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softer

HANGERY-VIRGINIA : - At rules held in the Clerk's April, 1851; of D. Austin Muir, merchants and partners, tra-nd style of Scaman & Muir; Charles G. Carle-cham and Abraham R. Frotlingham, late mer-rading under the firm and style of Carleton & m M. Davies, Jas. M. Jones and John P. Smith,

armers, trading under the firm and style of John M. Ward, James R. Bridges, of the late firm of Bridges & Keis, Bail & ____, merchants and parmers, imand style of Kelley, Ball & Company; Alexandr. Miller and William E. Mayhew, morchants business under the style of Fisher, Miller & Company. and R Change, and William H. Redwood, late

as and partier; trading under the style of Ricards & Hoffman, is and partners, trading under the style of Ricards & Hoffman, is and partners, trading under the style of Ricards & Hoffman's Wyeth and N. Frederick Blacklock, merchants and rading under the firm and style of Wyeth & Blacklock; all.—Taylor and—the trading under the firm and style of Hall. Taylor & Company;
Robertson and—the company in the firm and style of Aiken, Robertson & Company;
Set of this soit is to set aside the deeds of trust in the bill shings mentioned, and to subject the property therein conthe payment of the plaintiffs' claims; and affidavit having to and field, that the defendants above named, are non-resigns commonwealth, the said parties are notified to appear as to be holden in the Clerk's office of the said Court, on the lay in June next, and do what is necessary to protect their in the subject matter of this suit. in June next, and do what is the subject matter of this suit.

A Copy. Teste:

P. ROBERTS, Cl'k.

CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:-At rules held in the Clerk's

Etting and Harriet his wife, Edward C. Mayo and Adee. William McBlair and Virginia his wife and other Defendants. For this suit is to obtain a sale of the real estate, in the mentioned, and a reinvestment of the proceeds thereof; having been made and filed, that the defendants above incresidents of this Commonwealth, the said parties are spear at the rules to be held in the Clerk's office of the the first Monday in June next, and do what is necessa-P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

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

Brown, Alexander S. Brown. John Benton, James E. other Defendants. This suit is to have a sale of the real estate, in the bill dones mentioned, and a division of the proceeds thereof, articles entitled thereto; and affidavit having been made and the defendants above named, are non-residents of this Complex and parties are notified to appear at the rules to be Clerk's office of the said Courses the restrict Norday in June of what is necessary to protect their interests in the sub-

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:

try, and other this surit is to subject the estate, real and personal, or any, died, seized and possessed, or so much thereof as ry to the payment of his debts, and affidavit having beer tendant above named, is a non-resident of P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

RGINIA :-A: Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit

Defendant. Scire Facias, in the words and figures following. wealth of Virginia, to the Sheriff of Henrico county onwealth of Virginia, to the Sherid of Henrico county, cerons, Joseph P. Jones, endorsee of Robert Kitching-throut Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the rise and City of Richmond, on the common faw side, in day of December, 1849, by the indement of our said educations and forty two encyclive cents, with interest thereon, to be computated at per centum, per annum, from the first day 1845, till payment, for a certain debt and the interest consex dollars and fifty cents for his costs by him about healt expended; whereof the said John Howarth is the proof thereof manifestly appears. And now on said Joseph P. Jones, endorsee as aforesaid, it is said, addressin be given as aforesaid; yet execution of the seed since the judgment; therefore, at the instance P. Jones, endorsee as aforesaid, we command you we, according to law, to the said John Howardt, that solice of our Circuit Court of Law for the counrules to be holden for the said Court, on the firs

the raises to be holden for the said Court, on the first next, (it heing the third day of the month,) to show to say, why the said Joseph P. Jones, endorsee as it is have execution against him of the debt, intersaid, according to the judgment aforesaid—And new writ. Witness: Endace Robinson, Clerk of our lest mentioned, at lichmond, the 25th day of Janthe 75th year of our foundation.

E. ROBINSON, Propagation of the the 3d day of March, 1851. and been returned without being executed; it is or dendant, the said John Howarth, do appear here hatter due publication of this order, and do what is this inverest; and that this order be published once accessive weeks in the Richmond Eaquirer, a news, the City of Richmond, and be posted at the front Jouse of the said county of Henrico, on the first ontw Court. Teste:

E. ROBINSON, CI'k. CERY-VIRGINIA:-At rules held in the Clerk's

Margaret J Micou, Thomas B. Micou, William suit which was instituted against William F fied to appear at the rules to be held in the d Court, on the first Monday in June next, and project their interests in the subject-matter A Copy-Teste:
POWIJATAN ROBERTS, CPk.

TALLY-HO.

ace horse will stand the ensuing season at my difference will stand the ensuing season at my difference, the season commencing the first of a first of August. He will serve marce at \$25, yment of \$25 within the season. \$35 to insure the with her to forfeit the insurance. \$1 to the be fed at two shiftings a day, and the greatest and no responsibility will be incurred for acci-

S—The aplential performances of Taily Ho are known the country as searcely to need recital—the tan when a colt, he won five, and only lost take of being out of order. His great four mile Course in 1-49, in which he proved victorious, the New York Spirit of the Times, and proven by the heat race ever run in America. His see Trade and Bostona, two of the best nags then called the Month of the two first tasks and the country of the two first tasks and were run, and the time of the two first tasks and the country of the two first tasks and the country of the two first tasks and the time of the two first tasks and the time of the two first tasks and the country of the two first tasks and the country of the two first tasks and the time of the two

d. by Spread Eagle, gg. d. by King fer; a cenuine Arabian, gggg. d. by d. by the imported horse Vampire,

horse in the country can boast of JAMES TALLEY.

COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUC-TION, IN RICHMOND, VA.

of Schmier Instruction in the various branches of Schmier Instruction in Monday, 15th April, un-

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

reactess at all times to the wards of the Infirmaty lives and of the Richmond Alms-House. Runty will be afforded for the study of Practical Course, 860. Tickets will be issued by the Sec-CARTER P. JOHNSON, Sec'y. Corner of Broad and Mayo streets. RICHMOND ENOUIRER.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1851.

THE CONVENTION-YESTERDAY. 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 questions, 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 the basis question, Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, modified his prodefineers, who are charged 100 dollars, (paper included.)
Anctioneers, who are charged 100 dollars, (paper included.)
Spill-WEEKLY-For fitteen lines, or less, first insertion

position A., so as to strike out the restriction of representation on cities and towns; also leaving the apportionment in

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:

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, Janney, Jasper, Jones, Leake, Ligon, Lynch, Lyons, Wm.
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, Stanard, Straughan, Taylor, Tredway, Tunis, Turnbull, Wallace, Saml. Watts, Whittle, Ira Williams, Wingfield,

Woolfolk and Worsham-65. Noes-Messrs, Anderson, Armstrong, Mark Bird, Bland, Noes-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, Johnson, Kenney, Kilgore, Knote, Letcher, Lionberger, Lucas, 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

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 Buckingham and Deneale of Rockingham; McCandlish of Williams burg and Hunter of Jefferson; Douglass of King William that Com. Salter, so far from disinclining to afford the aid at and was five days on the way. We deeply sympathize first applied for, had immediately on the application, two with Mr. Brown in this afflicting intelligence. This is the and 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 Albemarle and Saunders of Lynchburg, changed their votes from the affirmative to the negative. There was the same that five Eastern men, viz: Messrs. Botts of Henrico, Bowden of Williamsburg, Chilton of Fauquier, Randolph of Albemarle and Saunders of Lynchburg, changed their votes from the affirmative to the negative. There was the same the same to find the propersive distribution of the Cheropatra was arrested, and will probably to-day make application for ball. He was brought down to the unit of the constitutional legislature of the constitution of the number of votes not cast as in the former ballot. Had they not the negative of an emperished approach of the average tyrannical power—this is the political beauty the coalition and the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry, in the two conversed a few minutes with Lient. Brown, his country as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry and the cherry as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry and the cherry and the cherry and the cherry as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry and the cherry and the cherry and the cherry as the colonists did the oppressive edicts of a cherry and the cherry an been all cast, the result in each case would have been exactly 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.

ne 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 to 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 tha the committee rise was adopted, Mr. Conway having asked the aves and noes. The Convention, then, adopted a motion

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 princalculated to produce and keep up eternal turmoil and exeitoment. Other schemes of adjustment, it is probable, will the corporal, who gave the words "carry arms, left face, 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 deenly report that Mr. Wise was disposed to come into the support

We learn from every section of the river counties, and from the mountain range, that both parties are determined to accept 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. 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 pretext and motive be furnished by the East. It will be in 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 away any of our inalienable 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 encroachment, and to take measures in future to guard their selves from having palmed upon them a Constitution will any kind, sort, teature 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 selves from having painted upon them a Constitution 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 But a star-suffused evening cloud was that bulky blackness, of the district court.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1851.

and the loss will be severely felt by himself and family.

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 celebrated 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 character of the foreigner, to whom high honors are to be paid, at the expense of the nation." Paul Jones was the soul—the chivalrous soul of the American Revolution on the ocean; and yet he is attempted to be stigmatized as a 'foreigner!' What was an American Stigma' Wo leave 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 elig-ble to the Presidential Chair. As well attempt to stigmatize Lafayette, and a thousand others, because they were not born in a country 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 heavy guns brought to the edge of the dock, ready of Roanoke; Pendleton of Giles and Strother of Rappahannock; Chambliss of Greenesville and Benj. H. Smith of Kanawha.]

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Scott of
Fauquier to insert his mixed basis proposition C,—and the Washington. The Lieutenant now in possession of the "Cleopaira" 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 that he might readily be taken for a Spaniard, and is thrity-eight or forty years of age. His mate is short and stout 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 intended Commander. The mere taking possession has not been all. A very general search, in which barrels of provisions were not moved to see what might be beneath them, could alone supply. They were boxed in sugar boxes that had been stowed in the after cabin.

Each of the bales contained, as well as we can judge one hundred blankers. These have not yet been opened; they are closely pressed, and have evidently been subjected to hydrostatic pressure. The vessel can hardly be said to have had as yet a morough search. Appearances are going 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 thas in some mode been satisfied, and men continue to-day their work upon it. Other men, day and night, are at the pumps. Since the marine force came on board, the water in jected to the discipline of a captured vessel, and sentinels in irms pace her deck.

The Herald describes the taking possession of the Cleona tra as follows:

We alluded, yesterday, to the detachment of Marines sent by Commodore Salters to take charge of the Cleopatra, ly-

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, entiargument 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 ro-East is presented to the reader in the most brilliant colors.—

As a fair specimen of the work, we extract the following warm-tinted sketch of a

from their work. To the mere Austin observers they 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-

Then came Sakkas—men with hog skins slung over their party of the came Sakkas—men with slung came should be came the came Sakkas—men with slung came should be came should be came that the came Sakkas—men with slung came should be cam

dently the work of an incendiary. There was a small insurance only. Mr. L. is a hard-working, honest mechanic, us—Mr. Laue, the Eastern Englishman, who has given us so many golden glimpses into the silence and mystery of oriental life, like a good genius revealing to ardent lovers the ever-hallowed heart of the harem-we should have under-

THE SPASON.

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 tag open air (in an open porch) in this city has found the mergenry, at five o'clock on five successive mornings, at 54, 54, 52, 51, 51, the last of these being the temperature of yesterday morning. Judging from the prevalence of a northerly wind all yesterday, the gardens and orchards will run some risk of a frost this morning.—[Taesday's Nat. Int.

The Spring with us has been, with the execution of a few 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 few that the was buying comfort in a green watermelon, and the pictist dream of mementoes of heaven in the mere earthly vanity of henna.

But the philanthropic merchant of sour limes cries, "God make them light-limes"-meaning not the fruit nor the sto-mach of the purchaser, but his purse. And what would the prisoner of the passing black balloons say to the ambiguous-ness of "The work of the Bull, O maidens!" innocently inlicating a kind of cotton cloth made by bull-moved machine-y? Will they never have done with hieroglyphic and sphinxes, 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."

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 bads of Venus, O milk." Never, never, until milkmen are turbaned, and berry-women ballooned.

A pair of Persians wound among these pedlars, elad in the strange costume. They wore high, shaggy hats, and un-dressed skins, and in their girdles shone silver-mounted pistols and daggers. They had come into the west, and were leitering 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 pyramids! thought I; to be where Persians are common-

and 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 Edfoo Temple, and break up Colossa for ine, cannot imagine any travel but that for direct golden gain. 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 stupidity! 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 third instance of similar melancholy dispensations, which have fallen heavily on members of this Convention, while

(From the Boston Post, April 25.) Charles Sumner was yesterday 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 beome the lackeys of such calumniators of Jackson and Polk Wilson & Co., have the consolation of knowing that they have been nosed into the support of a whig, free-soil, abolition agitator, and have sent such a politician to Washington

Summer goes to Washington with no pledge to sustain a single democratic measure. The Transcript says "he will probably act and work with the Whie party on all questions but one -and this one is the Compromise! We are proud of the stand maintained by the national de-

morrats, 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 dations, unscrupulous electioneerers could use, swayed them heap of rabbish, of a character such as a ship's sweepings and a hair's breadth. They have performed their duty in a manner that will gain them the respect and gratitude of their democratic brethren throughout the Union. We have done all that we could to prevent the unfortunate event of Sumner's election; and all we regret is that we did not possess ability to do more.

> ARREST OF A DESPERATE GANG OF OUTLAWS CLEVELAND, APRIL 22.—The Detroit Daily Tribune of yesterday contains the announcement of the arrest of a notorilered themselves a terror to all. We briefly announced on Saturday, says the Tribune, the arrest of a gang of men in Jackson county, who were organized for the most nefarious

Durposes that depravity could suggest.

Our readers will remember that for the last year or two
the Central Railroad Company have been constantly annoyed along their line by persons whose sole occupation seemed to be the placing of obstructions on the road, and otherwise destroying the property of the Company. At one time so oy Commodore Saiters 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 hen-tenant. 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 sky in number restaints. Some four weeks now, however, one of the nerdering on merriment, as the party, six in number, marched inquiries. Some four weeks ago, however, one of the perwith fixed bayoners, after their commander into the Marshal's sons employed by the company obtained an inkling of the sons employed by the company obtained an inking of the organization, and by adroit management succeeded in working himself into the confidence of the initiated.

But before they would trust him to any considerable extent it was required, as a proof of his allegiance, 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

they formed in line, where the order was given, "shoulder arms, right face, march," and they proceeded to the steamboat 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 mariaes avert any serious damage to the buildings.

boat Cleopatra in a rape.

was a woolly-headed colored gentleman bearing a sword.

Arrived at the boat, we learn that the officers and manines proceeded on board, and immediately cleared the decks. The persons engaged below were summoned on deck, and without delay ordered to go ashore. Hesitancy being exhibited by one or two in leaving their employment on the boat, the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the was forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the was forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the was forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as forthwith the depot as a confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as forthwith the depot as a forthwith the new recruit the fallest confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction, as confidence of the gang, and no discovered in time to prevent its destruction.

The news that

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

To our eyes every thing was a picture. Vainly the broad road was crowded with Muslim artisans, home returning from their work. To the mere Muslim observers they were carpenters, masons, laborers, and tradesmen of all kinds.—

now their warm friends, irreconcileable foes. Just measures as her twin eyes shone forth liquidly lustrous.

Abon Hassan sat at the city gate, and I saw Haroun AlraDEMOCRACY IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Abon Hassan sat at the city gate, and I saw Haroun Alrawill save all concerned—injustice will lead to anarchy.

We yesterday morning received, by the Piney Point line, will guidely coming up in the disguise of a Moussoul merchant. I could not but wink at Abon, for I knew him so for mails. It brings us a few items of news, which will be distincted by years that Jenny Lind has suffered so severely from and Children, by JAMES II.

Bellimore and Philadelphia papers some hours in advance of the mails. It brings us a few items of news, which will be distincted by years that Jenny Lind has suffered so severely from an and Children, by JAMES II.

Berlicolas, W. D.

Solve Formula and Children, by JAMES II.

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Solve Fo

FLAN COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN .- The London which I frankly confess it is my greatest pride to be associated

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! [Apfibre by the expansive power of carbonic acid gas. The first process, however, is the removal of the resinous matter peculiar 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 bi-carbonate 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 is composed to split, when the interial, instantly losing its 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 becomes white. A very general opinion prevails that the invention will lead to rapid and extraordinary results. Sixty tons of the cotton are now being prepared for the Manchester 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 engaged 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 last to each as we can say in this country, if one has not a leg to stand upon, he can take to the stump. (Laughter.) Although I am not sufficiently Americanized to make a stump speech, In this brilliant bewilderment we played only the part of Howadji, which is the universal name for traveller—the "Forestiero" of Italy. It signifies merchant or shopkeeper; have met here three thousand miles from home to keep alive 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

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

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 language. [Cheers.] John Bull is a very queer individual to understand—variable as his own climate, stiff and reserved 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 every one who knows him even by sight, knows what he lacks. He intimated before he sat down, that he in speed he makes up in bottom. [Cheers and laughter.] If the repeal of the window tax, but would oppose to the utyou want to try his qualities, you must try him in a long race. Of course he desires not to be slow, but he is more anxious to be sure. He desires to "go-ahead," as we all do, but not to go head-over-heels. [Laughter.] Others have surmodification of the house tax, but would oppose to the utmost the imposition of any income tax upon farmers—which was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists. Mr. Lateuchere replied, and argued that the relief afforded the agricultural classes by the repeal of the window tax and the modification of the house tax, would oppose to the utmost the imposition of any income tax upon farmers—which was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists. Mr. agricultural classes by the repeal of the window tax and the modification of the house tax, would oppose to the utmost the imposition of any income tax upon farmers—which was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists. Mr. agreed the try of the window tax and the protection of the window tax are the unit of the window tax and the window tax are the unit of the window tax are 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 skul, he does it in such a downright way that you say, "that's the man I want for a friend, the man I would have for an honest enemy." [Cheers.]

We are here as the guests of an English Society, formed for the most charitable of all purposes. I am exceedingly happy and joyous to be here. I believe in the general progress of society; I believe that

"through the area of society and the society are solved and the society area of society; I believe that

"through the area of society area of society and the society area of society. I believe that

"through the area of society area of society area of society. I believe that

But there are still old and stupid fallacies which bewilder Now, by this national intercourse, the foreign capitalist has advanced his capital, American enterprise has employed for reign labor, and what has been the result? Why, you have tion of the war. 8,000 miles of Railroad, and in this State alone twelve Caof 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 lust year, of

its abundant harvests, its free and boundless activity, counteracts the ill effects of our stagnant civilization and stifling the health of an Englishman present, who, nevertheless, was familiar to Englishmen centuries ago. They had often seen that country, have amounted to 40,000 barrels, and the quanhim, charging in the front of their battles. Our eyes are tity on the market so far exceeds the demand that prices are 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 shook hands with him last Summer as a Western 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 better. guinea. [Cheers.] Nobody can make a better speech, and among his other qualifications, I must say there is no better sea-faring man. He has a vessel at sea now, about which there is some alarm. That ship bears as its freight the language of Shakespeare, the code of Blackstone, and the creed 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 crew the cry of a "long pull," a strong pull, and a pull altogether." Let us then drink to that great Ship of State—may no North wind or South wind impede its precious freight.

Sir Henry Bulwer here proposed another toast, "The health of St. Knicketbocker." He closed by a glowing evolutional enterprises of Great Religious.

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 throughout the world. There is no people in the world, he said, out the work more gently governed, or more powerfully 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 greatness of this country, I remember what we recklessly lost.—The house which we had so nobly built, we pulled down 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 we are not merely Angle-Saxon to the substantial nature of the ligament which binds us, that why should we be afraid 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 say what he did not say. Perhaps, said he, I am speaking undiplomatically; but then we are talking after dinner. [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—something most shocking—an intercepted dispatch of yours to the Abolitionists a severe rebuke for disturbing him in his devotions, politely informed them that he had no design to take up his residence in Canada or even in the North; that he was perfectly contented with his condition, and infinitely preferred a residence at the South to that in any other section of the country with which he was acquainted.

The Abolitionists a severe rebuke for disturbing him in his devotions, politely informed them that he had no design to take up his residence in Canada or even in the North; that he was perfectly contented with his condition, and infinitely preferred a residence at the South to that in any other section of the country with which he was acquainted.

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The Abolitionists a severe rebuke for distan something atrocious—something most shocking—an inter-cepted dispatch of yours to the British Foreign Secretary, cepted dispatch 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 political 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 has no enemy of England hecouse he has too deeply at he is an enemy of England, because he has too deeply at

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!) heert the interest of America.

MR. LYTTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lytton (son of Sir Edward Bulwer,) then rose to respond. He was sorry that the mention of so great a name had so small a representative. [Laughter and cheers.] His return of thanks was most modestly and gracefully made:

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the St. George's Society, the name that you have just treated in connection with the 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 workindly mentioned as that of a great man, ho should have and one well work and and a workindly mentioned as that of a great man, ho should have and owner in the Havre trade, tells the following anecdote:

Captain R. lo

correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says of Flax Cotton:

"The use of flax cotton, manufactured according to the process of Chevalier Claussen, is now in progress upon an extensive scale, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and at Cork, in 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

NUMBER 1.

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 ly he were here amongst you, as I am 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 Hone-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 Glusgow sailed on the 16th, 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

ENGLAND .- Parliament has adjourned till after the Easter holidays, and will meet again on the 28th. 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. guage. [Cheers.] John Bull is a very queer individual to understand—variable as his own climate, still and reserved to foreigners—shy and distrustful even to himself, nobody 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 agricultural interest, by refusing to relieve the distress they acmises what he does not perform. I am the last man in the knowledged to exist, disappointing the hopes the farmers had

He intimated before he sat down, that he would agree to
If the repeal of the window tax, but would oppose to the utout not to go head-over-heels. [Laughter.] Others have surpassed him in measuring the mountains of the moon and building machines to ride in the air. He is not so high-soaring. He will tell you that the first honors of the world are the railroad and the steamboat. There is downsight and the

rioy free institutions as soon as she was fit to receive them. The Income tax bill will pass to its second reading when

INDIA.-The overland mall had arrived. The political 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. pected.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Late accounts state that the British had obtained a decisive victory over the Cafflers at Kent river, but there was no prospect of a speedy termina-

MARKETS .- Brown & Shipley's Circular .- Liverlost anything? The foreign capitalist has increased his ing to-day, reports a heavy cotton market, with a decline of wealth; foreign labor finds employment, and as to the American 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 impossible to effect sales in quantity even at an %d. below our face. I believe it is God's great providence that the nations quotations. Public opinion is decidedly against the market

which 365,000 were American.
Trade in Manchester was dull. There was less doing in goods and yarns, and prices had a downward tendency.

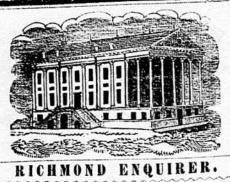
The corn market is dull, the receipts from France having tity on the market so far exceeds the demand that prices are nominal. Western canal flour 19 a 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. 6d. a 21s. 6d, and dull of sale; Ohio and Canadian, 20s. a 20s. 6d, and some 18s. a 19s. per bbl. White

moves slowly; bucon is not active; lard firm. Tallow un-changed. Cheese in moderate request. SYMPATHY WASTED-LAUGHABLE AFFAIR. We alluded vesterially to a handbill signed by the Chairman of the Abolition Vigilance Committee, with the startling title "Beware of Kidnappers." We have since obtained an explanation of the cause which led to this terrific announce-

sumption, took lodgings at the Globe Hotel in this city, accompanied 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 ondition of the latter was far preferable to that of the for mer. He also expressed a decided disapprobation of the climate of the North, which he pronounced far inferior to that of the South. These expressions excited the suspicion of some of our leading Abolitionists, to whom they were repeated, that the Southern white gentleman was on an expected, that the Southern white gentleman was on an expected. ern colored gentleman who accompanied him, acted in the capacity 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 consequently issued the handbill, a copy of which we published 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 Presbypart forthwith for Canada, and enjoy there the freedom which

The whole affair, as above recounted, was the town talk 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 been 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.

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



FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1851.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY. We threw aside our newspapers and spent all the morning yesterday in the Convention, where, though very little was done, a very animated and interesting discussion sprang up. The sluices of debate are thrown wide open, the Convention is again at sea, and no one can say when they will reach land a second time.

When we reached the Hall, we found that Mr. Saunders of Lynchburg had withdrawn, for the present, his proposition, and that Mr. Bowden of Williamsburg had moved to amend Mr. Botts' proposition, by substituting a proposition for representation in both houses on federal numbers.

Mr. Botts had also asked leave to withdraw, for the present, his proposition. This motion had been discussed by Messrs.

been granted to Mr. Saunders, to allow him to withdraw his proposition.

The Chair (Mr. Miller of Botetourt) decided that the House might give Mr. Botts leave to withdraw-and Mr. Botts asked the ayes and noes on his motion.

Mr. Edmunds asked, if the leave was given, whether Mr. Bowden's proposition would not fall with it. The Chair answered in the affirmative.

His constitutents, he was satisfied, would go against the Mixed basis proposition, A. They had not yet spoken on the subject of his own and other propositions-and he wished to know the sentiments of Richmond, a majority of mind in the Western section of Virginia? We have been rethe district, so as to guide his course. He came here this morning to propose that the consideration of this Basis question be postponed, so that the people, not only of Richmond but elsewhere, might send their instructions here. His colleagues, he doubted not, would wish to know the sentiments of the people.

Mr. Davis had no objection to his colleague's withdrawing his proposition, if it did not interfere with other propositions. He believed in the right of instruction-but thought the delegates from the district were fully instructed at the polls, when they were elected on written pledges. Mr. D. referred to the great efforts made to get up excitement on this subject.

Mr. Botts .- Will my colleague obey instructions ? Mr. Davis .- Yes; but I believe the best instructions were

given at the polls. In reply to a remark of Mr. Botts, Mr. Davis asked who

had called the public meeting in this city? Mr. Botts.-The original call was to instruct me.

Mr. Davis .- But the present call?

Mr. Botts had understood it came from a Democrat.

Mr. Davis said he could not vote to give this leave, as i

shown by Eastern men. He was for courtesy, when it did not interfere with the proper consideration of important propositions. He alluded to Mr. Botts' new-born zeal for the voice of the people and the will of his constituents. Three counties had already given mixed basis instructions to Mr.

Mr. Botts expressed his surprise at the intimation of the gentleman that he had not carried out the views of his constituents. May not be (Mr. Beale) be violating the wishes of his constituents? 'The gentleman's "way-bill" had been voted down-the propositions now before the Convention were new, and the gentleman could not know the views of his constituents upon them. Mr. Botts wished to give the people the opportunity of expressing their views. He referred to the meetings alluded to as not fairly expressing public sentiment. In Henrico, six votes, at the farthest, had been

Mr. Claiborne said Mr. Botts' proposition was no longer Mr. Claiborne said Mr. Botts' proposition was no longer the property of Mr. B. but of the House. He, therefore, thought it was no want of courtesy to Mr. Botts, to refuse the West, and to his further remark that good government him leave to withdraw it. Richmond had had plenty of time to act on this subject. His (Mr. C.'s) White-basis constituents scouted all compromises, like that of Mr. Saunders, and said they would prefer the Mixed basis, for which he had voted-and he should vote for the next best plan to protect the property of the East. The people of Richmond can express their opinion, when the subject shall be in Convention, after action in Committee.

Mr. Stanard protested against the motion to adjourn this question for an indefinite period, after the proposition of his colleague had been fairly presented for action. It would amount to an adjournment of the Convention, to wait until we could hear from every district in the State on Mr. Botts' proposition. This was going rather too far. The time and money, already wasted by the Convention, had made the body an abomination. Are gentlemen disposed to take this responsibility? His constituents did not expect him to do so. His opinions were not given in a corner. The whole district was for the mixed basis-and no one raised a voice

Mr. Botts cited the action of the convention of '29; when, on motion of Judge Scott, the basis subject was postponed from the 17th to the 30th November. This postnonement was advocated by Mr. Leigh and Mr. Stanard, the father o his colleague.

very different from the present. It was a difference of opinion between two Western leaders, Doddridge and Johnson, as to the true construction of the white basis report; the one contending for the white population; the other for suffrage basis. It was resolved to postpone the subject, to await the action on the question of suffrage. Circumstances are now very different. Mr. S. protested strongly against Mr. Botts' extraordinary proposition.

Mr. Anderson. The Convention of '29 acted under exactly the same circumstances, and to effect the same object. Judge Green's Mixed basis was voted down-and Eastern members had various propositions for compromise, on which they desired to consult their constituents. That was the understanding, though it was not made part of the record.

Mr. Stanard read from the record, to show the true ground. Mr. Smith of Greenbrier cited, from recollection, the action of the last Convention, to show that the basis question was postponed, distinctly with the view to allow the people of Albemarle, and of that region, to express their wishes.

Mr. Botts had cited the action of '29, as a precedent for our action now. They had good reasons then, and we had better reasons now. He wished to hear from his constituents, and was willing to give the same privilege to every member. He would regard himself as violating his duty, if under the call for a public meeting, he did not ask time for his constituents to express their wishes.

Mr. M. Garnett was against all this backing and filling and should oppose these constant withdrawals of propositions. His people wished the Convention to act, without further waste of time.

Mr. Mason said the motive publicly avowed in the last Convention was to postpone the basis question, until action

on the suffrage question. Mr. Floyd. In the suspension in the Convention of '29

were not instructions received from Albemarle?

Mr. Mason thought that the proposition then moved by Mr. Gordon of Albemarle, was not brought forward in accordance with those instructions.

Mr. Meredith could not refuse the courtesey to his col-

should not vote for delay, to hear from the district. That it had not already spoken, was his colleague's fault, not his own.

Mr. Stanard. The motion to withdraw was accompanied by an announcement that a motion to postpone the subject she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly she is a highly accomplished and literary lady. by an announcement that a motion to postpone the subject

Mr. Meredith. The proposition to postpone is a very dif-Wisits New York, and other places in the visiting and has a large and most respectable acquaintaince, many of whom Botts' proposition, the postponement did not follow as a necessary consequence.

Visits New York, and other places in that visiting, and has a large and most respectable acquaintaince, many of whom know of these facts, they have never come to the knowledge of the public before. The late lamented Major Nosh, who was remarkable for collecting the most interesting facts, by

Mr. Botts' motion for leave to withdraw his proposition,

was, then, carried by the vote, 64 to 57, as follows: was, then, carried by the vote, 64 to 57, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Mark Bird, Bland, Blue, Botts, R. E. Byrd, Camden, Caperton, Carlile, Dale Carter, J. A. Carter, Chapman, Chilton, Cook, Ferguson, Fisher, Floyd, Fultz, Gally, Hays, Hoge, Hopkins, Hunter, Jacob, Jasper, Johnson, Kenney, Kilgore, Knote, Letcher, Lionberger, Lucas, McCamant, McComas, J. T. Martin, Meredith, Miller, Moore, Neeson, Newman, Pendleton, Price, Randolph, Rives, Saunders, Seymour, Shelley, Sloan, Jos. Smith, Wm. Smith, Snodgrass, Stephenson, Jas. E. Stewart, Archibald Stuart, Summers, Tate, Taylor, Trigg, Van Winkle, White, Willey, Saml. C. Williams, Wise and Wysor—64. Noss—Messrs. Jno. Y. Mason, (President,) Arthur, Banks.

The proposition of Mr. Botts having thus been withdrawn, and Mr. Bowden's having also fallen with it, Mr. Summers moved to strike out all of the original mixed-basis proposi-

tion A., but the first and last sections.

Mr. Beale moved to strike out the 2d and 3d sections of A., and insert a proposition, substantially the same as Mr. Scott's mixed basis, save that in fixing representation on white population and taxation combined, it excluded the capitation tax on free negroes, as well as the tax on license and law process.

Mr. Botts suggested that it was the same as the proposition that had been voted down.

It was read, and the difference, as above, pointed out.

Mr. Randolph felt bound to vote for the present basis or for the mixed basis—such as was understood in the earn vass—such as was proposed in '29. His duty to his constituents would not allow him to vote for farther concessions in one direction—his conscience would not allow him to make further concessions, on the other. In the last Convention, the West was in a minority of the popular vote—yet Mr. Marshall went for a medium between the federal and the white basis; Mr. Leigh and other Eastern men went for a white basis; Mr. Leigh and other Eastern men went for a white basis; Mr. Leigh and other Eastern men went for a white basis; Mr. Leigh and other Eastern men went for a domptomisc. Now, the West had the popular majority, and compromise. Now, the West had the popular majority, and the adoption of the proposed mixed basis proposition would produce the most intense excitement. He referred to the course and language of the majority here, in adding insult to injury. He had sectional feelings—but while true to his own intense excitement.

majority." That "majority" yesterday proved itself to be a minority. The gentleman says he is pledged to go for the mixed basis—yet not for the mixed basis proposed here, but that proposed in 1829. By what authority does he contend that there is a difference between the mixed basis of 29 and that proposed now? The records shew that the mixed basis in 29 as explained by Judge Green, its author and the position on the slavery question. The free-soil party of Pennsylvania are "too anxious" for the nomination. Objained Massachusetts are "going it too strong". give our votes, according to the dietates of duty, but support. e have been met with attempts at intimidation, threats purpose, if they can, by legitimate action, but, if unsuccesswas prepared to resort to any such action—but were all de-termined to submit fairly and honestly to what may prove the legitimate determination of this body. The East had mind any where. Have not all, or nearly all, the West-ern members, on the other hand, abandoned the fair field of argument, and resorted to denunciation, not per-sonal or individual, but sectional—to influence the public presented as "aristocrats," claiming a superiority over the West. They have pointed to our slave property, and represented us as willing to degrade our brethren of the West to a level with our slaves. They have resorted to every epithet used by Northern free-soil papers. The gentleman from Mason and Jackson has said that we should separate in our legislative halls those members who represented the slaves.

Mr. S. thought the gentleman might have gone farther and also separated the members who represented those without

Mr. Fisher said that what he had said was intended t shew what the arguments of Eastern members would lead to. He, however, had only spoken for himself, and not for the West, where he had sought to allay and not inflame public sentiment. He did not like to hear so much of large

proprietary rights.

M. Scott of F. We have contended that it was a sound principle to base representation on property to a certain ex-Western gentlemen, were calculated to inflame the public nind. Mr. S. repelled all idea of any just cause for nunciation of Eastern members, in asserting that they sought to degrade Western men. He referred to the federal basis in the U. S. Constitution, as not degrading to the northern States. The principle is the same; and how can it be de-grading to the West, to have a similar basis? He also re-ferred to the Senate of the U.S. When Little Delaware had as much power as Virginia, was Virginia thereby degra-ded? The gentleman from Kanawha was willing to leave amounted to a withdrawal of Mr. Bowden's proposition, also.

Mr. Beale said there had been too much "courtesy"

Mr. Beale said there had been too much "courtesy"

ed basis of propulation and property,) for the House of Representatives in Congress. The gentleman saw no degrada-

tion there.

Mr. Summers desired to know if Mr. Scott was willing to take the federal basis, proposed by Mr. Bowden, instead of the mixed basis?

Mr. Scott of F., said that he regarded the mixed basis as the safest, wisest and best system-but he would not hesitate a moment between the federal basis and the white ba-Virginia, and their posterity, the mischief of the principle of mere numbers. Mr. Scott continued at length, (about 1% hours in all.) to discuss the merits of the question—directing himself principally to Mr. Summers.

Mr. Randolph had no idea, in making his few remarks, of was only to be looked for in the East, Mr. Scott of F. An explanation of these remarks has been

Mr. Randolph said that there was at the time, more in the gentleman's manner than in what he said. Mr. R. also cited the language of his friends from Halifax and Mecklenburg, as calculated to widen the breach between the two sections. Mr. Stanard read, from the debates of '29, the remarks of Mr. Leigh, Judge Green, Mr. C. Johnson, Mercer, &c., to shew that the mixed basis now proposed, is precisely the

same as that proposed by Judge Green in 1829, viz: to give one half of the representation to population, and one half to taxation. It was the South Carolina basis. The principle was worked out in '29 by Mr. C. Johnson, an opponent of the measure. It was the mixed basis.

Mr. Wise asked if Judge Green's was the only Mixed basis

proposed in '29, and if it was not rejected.

Mr. Stanard. It was not the only Mixed basis offered Other measures were offered for compromise. Mr. Wise. Judge Green's Mixed basis was rejected; other propositions of Mixed basis were also rejected, and

finally a compromise adopted, which Eastern gentlemen have admitted to be the Mixed basis.

Mr. Stanard had simply contended that Judge Green's nixed basis was the same as is now proposed.

Mr. Randolph had looked to the common understanding

f the country, in regard to the true meaning of the mixed basis—not what it might be made by arithmetical calcula-tion. In discussion before the people he had resisted the mixed basis as now proposed by gentlemen—and all he could was to carry out the mixed basis, as he understood it at the time of his election.

Mr. Conway explained that the bill, calling this Conven-

tion together, was framed on the mixed basis now offered. Mr. Dorman of Rockbridge had offered an amendment which was rejected, fixing the basis on a mere mingling of men pority in the Senate. He expressed a belief that the question and money-on men and property aggregated together .-Mr. Campbell of Nottoway had, in an able speech, fully ex-plained, that, in the bill adopted, one half of the representa-tion was to be based on population, and the other half on

and never could understand on what principle that bill was framed. The 1st Auditor, Mr. Heath, had worked out the apportionment, but no one knew the principle. If he had understood it, as Mr. Conway had explained it, he never Until he heard it in the Convention, he never understood what was the mixed basis, as scenes:

should prefer delaying it till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Letcher, the Committee rose, Mr. Beale's proposition was ordered to be printed, and the Con-

Mr. Summers has the floor this morning.

woman, residing within sixty miles of New York, who has, with the assistance of an aged and infirm father, saved twenty-one lives within the last fifteen years. The following particulars are given:

"Kate Moore is the daughter of Capt. Moore, who keeps the Light House on Fairweather Island, situated midway between the harbors of Black Rock and Bridgeport, (Conn.) league, though the withdrawal of his proposition might give an advantage to Mr. Botts. Mr. M. was decidedly opposed to his colleague's compromise—yet he did not think the withdrawal of the proposition would produce delay. He femenine in her manners, and that, although she occasionally visits New York, and other places in that vicinity, and has some means become acquainted with them. We also understand that Capt. Moore and his worthy help-mate have resided upon the Island over twenty years, and brought up a to try again, he says: family of five children, upon a salary of three hundred dol-lars a year, all of whom have an excellent education, and that they entertain a great many persons who visit the

> There is likely, says the New York Mirror, to be a general bursting up" in Boston before three months come round. The "negro cloths" of Lowell, the "negro shoes" of Lynn. and the "negro notions" of New England generally, re-

kle, White, Willey, Sami, C. Williams, Wise and Wysor—64. Noss—Messey, Inc. Mysor—68 Barbour, Beale, Bowdeen, Bowles, Braxton, Burgess, Chaiborne, Cocke, Conway, Cox, Davis, Edmunds, Edwards, Finney, Floor, Frouga, Garland, Muscoe Garnett, Lyons, McCandlish, Mr. Martin, Morris, Petty, Ridley, Lyons, McCandlish, Mr. Martin, Morris, Petty, Ridley, Scoggin, F. W. Scott, Robt. E. Scott, Shell, A. R. Smith, Jas. Smith, Snowdeen, Southall, Standard, Straughan, Tred-way, Tunis, Turabull, Wallace, Sami, Watts, Whittle, Ira Williams, Woolfolk and Worsham—57.

[Mr. Falkerson said he had paired off with Mr. R. G. Mr. Douglas said he had paired off with Mr. R. G. The other gentlemen not voting had also paired off.]

and the "negro notions" of New England generally, read and herself from the disturbance. If proper arrangements can be made to secure the admended secure the admended secure that and herself from the disturbance. If proper arrangements can be made to secure the admended secure that admended the property of and therself from the disturbance. If proper arrangements can be made to secure the admended secure that admended in the lofts of the waterbushed. The Decalogue; and show then how tick received by a large manufacturing establishment at Newark, N. J., from one of its agents and herself from the disturbance. If proper arrangements can be made to secure the admended of the Decalogue; and show then how tick received by a large manufacturing establishment at Newark, N. J., from one of its agents and herself from the disturbance. If the Decalogue; and show then how tick received by a large manufacturing establishment at Newark, N. J., from one of its agents and herself from the disturbance. If the Decalogue; and show then how tick received by a large manufacturing establishment at Newark, N. J., from one of its agents and herself from the disturbance. If the Decalogue; and show then how tick received by a large manufacturing establishment at Newark, N. J., from one of its agents and herself from the disturbance. If

"the next Presidency." It describes Mr. Fillmore as "at lieve that a Silver Mine has been discovered on the farm of this time the most popular of the Whig nominees"-and "unless he adopt measures which may hereafter render him unpopular, he must be looked upon as the most prominent candidate of the Whig party." This seems to be the general leaning of the whole Whig press South.

The News says that "in the failure of Fillmore to obtain the nomination, our (its) second choice at this time would be Daniel Webster," whom it lauds for his oratory, equal to any Greek or Roman, and for his "manly, patriotic and self-sacrifleing course upon the slavery question,"

produce the most intense produce the majority here, in adding insult to course and language of the majority here, in adding insult to injury. He had sectional feelings—but while true to his own injury. He had sectional feelings—but while true to his own injury. But this is not the only objection to Gen. Scott. section, he regarded masses as a Triginian, and was wining to have some regard for the feelings of the whole State.

Mr. Scott of Fauquier could not sit quietly and hear the dents in his ridiculous Marcy correspondence prove him un-He had sectional decays the feelings of the whole State.

He had sectional decays the feelings of the whole State.

He had sectional decays the feelings of the whole State.

He had sectional decays the feelings of the whole State. Mr. Scott of rauquiet course of what he calls "the fit for clevated civil station. He is without an equal in his he gentleman on the course of what he cans the int for the transfer of the state of

a long discussion of parliamentary rules took place; in which one side contended that Mr. Botts' proposition was not before the House, and could not be withdrawn without carrying with it Mr. Bowden's—and the other, that it was a simple act of courtesy to Mr. Botts, similar to what her side is against which he yesterday cast his vote. Mr. Scott said it was not compatible with instice for the said and make him before the House, and could not be withdrawn without the mixed basis of '29, he is also pledged to the mixed basis against which he yesterday cast his vote. Mr. Scott said it was not compatible with instice for the courter of the mixed basis against which he yesterday cast his vote. Mr. Scott said it was not compatible with instice for the courter of the mixed basis against which he yesterday cast his vote. Mr. Scott said it was not compatible with justice for the gentle-man to throw the entire blame on Eastern gentlemen, on account of the course of debate. We had come here to

The claims of the Democratic candidates it is not our pro we have been met with attempts at infimitation, threats of secession—to break up our deliberations. Some gentlemen have come with a foregone determination to achieve their the kindest feelings. Messrs, Buchanan and Dickinson are nurrose if they can, by legitimate action, but, if unsuccessionitied to the gratitude of the South. By our institutions ful, to defeat the legitimate action of this body, by with-drawing from it. No Eastern member had threatened or They have been our friends in the midst of that conflict which threatened to destroy all that was sacred and valuable to the Southern slaveholder. We cannot forget it. What-ever excitements may hereafter arise, however politically ob-Mr. Botts alluded to the fact that a public meeting on this subject was called for to-morrow (Friday) night in this city. ducements to desert and destroy us. We may never vote for theni-it is probable we never shall-but respect them we ever will as long as a throb of gratitude shall animate our

> In the New York Herald we find the following curious article on the subject of Gen. Scott's position, views and pros-

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24, 1851. THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST-GEN. SCOTT. As yet, the only name which has been prominently brought forward, by any State, is that of General Scott. His name has been started by the friends of William H. Seward, and he is regarded as the candidate of the party which that gen man represents. No Southern State has made any de monstration in favor of General Scott, nor is it likely, such a godfather as Seward, any Southern State will. are General Scott's political principles? Is he in favor of the Compromise measures? All that is known is, that he is the father of native Americanism, and that he is determined to refrain from expressing any particular views upon any subject, from this time till after the election takes place. Under the tutoring of Seward, he will try what holding his tongue can effect. His chances of being nomi-nated in 1840, and again in 1848, were destroyed by his cacocthes scribendi, and that mistake he will endeavor to avoid this time, at all events. But, unfortunately for the gallant General, silence will not now answer. Questions have arisen involving the perpetuity of the Union. He has not declared which site he will take; and all the evidences seem to point him out as opposed to the national side, and a disciple of the higher law school. He may not be so; but he must himself

declare that he is not. General Scott has declared here, frequently, during the last two or three months, that he hopes some one will abuse him. He imagines that if he can only get well abused, he can transfer the contest from one of principles to one of mere individual feeling. No one will attempt to disparage General Scott's character as a General or as a successful military chief; but the American people do not want a President to head her armies. Our system of government is founded unon those great principles of civil and religious liberty, which a moment between the federal basis and the white ba-He could never bring himself to visit on his brethren of which will make other nations envy us, and conquer them by the force of our bright example and brilliant career of peace. the force of our origist example and originate cares in pace.

Amo We require, as our chief magistrate, a man who has made the principles of our government his study, and who in the He present momentous struggle between fanaticism and moderaon, has already determined which side to take, and is not

once, the General's eyes flashed, and jumping from his seat, he exclaimed, "Do they take me for a fool? do they think I don't know what that article means? It's aimed at me, sir. And I only want to meet the editor of this paper on the avemade, which is generally satisfactory. The gentleman may

Scott did not desire to be President.

The next Presidential contest must be fought upon the platform of the Union. Whether the choice falls upon a whig or a democrat, it must, at all events, fall upon a mar who is avowedly in favor of the Compromise measures. No person can be sauggled into the White House now. That trick has been tried once too often already, and never will

Mr. Saunders of Lynchburg, to Mr. Botts' compromise of equal numbers of representatives to East and West: 1. The Legislature shall be formed of two distinct branch

shall consist of one hundred and thirty-five members, to be chosen for and by the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, in an equal ratio, as near as may be, according to the qualified votes thereof.

3. The other House shall be called the Senate, and shall

consist of thirty-two members, and shall be chosen for and by the counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, in an equal ratio, as near as may be, according to the whole Federal numbers, as therein ascertained and contained. And provided, that hereafter the House of Delegates and the Se-

In introducing it, he said the West ought to be satisfied with the equality of one freeman with another, acknowledged in the constitution of the House of Delegates; and the East should be content with the security gained by a ma-

According to all accounts the Pittsburg mob behaved very inconsiderately to the fair stranger, on Friday night. The American, of that place, gives the following account of the

"Some eight or ten thousand full and half grown vagamow explained.

"Some eight or ten thousand full and half grown vagamow explained the circumstances of the passage
of the bill, and called on Mr. Sheffey, also a member of that
that at the instance of a member from Albemarle, the bill had
been laid on the table, for examination, and Mr. Randolph
might have obtained the information from that delegate or
from the papers.

Mr. Sheffey said there was nothing in the documents to
show on what principle the bill had been trained—but, on
making the calculation of Mr. Heath's apportionment, had found out that the principle of the mixed basis, as ex
"Some eight or ten thousand full and half grown vagabend surrounded the building and kept up an unearthly contouch the building and kept up an unearthly condo likewise, unless we can show a similar, direct, divine
do likewise, unless we can show a similar, direct, divine
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do likewise had found out that the principle of the mixed basis, as Cxplained, had been employed.

Mr. Summers said the gentleman from Fauquier had

ger. The crowd was not angry or ill disposed, nor bent in
any way on mischief, and the mayor had the whole police
ty nations does prove that all killing is not murder. If it had
been matum per se for a main to put his fellow man to death waked up the embers of the fire through which we had just passed—had re-opened the whole debate, and he felt compelled to say something in reply. It was so late to-day, that he should prefer delaying it till to-morrow. but Jenny said that the bills must be called in, that she would not and could not sing.

Mr. Summers has the floor this morning.

AN AMERICAN GRACE DARLING.—The N. York

AN entry of the building large crowds had collected, some of them with rows of seats, who kept up a loud and continued noise, causing her the greatest disturbance and alarm while in her commentary authority like the former, would be enough to Sunday Messenger notices a young, intelligent and interesting causing her the greatest disturbance and alarm while in her retiring room."

ly condemns the conduct of the rioters:

"During some of the finest performances of that evening, the howling in the street was terrific; those who indulged in it are mean scoundrels; low-bred, malicious ruffians. There was no danger apprehended by any one from those fellows; wished to disturb the entertainment inside, and succeeded in doing so most effectually. Such wretches have neither sensibility nor decency; they are simply blackguards; mean, cowardly dogs, whose highest ambition is to make themselves notorious by insulting a woman. We should like to have had a rope around some of their necks on Friday evening; if we had we should have wasted all our strength in reducing their of Gas's resolution to be sin. And, therefore, many practices which, we should nay have been ignorantly indulgations. And, therefore, many practices which, we should nay have been ignorantly indulgation. Yet, if we, possessing a fuller revolution, should indulge those same practices, we should prove our selves the enemies of God.

Grant all this; grant that it was consistent with the plan of Gas's resolution to be sin. shricks of the drowning mariner, and direct her barque in the darkest night. She can trim a boat, and manage it as well as any man, and seems to make up in tact, what she well as any man, and seems to make up in tact, what she noise, until it became so fine, that

Nothing lived 'twist it and silence."

siders') thrown her into a state of excitement which she could not control, and which must render it impossible for her to sing until a few days seclusion has restored her to tranquility. She left this morning for Brownsville; and, on our visit to Cleaveland early in July, I am happy to say, she will have the honor of giving another concert in Pittsburg, if proper arrangements can be made to secure the audience

A SILVER MINE IN VIRGINIA.-The Chalestown, The Fredericksburg News (Whig) devotes an article to (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson says that there is every reason to be-Messrs. James and Deanis McSherry, of that e-maty, situated on the East bank of the Shenandon's river, and at the

The mine was discovered some months since, and a small specimen obtained and sent to the Philadelphia Mint to be assayed. The Superintendent of the mint has returned the same, made into a ten cent piece, and propounces the ore a exceedingly rich. The ledge of rocks in which the one excessing, is of immense size. Every three pounds of took, it is estimated, will yield one dollar in silver. Arrangements have been made for at once mining.

Hand's Magazine for April, contains an able article from the pen of M. R. H. Garnett, Esq., of Virginia, in reply to a review of his celebrated pamphlet entitled "The Union, Past wages in money; in the South they are slaves, and receive to consume more than the latter. No laborers in the works to consume more than the slaves of the greater part of receive larger wages than the slaves of the greater part of veroment.

The inhabitants of the Island, although paying upwards to the Island to consume more than the latter. No Liberers in the world and are charged his doctor's bills, house rent, and fuel, and the provison for his old age and infant children, (all of which 4000

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

Me Dear Brother: We have considered the argume for the lawfulness of slavery from the Mosaic institutions, and from that Decalogue which is not a Mosaic institution alone, but a law for all ages. I have one observation to make concerning all these attempted answers which we are about to consider. Whatever plausibility they may have with regard to our argument from institutions strictly Javish, they do not touch, at all, the argument I have founded on the ter umandments: because these are not Jewish, but univer-

It is said, domestic slavery, among the Hebrews, was a much milder institution than in the Southern States; and for the consideration of that subject. You are understood therefore we have no right to argue from one to the other,---This might prove, if it were true, that we do wrong in the manner in which we treat our slaves; but it does not prove that we do wrong by the very act of holding slaves. But mand of all her citizens that they should act wisely, firmly mand of all her citizens that they should act wisely, firmly you will observe that the peculiar mildness of slavery among and without delay. Such action will be respected everythe Hebrews belonged to Hebrew slaves; and not to those where.

A. B. of Gentile origin. Whatever may have been the lentency of the Jewish master, the state of the latter class of slaves had the essential features of slavery among us; the right to the slave's labor for life without his consent, property in that la-bor, the right to buy, sell, and bequeath it—the right to enorce it on the slave by corporcal punishments, which might have any degree of severity, short of death. See Exodus, xxi, 20 and 21. We need contend for no stricter form of sla-

very than this.

Second: it is said that the permission to buy, possess, and bequeath slaves of heathen origin, which we have cited, related only to the seven condemned nations of Canaan, and was a part of their divinely appointed penalty for their wickedness. Even so distinguished a man as the President of Brown University has been betrayed, by his anti-slavery zeal, into this shallow pretext. The answer is, that just the contrary is true. The Israelites were expressly forbidden to have any slaves of the seven condemned nations: but were told that they might buy them of any of the other nations around

them. See Deuteronomy xx, v. 14 to 17. Third: it is said. Moses himself, commanded that a runnway slave should not be surrendered to his master; thereby plainly teaching that slaves had a right to their liberty, they could escape; and it is urged that this law proves there must be some mistake in the conclusions we have drawn.— Of course this passage is triumphantly quoted at every hand, as settling the question against the fugitive slave law. It is found in Deuteronomy, xxm, 15, 16: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates. where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him. need no better answer to this citation than that given by a

says thee, i. e. Israel.) he shall dwell with thee, even among you; in one of thy gates." Of course, then, he is an immigrant, and did not dwell among them before his flight. If ne had been a Hebrew servant, belonging to a Hebrew whole free of the servant, belonging to a Hebrew whole free of the servant, belonging to a Hebrew. had been a Hebrew servant, belonging to a Hebrew, the gin.s, thirty-six miles north, and one hundred and sixty west, whole face of the thing would be changed. Restoration or from Washington. Thus, it would appear, that the centre Instration of the principle, to show that, by Judge Green's proposition, the whole population and taxation, added together and divided by a common divisor, was to be made the basis of representation—and not according to the proposed

> for any caprice; and that to restore him to such a bondage, would be to place him again in the darkness of heathenism, and to exclude him from the light of true religion, which pre-vailed in the land of the Hebrews only. He adds:

rights, is not the case greatly changed? Who could take from him the property which the Mosaic law gave him a right to hold? Neither the bondman himself, nor the neighpor of his master to whom the fugitive might come! Re

This explanation forces itself upon our common sense. To suppose that Moses would so formally authorize and de-fine slavery among the Hebrews, and then enact that every zed, and existed actually, from age to age. Hebrews were required as a thing of course, to restore the fugitive slaves of their fellow citizens; and so far as this passage bears upon the fugitive slave law among us, it is sufficient to remark that the relation of our States to each other, resembles but from a christian society, and from a servitude like that

ed them to exterminate the seven nations of Canaan; but if we should therefore proceed to uttack and destroy a neigh-boring nation, it would be a horrible wickedness. We are eferred to the fanatical Fifth monarchy men of the English Commonwealth, who made the divinely appointed severities under consideration ought to be settled by some fair compro-mise, so that the Convention might go on to perfect the maby the sanction given to the Hebrews, is equally wicked; unless we can show a similar commission from God to enslave our heathen neighbors, given directly to us. We answer, it is absurd to confound an executive command, given for the propulsion of railway trains can scarcely any larger be considered as doubtful.—[Washington Republic.]

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DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI FOR CALIFORNIA.

Among the passengers by the Prometheus yesterday afternoon uses the considered as doubtful.—[Washington Republic.]

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OPPENING the morning of the following the passengers by the Prometheus yesterday afternoon uses the following the passengers by the passengers by the Prometheus yesterday afternoon uses the following the passengers by ter. It is perfectly true that the example of the Hebrews, in exterminating the seven nations, is no authority for us to distance the seven nations, is no authority for us to distance the seven nations. It is perfectly true that the example of the Hebrews, and example of the Hebrews, to establish himself in California. During the past Winter

restored by the firmness and judicious course of the mayor, all killing to be murder; as the opposers of capital punup, with the windows unprotected, and on the roofs in the that a man may be justily condemned to death, and that to prove, against the abolitionists, that slavery is not malum per se. We cheerfully accept the parallel then; and, from

sive, like the morning twilight. The Mesaic revelation was the early dawn; God, for wise reasons, left many points in darkness which, since, the full daylight of revelation has

of God's revelation, to reveal, at first, only a partial rule of duty, leaving some sins unmentioned; yet surely, it is not consistent with the truth and holiness of God, to throw a Nothing lived 'twist it and silence."

The Pittsburg Despatch condemns the authorities for not checking the outrage and concludes a lengthy description of the affair as follows:

"We expect, for this occurrence, to receive the contempt of the rest of the country—but it is due only to those of our authorities whose duty it was to prevent the disorder. Perhaps they may be able to explain it."

Mr. Barnom made his appearance on Saturday morning, in a card, in which, after alluding to his entreaties to Jenny to try again, he says:

"She would have been pleased to do so had not the tumult on the roofs of the buildings adjacent to her retiring room, (although I am confident no harm was intended by the 'outsiders') thrown her into a state of excitement which she could not control and solution may be an authorities for not described on those parts of duty which he undertook to reveal. So far as this part is revelation. When it took up any point of duty, and undertook to fix it, it must, surely, fix it rights ously, whetever other points it may have passed by. Otherwise to the holy and benevalent Greator, in professing to give minus revelation to lead him to had hims and boliss, has missed. Then the object of the series of duty which he undertook to reveal. So far as this partial revelation went, it must be a true and a righteous revelation. When it took up any point of duty, and undertook to fix it, it must, surely, fix it rights ously, whetever other points it may have passed by. Otherwise the far the holy and benevalent Greator, in professing to give minus revelation to lead him to had hims to had hims to had hims to had may be the send of the send of

subject was, to authorize it.

But I do not admit that the revolution given to Moses was incomplete, in the sense of the abolitionists. They are fond of representing the New Testament revelation as amending, correcting, and completing the revelation of the Old Testament.

And when we point them to that law, of which our Saviour said "whoseever should began to be a considered for the old the statement." And when we point them to that law, of which our Saviour said "whosever should keep those commandments should enter into eternal life," the Decalogue, and show them how it has twice recognized the relation of donestic slavery, they say: "Oh, that was the old imperfect revelation!" Not so, says the sweet Psalmist of Israel: "The law of the Lord is perfect"—(Psalm xix 7.) Whatever abolitionists may rave, inspiration acknowledges no more perfect rule of morals than the Ten Commandments, as explained by "the law of the

For the Enquirer. PRESENT POLITICAL STATE OF CUBA

It appears to be the prevailing opinion, among many of our tizens, that the inhabitants of this beautiful, but misgomet island, are content with their present condition of rese than slavery; and that the expeditions which have on formed, and, as many suppose, are now forming, in our n country, and the periodicals which advocate the cause of aban independence, are fomented and supported by a few ctions and lawless persons whose only motives in agitating question are self-aggrandizement and plunder. This ersopinion has been, in a great measure, produced by a

Northern journals of doubtful reputation, among the most prominent of which is the Herald of New York, whose editor, having been somewhat "lionized" by the Captain Ge-neral of the Island and some other officials, and being gratefor attentions which he has not been accustomed to re-re where better known, has issued his "pronunciamento" ingly in favor of all tyrannical governments, and that of luba in particular. Now, the fact is, (and no person who as recently visited the Island will gainsay it.) that the Cre and Fature." In it, we note a very sensible parallel drawn between the lower laboring classes of the North, and the slaves tons and wealthy part, are man, woman and child republic of the South. He says "in every country in the world, there and throw off the yoke of Spanish despotism which enthralls is a large class of persons who live by daily labor, that is upon thou, and not only renders futile all their efforts for turther wages. In the North they are hirelings, and receive their developments of the vast resources of the country, but preyears all moral and intellectual improvement. In order t how some of the grievances which they suffer and for which their wages in maintenance and incrative privileges. I can they seek redress, it is only necessary to state a lew facts to imagine no reason why the former class should be supposed tender it evident to any sensible person that they cannot be

he may not wear costly linen and sitks, but does the bireling the North? He lives upon his wages, and upon the same besides a host of Spanish officials, are allowed no represenbesides a host of Spanish officials, are allowed no representations tation in the Spanish Cortes; they are not permitted to fill any post of trust or emolument under government; they are are provided by the master for the slave,) and I presime the obliged to procure passes, which is attended with great from surplus cannot supply very costly clothes or luxurious ble and expense, when travelling from one place to another fare. The peculium of the slave, what he makes for himself and on leaving the Island; and are not allowed to send their in his helitays is often considerable, and he consumes it all.

This whole notion belongs to the same confusion of words and ideas, which speaks of the slive Libor and tree Libor. States, instead of more accurately saying, slave labor and tree Libor. States, instead of more accurately saying, slave labor and the labor and tree labor. The government also makes monopoles of climate.) The government also makes monopoles of hireling labor States; the correct designation is not slave some of the necessaries of life, such as ment and fish, giving hind, Joshua Rivers, at 80, 1 hhd., James Sew States and free States, but stare States and hireling States, the exclusive right for the sale of these articles at excribitant and so I shall hereafter call them." injustices which they suffer, and were I to give instances where long imprisonment and even death has been meted out where long imprisonment and even death has been meted out to those who have dared to express their political opinions, folios would not contain them. I can only add, that a people living almost in sight of the shores of our own free and collightened country, with the advantages of its beneficent government continually before them, and oppressed as they are by the most cruel and unrelenting despotism on earth, are worthy of, and I sincerely trust will meet with, the most active sympathics of our more fortunate citizens. active sympathies of our more fortunate citizens.
FILIBUSTERE.

For the Enquirer.

JOSEPH MAYO, ESQ.

Many citizens of Riemmond are anxious to hear your voice upon the basis question, at the meeting proposed to be held or a white basis man, and all know your devotion to the

TO THE HON. JUDGE ROBERTSON. Sir: Many of your fellow-citizens of Richmond, who ap-grove the "white basis of representation," and desire an equitable adjustment of that vexed question, are anxious car your views upon this topic, at the meeting to-night, and

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS. The Mixed and White Basis having been both voted down in Convention, a public meeting of the crizens of Richmond will be held at the African Church on Friday night next, at So'clock, to express their wishes on the subject.

MANY CITIZENS.

would be gratified by your attendance. A CITIZEN.

CENTRE OF THE UNION MOVING WEST. We have seen the calculation somewhere, that the popu on of the Union has been sweeping westward, wave-like, at rate of about 13 miles per annum. At this rate it is a table problem to tell when we shall reach the Pacific though as to all afterward there may be some doubt. Al-reads it has ceased to be an adventure of romance, as when Irving wrote his "Astoria," to visit the spot where "Rolls the Oregon, And hears no sound save his own dashings;"

and the invitation of Humphreys is divested of all its poetry

"Together let us rise; Seek brughter plants and more indulgent skies, Where fair Onio rolls his amber tide. And Nature biossons in her virgin pride?" Fig. Patterson of Philadelphia thus calculates the centre of presentative population: In 1790, the centre of representative population was in Bal-

"The first inquiry of course is, Where does his master live? Among the Hebrews, or among foreigners? The language of the passage fully developes this, and answers the question. He "has escaped from his master unto the Hebrews, (the text says thee, i. e. Israel,) he shall dwell with thee, even among you; in one of thy cates?" Of from Washington. In 1840, it was in Marion county, Vir-

ing statement exhibits the movement West:

The centre of representative population is now just about the Ohio River.—[Norfolk Argus.]
PROF. PAGE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LOCOMO-

TIVE.
Agreeably to public announcement, Professor Page yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, made another trial of his electro-magnetic locomotive. There were not so many persons present as on the previous occasion, but yet a large

number witnessed the experiment.

The progress of the locomotive when it started was so slow that a boy was enabled to keep pace with it for several hundred feet. But the speed was soon increased, and Bla-densburg, a distance of we, believe, about five miles and a quarter, was reached in thirty-nine minutes. When within up, the lecomotive began to run, on nearly a level plane, at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, or seven miles faster than open, which caused the acids to intermix; and, as a consequence, the propelling power was partially weakened. Two of the other cells subsequently met with a singular disaster.

The cells were mode of light earthenware, for the purpose

and they strengthen the opinion which we have heretofore expressed, that success in the application of electro-magne-tism to the propulsion of railway trains can scarcely any

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
HAVANA, April 22, 1851.
The threatened invasion of the Island occupies the minds i nearly all the people, with an intensity almost beyond beet. The Gaceta (official paper) has a short article on the subject in its number of Sunday, in which it is asserted that to doubt exists of the speedy arrival on some parts of the Island of mother hand of "Despetados, vagabonds, men who the Governor, and of the 'Esquisitors medidos' which he has adopted to repei their piratical attempts, and mete out to them a seventy of punishment due alone to the factious disturbers of the happy peace and prosperity of the country." Then follow the usual expressions of confidence, &c. Certainty the vigilance of the Government increases with every new his parallel, draw an illustration of the soundness of our argument.

Fifth, it is arged that Revelation was, in its plan, progres
The distribution of the soundness of our argument.

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The distribution of the soundness of our argument.

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The distribution of the soundness of our argument.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

Savannan, April 23.—An expedition, it appears, has been set on foot, and is marching South across the State. To intercept and frustrate the design, a steamboat has been chartered and officers sent South.

Savannan April 23.—An expedition, it appears, has been set on foot, and is marching South across the State. To intercept and frustrate the design, a steamboat has been chartered and officers sent South.

Savannan April 24.—An expedition is a steamboat has been chartered and officers sent South.

J. R. And Savannan April 25.—It was not sent south. SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.—Professor Mapes, edi-

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.—Professor Mapes, editor of the Working Farmer, has reised 1500 bushels of parenips per acre, 900 bushels of carrots per acre, and 800 bushels of turnips per acre, by proper preparation of the soil. He also instances a farmer in Freehold, N. J., who raised last season about 5000 cabbages on half an acre, the sales of which were at the rate of 8500 per acre.

ACMIDENT TO PRESIDENT SPARKS.—We are pained to harm that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard of to harm that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard of the harm that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard of the harm that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard of the harm that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard of the harman that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard of the SatChIES, sick and cotton OMMRGLI.

ed to hearn that as Mr. Sparks, President of the Harvard Collers, was creasing Combridge Bridge on Saturday he was knocked down by a horse and buggy, at the Cambridge and of it. An examination showed that the collar bone and the state of t one of the ribs were broken, while his face, especially about the eyes and forehead, was badly cut and bruised. He also experienced much pain internally, but it is hoped that he has received no other injuries than those which are at present apparent. Late has hight Mr. Sparks was quite comfortable, though it is impossible for him to lie down.—[Baston Trax.,

eided upon by the Maryland Convention is the giving the power to the Legislature to pass a law to remove the free negroes from the State, upon the ground that they are pests. Duke Aranza,

other letter.

CHOREPISCOPUS.

Ex-Chancellor Walworth has married the widow of Hardin, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

LATEST BY THE TELEGRAPH

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquires MARKETS.—Flour is doll. State brands soit tool
34 IS and Southern for \$1.75 a.4 St. 10,000 bushels w in Wheat were likewise sold for \$1 02 per bushel Cotton and Tobacco continue dull. Provisions in-The Niagara arrived at Boston this morning.

MEETING OF THE WHIGS OF BOSTON The Whigs of Boston have held a large and en-nceting, and adopted resolutions pledging them take every effort to redeem Massachusetts, in tions, from the coulition existing between members, litical parties and the abolitionists.

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.—From present

ons, Jenny Lind's Concert to-night will be attend mense crawd of persons.

MARKETS-Figur has been active at reduced. tay. Sales of 5000 bbls, City Mills having been 54 50, and 600 bbls. Howard street at \$4 31, and 30 at \$1.37 per bbl. Rea Wheat 95 a 100; Yellow Com Oats 42; Whiskey 24% ets.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, MAY 1 TOBACCO .- The market is without any chang nce our last report. We noticed sales of some ecturing at \$15 to 16 50 and one hhd. at \$1 emming at \$10 to 13 50 for fair to very good stemming at \$40 to 13 30 for this rovery good a and common and middling leaf show an admost to \$1 on prices about the middle of last amon tobacco about \$10 cannot be quoted at but had vance since the middle of April. The prices ming and fine manufacturing have b

IN & Co. since Tuesday last, at the following I had, W. W. White, at \$55; I had, Z. W. 311; 7 hhats, lugs, Dr. R. F. Taylor, at an avera ore than \$5%; 3 hhds., E. Townes, at 7 d., W. W. Gittman, at \$10; 6 hhds. 2 at \$75, 2, 1 at \$5; 1 hhd. Jacob Michaux, at \$1.90 A. Robertson, at 6 1 and 87; 3 mads, lugs, W. I at 6 and 2 at 87; 1 blid, W. Moseley, at 884;

Last sales of Richmond at Si 44; Scottsville \$4,628, for demand for low grades, which bring more than t ortions te value.

WHEAT, -- Sales at 105 cents.

OATS-37% to 22% cents. RYE-75 to 80 cents. FISH—Herrings, New No. 1 Cut \$6 50; Gross Mackeret, No. 3, 86; No. 2, 810; No. 1, 811. Shad \$8

COFFEE-Prime new crop Laguayra 10 to 10% Rio 9 % to 10 cents. SUGAR-New Orleans 5 % a 7 cents; Porto Ric i cents. Better feeling in the market, Strictly

95 per ton: English 55; Tredegar, Richmond manufa 5; Cp Country Bar 852 a 87, according to quality, STE LL—American blistered 8110 per ton, LLME—8: les on Dock 81 12%, from Store 81 37.

POTATOES—Sales at \$1.25 for Mercer, yellow has: CANDLES—Sperm Candles 43a44c; Tallow 10a12.

Patent 13 c; Admantine 25 c, per lb.; Jackson's pater SOAP—Richmond and New York 3 5/abc; OHLS—Sperm, whiter 120 a 137 Sc; summer 119 s; while, ende 55c; refined 60 a 65; Linseed 80aS5c; T. . and per darrel. SPIRITS-Cognac Brandy \$1.75 a 3.25; Rochsile 1 50; American proof 33e; 4th proof 50a55; Apple, sear Richmond Rectified Whiskey 24% a 25 ets.; N. E. R Cincinnati whiskey 25 a 25 % ets. GUANO-Peravian 848a50; Patagonian 833a40 p

ung Hyson 30a75c; Black 25 a 60 c. SOLE LEATHER-Hemlock tanned, good, 15 and

store 90. RICHMOND LIVE STOCK MARKET-MAY Beef Cattle—Scale weight \$2 50 to \$3 75. Hogs—Nett \$6 50.

NEW YORK MARKET-Apair 30

MARRIAGES.

B. J'Albandina. Brawing of Bel Air, 20: 9-15-32-23-37-22-60-11-6-25-19-51-20-75. Ticket 11-25-75, another of \$100, sold and paid by Ear to day—617,000, Ac. 78 Nos. 15 drawn. Ticket \$100,604, Ac. Ticket \$2-50.

MGND, Va.
 The Day at 12 o'clock—Capitals \$10,500, 4 of 2,375,25 of 75 Nos. 12 drawn. Tickets at 50.
 This Evening at 6 o'clock—Capitals. \$17,500, 6,900, 12 L531, 19 of 1,000, 19 of 500, Ac. 78 Nos. 13 drawn. Tickets.

C. W. P
TREDEGAR IRON WORKS.
RICHMOND, MAY 4. 1851
seniler continues or manufacture all descripe
Hosp, and Piate Iron, also, Railroad and Bee

a continuance of the same.

P. S.—The remaining stock at the old Store will

and MARTHA GIBBS, in "All that Gittlers," On FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, will be pertained THE HONEY MOON.

Dancing by Misses Ince and Carline. ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

Sales of 54 hinds. Tobacco have been made by X

FLOUR.-The market extremely duli and deci-

COAN .- Sales at 63 a 65 cents. CORN MEAL-70 cents.

LARD-New, in barrels, 10 a 10x cts.; kegs 10x a BACON-Baltimore Sides 9% cents.; Shoulder

MOLASSES .-- We note an advance in this at Holders firm. Sales Cuba at 20 % a 21 % cents. Sweed at 22 a 23 ets., with small stock. New Orleans, 5 3 cts.; re-boiled 34 cts. IRON—Pig Iron 824 to 30, necording to quality;

SHOT—5.; a 6 cents per lb, COTTON—12 a 12 5 cents, SALT—From store \$1 80; sales from wharf \$1 65 FEATHERS-36 ets, and receipts small, SEEDS-No Clover or Flax in market.

BEESWAN—Wanted at 24 ets. per lb. TEAS—Imperial 45a75c, per lb.; Gunpowder 45 a ll

maged Hal5 cts. RICE—New crop 3 a 3% cents. HIDES—Green-sulted 4 a 4% cents per lb. Calf sec HAY-Northern, in bales-from wharf 75 a 80 cm

The floor market is considerably depressed and deamer's news, and prices have declined 12% cents:

Grain quiet. Small sales Genesce white wheat at ret, 1a \$1.02. Corn steady. Sales of 20,000 bushes

MARKITAGES:

MARKITAGES:

MARKITAGES:

Bov. Dr. Pyne, of St. John's Church, Washington, Ilis ALPHONSE DE BOUROLLON, Minister from France KATHARINE, youngest dambler of Alexander Nerne Esq., formerly of Isle Harris, Scotland.

PENING thre morning, Way 2d, 1851—
Printed Bare 200 ditto Bareno Delaineet new cryle furfaces Sid, Gloves and Hostery; Alexander's Kid Gloves Dimer's Nappins; thick and cold Groue Rione (1995) Sid, and Lace Manuflac; sid; and cotton Umbrella; May 2

PARKER, BAYLY & NIV

Fig. 1. It have a versel to ancesed the one now look for the above port. Dua notice will be given of arrival. By this vessel we will make line at cash advantage.

P. S.—The femaning shock at the 664 Store was assisted in a few days.

May 2

THEATHE.

MANAGER, MR. POTTER.

T3-BOYER 50 cents, Pit 25 cents.—A

MAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance of the BENEFIT, who will perform JULIANA in the "Haze" and MARTIN GUINES to 34 that Ghiters," which is proved MARTIN GUINES to 34 that Ghiters," which is proved MARTIN GUINES to 34 that Ghiters," which is proved MARTIN GUINES to 34 that Ghiters," which is proved MARTIN GUINES to 34 that Ghiters," which is proved the second marting the second

Rolando. JULIANA,

MALL THAT (LITTERS 18 Miss Julia Julia Martha Gibbs, (a factory girl.)

The three Plums by Mesers Works, Taylor and Miss Julia Description of the three Plums by Mesers Works, Taylor and Miss Julia Description on the market of the special Fall Sar of clock.

NOTICE.—A general annual meeting of the shortanders in Spring Hill Company," will be held at the office of John Company, will be held at the office of John Company, will be held at the office of John Company of Richmond, on the first Monday in May necessary of the Board of Directors.

J. H. EUSTACE, Presented Sar Office of The Board of Directors.