parties are notified to appear at the rules to be cleaked with a convertigent of the rules to be the said parties are notified to appear at the rules to be the said parties are notified to appear at the rules to be the said parties are notified to appear at the sub-sent is necessary to protect their interests in the sub-

## A Copy-Teste : P. ROBERTS, Clk.

## RICHMOND ENOUIRER. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1851.

# THE CONVENTION-YESTERDAY.

Richmond

Strange Result-Neither Side Successful. We have not room for a sketch of the full proceedings yes terday. In this article we present merely the important results arrived at. After the adoption, by a vote of 64 to 49, of Mr. Finney's motion to limit the speeches on all ques-

tions, after the settlement of the basis question, to the one hour rule-which was sustained by Mr. Finney and strenuously resisted by his colleague, Mr. Wise-Mr. Camden of Harrison, concluded his remarks in favor of the white basis. The hour of 12 M. having arrived for taking the vote on

tion on cities and towns; also leaving the apportionment in blank.

Mr. Summers also, by general consent, modified the White basis proposition B., so as to leave the apportionment in blank.

Mr. Scott of Fauquier, then moved to strike out B., and insert his own modified mixed basis proposition C.

Mr. Chapman asked for a division of the question, so as to ake the vote first on striking out.

Mr. M. Garnett called the ayes and nocs to strike out the white basis proposition B, which was carried by a majority of nine, as follows:

of nine, as follows: AYES-Messrs. Jno. Y. Mason, (President,) Arthur. Banks, Barbour, Beale, Botts, Bowden, Bowles, Braxton, Burgess, Chambers, Chilton, Claiborne, Cocke, Conway. Cox, Davis, Edmunds, Edwards, Finney, Flood, Fuqua, Garland, Muscoe' Garnett, Goode, Hall, Hill, Hopkins, Jan-ney, Jasper, Jones, Leake, Ligon, Lynch, Lyons, Win. Martin, Meredith, Morris, Petty, Randolph, Ridley, Rives, Saunders, Scoggin, F. W. Scott, Robt. E. Scott, Robt. G. Scott, Shell, A. R. Smith, Jas. Smith, Snowden, Southall, Stanzed, Strangher, Taylor, Tredwar, Tunis, Turnbull. Stanard, Straughan, Taylor, Tredway, Tunis, Turnbull, Wallace, Sami, Watts, Whittle, Ira Williams, Wingfield,

Woolfolk and Worsham-65. NOE5-Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Mark Bird, Bland, Noss-Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Mark Bird, Bland, Blue, Brown, R. E. Byrd, Camden, Caperton, Carlile, Dale Carter, J. A. Carter, Chapman, Cook, Ferguson, Fisher, Floyd, Fulkerson, Fultz, Gally, Hays, Hoge, Jacob, John-son, Kenney, Kilgore, Knote, Letcher, Lionberger, Lucus, McCamant, McComas, J. T. Martin, Miller, Moore, Neeson, Newman, Price, Seymour, Shelley, Sloan, Jos. Smith, Wm. Smith, Snodgrass, Stephenson, Jas. E. Stewart, Archibald Stuart, Summers, Tate, Trigg. Van Winkle, White, Willey, Saml. C. Williams, Wise and Wysor-56.

[This was a strictly Eastern and Western vote-save that | pedition : Messrs. Wise of Accomac, Stuart of Patrick, White and Carter of Loudoun, elected as White Basis men, voted in the

negative. Fourteen members did not vote, 7 Eastern and 7 Western men having exactly paired off; viz : Messrs. M. R. H. Garnett of Essex and Faulkner of Berkeley; Bocock of Buckingand Murphy of Berkeley ; Purkins of Halifax and W. Watts

ayes and noes were called. Mr. Ferguson moved to insert the restriction-proviso which had been stricken out by Mr. Scott himself. The chair decided the motion to be out of order.

The motion to insert the mixed basis proposition, C., of Mr. Scott of F., was rejected by one vote; viz : 60 to 61. The vote is precisely the same as the last vote given above-save that five Eastern men, viz : Messrs. Botts of Henrico, Bowden of Williamsburg, Chilton of Fauquier, Randolph of Al-

dently the work of an incendiary. There was a small insu-rance only. Mr. L. is a hard-working, honest mechanic, us-Mr. Lane, the Eastern Eaglishman, who has given us and the loss will be severely felt by himself and family.

THE SEASON.

wind all yesterday, the gardens and orchards will run some risk of a frost this morning.-[*Tuesday's Nat. Int.* The Spring with us has been, with the exception of a few days, equally cool and cheerless. Last week, there was a heavy frost and on Tuesday of this week there was also a frost-but, in neither case, sufficient to injure the wheat, which promises a rich harvest.

Yesterday afternoon, there was a copious rain, accompanied by loud thunder and sharp lightning.

NATIVE AMERICANISM .-- A Philadelphia paper sneers at the proposition to bring the remains of Paul Jones to this country, because he was a foreigner. We believe

General Scott claims to have been one of the originators of Nativism, which runs so mad in this instance, as to object to the interment of a distinguished warrior of the Revolution in our country. The Philadelphia Ledger retorts

as follows to this scofler at one of the most illustrious of our nation's heroes : PAUL IONES-Speaking of this colchrated individua

PAUL JONES-Speaking of this celebrated individual, whose remains are at last to be brought from France, where he died, to this country, in the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, one of our city papers says: 'such was the life and charac-ter of the foreigner, to whom high honors are to be paid, at the expense of the nation." Paul Jones was the soil-the chivalrous soil of the American Revolution on the ocean; and yet he is attempted to be stigmatized as a 'foreigner' What makes an American Stigmatize the Constitu-What makes an American citizen ? We leave the Constitu tion to answer-all foreigners, in this country at the time of the adoption of the American (United States) Constitution, were held to be Americans by birth, and eligible to the Preidential Chair. As well attempt to stigmatize Lafayette,

and a housand others, because they were not born in a coun-try their mothers had never seen. When will Americans learn the 'A. B. C.' of their constitution.

## THE CUBAN EXPEDITIONISTS.

The New York Courier of Monday furnishes the follow ing additional facts respecting the arrest of the leaders of the Cuban Expedition, which was made on Saturday last, from information derived from the persons enlisted in the ex-

The warrants had no sooner been prepared and put with the proper instructions into the hands of the proper officers

than the U.S. Marshal made a requisition on the Navy Yard for six men, which were promptly furnished by Co

modore Salter, together with a commanding officer. The Commodore had received instructions from Washington the previous day to place the full force he might be able to detail at the disposal of the Marshal. We would here state, to corheavy guns brought to the edge of the dock, ready

of Roanoke; Pendleton of Giles and Strother of Rappahan-nock; Chambliss of Greenesville and Benj. H. Smith of Ka-nawha.] The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Scott of Fauquier to insert his mixed basls proposition C.—and the as a telegraphic order to that enter in possession of the "Cleopatra" is Lieut. Brown; the six marines belong to the force of North Carolina. Though witnessed by few, and passing with comparative quietness, the scene at the U.S. Marshal's office, on Saturday evening, when the last men tioned arrests had been made, was quite exciting.

At a late hour, and after a long delay, a Commissioner-Commissioner Brougham-was found to adjudicate on the matter. The amount of bail required of each to answer at

irms pace her deck.

so many golden glinpses into the silence and mystery of ori-ental life, like a good genius revealing to ardent lovers the ver-hallowed heart of the harem--we should have under-

THE SF1SON. We do not remember any season in which the Spring has seemed to advance with more cautious and deliberate steps than the present. An observer of the Thermometer in the open air (in an open porch) in this city has found the mer-genry, at five o'clock on five successive mornings, at 54, 54, 52, 51, 51, the last of these being the temperature of yester-day morning. Judging from the prevalence of a northerly wind all yesterday, the gardens and orchards will run some risk of a forst this morning.—[*Tuesday's Nat. Int.*].

But the philanthropic merchant of sour limes cries, " God

make them light-lines" --meaning not the fruit nor the sto-mach of the purchaser, but his parse. And what would the prisoner of the passing black balloons say to the ambiguous-ness of "The work of the Bull, O maidens !" innocently in-Beating a kind of cotton cloth nude by bull-moved machine-y? Will they never have done with hieroglyphic and sphinx-

These are masquerade manners, and they are pleasant.— The maiden buys not henna only, but a thought of heaven. The poet not watermelons only, but a dream of consolation, which truly he will need. When shall we hear in Broadway, "Spring blush of the hillside, O strawberries," or "Breast

buds of Venus, O milk." Never, never, until milkmen are turbaned, and berry-women ballooned. A pair of Persians wound among these pedlars, clad in the strange costume. They wore high, shaggy hats, and un-dressed skins, and in their girdles shone silver-mounted pis-

tols and daggers. They had come into the west, and were loitering along, amazed at what was extremely east to us.— They had been famous in Gotham; no Muscat envoy more admired. But nobody stared at them here except us. We were the odd and observed. We had strayed into the universal revel, and had forgotten to don turbans at the gate. O wramids! thought I; to be where Persians are common-

In this brilliant bewilderment we played only the part of Howadji, which is the universal name for traveller—the "Forestiere" of Italy. It signifies merchant or shopkeeper; nd truly the Egyptians must agree with the bilious Frenchan, that the English are a nation of shopkeepers, seeing

them swarm forever through the land. For those who dwell at Karnak and in the shadow of Memnon, who build their mud huts upon the Edioo Temple, and break up Colossa for ine, cannot imagine any travel but that for direct golden rain. Belzoni was held in the wiser native mind to be a nere Donsterswivel of a treasure hunter. Did not Hamed

Aga come rushing two days journey with two hundred men, and demand of him the large golden cock full of diamonds and pearls? Think how easily the Arabian Nights must have come to such men! Sublime stopidity! O Egyptians.

DISTRESSING EVENT.

During the proceedings in Convention yesterday, Mr. Brown of Preston, received a telegraphic despatch from Brownsville, announcing the sad news of the sudden death hard and Deneale of Rockingham; McCandlish of Williams-burg and Hunter of Jefferson; Douglass of King Williams-that Con. Salter, so far from disinclining to alford the aid at first applied for, had immediately on the application, two with Mr. Brown in this afflicting intelligence. This is the third instance of similar melancholy dispensations, which have fallen heavily on members of this Convention, while

> ..... (From the Boston Post, April 25.)

Charles Summer was yestenday elected a Senator to Con-tess for six years from March 4th, 1851. Those democrats who have given the lie to their previous rofessions-who have deserted the national platform to be-

ome the lackeys of such calumniators of Jackson and Polk Keyes and Bird, and such tools of hard-cider whiggery as Wilson & Co., have the consolation of knowing that they have been nosed into the support of a whig, free-soil, aboli-tion agitator, and have sent such a politician to Washington matter. The action to bain required of each to answer at those action agitator, and have sent such a politician to Washington Court was \$3,000; Captain Lewis and Shlesinger were to represent them at the seat of government ! A whig who alone committed in default. Yesterday, at an early hour, refused to support Gen. Taylor because he was not whig the mate of the *Cleopatra* was arrested, and will probably to-day make application for bail. He was brought down to the union by aggravating sectional animosity—an abolitionist bemarle and Saunders of Lynchburg, changed their votes from the affirmative to the negative. There was the same ing, and the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a

number of votes not cast as in the former ballot. Had they begint of an emperiated anoncesson with testures on dick the sume wide line, with the process of the suns. But there are still old and stunid fallacies which bewilder

NUMBER 1. FLAN COTION IN GREAT BRITAIN .- The London 1 which 1 frankly confess it is my greatest pride to be associa

Empirer.

\* LAX COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The London which I trankly conless it is my greatest pride to be associa-correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says of Flax Cotton: "The use of flax cotton, manufactured according to the process of Chevalier Clausen, is now in progress upon an Ireland, large mill owners at those places having entered into contracts. The principle of the invention, by which flax is adapted for spinning upon cotton, wool and silk machinery, consists in the destruction of the cylindrical character of the consists in the destruction of the cylindrical character of the libre by the expansive power of carbonic acid gas. The first the sign of peace and the security of good will to all! [Ap-

fibre by the expansive power of carbonic acid gas. The first process, however, is the removal of the resinous matter pe-cullar to the plant. This is effected by boiling it for three hours in water containing one-half per cent. of common soda, after which it is dipped in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. The flax is then thoroughly saturated in a solution of bic-arbonate of soda, and being subsequently immersed in a solution of diluted sulphuric acid, a liberation of gas takes place which causes the tubes of which the plant rigidity, becomes a light, expansive mass of cottony texture, "increasing in size like leavening dough or an expanding sponge." Lastly, for the purpose of being bleached, it is plunged into hypochlorite of magnesia, when it instantly be-comes white. A very general opinion prevails that the in-vention will lead to rapid and extraordinary results. Sixty tons of the cotton are now being prepared for the Manches-ter market." natured attention. The feelings you have called up within

natured attention. The feelings you have called up within me, have seemed to grow and gather in my heart so fast while speaking to you, that I could not but endeavor to ex-press some of them, however feebly and faintly. [Applause.] Gentlemen, once more I thank you very sincerely and grate fully in my father's name. I can only say that I wish great you much more eloquently than I can amongst you, to thank you much more eloquently than I can do. [Long and loud applause.] I wish that he were here to tell you how grateful it must be to an English author to know that his book-binder cannot bind up the catalogue of his friends [great applause] but that they exist, here, everywhere, wherever thought can penetrate, or human heart can feel!

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NIAGARA. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

fairs in England-From India and the Cape of Good Hope-Decline in Cotton

Hope—Decline in Cotton. HALIFAX, April 29, 11 P. M.—The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived here this evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th, and London dates to the 18th inst. She brings 12 passengers, seven of whom are for Halifax. The steamer ranklin arrived as Cowes on April 18, at 3 P. M. The City of Glasgow sailed on the l6th, with a heavy freight and 120 passengers. Hon. Mr Clemson, Minister at Brussels, is among the number. The Arctic arrived at 7 P. M. on the 15th

ENGLAND .- Parliament has adjourned till after the Easter holidays, and will meet again on the 25th. The Queen will open the great exhibition in State, and the public will be excluded during the ceremony.

An insurrection had broken out, headed by the Duke of Saldinia in Vincimpia. The insurgents were 5000 strong.— The King had taken command of the royal troops.

gunge. [Cheers.] John Bull is a very queer individual to understand-warbble as his own climate, stiff and reserved to foreigners—shy and distrustful even to himselt, nobedy can understand him but those who speak his own language. An American friend, who came from Europe the other day, said granted by adjustment of taxation, due regard should be paid to the depressed condition of the agricultural interest. He commented with severity on the course pursued by the I think there may be smarter men than John Bull. His motto government during the session with reference to the agriculis "Handsome is that handsome does;" but he never pro-tural interest, by refusing to relieve the distress they ac-mises what he does not perform. I am the last man in the knowledged to exist, disappointing the hopes the farmers had

the intimated before he sat down, that he would agree to fi the repeal of the window tax, but would oppose to the utry one who knows mine even by sight, knows what he lacks in speed he makes up in bottom. [Cheers and laughter.] If the repeal of the window tax, but would oppose to the ut-most the imposition of any income tax upon farmers—which was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists. Mr. anxious to be sure. He desires to "go-ahead," as we all do, but not to go head-over-hecks. [Laughter.] Others have sur-agricultural classes by the repeal of the window tax and the archive the transmission of the bases tax would be greater than that

njoy free institutions as soon as she was fit to receive them. The Income tax bill will pass to its second reading when arliament re-usen bleg on the 25th

es, these Egyptians ? Here a man, rose embowered, chants, "The rose is a thorn, from the sweat of the prophet it bloom-ed"-meaning simply "Fresh roses." ter market."

At the recent Festival of St. George's Society, New York, the fourth toast was as follows : 4. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Her Majesty's Representative in the United States. The toast was received with tremendous cheering, after which Sir Henry Bulwer rose.

which Sir Henry Bulwer rose. You, Mr. President, said he, have been kind enough to say that I have won some distinction in my profession. If so, it has been owing to one thing, and that is, if I have ever en-gaged to do a thing, I always do it, if it be possible. This is the principle under which I appear before you to-night.— When I reflect on the indisposition under which I labor to-night, I feel, as Sir William Don would say, "completely used up." (Laughter.) Still, it is some consolation to say, as we can say in this country if one has not a law to store as we can say in this country, if one has not a leg to stand upon, he can take to the stamp. (Laughter.) Although I am not sufficiently Americanized to make a stump speech,

have met here three thousand miles from home to keep alive the sacred fires that burn on our national altars. We drink, with overflowing hearts, and from overflowing cups, to the holiest of all affections, the love of God, the love of our

country. Many of you have, like me, travelled far, and seen many things. Does any of you feel less of an Englishman than when he last saw the white cliffs of Albion? God bless dear

when he has saw the white chils of Albion 7 God bless dear old England : (Great cheering.) "Where'er we roam, whatever realms we see, Our hearts, untravelled, fondly turn to thee." And yet, gentlemen, if we are obliged to leave our native country, it is some consolation not to leave our native lan-guage. [Cheers.] John Bull is a very queer individual to understand—variable as his own climate, stiff and reserved to foreigners, shy and disturbing to how to physical physical physical to me : "John Bull is a downright man!" This gentleman described the whole English character at one stroke. Now, world to say there are not faster men than John Bull, but eve-ry one who knows him even by sight, knows what he lacks He intimated before he sat down, that he

but not to go head-over-heels. [Laughter.] Others have sur-passed him in measuring the mountains of the moon and building machines to ride in the air. He is not so high-soar ing. He will tell you that the first honors of the world are the railroad and the steamboat. There is downeight activity and the in what he does, and steadiness in all his movements. In fact, he is the type of the downright. When he holds out his hand, whether open or skut, he does it in such a downright hand, whether open or skut, he does it in such a downright way that you say, "that's the man I want for a friend, the policy. Upon a division, there were found for the most of all purposes. I am exceedingly happy and joyous to be here. I believe in the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of the set of the general progress of society; I believe that enter the set of t

HANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At rules held in the Clork's Circuit Court of Chancery for the county of Henri-ay of April, 1851 : es in behalf of himself, and such other of John Gentry, deceased, as may choose to unite with Plaintiff:

Defendants. try, and other Derendants. inissuit is to subject the estate, real and personal, of atry, thed, seized and possessed, or so much thereof as y to the payment of his debts; and affidavit having beer tendant above named, is a non-resident of alth, the said party is notified to appear at the rules Clerk's office for the said court on the first Monday dowhat is necessary to protect his interests in the Teste A Copy. Teste, P. ROBERTS, Clerk. \$6181 A t-A: Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit t the county of Henrico, on the first Monday

gine 7th day of the month :) endorsee of Robert Kitchingman, Plaintiff: Defendant. Scire Facias, in the words and figures following,

wealth of Virginia, to the Sheriff of Henrico county Sourceath of Virginia, to the Sheriff of Henrico county, areas, Joseph P. Jones, endorsee of Robert Kitching-+tricuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the rise and City of Richmond, on the common faw side, h day of December, 1849, by the indgment of our said deganatic John Howartin, two bundred and forty two eny-five cents, with interest thereon, to be compu-ated at per centum, per annum, from the first day NSS, till payment, for a certain debt and the interest density doit are and fify cents for his costs by him about head of thereof manifestly appears. And now on and thereof manifestly appears. And now on and coseph P. Jones, endorsee as aforesaid, it is said, addream he given as aforesaid; yet execution of the ent be given as aforesaid; yet execution of the octs aforesaid, still remains to be made. But more ed since the judgment; therefore, at the instance P. Jones, endorsee as aforesaid, we command you we necerding to law, to the said John Howarth, that solice of our Circuit Court of Law for the courcules to be holden for the said Court, on the firs he raises to be holden for the said Court, on the first next, on henge the third day of the month, it of show to have execution against him of the debt, inter-sual, according to the indigment aforesaid --And newrit. Witness: Ensures Robinson, Clerk of our last mentioned, at itichmond, the 25th day of Jan-the 75th year of our foundation. E. ROBINSON."

att and another bearing date the 3d day of March, 1851, the April rules atoresaid, having been delivered to it more than ten days before the return days thereand been returned without being executed; it is or femant, the said John Howarth, do appear here hater due publication of this order, and do what is this increast; and that this order be published succ accessive works in the Richmond Enquirer, a news, the City of Richmond, and be posted at the front Jouse of the said county of Henrico, on the first onny Court. Teste: unty Court.

E. ROBINSON, CI'k. CERY-VIRGINIA :- At rules held in the Clerk's cuit Court of Chancery, for the county of Henrico April, 1851 : Plaintif eriv Frances McAlister.

Margaret J Micou, Thomas B. Micou, William nd Jane R., his wife, who was Jane R. Mi

suit which was instituted against William F which which was included a particular to the real estate in the mentioned in the proceedings, and which was con-Wiltern F. Micou, by the hu-band of the plaintiff and atfidavit having been made and filed that named, are non-residents of this Common wealth the discrete are non-residents of this Common wealth, if die to appear at the rules to be held in the d Court, on the first Monday in June next, and protect their interests in the subject-matter

## A Copy-Teste : POWHATAN ROBERTS, CI'k.

TALLY-HO. TALLY-HO. ace horse will stand the ensuing senson at my d Course, the senson commencing the first of effect of August. If will serve marce at 825, yment of \$20 within the senson. \$35 to insure the with her to forfeit the insurance. \$1 to the be fold at two shiftings a day, and the greatest but no responsibility will be incurred for acci-

US -The sciendid performances of Tally Ho are 8 — the splenthic performances of Taily Ho are tribut the commery as searcely to need recital — in he tan when a colt, he won five, and only lost take of heing out of order. It's great four mile Course in 1-39, in which he proved victorious, the New York Spirit of the Times, and proven by in he the best race ever run in America." It's a Trade and Bostona, two of the best nags then wish all wore run, and the time of the two firsh we may have been disk and the time of the two firsh. id the time of the two first made by Boston or Fash Trade won the first heat in  $7.33\frac{1}{2}$ ; where 33 in 7.52, and Tally-Ho the

tenaritie interthe the Pasha of Egypt's challenge in was attracting the attention of the sporting world. Son it, Bell's Life in London (the highest racing au-that, in case the challenge should be accepted, a procured for the contest-and confidently pre-al prove vicinities over the best horses in the Pa-

PEARANCE -Tally-lio is 5 feet 414 inches high, form and make he exhibits great opelling powers are prodigious, uch induces even a casual obton out of a Tom Tough

d. by Spread Eagle, gg. d. by King Ser; a cenuine Arabian, ggg. d. by d. by the imported horse Vampire, Rai \* Kitty Fisher.

horse in the country can boast of JAMES TALLEY.

COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUC-TION, IN RICHMOND, VA. of Simmer Instruction in the various branches of distance, will be resumed on Monday, 15th April, un-

Therapeutics, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.

ly the same. Mr. Botts, then, after a few remarks, offered as a substi tute for proposition A, his compromise, giving equal representation to East and West, and containing provisions in regard to taxation, &c.

been all cast, the result in each case would have been exact-

Mr. Wise said that both B. and C. were now gonehe wished to know if Mr. Botts' proposition was amendable. After some conversation between Messrs. Summers, Mason, Watts of Norfolk and Scott of F., as to whether a motion of Mr. Summers to divide the question and strike out A was in order, the chair decided it not to be in order.

Mr. Saunders of Lynchburg then moved as an amendment. to the apportionment part of Mr. Botts' substitute, a proposition, establishing the suffrage basis of representation for the House, and the federal basis for the Senate. Mr. Saunders enforced his views in a few remarks.

Finally, by a vote of 74 to 45, Mr. Saunders' motion that the committee rise was adopted, Mr. Conway having asked the aves and noes. The Convention, then, adopted a motion of Mr. Tazewell to print Mr. Saunders' proposition, and adjourned until this morning.

The Herald describes the taking possession of the Cleona The important result of yesterday's action is that both the White basis and the Mixed basis, pure, were voted down .--It is not thought probable, now, that either can pass; and all sides are looking for some compromise of conflicting views, to be adopted. At present, two competing propositions are before the body, viz. that of Mr. Botts and that of Mr. Saunders. From all we hear, we cannot believe that Mr. Botts' plan, to give equal representation to the East and West, can succeed. It is entirely arbitrary, based on no fixed principle-is llable to be changed every year, and in every way calculated to produce and keep up eternal turmoil and ex-

be brought up-and, though it is easy to say what will not be adopted, no one can safely predict what will be finally agreed upon.

As the votes proceeded vesterday, there was deep interest but no manifestation of excitement.

A BLAST FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Tuesday night's mail brings us some indication of sentiment in North-western Virginia on the basis question. The "True Virginian and Trans-Alleghany Advertiser," formerly the Banner, published at Fairmont, in Marlon county, says : "There is a strong feeling of indignation beginning to be manifested in this community, about the time and money be-ing wasted by the Convention, in long, uscless, dull, prosy

speeches, in utter disregard of the duty and object for which it assembled. The cry is, let the vote be taken; and if our rights are not secured by the Constitution, we will vote it down if we can, and if we cannot, then, we verily, believe, that this whole country, as one man, will go for dividing the State. If the East want us, she must do justice; for the in-justice which she threatens, will certainly sever this State. God grant that such a result may be averted "P. S. Mr. Botts from Richmond, was to have introduced

his proposition on Monday last, to give an equal representa-tion to the East and West. We are decidedly opposed to it."

The Wheeling Argus is still more emphatic. We deeply report that Mr. Wise was disposed to come into the support of Mr. Botts' proposition, the Wheeling Argus says :

We learn from every section of the river counties, and from

the mountain range, that both parties are determined to ac-cept of nothing short of the White or Suffrage Basis. The cry is—'no compromise, where vital interests are at stake let the East treat us as equals, and we will defend their pro-perty to the last drop of our blood; but the moment they at-tempt to trample upon our *rights* we are for revolution, anarchy, secession, anything but *inequality* in power. And if we sever the Old Dominion, their property is less safe than now? And if we This is not the language of hot-headed young men, but the emphatic declaration of prudent, cool, and calculating men, who see that if they and their children are to be deprived of their just rights, they cannot stem the torrent of Freesoilism that is ready to break out, and will be successful too, if the vain, in this section of Virginia, to carry any Constitution that may be formed in which the West is rendered inferior to the East, or which compromises nway any of our inalien-ble rights. The people are arousing in every direction-meetings are held—consultations had—and men, who had scarcely met together for years, are walking shoulder to shoulder to devise means to stem the tide of Eastern en-croachment, and to take measures in future to guard there-selves from having palned upon them a Constitution with any kind, sort, feature or degree of the Mixed Basis in it.— We advise our Eastern brethren not to make these parties. emphatic declaration of prudent, cool, and calculating men, who see that if they and their children are to be deprived of

Senate!

that he might readily be taken for a Spaniard, and is thrty-eight or forty years of age. His mate is short and sout built, and is about thirty years of age. Two Captains are mentioned in our columns in connection with the *Cheopatra*, Captain Wilson, and her purchaser, Captain Lowis, her in-Summer goes to Washington with no pledge to sustain a single democratic measure. The Transcript says "he will violably act and work with the Whig party on all questions but one"-and this one is the Compromise !

We are proud of the stand maintained by the national detended Commander. The mere taking possession has not been all. A very general search, in which barrels of provis-ions were not moved to see what might be beneath them, moerats, as indicated by the scattering votes. They were true. Twenty-seven scattering votes at both ballots yesterbrought twenty-four kegs of gunpowder, and four heavy day proved that all the artifices, promises, pleadings, intimi-bales of soldiers' blankets. The former was found under a heap of rabbish, of a character such as a ship's sweepings not a hair's breadth. They have performed their duty in a manner that will gain them the respect and gratitude of their could alone supply. They were boxed in sugar boxes that had been stowed in the after cabin. democratic brethren throughout the Union. Each of the bales contained, as well as we can judge one hundred blankets. These have not yet been opened; they are closely pressed, and have evidently been subjected

We have done all that we could to prevent the unfortunate event of Summer's election; and all we regret is that we did not possess ability to do more.

to hydrostatic pressure. The vessel can hardly be said to have had as yet a morough search. Appearances are goin: ARREST OF A DESPERATE GANG OF OUTLAWS more and more against her. It is not supposed that the ves-sel was purposely waterlogged. Her hull has not been ex-amined since 1849. Claim for the reparation of the engine CLEVELAND, APRIL 22.—The Detroit Daily Tribune of yes-terday contains the announcement of the arrest of a notorious gang of desperadoes who have for a year or more infesthas in some mode been satisfied, and men continue to-day their work upon it. Other men, day and night, are at the ted Jackson county, Michigan, and by their lawlessness renlered themselves a terror to all. We briefly announced on pumps. Since the marine force came on board, the water in Saturday, says the Tribune, the arrest of a gang of men in Jackson county, who were organized for the most nefarious the hold has been reduced six inches. The Cleopatra is subjected to the discipling of a captured vessel, and sentinels in

our post of the proving state of the last year or two our readers will remember that for the last year or two the Central Railroad Company have been constantly annoy-

ed along their line by persons whose sole occupation scened to be the placing of obstructions on the road, and otherwise destroying the property of the Company. At one time so tra as follows: We alluded, yesterday, to the detachment of Marines sent by Commodore Salters to take charge of the Cleopatra, lyoy commodore Satters to take charge of the Cleopatra, ly-ing at the foot of North Moore street. This squad consis-ted of five men and a corporal, under the command of a heu-ternant. This party marched from the Navy Yard to the Marshal's office, on Saturday afternoon, for orders. Their appearance in that vicinity created no little sensation, bor-dering on merriment, as the narry dy in number model, bor-tant for eighteen months hey cluded the most preserving theorem. Some fur weeks new, however, one of the perdering on merriment, as the party, six in number, marched inquiries. Some four weeks ago, however, one of the per-with fixed bayonets, after their commander into the Marshal's sons employed by the company obtained an inkling of the 

sons employed by the company obtained in inking of the orgunization, and by adroit management succeeded in work-ing himself into the confidence of the initiated. But before they would trust him to any considerable ex-tent it was required, as a proof of his allegimere, that he should fire the depot at Niles on a certain night, provided it was not previously done by an individual from this city, who men's for his orders, on receiving which he gave a signal to citoment. Other schemes of adjustment, it is probable, will the corporal, who gave the words "carry arms, left face, march," and the squad proceeded to the sidewalk, where they formed in line, where the order was given, "shoulder

they formed in line, where the order was given, "shoulder arms, right face, march," and they proceeded to the steam-boat Cleopatra in a rapid march. In the rear of the squad was a woolly-headed colored gentleman bearing a bundle and a sword. Arrived at the boat, we learn that the officers and manines

boat Cleopatra in a tape. was a woolly-headed colored gentleman beam, a sword. Arrived at the boat, we learn that the officers and maines proceeded on board, and immediately cleared the decks. The persons engaged below were summoned on deck, and with-out delay ordered to go ashore. Hestancey being exhibited by one or two in leaving their employment on the boat, the ordered was renewed thus, "mareh," and forthwith the de-star his person, persuading him to obey the order rapidly, with-be out looking more than once over his shoulder. Thus the first Cuba expedition from New York has been put an end out boking more form Boston to Georgia, and with one thou-sandth part the expense and fuss. DUBLICATIONS. Arrived at the colored gentleman beam, be the sworn objects of this monstrous organization.--ing ingeniously-contrived torpedo, so arranged as to be fired by my the beconstrow, and to explode while the passenger cars the computer discovered for form from New York has been put an end the computer, and to explode while the passenger cars the conspirators, their places of residence, &c., which were principally in Leona, Centre, Jackson, and this city. Before plans had been matured for their arrest, the noto-tions Joe Downs, who it is said was the general of the gang, it is not a requisition from the until be had procured the rames of the gang, it is sole Downs, who it is said was the general of the gang, it is sole Downs, who it is said was the general of the gang, it is sole Downs, who it is said was the general of the gang, it is sole Downs, who it is said was the general of the gang, it is sole Downs, who it is said was the general of the gang it is built city to Pittsburg on a requisition from the built a resident

very interesting books which we would be happy to notice at length, but for the want of space. We shall, however. make a beginning to-day, hoping gradually to reduce the pile of mingled science and romance, that lies before us. The regret to publish such sentiments from a Virginia journal .- first that we take up is a handsome volume from the press They are, moreover, extremely impolitic-for, in order to car. of Harper & Brother, sent to us by Harrold & Murray, entiry a measure, threats addressed to Virginians are the worst tied Nile Notes of a Howadji (the Oriental phrase for Travelargument that can be employed. They are calculated to de. ler, who is in this case an American.) Though the style is feat, and not promote, the end simed at. Referring to the rather too luscious, the incidents narrated are rich in romance, and the splendid panorama of a journey through the On his way up, he requested Mr. Goodnow to mail a letter East is presented to the reader in the most brilliant colors.— As a fair specimen of the work, we extract the following to do; but upon reaching the prison Williams informed him to do; but upon reaching the prison Williams informed him

warm-tinted sketch of a JOURNEY FROM CAIRO TO BOULAK.

from their work. To the mere atustin observers new were carpenters, masons, laborers, and tradesmen of all kinds.— We passed many a meditating Cairene, to whom there was nothing but the monotony of an old story in that evening and on that road. But we saw all the pageantry of oriental romance quietly donkeying into Cairo. Camels, too, sway-in and logged in jail.

our thoughts and cling to our heels. The most stunid of all is, the belief that when two States have anything to do with each other, one must lose what the other gains. The foreign capitalist desires employment for his capital; the American pected. manufacturer desires means of transit for his produce .-

Now, by this national intercourse, the foreign capitalist has advanced his capital, American enterprise has employed fo-reign labor, and what has been the result? Why, you have tion of the war. 5.000 miles of Railroad, and in this State alone twelve Calost anything? its abundant harvests, its free and boundless activity, coun-teracts the ill effects of our stagnant civilization and stifling

Sir Henry Bulwer here begged leave to introduce, as a toast, comewhat dimmed by the light of the times we live in ; but who can doubt that he stood beside Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, that he looked down on Wellington from the heights

Abraham, that he looked down on Wellington from the heights of Waterloo when the tottering Empire of Napoleon made its last and fatal charge? His banner is on yonder walls, his badge is on your breasts: "Huzza for St. George and Merry England!" [Loud Cheers."] Will you allow me now to propose to you a near and dear relation of St. George-St. Jonathan. I have just come from visiting him in the character of a Virginia planter; I shook hands with him last Summer as a Western farmer; I have due to the account of St. George St. Jonathan. I have just come from visiting him in the character of a Virginia planter; I shook hands with him last Summer as a Western farmer; I have dined with him socially as a New York merchant; I honor him as an American Statesman, and though there may be older saints in the calendar, there is not a better one.-[Applause.] There is no one who would sooner give his best bottle of wine to a friend, or take the best bottle his friend could give him. [Laughter.] There is none more skilled in turning a penny, or more splendid in spending a guinea. [Cheers.] Nobody can make a better speech, and among his other qualifications. I must say there is no hetter guinea. [Cheers.] Nobody can make a better speech, and among his other qualifications, I must say there is no better sen-faring man. He has a vessel at sea now, about which there is some alarm. That ship bears as its freight the lan-guage of Shakeapeare, the code of Blackstone, and the cread guage of Shakespeare, the code of Blackstone, and the creed of Christ. I think I see from its topmast the Union Jack, and hear from its erew the ery of a *'long pull*, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." Let us then drink to that great Ship of Stale-may no North wind or South wind impede its pro-gress or endanger its precious freight. Sir Henry Bulwer here proposed another tonst, "The health of St. Knickerbocker." He closed by a glowing eu-logium on the greand pullural enterprises of Great Building

logium on the grand national enterprises of Great Britain, instituting a most eloquent parallel between the warlike marches of the ancient world, leaving desolation behind them, and the civilizing progress of English arms through-out the world. There is no people in the world, he said, more lightly taxed, more gently governed, or more powerful-ly protected, than his English brethren in North America. – (Great applause.) But England, it is true, will be a little too headstrong sometimes. When I contemplate the great-ness of this country, I remember what we recklessly lost.— The house which we had so nobly built, we pulled down about our cars, and were pelted with the stones of the ruins. I don't rejoice at that. Some persons will tell you that when I don't replace at that. Some persons will ten you that when one eye is thurst out, you see brighter with the other, but I would not try that Polyphemian experiment. [Laughter.] But, nevertheless, I do rejoice in the power and extent of the severed member. Has not the time now come when we should cease from this fratricidal position of Cain and Abel, and only remember that our earliest and noblest recollections around the same Eden? Let us bury our father's quarrels in our father's graves, and then we shall find that we are not merely Anglo-Saxon brothers, but even Siamese we are not merely Angle-Saxon to others, but even bands twins. [Cheers.] Such is the solid, the substantial nature of the ligament which binds us, that why should we be Miraid of some rusty weapon, taken from the armory of old quarrels, to cut that ligament? [Great applause.] I am convinced that these sentiments which I utter, are the senti-

 ments of nine-tenths of the American people.
 The speaker here referred to the letter published in the Boston Celt, alluding with some bitterness to the attempt to make him sav what he did not say. Perhaps, said he, I am ner. [Laughter.] One's friends are always very careful to point out to you what is said against you, but they often overlook all that is said in your favor. When I came the other day from Richmond, the first thing I heard was: "Oh, there's something atrocious—comething most shocking—an intersomething atrocious-something most shocking-an inter-cepted dispatch of yours to the British Foreign Secretary, cepted dispaten of yours to the British Foreign Secretary, published in the Boston Celt." Now, when a man loses his property he generally advertises it, but I have to advertise that I never lost any property. [Laughter.] I beg leave to declare that letter is nothing of mine. It is a kind of politi-cal squib to help Gen. Case by making him seem an enemy of England. I know Mr. Case very well, and I don't believe he is an enemy of England because he has too deeply at he is an enemy of England, because he has too deeply at heert the interest of America.

MR. LYTTON'S SPEECH. Mr. Lytton (son of Sir Edward Bulwer,) then rose to res-pond. He was sorry that the mention of so great a name had so small a representative. [Laughter and cheers.] His return of thacks was most modestly and gracefully made: Mr. President, and gentlemen of the St. George's Society, the name that was have inst torestain in connection with the return of thanks was most modestly and gracetury mude?

 Mr. President, and gentlemen of the St. George's Society,
 the name that you have just toasted in connection with the
 common literature and drama of our two countries, you have
 kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that of a great man, and one well wor kindly mentioned as that or an applause.] But
 for my own part, I can sincerely say, and without any affic ceived by all of you, gentlemen, here, that I seldom or ever
 kin ny whole life felt so proud and happy. [Great applause.]
 If I were to speak to you for hours, gentlemen, I could not
 say more than this, and I could only very weakly and inad equately express what I feel; and after the great guns we
 have all heard to -night, [laughter.] and whose thunder still
 will not now attempt to impose upon you any display of
 "greany fire works!" [Loud applause.]
 But is Lic cannot but say that it does seem to me a very

INDIA .- The overland mall had arrived. The political pected. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Late accounts state that the

British had obtained a decisive victory over the Caffiers at Kent river, but there was no prospect of a speedy termina-

MARKETS .- BROWN & SHIPLEY'S CIRCULAR .- LIVERsource and in this state action to the source of the source of the source of the business in cotton for the week end-lost unything? The foreign capitalist has increased his ing to-day, reports a heavy cotton market, with a decime of wealth; foreign labor finds employment, and as to the Ameri-can manufacturer, he has doubled, trebled, nay quadrupled and & d. since our circular of the Sth inst. The market is in the value of his property. I estimate the value of Peace a depressed state, and prices considered nominal, as it is im-just in proportion as it is extended over the world's wide sur-face. I believe it is God's great providence that the nations quotations. Public opinion is decidedly against the market of the earth should dwell in peace and amity. One nation in consequence of the large receipts at American ports.— balances the defects of another, and preserves the equilibrium The stock of cotton in this port is 527,000 bales, of which of the world. There is this Western hemisphere which, by 362,000 are American, against 570,000 bales last year, of which 355,000 were American. Trade in Manchester was dull. There was less doing in

goods and yarns, and prices had a downward tendency. The corn market is duil, the receipts from France having the health of an Englishman present, who, nevertheless, was familiar to Englishmen centuries ago. They had often seen him, charging in the front of their battles. Our eyes are tity on the market so far exceeds the demand that prices are tity on the market so far exceeds the demand that prices are nominal. Western canal flour 19 a 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. 6d. a 21s. 6d, and dull of sale; Ohio and Ca-nadian, 20s. a 20s. 6d, and some ISs. a 19s. per bbl. White

moves slowly; bacon is not active; lard firm. Tallow un-changed. Cheese in moderate request.

(From the Synacuse Star, April 22.) SYMPATHY WASTED-LAUGHABLE AFFAIR.-We alluded yesterially to a handbill signed by the Chairman of the Abolition Vigilance Committee, with the startling title "Beware of Kidnappers." We have since obtained an ex-planation of the cause which led to this terrific announce-

On Saturday, a gentleman from the South, far gone in con sumption, took lodgings at the Globe Hotel in this city, ac-companied by a smart colored servant. In the course of the lay, the colored man was heard to make frequent compari ons of the condition of the African race at the North, and the same class at the South-giving it as his opinion that the undition of the latter was far preferable to that of the for rer. He also expressed a decided disapprobation of the cli-mate of the North, which he pronounced far inferior to that of the South. These expressions excited the suspicion of some of our leading Abolitonists, to whom they were re-peated, that the Southern while gentleman was on an exoloring expedition in search of fugitives, and that the Southcapacity of adjutant to identify the fugitives and procure heir arrest. The Abolitionists forthwith determined to head the "kidnappers" or to die in the attempt. They conse-quently issued the handbill, a copy of which we published resterday, and held long and serious deliberations as to the most effectual mode of defeating the enemy in their midst. On Sunday, a deputation of the Abolitionists proceeded to the Globe and inquired for the colored gentleman. They were informed that he had gone to church, as a Christian gentleman should do. They then proceeded to the Presbyed him of the object of their mission, and advised him to de part forthwith for Canada, and enjoy there the freedom which

The whole affair, as above recounted, was the town tank yesterday, and created no little amusement in every circle,— The laugh was so decidedly against the Abolitionists, that the poor fellows begged for quarter. We are not sure that they ought not to receive it. When a "dignified body of philanthropists" have buen contemptuously repulsed by a specimen of "down-trodden humanity" whom they sought to entice from his invalid master, it is hardly fair for their fellow-citizens to be poking fun at them.

## UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The list catalogue of this flourishing Institution shows that the whole number of matriculates from its foundation to the present time is 5,377. The number for this session is

ces, it was determined to let nim proceed, while an officer, furnished with the requisite papers, should accompany him and make the arrest during the passage, thus giving time to perfect a capture of his companions in this State. That arrest was made by William H. Goodnow, of the

JOURNEY FROM CARD TO BUGLAN. To our eyes every thing was a picture. Vainly the broad from their work. To the mere Muslim observers they were earpenters, masons, laborers, and tradesmen of all kinds. on Friday night-the time it had been agreed upon to

selves from having pained upon them a construction with any kind, sort, feature or degree of the Mixed Basis in it.-wast silken bag, that bulged like a balloon over her donkey. The prisoners will probably be detained until the next session We advise our Eastern brethren not to make these parties, But a star-sulfused evening cloud was that bulky blackness, of the district court.

we advise our Eastern brethren not to make the measures now their warm friends, irreconcileable foes. Just measures will save all concerned —injustice will lead to anarchy. Abon Hassan sat at the city gate, and I saw Haroun Alra-DEMOCRACY IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

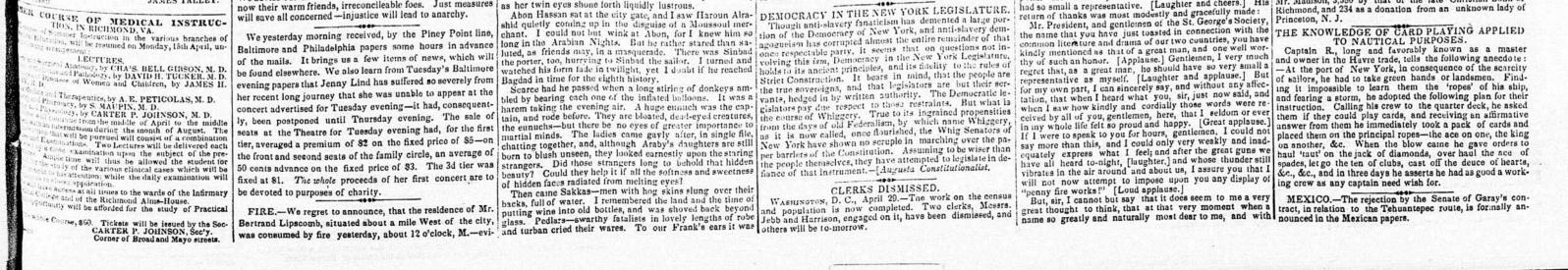
Before plans had been matured for their arrest, the hold-rions Joe Downs, who it is said was the general of the gang, was taken from this city to Pittsburg on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the command of the gang fell apon one C. D. Williams, then in this city, but a resident New York. He, it is ascertained, was to leave Detroit or Bullalo on Thursday night, and, as his arrest at that time would be the signal for a general dispersion of his accompli-ces, it was determined to let him proceed, while an officer,

enston house, who was acting as United States Marshal, and Williams was brought back to Detroit on Saturday night.

that it was not then necessary, as the gentleman to whom

he had written had also become an inmate under the same

After some further remarks Sir Henry proposed as a toast: The British Ladies, and hoped gentlemen visiting the Great Exhibition would not be too late for the fare (Fair!)



### POETICAL.

For the Enquirer.

TO VIRGIL, OF CUMBERLAND. Thine eye of intellect so bright, ow of chiselled mould. And all the graces of thy mind,

Which ne'er have yet been told; Have kindled in my heart a flame, Whose pure and brilliant light,

Shines brighter than the proudest star, That gems the brow of night. And yet I cannot gaze on thee, And clasp thy hand in mine ;

For thou art far too proud to bow, To such an humble shrine. Yet still in dreams I'll worship thee, Until some envied one

Shall claim thee, as the brightest prize That victor ever won. WILTON. Fluvanna County, Va.

For the Enquirer. THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY. BY SOLON ROBINSON. ONWARD AND UPWARD, thy motto should be, Fiag of our country from mountain to sea-Onward and upward, be the flag of each State, Bounded by tropics, or dark frozen seas; Curs'd be the traitor whose infernal hate, Severs a Union of States such as these.

Onward and upward, o'er lands of the free, Floats wide our flag o'er the mountain and sea-Down through the valley with fearful wild screams, Steam-working giants untiring with toil, Wake up the sleepers from ages of dreams, Teaching them still how it waves o'er the soil.

Onward and upward, while breezes blow high, Top-gallant-masted may the Union-jack fly;-Down to the regions as dark as they're drear, Hurl'd be the traitors that pray for repeal, Sinking our Union that millions might cheer, Damning our flag with their fanatic zeal.

Onward and upward be our watchword and cry-Traitors shall tremble and fanatics die-Destiny wills it if united we be, Long shall it flourish like flowers all our own, Over each valley and mountain and sea, Waving forever o'er one country alone.

Lines Written in a Lawyer's Office, on the Approach Spring.

Whereas, on certain boughs and sprays, Now divers birds are heard to sing, And sundry flowers their heads upraise; Hail to the coming on of Spring !

The songs of those said birds arouse The memory of our youthful As green as those said sprays and boughs, As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid-happy pairs-Love, 'mid the aforesaid boughs, enshrines freehold nests: themselves, their heirs, In freeh Administrators and assigns.

Oh, busiest term of Cupid's Court, Where tender plaintiffs actions bring-Season of frolic and of sport, Hail, as aforesaid, coming Spring !

### MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTING ORIGINAL LETTER. GENERAL WAYNE'S OPINION OF ARNOLD. The Philadelphia Sun publishes an original letter, written by Gen. Anthony Wayne, to a gentleman of that vicinity which will be read with interest, as containing the opinion of one of the bravest of our revolutionary officers upon the treachery and previous character of Benedict Arnold. We give the letter entire :

HAVERSTRAW, NEAR STONY POINT, 2

tions

1st October, 1780. My Dear Sir: Will you do me the justice to believe that neither want of affection or inclination, but a thousand other intervening circumstances have prevented no tron but a sooner? Indeed, my dear sir, we have hitherto had but a circumstances have prevented me from writing very disagreeable campaign ;-what with private feuds and ortunes. I am almost distracted and worn down. Just as I had effected a temporary reconciliation among the officers of this line, to mensures which had wounded their Gen. Arnold has opened a new field for anxiety of mind, and Gen. Arnold has opened a new field for anxiety of mind, and distrust of some others, both in the cabinet and the field.

I can't say that I was much shocked on the occasion. I had long known the man; as early as 1776 he produced a con-viction to me that honor and true virtue were strangers to his soul—and however contradictory it may appear, he did not possess either fortitude or personal courage. He was naturally a coward and never went into danger but when stimulated by liquor, even to intoxication, consequently not capable of conducting any command committed to his charge. But however that may be, had he succeeded in the dark a thir. Charleston and the other recent military checks we have experienced in South Carolina, would be trifles to the loss of West Point and its dependencies—for by possessing that pass, the enemy would effectually separate the Northern and Middle States, and prevent my possible communication short of half moon, situate 12 miles north of Albany. By this means

regionty. The question now arises: would it be wise and prudent in the East to exercise this nominal majority in re-establishing the mixed basis in its fullest extent, upon the Western people, to whom it is so objectionable? We un-hesitatingly thick not, and will proceed to state the grounds of our belief. of our belief. 1st. The Eastern majority in the convention is but a nomiwas himself pledged to the mixed basis, that if the question they might direct their whole force to any point without being in danger of a junction of the forces of these molest them in their operation. The storm was to have taken place last Tuesday night or red-but Arnold made his escape in a boat and proceedsubmit to the mixed basis, but would miss upon another convention. The question would be canvassed in the elec-tion for members of the Legislature, and there can no doubt that the West would at the first election, obtain a majority in favor of submitting the question again to the people. We Here we yet remain, waiting for Sir Harry's motions-but knowing our position, he will not be hardy enough to when we say, that if the question was this day presented afresh to the people, the white basis advocates would carry the hour. 3d. The East is not contending for any principle, for the warmest advocates of the mixed basis concede, that that measure involves no principle, but is only an arbitrary rule deem-ed necessary by a large party in the East, to protect the peworks My kindest wishes to sister Sally and her little peopleculiar property of their section from excessive taxation.— All that the East claims, and all that she has a right to claim —is ample guaranties from excessive taxation. For her de-ANTY: WAYNE. THE LATE CONSPIRACY IN HAYTI. Late advices from Havti, received at Boston, furnish some can be devised, would be as impolitic in themselves as it would be unjust to their Western brethren. For these and various other considerations which it is not the opinion that duty, no less than policy, requires that the East should consent to the settlement of the basis question on middle ground. This middle ground, we think, is most Neither section should seek absolute power for the sake of the boot of the second and the second of the second was supposed that many more would suffer the penalty of upon the republican ground that numbers and not wealth is the correct basis of representation. The East favors the nixed basis, not from any desire to exercise wanton power Relative to the domand made by Com. Parker of the Sarover the majority, but because she thinks it necessary to the protection of her property from unjust legislation. The pro-position of Mr. Botts, therefore, to give equal representation to each section, while it does not folly meet the demand of the West, certainly removes the objection and should be en-tirely satisfactory to the East. In no probable contingency could the West oppress the East, if there was any disposi-tion or danger of her doing so, while the latter has equal power of defence with the power of attack. Besides, the concentration of M. Botts requires that there aball he a "unistated that the Haytien government refuses to pay the claims in favor of American merchants, to which Mr. Green, and more latterly Mr. Walsh, has been deputed to call their proposition of Mr. Botts requires that there shall be a "uni-form system of ad valorem taxation upon every description and species of property in the commonwealth, real, personal and mixed, except such as may be specially exempted by a vote of two thirds of each branch of the legislature." This provision of itself, would be ample protection to the East, because it places the power of unequal and oppressive taxa-tion beyond the power of the Legislature, by sanctioning a uniform ad valorem principle, which would be obliged to It was the general opinion that Souloque was never more powerful in the Island than at the present moment. operate equally in every section and upon every interest in he State. OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA. We have been informed that the War Department has granted the privilege of erecting buildings at this delightful place of resort to Messrs. George Robert Remarks That But the most agreeable feature in Mr. B.'s proposition is, that which makes it incumbent upon every Legislature crea-ting a public debt, to create also the means of paying it, by increased taxtion. A system of log-rolling-of legislative robbery-for it deserves to be called by no inilder name-has place of resort to Messrs. George Booker, Beverly Tucker, and David Keeling-gentlemen well known as worthy of the most pleasant places of public resort to be found in the than five years from this time. The list of internal improve-ment appropriations by the last Legislature, published in the We have spent many pleasant days therecountry. the splendid prospect which greets the eye from the battle ments of Fortress Monroe .- [Union. VERY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO-THE NA rears, and which is leading the State on to disgraceful repu-VERY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO-THE NA-TION IN DIFFICULTY, &c. New ORLEANS, APRIL 25.—The barque Charles Loden has arrived from Which we learn that Congress was in session, and that a proposition had been made in the lower house, iation. In every aspect of the case, therefore, we think the proposition of Mr. Botts presents a basis upon which all may ral-ly with the utmost propriety and justice.—We have been at some pains to ascertain public sentiment upon the subject in this quarter, and we hesitate not to believe, that a large majority even of original mixed basis men, sanction and apwhich would probably be assented to in the Senate, to con tinue the session till after the 15th. Mexico appears to be in a desperate condition, and none of er public men seem disposed to hazard their reputation in prove the proposition. We should have preferred, and still think it would be advisable, to make the basis a sliding one -that is, make representation subject to a change every ten an attempt to restore her prosperity. Gen. Arista, who had years according to change in population-and thus, by de-grees, approaching the white basis. The various leading in-ternal improvement schemes now in progress of construcmanagement of the treasury for a short time, gave it up as ass task. Addresses had been issued to the commissioners of the different wards in the capital, to ascertain the number of for-eigners in the city, together with an account of their nationtion through the heart of the State, together, with other ob-vious causes, which the womb of time is daily unfolding, will so connect the two grand divisions of the State, as to ality, character, employment, &c. A bill has also been introduced to abolish the tobacco mo make their interests identical and mutual, and thus entirely supercede the necessity for any special protection to the in-The Indians in Chihuahua were suing for peace. terest of either section. But, nevertheless, we are for Mr. Botts' proposition just as it is, and hope that the delegates from this District, and from the East generally, will support The working of the Mexican mines was attracting the at-tention of capitalists. it. That they will be fully sustained in doing so, we have not the shadow of doubt. The Alexandria and Orange Railroad is progressing finely. LONDON EXHIBITION. The National Intelligencer is pleased to learn that the Sec-retary of the Interior has commissioned one of the Agents of the United States Executive Committee at London, Charles F. Stansbury, Esq., to make a report of all those matters connected with the London Industrial Exhibition which H. Smoot, Esq., reserved for himself the honor of driving the note in the vicinity of New York. connected with the London Industrial Exhibition which may be calculated to enlighten us on the present state of the mechanic arts in Europe. The Report will be published un-der the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, and from the known taste, industry, and ability of Mr. Stansbury, will be well calculated to promote the cause of science and first spike-the second having been assigned to Ed. Marshall, Esq., President of the Manassas Gap Railroad. WILD PIGEONS .- The Erie Railroad brought to the N. York Market on Friday seven tons of wild pigcons. Since diffuse valuable information among our own people. the pigeon season commenced, probably not less than seventy-five tons have found their way to the same market, prin

## TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THE CONVENTION.

A few days since, we re-published some extracts from pa

[From the Lynchburg Republican.] THE BASIS-MR. BOTTS'S COMPROMISE.

atinuance. The substance of the compromise is,

leaning to a "suitable compromise :"

One of the handsomest tributes to the wisdom of Democratic policy is the following article of the Fredericksburg WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1851. News, a Whig paper, whose fraukness and boldness we have ilways appreciated. In a late culogistic exposition of the The whole State will rejoice that the Convention yesterpolicy of the present administration, the Republic employed

day, almost by acclamation, (the vote was 85 to 25 or therethe following language: abouts,) resolved that the vote shall be taken in Committee "The Democratic doctrine of the Administration and the Whig party is the reverse of all this. It favors the protec-ion of home labor and domestic industry against the pauper abor of the rest of the world. It knows that when this laat 12 to-day, upon the basis question. The proposition to be first voted upon, will be to strike out schedule B, containing the white basis scheme. This will probably succeed, and or and industry are protected by judicious legislationthen will come up schedule A, as amended by Mr. Scott of when they are not driven to a ruinous struggle with the stary Fauquier, containing the mixed basis scheme, stripped of its ng millions of less favored lands-the country is thriving ing millions of less favored lands-the country is thriving and prosperous, our productions are marvellously augment-ed, the mass of the people are well-fed, well-clothed, well-lodged, comfortable and contented. Under the opposite poli-ey of buying every thing in the cheap labor markets of Eng-land, and producing only what labor equally cheap can pro-duce at home, the country languishes, the foreign debt accu-mulates, and a term of false and hollow prosperity is follow-ed by convulsions, paralysis and general depression. We entertain no doubt whatever that, on the issue of free trade and a noderate, or what Gen. Jackson styled a judicious tarestriction in regard to the representation of cities and towns. To this will probably be moved Mr. Botts' compromise, and perhaps, at a subsequent period, Mr. Summers' proposition, presented on Monday and published by us today, to leave the whole subject of the basis to be decided by a vote of the people, whether for the mixed or for the white basis. The subject has beeen fully, elaborately and most basis. The subject has been fully, eaconately and most ably discussed—and the members will come to the vote, we doubt not, impressed with the solemnity of their action and of the Whigs and the Administration, and that the policy of the Whigs and the Administration, and that the policy with the important consequences which may flow from it .-which they advocate is the true Democratic policy of the We entertain strong hopes that some system may be agreed country

The News, Whig though it be, quoting the above passage upon, which shall equally protect the interests and honor of is "sorry to take issue with our (its) respected contemporary both the East and the West. By the development of of the Republic apon this question." It, then, in few words, Western resources and increased inter-communications, as follow, utterly explodes the wire-drawn theories and ridithe people of the two sections will rapidly be assimiculously boasted advantages of "protection." We, howevated, and any system that may be fixed upon must bear er, believe that American ingenuity and enterprise can favoraalike upon each. We earnestly trust that whatever the Convention may do on the basis, the minority will, like true bly compete with the industry of any people-as, we doubt Virginians, acquiesce-and that all idea of a severance of the not, will be shown at the London World's Fair. We rejoice to have on our side so efficient a champion of liberal comblessed old Commonwealth will be "like a tale that is told."mercial intercourse between the nations of the earth, as the Our hopes in this regard are considerably elevated by the desultory but interesting debate on Monday night, immediately News has come out :

It is very true that Factories and Mines, and Forges and after the conclusion of Mr. Wise's great speech-in which a oundries will stop under a low tariff, and the pager labor f England be brought in competition with the free labor of merica. Is it not right it should be so? The history of praiseworthy emulation was exhibited by Messrs. Lyons, Summers, Goode, Scott of Fauquier and Anderson, to clear protective Tariffs will answer this question. Mr. Jefferson first commended the principle of protection. He thought a America. the skirts of each section, respectively, of any threat of division of the State. The question of "who threw the first nation to be free must be independent and to be independent must manufacture for herself. This could not be done withstone." was discussed with animation but in a fine spirit. ut the protection of the government in the lufancy of the system. Protection for twenty years was asked. In that which augured well, we thought, for the continued integrity of Virginia. Much merriment was produced by the closing system. ime it was contended, we should become skilled in the art humorous remark of Mr. Summers, in reply to Mr. Lyons, and be able to compete with England's superior facilities for manufacturing. The proposition was acceded to, and pro-tection given. In 1816 the first Protective Tariff was enacviz., that if a separation should take place-a calamity deprecated by himself and the other speakers-the West, having ted. In 1524 a still higher one. In '23 another-in '32 another, until the duties were so high that intercourse bethe majority of white population, would take the flag and the name of Virginia, and that the East should look out for antween the two countries had almost ceased.

Twenty years had passed and still the cry was for protecother name and another flag! We hope always to see this Twenty years had passed and still the cry was for protec-tion. Instead of competing with the pauper labor of En-gland and their superior skill we had only stimulated the old Mother country to increased energies until she manufactur-ed a superior article and sold it upon better terms after pay-ing the duty than we could after all the hot-bed nursing which had been bestowed upon it. It was demonstrably pro-ved utterly impracticable to compete with foreign factories. We have upon tenglasized the experiment and subject treated in a similar humorous style. Were it seriously contemplated, we should regard the moment as a dark day for Virginia, the Union and the cause of free institupers in South-western Virginia, as indications of public senti-We had most conclusively tested the experiment, and ound it an entire failure. We have the 20 years protection ment there. With the same view we to-day give place to and are still discriminating in favor of such articles as the the following article from the Lynchburg Republican of Monpublic exigences most demand. We have done all this with-out accomplishing the end for which the American system (as it has been most inappropriately termed) was established, and at the end of thirty-five years find protection clamored day, just received. A few weeks since, the Lynchburg Virginian and the Charlottesville Jeffersonian expressed their

for as much as at the beginning. And out of whose pockets has this duty come? Was it the manufacturer, the importer or the consumer? The most ingenious sophisms have been put forth to prove the former, but with such absurdity we have thought the argument un-The most Among the Convention proceedings in another column, will befound the basis compromise of Mr. Botts, submitted by him on Monday last, and supported in a long speech of two worthy of a reply. No one contends the importer pays it .-Of course upon the consumer it necessarily falls. The South (being an agricultural and not a manufacturing people) are 1st. That each grand division of the State shall have equal presentation in both branches of the Legislature. 2d. That there shall be a uniform rate of advalorem taxathe consumers, and therefore bear the burthen of this tax. Nor is this all. It destroys the foreign market for cotton and breadstuffs. Prohibit, by extravagant duties, the importion throughout the Commonwealth. 3d. That every Legislature creating a public debt, shall at 3d. That every Legislature creating a public dock is many the same time, or at the same session, provide for the payment of the same, by increasing taxation. 4th. That no bill appropriating a sum of money exceeding — dollars, shall become a law except by a majority vote of all the members elected in both branches of the Legislature. tation of English and French silks and broad cloths, &c , and with what can these counties purchase our Corn, Cotton and Flour? We must not only pay for indifferent New England fabrics, any prices they may exact, but be shut out from these markets to which eight-tenths of our agricultural protions are now carried.

We have carefully weighed the provisions of this bill, and o not hesitate to give the proposition our decided approval. With these views we are opposed to further protection, and Ve have long believed that the question should be settled on should regret that the administration, in which we have great onfidence, should urge a policy which experience has provmiddle ground, as well from considerations of policy, as from those of necessity on the part of the East. The white basis, ed to be both oppressive and unjust.

in its fullest extent, is unquestionably, the true Republican ---basis, and we instand nothing in saying, that but for the pecu-liar circumstances existing when the vote was taken for members to the Convention, growing out of the excited ag-itation of the slavery question in our national and State THE STETHOSCOPE-DR. P. C. GOOCH, EDITOR. The May No. of this monthly, which is highly appreciated with in his projected tour. Mr. Heine, the father, thus reby the faculty, is now before us. It contains a vast amount of original matter, eleren articles, besides several excellent ouncils, the friends of that basis would have obtained a controlling majority in the convention. In every district in the East, where the question was canvassed, the white basis men were elected ! But the question was made an issue in editorials and selections. We perceive that the Medical Society have taken measures to effect a system of State Oranization, and the Editor warmly urges the importance of but few districts, because of the considerations to which we have just referred, and hence the East secured a nominal ccomplishing the great end designed by the incorporation in 1824 of the "State Medical Society of Virginia." He The question now arises: would it be wise and says:

We call again upon the physicians of this proud old State We call again upon the physicials of this photo balls that to rally around the society, and build it up until it attains that numerical strength which will give it the ability to exe-cute those powers already granted to it by act of assembly. Place it, and yourselves through it, in a position which will prove the provide the strength part and abread nal one. We were told some weeks since by an Eastern member of the convention from an adjoining district, who was now to be decided according to the views of the mem-bers of the convention, untrammelled by pledges and in-structions, the white basis would carry the day triumphantly —so radical had been the change wrought in the minds of many Eastern members. We have heard another Eastern member say, that while he should faithfully redeem this pledge to his constituents to vote for the mixed basis, yet to do sub-vinced head he been by the discussion in the Convention. The spirit, sentiments and wishes of the Convention, therefore, are with the West and against the East upon this question while the Rost has the nominal powor in the convention, while the Rost has the nominal powor in the convention. The West would be thrice armed in a second com-stituents of the convention. The would aver the former. -24. While the Bast has the nominal powor in the convention, while the Rost has the nominal powor in the convention. The West would be thrice armed in a second com-stituents of the convention. The would have the ording in the convention, while the nominal majority only, is adverse to the former. -24. While the Bast has the nominal powor in the convention, while the Rost has been defined by an arbitrary rule, and against the ration is the active sing of the most rescale the second com-stituents of the convention. She would never, therefore submit to the mixed basis, but would insist upon another convention. The question would be convention. She would never, therefore submit to the mixed basis, but would insist upon another convention. The question would be convention. She would never, therefore submit to the mixed basis, but would insist upon another convention. The question would be convention and point rescale in the intrinsic jus-ting that the decision and point an association of one lunder and they decine so discover, therefore submit to the mixed basis, but would insist upon another convention. The question would be convention and how there are averse to the promotion of selentifie and they acting a she said : 'If I and which will make the public look to it as the authority on and fifty of the most respectable members of the profession formed. The body contains much talent and learning, and need scarcely say, that were the question again submitted to the people, an overwhelming majority of white basis dele-gates would be elected to a convention. We are not wrong We are also glad to see that the Medical Society have appointed a committee, to act in conjunction with a committee of the Medical College and any other body, for the purpose of memorializing the State Convention on the subject of a general system of registration of marriages, births and deaths. We agree with the Stethoscope in thinking it a little very day I was obliged to pay a large amount of postage, We agree with the Steinoscope in thinking it a note strange that there is a necessity for the memorial on this subject being sent to the constitutional conven-tion of this is praiseworthy, and therefore one must do the -is ample guaranties from excessive taxation. For her de-legates, therefore, to insist upon the adoption of an arbitra-ry rule for a specific purpose, merely because they have the nominal power to do so, and when equally secure guaranties can be devised, would be as impolitic in themselves as it at large, that we hope to see the convention engraft in the constution a requisition on the Legislature to obtain correct data cessary should be here formally urged, we are firmly of on this point, both for the use of the country and their own guidance. The Stethoscope says : Correct data as to the increase of native and immigrant po ulation, statistics of mortality, and the security afforded to the rights of property by a proper registration of marriages, the rights of property by a proper registration of innovations are objects of great moment, more or less directly important to every citizen. Speaking of the same subject, the editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal* says: "Medical practitioners, if they are disposed, can do much to further the passage of such a law, in the first place, by informing themselves of the advantages to to every citizen. Speaking of the same subject, the editor of the Buffale Medical Journal says: "Medical practitioners, if they intedisposed, can do much to further the passage of such a law, in the first place, by informing themselves of the dvantages to be secured by it, and, in the second, by taking pains to enlight en those who are directly or indirectly instrumental in the making of laws." Hoping that the memorial to be sent to the convention will set for the twalke of a general registra-tion requisition, and that it will prove effectual in obtaining its passage, we defer further remarks on the subject until we see that paper. We may take up again, in cost the subject and still, those great lakes, filled with islands, must pream time. Still, those great lakes, filled with islands, must pream time. nection with our present most defective coroner's system. Many of our physicians will this week set out for Charleston, S. C., to attend the annual meeting of the National Medical Society of the Union, which will convene on Tuesday next. Upwards of twenty members of the Northern faculty have passed through Richmond on their way thitherstopping in this city for a brief period-among them the distinguished Dr. Warren of Boston, to whom were addressed the admirable letters of Dr. Drake of Cincinnati, on the happy condition of Southern Slaves and on the patriotic duty of the Northern people touching this subject. On Monday evening next, by a singular coincidence, will also assemble in Charleston, S. C., a Convention of delegates from all the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina. We trust that the presence and harmonious action of so many enlightgrown up in the Legislature, which nothing but a constitu-tional prohibition can remedy,—and which, if such a reme-dy be not applied, will assuredly bankrupt the State in less measures for the success of science and the interest and honor measures for the success of science and the interest and honor of the medical profession of the entire confederacy, will have last Republican, shows to what an alarming and wasteful a happy influence upon the deliberations of the South Caroextent the system is carried. In fact, our legislators seen lina Convention, a great many of whom, we fear, are for to study nothing else but the most effectual means of robbing rushing into the torrent of separate State secession. May rushing into the torrent of separate State secession. May the treasury for petty local improvements. The adoption of the above mentioned provision, will have the effect of check-ing the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the public money, which has characterized the Legislature for several Butler, and Messrs. Orr and Wallace, who have advanced Butler, and Messrs. Orr and Wallace, who have advanced the strongest arguments why South Carolina should not, in contempt of all the advice of her sister Southern States, se-

neeting that night at Salem, five miles off.

penurious, even mean."

Minister to Prussia :

B. Alley & Co., of Lynn. It was formerly Moore & Alley

He has also a store in the city of Boston, and the business

conducted under the name and style of Alley, Tapley & Co

No. 18, Blackstone street. It should be avoided. I believe

AMERICAN SCIENCE.

We have received from their distinguished author, Lieut.

Maury, a copy of his investigations "of the winds and cur-

rents of the sea," published by the authority of the Secreta-

ry of the Navy and of the Chief of the Bareau of Ordnance

and Hydrography. We are proud to publish such a compli-

ment to the work of a native Virginian, as is contained in

"This work is most favorably received by the friends of

and art. This great man watches all that passes in other

countries, and is unerring in the accuracy of those discrimina

ions which separate the good from the bad of what is ap

tions which separate the good ront the bad of what is ap-pearing in the great republic of science and art. And it should be generally known that not only this work of Lieutenant Maury is regarded by this distinguished man as an eminent addition to the materials of the practical philoso-the of these these lies is the task of the practical philoso-

phy of the age, but that in the departments of history and

language, sculpture and poetry, the high tributes of his

praise are given to American genius. Two years ago we were delighted to hear this man declare that next to Ranke

is a historian he placed our own Prescott, and that in many

of the qualities essential to the success of historical painting he considered the latter as his equal. We trust that the

may be equally successful, and that he will not be discoura ged by the fear that what he is now doing is encumbered by

too great a mass of figures and calculations. There are ma-

ny minds in the observatories and schools of Europe that understand them, and are aiming like him to extract from

them the secrets of the ocean and the atmosphere, and to

Of the great Humboldt himself the New York Tribune

gives some interesting anecdotes. Mr. Heine, a German artist

of talent in N. York, who is about to accompany that strange

genius, Mr. E. G. Squier, the recalled Charge to New Gre-

nada, wrote to his father in Berlin, enclosing a letter to Hum-

boldt, in which he asked of that philosopher some information,

in regard to the subjects most worthy of notice, to be met

"I found this great philosopher the most amiable old man

whom I have ever met-in one word, the friend of Man, as

convert them to the service of man.

plies to his son in New York :

ords, as near as possible

me is not far distant when the labors of Licutenant Maury

b. 15, Blacksone Lynn, under the name of Alley, Tapley Co. John B. Alley is of small stature, black hair, sharp-

A PROPER CAUTION. In the Convention, Monday, April 28, Mr. Summers, of It is the first principle of self-defence, if not to cripple Kanawha, presented the following proposition, declaring his those who would injure us, to withdraw the resources which we ourselves have furnished to give them the power numous to offer it as an amendment to either the suffrage or of mischief. If this policy cannot by universal consent be the mixed basis scheme, whichever might be adopted : brought to bear upon States and communities which tolerate The officers and commissioners authorized and required by the act entitled "An act concerning elections," passed March 13, 1551, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon and allow gross insult and injury to be inflicted on Southern men, there can be no difficulty in making it apply to individuals. "A Shoe Merchant" in the Norfolk Argus describes

ha question of ratifying or rejecting the amended constitu-ion, shall, at the same time and in like manner, open a sepaa case of the kind, of so outrageous a character, that we at hold book for the purpose of taking the sense of said additional voters upon the further question, whether represendeem it our duty to pass the villain round, for Southern reution in the Senate and House of Delegates shall be apporprobation. The Argus' correspondent describes one John B. tioned on the suffrage basis, that is, according to the number f the qualified voters in the respective districts, counties Alley, of Lynn, Mass., whose name is signed to a call for a ities and towns of the Commonwealth; or, on the mixed asis, that is, according to the number of white inhabitants neeting of the citizens of Massachusetts, to adopt measures or the modification or final repeal of the Fugitive Slave tained and the amount of taxes raised by the Legislature Law. This man is an extensive manufacturer of women's paid in the respective districts, counties, cities, and towns shoes, and supplies Southern merchants, his best customers, deducting therefrom all taxes paid of licenses and law pro-cess. Said separate poil book shall be headed thus: "Shall with a large amount yearly. Yet he is an abolitionist of the presentation in the Senate and House of Delegates be apblackest dye, and the writer not long since saw him in a protioned on the Suffrage Basis or on the Mixed Basis? ression which started from Lynn, to attend an abolition and shall contain two separate columns; the first column shall be headed "Sulfage Basis," and the second column shall be headed "Mixed Basis," The names of all such "At that time, this circumstance was not much thought of sons as shall vote for the Suffrage Basis, or for the Mixed out add this to the call he has recently made upon the citi-Basis of representation, shall be recorded in the appropriate zens of Massachusetts to repeal the Slave Law-and thi unin of said poll book. The polls anthorized hereby shall ins of allossediuscus to repeat the slave Law-and this, o, at a time when it behooves every Southern man to stand kept open three days, and shall in all other respects be tatoo, at a time when it behoves every Southern man to stand up in defence of his rights against these fanatics—it is now high time that the name of John B. Alley should be held up conspicuously before the Southern merchants, and his prin-ciples exposed, that they may know their enemies and withten, certified, returned, and proclamation of the result there March 13th, 1551, concerning the polls authorized thereby to

THE CONVENTION.

e taken in respect to ratifying or rejecting the amended con draw their support from all such persons. "This same John B. Alley is principal to the firm of John titution. And if it be ascertained that a majority of the votes cast be in favor of ratifying the amended constitution, and that a majority of the votes cast be in favor of the Suffrage Basis representation, elections for Senators and Delegates shall be held according to the apportionments contained in sche-dale (No. 1) appended hereto: And if it be ascertained that a majority of the votes cast be in favor of ratifying the unended constitution, and that a majority of the votes cast faced, and has a low, sneaking look. He is disliked to a great extent, in his own town, Lynn. He is exceedingly e in favor of the Mixed Basis of representation, election shall be held according to the apportionments contained in schedule (No. 2) appended hereto.

In case the Suffrage Basis of representation be adopted as aforesaid, an enumeration of all the qualified voters in the Commonwealth shall be made in the year 1855, and in every tenth year thereafter, and at the several sessions of the Ge-neral Assembly which shall be held next after the making of such enumerations, the whole number of Senators and Dele-gates shall be apportloned among the several districts, counacts show or apportioned among the several districts, coun-ties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth as near as may be according to the number of qualified voters in each. In case the Mixed Basis of representation be adopted as aforesaid, the first General Assembly held after the taking of

the following remarks of the Editor of the Union, the late ach consust of the United States shall apportion the reprientation of the counties, cities and towns philosophic research in Europe, and particularly in Berlin, where the most liberal encouragement is afforded to every effort of the scientific kind. In this respect the of the Commo calth in both Legislative bodies, according to the numb white inhabitants contained and the amount of all taxes raised by the Legislature paid in each, deducting therefror King of Prussia has outstripped his predecessors, and has laid the foundation of a character which will survive the changes which have marked his policy as a political reformist. all taxes paid on licences and law process. In making such re-apportionment there shall be allowed one delegate for eve part of the said inhabitants, and one delegate He has had the good fortone to keep near han, and in his con-fidence, Alex, Humboldt, under whose patronage nothing has been omitted to build up the institutions devoted to science every part of the said taxes; and one delegate for tors shall be apportioned in like manner.

For the Enquirer.

THE MORAL CHARACTER OF SLAVERY. LETTERS FROM A CLERGYMAN. - NO. III.

My DEAR BROTHER: Let us proceed now to examine the estitution of slavery in the laws of Moses. God gave, by he intervention of Moses, a summary of the eternal and unhangcable moral law, to bind all ages, called the Decalogu and contained in the twentieth chapter of Exodus. He also gave various religious and civil laws which were peculiar to he Jews, and were never intended to be observed after th esurrection of Jesos Christ. The great object of all this egislation was to set apart the Jewish nation as a holy peoe, neculiarly dedicated to purity of life, and to the mainte religion amidst idolatrous and profane generations. Several of the peculiar laws intended to raise this wholesor bar to intercourse between the Jews, and their corrupting, hea-then neighbors, *forbade* things which, if God had not seen fit to prohibit them, would have been indifferent; that is, neither right nor wrong; as the eating of pork. Some of those laws required acts, in their original nature indifferent; as circumcision, eating the Passover, &c. But it is inconsistent with the holiness of God, and with the purpose of setting Israel apart to a holy life, that any of these peculiar laws should require acts, in themselves, wicked, or forbid things, in themselves, morally binding. To say that the un-speakably holy God would require or sanction the commission of *sin*, in those peculiar laws whose purpose was to make the Israelltes a peculiarly holy people, charges him with both folly and wickedness. It is blasphemy. His *rerealed xill*, so far as it is revealed for a rule of life, either permaint or temporary, must contain nothing but what is right, and pure, and just. If it had been a moral duty to cat pork, this holy God could not have made a prohibition to eat it, a part even of the temporary and ceremonial institutions of its servants. If it had been morally wrong to kill and ronst the paschal lamb, he could not have enjoined on them the porary institution of the Passover. These conclusions

of Nature. The mild, clear eye, the friendly features sur-rounded with a halo of silver hair, made a powerful impres-sion on me, and I cannot now decide whether reverence or are as plain as the alphabet. an instant affection for him, was the prevailing feeling in my an instant affection for him, was the provailing feeling in iny mind. He speaks very fast, yet distinctly; his voice is soft and winning, and his slightly bent stature scarcely be-trays the veteran of S1 years. He invited me to sit with your mother on the sofa, and drew a cane chair familiarly to-ward me. In 'answer to a movement of mine, he said he "never sat on sofas." I will endeavor to recall his own words, as near as possible: Now then, if we find any particular thing sanctioned, or enjoined, in those peculiar, civil, or ceremonial institutions of Moses, it does not prove that thing to be binding on us, or ecessarily politic and proper for us; but it does prove it to be, its essential moral character, innocent. It is not malum her as this is the important and just distinction. The fact hat sacrifies was required in the ceremonial laws of Moses, does not brove that it is our duty, or that it is appropriate for "Pray do not interrupt me, for my time is very limited us to offer sacrifice. But it does prove that the act of killing only answer me. Your son has written me a charming let-ter, which has given me great pleasure and fully informs me nd then burning a lamb, is not, in its nature, immoral; and, therefore, unless a subsequent precept of the Bible has for-bldgen it, he who should now kill and burn a lamb, would do

For the Eng Gentlemen : I addressed you a short comm few weeks since, in reference to the runneed day which the Democratic party of this State was exposthe action of the Reform Convention now in se then, I have heard that the Democratic members of dy, from the East, had determined to surrender the ther than give up the Mixed Basis. I do not known of the standard of the stand s true; but if they do, their act will fall like a thun upon the members of the party throughout the State, attemen are vasily mistaken if they, for a ma ose the people of their party will sustain them in . et The people cherish democracy as the great tail our liberties and they are not willing to surren chase of the revolution, for the gratification of the av ey of wealth, in their desires to wield the ne state. The firmsy veil of protection to property from ern plunder, cannot hide from the minds of the ref that the real design is to overturn the principles of Jer -those principles so much esteemed--so deeply e - mose principlea encorrat. The right and capacity of the by every true Democrat. The right and capacity of the ple to govern, has ever been held as a fundamental priof our creed, and often have we charged upon on pponents a want of confidence in the capacity of pie. And now, when I read in the Supplement the sp of Democrats—in name-advocating that very doetn which we have reproached our opponents, I am aim o doubt my own senses-those gentlemen, who have tistinguished in the Democratic ranks, now contendathe people are not to govern—that it is unsafe to t oower in their hands—prominent members of the eratic party contending that the people must be restra-money; and even carrying this thing so far as to give toney of Eastern Virginia fourteen more represhan is given to the people of the same section! I Mixed Basis report, forty-eight delegates in the anixed this is report, forty-signt decentes in the East given to taxation, and thirty-four to the people; and set using is advocated and warmly pressed by gentlements call themselves Democrats. From such democracy as a good Lord deliver us ! But that is not all. Our party ascendancy in the Stat

dso to be surrendered, for the purpose of carrying out also to be surrendered, for the purpose of carrying out principle of property power; a principle that is abhors, the mind of every true democrat. Every one now knows a fair apportionment, under the mixed basis, must giv-legislative department of the government to the Whig by a large majority. This, 1 understand, is now con-And yet this is to be done by gentlemen of by all. And yet this is to be done by generated of the occatic party, who were nominated by democratic C, tions, and elected upon party grounds, and for the p of sustaining the democratic party. Are the democrate Eastern Virginia prepared to surrender this State, for a to come, into the hands of our political opponents they prepared to sacrifice our distinguished Senator i gress (Mr. Hunter) at the next election, and have or Senator (Mr. Mason) instructed from his scat<sup>2</sup>, A willing to have the Congressional districts so ar linge give to the Whig party a majority of the members, gress from this State? Will they sustain such on ac press routing sector is the pare nonlinated and characteristic of those gentlement hey have nonlinated and characteristic of the purpose of sustaining the demonstry above every thing else! If this thing is done, if the party above every thing elser 11 this thing is done, if the m basis is adopted, then indeed may democrats hang their h upon the willows. Western democrats will be driven i all co-operation with the party in the East; the majorin the Legislature will be given up to our opponents; and divided among ourselves, and, manacled by a legislative parity against us, we will have to enter future contests. who can hope for success under such circumstances But what will gentlemen do with their pledges ?

But what will gentlemen do with their pledges? The ry act of accepting a party nomination, pledged their great obligation to the party by which nominated. An what avail are party nominations and elections, if these nated and elected disregard the party obligations thus umed? If we should nominate and elect a Northern D. rat to the Presidency, and he should afterwards surren he party and its principles for the purpose of proothern sectional interests, would be not be denotineed i violation of the implied pledge, based upon the acceptant if the nomination ? And is the pledge any more binding i te one case than the other ?

But some say that, after the principle is settled, it w e the duty of Western Democrats to unite with those the East in gerrymandering the State, so as to save the party But does any rational man expect them to do it? Could an reasonable man ask or desire them thus to disgrace them cives ? If the East reject the principle that will honorable and fairly, by a proper apportionment, increase the Demo ratic strength in the Legislature, can they, then, expect th West to unite with them, in an unfair apportionment, to say the party upon an abominable principle? If the East reje e principle by which the party interest may be promot ey must not and cannot expect the West, then, to their rescue. I have no idea they will do it; indeed, I have no idea they could be expected thus to kiss the hands of the oppressors. If they did, they would deserve to be slaves.have no hesitancy, then, in believing that, if the mixed basis is adopted, eternal defeat and disgrace will be the particle of the Democratic party in Virginia. And I think it me han probable, the Richmond Times is looking as much hat result, as to Eastern interests, in its eagerness to ha e mixed basis adopted.

And now in view of this danger to the party, I beg to kno what the Democracy of the State are doing. Are they aroused to the danger that awaits us, or are they slumbering upon their oars? Awake! O! ye sleepers! There is a storn ahead. It is in vain for any man of the Democratic part to suppose that it is a mere sectional question, in which th rty is not concerned, and in which they ought not to in Sectional or not, if it involves the unity and safets of the party, all good and true Democrats are bound to con to the rescue. And every man, with two eyes in his benchmost now see that the adoption of the Mixed basis will d-vide and ruin the Democratic party in Virginia forever. The

I call upon the Democracy, throughout the State, to spea out, at once, on this subject, and demand a maintenance a their political rights and party ascendancy. ANTI-MIXED BASIS.

the next morning. The garrison of West Point was so de-tached and the work so wretchedly manned and provided, that the whole must have been carried in twenty minutes. His Excellency fortunately—very fortunately—arrived at that place about half an hour before the treachery was dised down the river as a flag, and got on board the Vulture Sloop-of-War. The General expecting that, as the enemy were embarked, and every thing in perfect readiness for the enterprise, Sir Henry Clinton would (notwithstanding the discovery,) attempt to carry the works by assault, well knowing the debilitated state of the garrison and the proper points of attack, and that our army was not within supporting distance—he therefore dispatched an express at 7 o'clock that evening, which reached us by 12 at night; directing Gen. Greene to order the Pennsylvania Line to proceed with all possible dispatch, under my command, and endenvor if possible to get possession of the defiles leading from Stoney to West Points. We immediately marched, leaving our camp standing, and by sunrise passed that pass, being up-wards of sixteen miles in four hours, performed in the night, without a single man left behind.

persevere in an enterprise (although a very favorite one) that would be the price of much blood. I shall not commit my-self to the fortifications, but will decide the fate of the day at the point of the bayonet in the gorges of the defiles, through which the enemy must pass before they reach the

present my best respects to mother Penrose, and believe me yours, most affectionately,

particulars of the late plot to overthrow the existing Imperial Government of Hayti, and to re-establish the Republic .-The conspiracy extended all over the Island, and many lead-ing blacks were implicated. In addition to the arrest of a large number at Port as Prince, including one or two of the Ministry, about one hundred were arrested at Cape Haytien, including several in office; also, the Commissary of Police at Gonaives. At or near the capital the Minister of Public Jus-tice and several of his fellow-conspirators, as well as several of those arrested at Cape Haytien, have been shot. It

nnac, for damages for the illegal imprisonment of Capt Mayo, of the Leander, we learn that the Haytien Government informed him, in substance, that they were willing to pay Capt. Mayo some compensation, but refused to give the sum demanded for the detention of the vessel. This answer Com. Parker will report to the authorities at Washington. It is

Mr. Walsh, the American Commissioner, has left the capi-tal for other parts of the Island. What was the result of his negotiations, in conjunction with the French and En-glish consuls, to induce Emperor Souloque to settle the quarrel between the Haytiens and Dominicans is not cer-tainly known, but the story is that the project has entirely failed

privilege which has been conferred on them, and admirably qualified to make that privilege the source of pleasure and gratification to the visiters of Old Point Comfort—one of the whole country. We have spent many pleasant days there-more we fear than circumstances will permit to us again; but we will always have a lively remembrance of the invi-gorating sea breeze, the salt-water baths, the sheeps-head, hog-fish, and other delicacies which abound near the Point, and the beautiful promenades around the fortifications, and

POSTAL DECISION .- The Post Office Department has

cede alone be hecded !

### THE CUBAN INVASION.

There was quite a stir in New York on Saturday, in consequence of an arrest of the alleged ring-leaders of the Cuban expedition. Deputy United States Marshal Rakielewitz disguised himself as an emigrant German, and mingling and conversing in German with the men congregated in the vicinity of South Amboy, ready for the embarkation, ascertained the names of certain persons in New York, said to be the leaders in the alleged invasion. Warrants were accordingly issued by Mr. Nelson, the U. S. Commissioner, for the arrest of the following persons, viz : John L. O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, and former Editor of the Democratic Review,) Wm. T. Rogers, jr., (nephew of the said Dr. Rogers.) Captain Lewis, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly captain of the Creole, in the former expedition; Major Louis Schlesinger, one of Some weeks since, the laying of the rails was commenced in the Hungarian patriote; Dr. Daniel H. Burtnett, an old res-Alexandria, and the energetic and efficient President, George ident of New York city; Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard of some

> The prisoners were brought before the Commissioner, and held to bail, each in the sum of \$3,000, to answer the charge at court. They all gave bail, except Capt. Lewis and Majo Schlesinger, who were committed to jall.

Orders have been received from Washington, for the reve ue-cutter Tancy, to cruise around New York Bay, and in-

about his plans. I know Mr. Squier and am already ac-quainted with his undertaking. I have also spoken to the

write very slowly-yes, yes, these \$1 years " "I asked whether he desired I should give him further de-tails, when I should again hear from you. "It will give me pleasure," he answered, "to hear them from your own lips; but don't write, for them I should very likely hear nothing. I receive 5,000 letters a year; how should I read them all? Many nust necessarily he unread, though this troubles me-You cannot think how many claims are made upon me, all of which I am expected to answer. See, here are notes which I got up at 5 o'clock this morning to write. This how can I describe them more minutely? If I could go myself, I would be better able to do it; and again the longing for new activity and new discovery shone in his eyes. I then left him; but the half hour I spent in his company will always remain one of the most delightful reminiscences of my

The following is a portion of the letter to young Heine from Humboldt, the Nestor of scientific men :

has already been enriched by the extension sketches of Rugendas, Edward Hildebrandt and Bellermann. Still, those great lakes, filled with islands, must preaent ma-ny new features of landscape painting. As regards the mo-numents, (in Yucatan, Guatemala and Nicaragua) there is a great lack of illustrations which preserve the correct pro-portions. Your architectural knowlege will enable you to supply this deficiency.

## INGENIOUS MACHINE.

beasts, and give them unto the Levites, which keep the charge of the tabernacle of the Lord." Here God commands Mr. Martin of Philadelphia is at the City Hotel, with his a portion of these slaves to be set apart to a secred use, and dedicated to himself, that they might become the property of the ministers of religion. And yet slavery is a wicked reha-tion! Did the God of all holiness, then, direct a part of the Telegraphic Sewing Machine, the patent of which has been purchased by him. We saw it in operation, last summer, in the immense factories of Lowell, and were then struck with its simplicity and remarkable ingenuity. Seams of any des-it may be said that He regarded the holy use as sanctifying its simplicity and remarkable ingenuity. Seams of any des-cription may easily be sewed by this machine, which is cal-culated to do the work of seven or eight pairs of hands. It is so arranged, that if a stitch breaks or is missed by the bobbin case, the machine stops, so as to allow the mischief to be remedied. For the manufacture of negro clothing on large estates it would be invaluable, it strikes us; also in large thereafter to make all our own clothes, we should like to see tailoring and other establishments. As we of the South are Hitnerto we have looked only into the temporary and pecu-hereafter to make all our own clothes, we should like to see liar laws of the Jewish nation, laws which, though not nehereafter to make all our own clothes, we should like to see this sewing machine universally employed. It is worthy of a visit, especially from the ladies—unless they shall turn in-dignantly against an unconscious rival for the honors of nee-didedom. A FINISHED PORTRAIT. The following sonnet, which we find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, is evidently intended for the "snake-like" Wm. H. Seward. It is a capital picture of all his bideous defor-mities. The neet artist is no near artist is no near the bideous defor-mities. The neet artist is no near artist is no near the bideous defor-mities. The neet artist is no near artist is no near the bideous defor-mities. The neet artist is no near artist is no near the bideous defor-mities. The neet artist is no near artist is no near the bideous defor-mities. The neet artist is no near the bideous defor-mities. The neet artist is no near artist is non near artist is no near artist is no near artist i

To \_\_\_\_\_\_. Thou smooth-faced Demagogue! Outbraving all

To a quick conscience and a higher aim Than went of native land, which are may fall Of sacrifice, and calmly fire the pile WHICH LIGHTS THEE ONWARD BY A NATION'S LIFE.

### ----APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, &cc. WASHINGTON, April 23.-Judge Wiltiams, dem., of Michi-san, has been dismissed from the Land Office, and Wm. Nourse, of Washington, appointed in his place. Lucas, a whig editor, of Illinois, and Reuben M. Whitney's son, have been dismissed; Stanley, of N. C., has also received notice of dismissed. Vedder, of Illinois, Harris, of Pennsylvania, and Pandell of Maryland all democrats have had their salaries. AT THE COTACC WINDOW, NO. 140 AT THE COTACC WINDOW, NO. 140

who were wickedly detailed by them in captivity, or telling us

that we must not cover stolen goods in our neighbor's posses-

sion, without one hint of the unlawfulness of theft, and of the

cent, though a useless thing. If not, a holy God Messrs, Editors : I notice in your paper an article would never have enjoined or sanctioned it at all.

"Alexander," on the serject of selling ardent sphils to In his views, I most heartily concurt and have co-Therefore, the fact that God expressly authorized domestic In his views, I most heartily concur (and have countles times seen the baneful effects of this corrupting traffic; but whilst all country and vilage inerclants, who sell spirits, and more or less culpable, still, in all cases, not to the extent al-holed to in this article. Nor are they responsible tor all the evil effects growing out of it. Marchants frequently have permission given, in a general order, by the owners of slives, to sell them spirits, whilst their neighbors, perhaps, torbid it; and all that is necessary in the the hearted one to have the Sharey among the result of the pressy dimension rate where the slarey among the peculiar and temporary civil laws of the Jews, while it does not prove that it is our positive duty to hold slaves, does proce that it is transcentrahold slaves, unless it has been since forbidden by God. Now, then, let us see what God authorized to Moses. Exodus xxi, verses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; "If those bay a Hebrew servant, six years he shall are not in the second to the shall as out free for nothing. serve; and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing .-If he came in by himself? (that is into the state of bondage,) the shall go out by himself; if he were married, then his wife shall go out with him. If his master have given him a and all that is necessary, is for the licensed one to buy to hoth-and even under special orders, the same practice 1 pursued. Free negroes, too, aid greatly in this system wife, and she have borne him sons or daughters, the wife and her children shall be her master's, and he shall go out by fraud; and although the merchant may be aware that and ecs are used, it is impossible for him to detect individual inhimself. And if the servant shall plainly say, I love my master, my wife, and my children; I will not go out free?

But they should adopt a system of selling but a certain then his master shall bring him unto the judges; he shall shall quantity to those who are permitted to buy, and the o a great extent, remove the evil. A legislative enactme to this effect, under heavy penalty and oath, at the time also bring him to the door, or unto the door post; and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him forever." (That is, till the year of Jubilee, which granting license, limiting the quantity, would remety the evil more than all the laws now in force; for however stile the merchant may be, where some are permitted to buy and others reduced, they have a sufficiency of curning to 2-it at will, and the merchant not know that the offender of his ame once in fifty years. See Levillous xxv, 41.) This, answers the anti-slavery man, was only temporary

servitade. Yes, but it was *incoluntary* slavery, though tem-porary. It gave to the master a right to compel the labor of the servant without his consent. What will they say, then, master's rules is within miles of his store. The law is b softleiont, as it now stands, to detect the vender in a will violation of the same, or to prevent those who are dispose to disology it, from its gaily violation, without his knowledge to the following? Levitieus xxv, 44 to 46: "Both thy bond-men and thy bond-maids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy" (this future is expressly permissive, not imperative,) "bond-men and bond-mulds. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sejourn among you, of them shall ye buy, But there is a better way still to ameliorate, it not to cut the evil thoroughly, and that too without the enactment have, which bad men can always evade. Cease its sites a together to colored people, or, if you will, to all classes. It is an arbitrary rule, but if merchants in each neighborhoo-would join in a solemn coopact, they could effect it. Com-petition is too great for one to indept it without the coopeand of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession." (Property in human beingst) "And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be gour bond-men forerer." The antithesis in the ration of others, as it would gat short his greatest source or each trade from whites as well as negroes, and drive awa position of the two laws shows that these heathen slaves were not to go free, like Hebrew slaves, at the year of Jubi many solvent dealers. His opposing merchant would chuckle over it and replice at the result in the weight of a purse; whilst the normal partian of the community, the smaller lee. They are to be bond-men forcer. They are to de-seend from lather to son. There was to be "no seventh-year treedom here i there is no Jubile ilberation." So says the celebrated divine, Moses Stuart-himself an anti-slavery ling approvers of such a course, would not purchase a dime s worth more, or even give you the preference over the legas-dealing merchant, unless to his interest to do so. The only man-indeed, it would be hard to construct language defining, more strongly and fully, all those features of domestic slave way to effect it is a *pull* altogether; they would then, i now, stand on equal ground, contend alike for an honorall ry most abhorrent to the abolitionists. They were to be bought and sold. They were heritable property--"chattels." (Here is involuntary slavery for life, expressly authorized to God's own, peculiar and holy people, in the strongest and most careful terms. The relation then must be innocent. It would seem hard to devise a stronger case shower.

CINCINATI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23. The proceeds of Jenny Lind's five concerts in this ca

the proceeds to \$55,000,

The Governor of the State of Tennessee has appelled A. O. Nicholson, Esq., Charrellor for the Middle Distance Tennessee, vice Terry H. Cohall, Esq., decensed.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, at Marmotia, (usar Philadelphia.) on the 8th instable the Rec. Mr. Turkis, Mr. MAURICE S. LANGHOPNE of Lytek-burg, and Mrs. LIZZIE G., only dauginer of Mr. Caspar W. Maar

MARSIES, on Wednesday evening the 24 met. at the rest ies Harvey, by the Rev. Junes K. Clinton, Mr. LE to Miss MARGARET D. SANDERS, all of Holmes c NOEL 6 lisksetppi.

" Oh take her, and may fleeting time Bring only logs' inclusion, And may your days glide sweetly on In happiness and peaks." [Lexington (Miss.) Section 

Golden Piff, a great Tonic for males or females, and a substitute is ablominal supporters. Price 50 cents. Anti-Dyspeptic Compound-thousands have been cured by F Price 50 cents.

Hair Tonic-cuperior to all other hair preparations, and highly it Commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 50 cents and \$1 The editary of the various medicines, mentioned above, his be-noted by and wilely teried and proron, and their specific dief in curing the various diseases to which they are appropriate. his curing the various diseases to which they are appropria-pin ed them, in the scale of remedies for the afflicted, above a

pelling to Subfath observance the victims of their outrages to succession de leaving the same name. 1.: Rose is a graduate of the University of Penn-yivana, hummary member of the Philadelphik Medical Society. He does was signed in 1520 by the following emiant physician, it whom he has been in frequent consultation with since. Deer Physic, Chapman, Coxe, Ginson, James and Hare, the great Cherr All of the above variable family medicines, with circular Station directions, can be had of the following Druggiets: PURCELL LW & CO., GAYNOR & WOOD, ADIE & GRAY, BENETT BEERS, R. R. DUVAL, O. A. STRECKER, and J. BLAR, Ben Street. Jan 22-c2asi 1 r. Rose is a graduate of the University of Penn-ylvania, violences of the bandit ? The divine permission and sanction of slavery, to the very people whom God was setting apart for a holy life, the use of slaves as property to be consecrated to sacred purposes, the reference to duties flowing from the relation, all prove that it was then a lawful and innocent one. Otherwise, we

AT THE GOTHIC WINDOW, NO. 145 MAIA 51

tion, what duty could be enjoined with regard to it, except the duty of immediate reformation and repentance? Exodus mities. The poet artist is no apprentice : xx, 10, it is mide the duty of the master to cause his slaves to observe the Sabbath. And in verse 17, the tenth com-mandment numbers among our neighbor's lawful possessions. which we may not covet, "his man servant, his maid servant, his ex," dec. If you would feel the strength of the implica-Of worth and honor with thy new found claim his ox." dec. tion contained in these duties, ask yourself what would you have thought, if you had heard this elevated and perfect rule if righteousness enjoining on highwaymen the duty of com-

So thou dost rise, or rather snake-like crawl, To some bad eminence which men call fame. Impassive Cataline! In whom no flame Of the resh Pomou's temper shows thy call To ruin and betray; who still canst smile While arming faction for the deadly strife Which stabs thy hapless country; though the while, With bland and goodly talk, dost whet the knife

