TERM S:

Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum and at the rate of eight last taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-sely, the dellars per annum and three dollars for sx months, paying advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid; as dollars, or annum at the end of the year.

All three to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and rable flast noise, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all lettering pand by the traiters. The postage of a single letter is scarce-larly account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in cremaive business, which operates as a serious tax upon Editors. TERMS OF ADVENTISING.

STHE DAILY ENQUIRER:—For liften lines or less, first insenting cents, and every succeeding insertion, twenty-five cents-girld once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, tharry-girld half cents.

da half cents.

A half cents week, we have three diverse week, thirty-lines and in advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in action for advertisements of a greater length—except. Lottery and Auctioneers, who are charged followlollars, (paper ancluded.) E. SEMI-WEEKLY—For fitteen lines, or less, first insertion or each continuance 50 cents.

On a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, may references, to insure execution.

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source and Exerciages from the country, whenever the many is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the Every measure, that has been taken to prevent quittees has proved incretoire unavailing. We must, meach a case, upon the communications being certi-

CO. G.C. WINDOW, NO. 145 MAIN ST. 14 See Light bagterrean Gallery is now permanently 1 not above number. We have fitted up and furnished

total and examine. n upon his most and liberality.—Disputch. a roots as party a boundor as we have recently seen, and specific carpets, rich velvet divans, statuetts, undow who stained glass. Se.—Enquirer.

1 x Co were the first to introduce the Sky-Light system and appear to be constantly inventing something ement of the show-room is exquisite, whilst his Sky-ment of the show-room is exquisite, whilst his Sky-

orb.—Waig mablishment, we think, will give great satisfaction, as a pains has been taken, regardless of expense, to make intima ion North Light, 30 feet in height, and of proper breastn, as perfect as our long experience in Sky-Lights WillLIAM A. PRATT, A Sky-Light Daguerrean Gamery, No. 145 Main st. Buchmond, under the Gothic Window

ad of Visiors will meet at the V. M. Institute on the 25th ext. to make Cade: appointments. Applications should a post prod, to the in derisigned on or before that day, will exist for State Cadets, from the following Senatorial legibler, Washington, Botelough, Halling McCadets receivrier, Washington, Botetourt, Halifax, Isle of Wight,

ights and me fical attendance, in consideration of which as election serve two years after graduation as eachers, despense of a State Cadet to himself is estimated at rannum. None are admitted as State Cadets who are heir own expenses. menths, including clothing, which is supplied by the In who are admitted as Pay Cadets are required to serve CATIONS. - Age, between 16 and 25 years, unexceptionable racter, and treedom from bodily discase or infirmity, semitendent can now make engagements with those whreeathers from the graduation class. If early application be

using exercises take place on the 4th July, on which or

industing exercises take place on the 4th July, on which or perputate dasa will be represented by the following Cader many Addresses, by Cader Charles Cooke, of Hanover.

In the Carlet R. O. Whitehead, of Nansemond

W. A. Elmon, of Alexandria.

W. A. Harris, of Rockundge.

Crory Addresses by Cadet W. Y. C. Humes, of Washing on.

Stropriate of the day, the Declaration of Independence will be offeder T. G. Smith, of Norfolk, and a National Oration de
by Cadet Joseph Mayo, of Westpareland.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Superintendent,

12—cwilstMay&Smit2d.

12—ewitsMay&Camp&J

AMER COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, IN RICHMOND. VA.

Microurse of Summer instruction in the various branches of
Natical Education, will be resumed on Monday, 15th April, un-

owing arrangement:
LECTURES.
and Surgical Anatomy, by CHA'S. BELL GIBSON, M. D. Medicine and Pathology, by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. Sand Discases of Women and Children, by JAMES H.

and Therapeuties, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D. Pharmacy, by S. MAUPIN, M. D. Physiology, by CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D. U continue from the middle of April by the midd in the mile be pursued will consist of a combination aministion. Two Lectures will be delivered each a combined will consist of a combination aministion. Two Lectures will be delivered each a close examination upon the subject of the present of t o his attention; while the daily examination will e access at all times to the wards of the Infirmary

liege and of the Richmond Alus-House, runnity will be afforded for the study of Practical ns whole Course, \$60. Tickets will be issued by the Sec-CARTER P. JOHNSON, Sec'y. crif Corner of Broad and Mayo streets.

DR. J. S. POSE'S

ACREATED FAMILY MEDICINES, PREPARED BY HIMSELF AT HIS LABORATORY. Melicines are all of high repute, and can be relied upon ting the diseases for which they are recommended, as they

dima. Spating of Phood. Broachine, and all Diseases of Price 30 cents.

Alterative or Blood Parafier, for the cure of Scrofula, as, Liver Complaint, Resumatism, Chronic Diseases, and straining from an impure state of the Blood. Price \$1.

Alterative or Sanative Pills, for Dyspepsia, Liver Comdice, and all conditions of the system impaired by billous far superior to all increasing preparations. Price 25 cents are useful and all conditions of the system impaired by billous a far superior to all increasing preparations. Price 25 cents are consistent with the price 25 cents.

Communitive Baisam. This mixture is one of the most melicinest, and shoud the kept in all families. It is a certain bowel diseases. Price 25 cents.

Compound—a sure cure for Rheumatism. Price \$1.

Magic Limiment—removing pains of all kinds from the Concetts.

a creat Tonic for males or females, and a substitute to

reat Dr. Physic. Price 50 cents and 81, as various medicines, mentioned above, has been by tested and proven, and their specific effect in

need in Assessment of the Assessment of the Assessment of the State of

RE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONS, CROUP, ASTIMA, WHOOPING COUGH,

Sillinan, M. D., L. L. D., Professor v. Yale College, Member of the Lit. ie Societies of America and Europe an admirable composition from some machine, and a very effective reme-sional selection.

he first Physicians in Maine. SAGO, Ma., April 26, 1849 s.cohis, and diseases of the lungs remedies. I invariably recommend

I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D. I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D. Chareft and sold by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Low-basetts, and sold wholesale and retail in Richmond, by L. L. DD & CO., and PETTON JOHNSTON, and by the artest, throughout the State. Feb 26—cw3m

Muir, merchants and partners, traeyle of Ssaman & Murr. Charles G. Carlen and Abroham R. Froilingham, late meral moler the firm and style of Carleton & Davies, Jas. M. Jones and John P. Smith, rading under the firm and style of John M.

ges, of the late from of Bridges &

A Copy. Teste:

P. ROBERTS, CPk. 9 Htc.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Stockholders of the Stockholders of the Stockholders, and the Raifroad Company will be held at the office of the Stockholder, on THURSDAY, the 29th May, at 5 o'clock, P. D. S. WOOLDRIDGE, Treas'r.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1851.

The Finale of the Basis Question in Richmond. The meeting on Tuesday night, called for 6 o'clock, did not organize until S P. M. This curtailment of the time, and the difficulty of arranging the order of discussion between the six delegates from this district, in their singularly anomalous position, led to a compromise, by which it was agreed that there should be but two speeches for the evening, viz:

Judge Robertson, in favor of the white basis, and Mr. Lyons, not as a delegate, but as a citizen, in behalf of the mixed ba-We reached the Church, just as our friend Gen. J. B. Harvie, who was in one of his richest humors, was laying down the law. With great bonhon: mie he undertook to speak for "WE, the People," (upon which he harped at least forty times) and, by virtue of their omnipotence and in their name, he said "WE demand, nay, we command, that our delegates keep their mouths shut, and let the people discuss this inportant question."

In obedience to these orders of the Major General, the arrangement was agreed upon, as above stated. Judge Robertson spoke one hour in defence of the pure White Basis, as the true Republican principle; as just to the West; as best for the interest of Richmond. Mr. Lyons followed in reply for nearly two hours, in defence of the Mixed Basis, as the true principle, and the wisest policy for the interests of

Both gentlemen acquitted themselves with great credit, as was manifested by the applause of the friends of their respective positions. We regret that we cannot re-produce some excellent hits made on the occasion.

As Mr. Lyons concluded, he was entering on an analysis of Mr. Botts's compromise. This called up Mr. Botts, who said that it had been agreed that none of the delegation but Mr. Lyons should speak-and that he (Mr. B.) would fuithfully observe the arrangement-but, if Mr. Lyons was willing to discuss his (Mr. B.'e) compromise, he was ready to meet him. Upon this, Mr. Lyons abstained from further allusion to Mr. Botts' compromise and soon concluded his Mr. Botts was, then, loudly called for-but firmly refused

to break the arrangement entered into.

Judge Robertson, though most anxious to hear Mr. Botts' compromise discussed, made a brief reply to Mr. Lyons; Mr. L. made a short explanation, and the immense assembly adjourned. We are pleased to add that, on this occasion, very good order was manifested by the very large crowd.

The voting proceeded yesterday, with the following result: White Basis. Mixed Basis. Compromise. Jefferson Ward 123 90 131 Monroe Ward Majority for Mixed over White Basis 173.

In Madison Ward, of those who voted for the White Baais there were 27 who also voted for the Compromise, if the White Basis could not be had. Of those who voted for the Mixed Basis, there were 5 who voted for the Compromise. if the Mixed Basis could not be had. Three of those who voted for a Compromise, also voted for the White Basis, if Compromise could not be obtained.

The vote for the "Compromise" in Monroe and Jefferson Wards embraces Mixed and White Basis voters, and those who preferred the Compromise itself.

We are requested to state that the polls will be re-opened this morning at 10 o'clock, and closed at sun-down.

CONVENTION, YESTERDAY.

Some important propositions of compromise were brought forward. In the first place, Mr. Saunders spoke in favor of his proposition, basing the House on the white basis and the Senate on the federal basis.

eant to offer, based upon the white population and taxation mingled together-that is to say, the whole number of white population and the whole amount of taxation added

promise which he meant to present, viz : that representation be founded on the mixed basis for a certain number of years (he suggested, until 1862) - and then the representation to be fixed exclusively on the white or suffrage basis. He also pointed out several guarantees, restricting taxation, internal improvements, &c., which he should incorporate in his proposition, when he should formally move it.

We yesterday heard some sagacious members of the Con vention express the opinion that this --- of Me Chilton stood a good chance of being adopted, and at an

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. We have no intelligence of the action of the Convention, of all the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina, which assembled in Charleston, on Monday evening last .-The Charleston papers of Monday morning are filled with articles as to the true purport of that Convention. The Mercary (and we presume it knows) says that it does not rest with that body to determine the precise time and mode of redress which the State will adopt-that would be assuming the high functions of the Convention of the People, to which august body this responsible duty was committed, under the solemn forms of law. The true object, says the Mercury, is to combine the moral and intellectual power of the members of the Charleston Convention, so as to have an effect upon public opinion elsewhere and, "still more, upon the feelings, self-confidence and hopeful determination of the State."-One of the means, for this end, is a systematic organization, that "shall put us in communication with our friends throughout the South." The Mercury does not mean to "encourage expectations of the support of South Carolina by other States, as States"-but there are, it says, "powerful bodies of true friends in all the South, who only await the action of make them the leaders and representatives of the popular senty the rights, institutions and well-being of the slaveholding States. We cannot separate from them, and have every motive to draw close the bonds of sympathy and intelligence between them and ourselves. For this purpose, no agency could be more effective than that of the Southern Rights Associations, so improved as to give it the utmost activity and efficiency of which it is capable. To perfect this machinery is one of the most important objects to which the attention of this Convention can be directed, and we trust it will be all the means necessary to its accomplishment. While we rely on South Carolina for the defence of her own cause, and maintain that whether with many friends, or with few, or with none but her own sons, her course must be onward. and the issue with the Federal Government be decisively made and settled,-we yet feel that no proper efforts should made and settled,—we yet feel that no proper efforts should be spared to place our State in perfect communication with the true friends of the South everywhere, and to give them the opportunity of doing for us, what, in the like circumstantiant of the first opportunity of doing for us, what, in the like circumstantiantiantial from the interpendence. The more was made in Congress on the 7th of June following, and it fell to Mr. Jefferson's lot to draught the declaration. This he did with the Virginia inces, we should desire to do for them."

All that we have to say is that if South Carolina insists upon separate State action, to redress what has occurred, there is a much greater probability that, by her precipitate course, she may lose old friends, instead of gaining new ones. We are glad to see, in the Charleston papers, appeals to her to pause in her rash movement-appeals stamped with good sense and breathing the purest patriotism. One of them we select from the Charleston Courier. It is from a venerable citizen, but every word is worth its weight in gold. We have strong hopes that such appeals to the good sense and true chivalry of South Carolina will not go unheeded .-We take pleasure in giving it a place:

To the Delegates of the Southern Rights Association.

Permit an humble citizen of Charleston, who is not a delegate, to make a few observations on the great absorbing question that now excites the attention of the people of this State almost to a state of phrenzy, in consequence of the great injustice that has been done to the Southern States by the General Government within the last three years, and the the General Government within the last three years, and the continual aggressions of the abolitionists against the interests of the South. The great question of secession requires the dispassionate consideration, and deep and solemn reflection of the people of South Carolina. What may be the result to the State should she secede singly? Is it the true policy for the State of South Carolina to take upon herself all the responsibility of the Southern States generally? Will South Carolina torget sound judgment and be diven to a state of phrenzy and to a suicidal act? If she does secede, what will be the result? Will it be a civil war among the citizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State, one against the other, or will the Generitizens of the State o

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1851. BOOK COMMAND COMMAND COMMENT AND COMMENT OF THE PARTY OF

convey to the mind the deep angeish of heart that was experienced in wirnessing those scenes.

The Size of Sentz Carolina is one of the gunantees and guardians of the Constitution of the United State, to which she pledged the faith by her Representatives—John Ruidege Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pieckney, and Piece Butter—on the seventeenth day of September, 175. Will South Carolina, in a moment of danger and excitental, caused by the mad phrency of Northern abolitheless and the unconstitutional acts of some legislators of particular states, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship. States, become recreant to her faith, honor, and guardianship of the content of pathle options. The state of the fave the population is sparse, but Scutt Carolina has a guest and an honorable heart, and I trust that she will show her country to the faith and guardianship to the Constitution with other Southers. Free Solients, and Swardian.

By continuing her faith and guardianship to the Constitution of Swardians.

By continuing her faith and guardianship to the Constitution of Swardians.

By continuing her faith and guardianship to the Constitution with other Southers are a constant-shed an abolition paper in Boston, and in 1231 the fair term entitled to her? Swardians and the constant-shed an abolition paper in Boston, and in 1231 the fair term entitled to her sale papella and papella and country with the sale papella and country to papella and country t

mouth (Va.) Pilot, "with the evident intentions of the distinguished Virginia statesman whom the Abolitionists have boasted as the parent of their iniquitous philosophy. Could we believe that the author of the Declaration of Independence entertained the absurdities of modern anti-slavery men, will continue to the so while the restriction and expedience of slavery under all circumstances, and believes that republican government cannot exist without it. This party now predominates in the South, and will continue to the so while the restriction of the control of the contro

[From the Boston Post.] JEFFERSON.

AN INTERESTING LETTER .- We have the pleasure, through the kindness of NAHUM CAPEN, Esq., of Laying before our readers this morning a letter from Geo. W. RANDOLPH, Esq., a grandson of JEFFERSON'S, highly respected in Virginia as a lawyer of fine talents and as an accomplished gentle-man. Coming from a source so respectable and authentic, it cannot fall to command attention. Besides giving Mr. Jefferson's views, and the opinion of Mr. Randolph us to the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, it also contains a highly interesting narrative of facts relating to abolition in

One of the means resorted to, for exciting hostility to the south is, to claim Jefferson's authority for the political dec-trines of the abolitionists, and to represent the south as having basely fallen away from the true faith, as set forth by the immortal author of the declaration of independence. Language used by him to set forth the rights of man anterior to the formation of society is perverted from its meaning and made to apply to man under a legitimate form of government, the very adoption of which creates new duties which cannot exist in what is called a natural state and, reciprocaily, new rights. This language was used by Jefferson to show the necessity of government and the legitimacy of its rights, as well as the nature of its duties. Another mode of perverting this language is, to sever a few words from the context and present as a general trule a providing the context and present as a general trule a providing trule as a general tru tained in the context. In this way the crudest notions are set forth as Jefferson's when the real ideas and principles of Jefferson are utterly different. The next step is to assert that the conscience of the south has become so darkened and corrupted by its institutions as no longer to recognize these so called Jeffersonian principles; and to dictate to this darkened conscience the conclusions of the more enlighten-ed conscience of the abolitionists.

In undertaking thus to dictate, the north intermeddles with a question beyond its jurisdiction, and in after violation

of the equal rights of conscience balonging to the south While this interference, then, is opposed to one of Jefferson in a spirit utterly at war with charity as well as equal rights in a spirit uterry at war with charity as well as equal rights, it is also practically subversive of the great reform which Jefferson bent all his coergies and genius to bring about. The manner in which it has operated is clearly and adversalisation in the Connection of the control of the c

I know of nothing which affords the slightest ground to

suppose that Mr. Jellerson would consider the fuglifive slave law unconstitutional if he were now living, and I have applied for information on this point to my eldest brother. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who was upon terms of the atmost intimacy with him for many years previous to his death. I that the appearance of such conflict can only be brought about by a most unjustifiable interpretation. The declaration of independence, I believe is usually relied upon by northern abolitionists when they see fit to quote Mr. J. lierson for authority, and that instrument is sometimes used to prove the unconstitutionality of slavery liself, and at other times in

pendence not only gives freedom to the slave out also to the inmates of penitentiaries and state prisons. And as life is classed among the unalienable rights, capital punishment is in like manner abolished. Take the foregoing passage in connection with what follows, and the absurdity of such a construction is still more apparent. It is declared that the people may found a government "on such principles, and or-ganize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." Now suppose that the public safety requires the negro to be kept in slavery. would it not be in conformity with the principle here an-nounced? If his rights cannot be touched because they are unalienable, neither can those of felons for the same are unalienable, neither can those of felons for the same reason, and we must turn loose all the thieves and murderers in the community by way of preserving "life, liberty and the pursuit of happinese." I have said that the declaration of independence recognizes slavery; it does this by making it a cause of complaint against the king of Great Britain, "that he has excited domestic insurrections among us." This language refers to insurrections of slaves, as will be apparent by reference to an instrument which was the source and parent of the declaration of Independence. I aliade to a resolution passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on the late of May, 1776. structions in his possession, in which the General Assembly complain that the king's representative in Viriginia "had tempted their slaves by every artifice to resort to him and had trained and employed them against their masters." The complaint

ed and employed them against their masters." The complaint is stated more concisely in the declaration of Independence, which says, "he has excited downestic insurrections among us." Can it be doubted that the validity of the institution of slavery was here recognized? If it had not been, would an attack upon it have been set forth prominently as a grievance. The consider, moreover, the practical construction given to the declaration of independence. A large number of its signors, (nonog them its author) were then and continued to be slave holders. Some of them afterwards sat as judges in slave states and adjudicated questions involving the legality of slavery. Of these, George Wythe, of Virginia, was one. He had been Mr. Lefterson's preceptor, and was remarklable for his purity and wisdom. As chancellor of Virginia, he frequently decided questions involving slavery, and never, so far as I am informed, he slated to sustain its legality. Now did these men understand their own profession of trinciple, and if so, did they basely fisisfy it by their practice? I suppose the abelittonists will say yes. If they do they will certainly be consistent. Others may be pardoned for thinking that, although slavery night keep the mode for maintaining a wicked relation of cars and engines, the buildings, definited unreformed sinners to its communion, and dedidate the entire road, ninety miles in length, will not cost the buildings, definited unreformed sinners to its communion, and dedidate the entire road, ninety miles in length, will not cost the state of the rack, with Trail, the road close the entire road, ninety miles in length, will not cost the subdictions will the entire road, ninety miles in length, will not cost the continuous definited unreformed sinners to its communion, and dedidate discit to regulate the hodelant the entire road, ninety miles in length, will not cost the subdictions of the subdictions of the subdictions of the subdictions of the subdiction of the subdiction of the subdiction of the subdiction of t pose the abolitionists will say yes. If they do they will eer tainly be consistent. Others may be pardoned for thinking goods and other articles consumed in the interior, will be goods and other articles consumed in the interior, will be goods and other articles consumed in the interior, will be goods and other articles.

ality of the fugitive slave law, I answer, none whatever. It is not worth while to give my reasons, as the question has recently been well discussed in Boston. Here, perhaps, I should close my letter, having answered your question, but, having the subject in hand, I will, with your leave, parsue it a little farther.

citizens of the State, one against the other, or will the General development make war against South Carolina? The latter would be distressing and bloody. The latter would be distressing and bloody. The latter would combine the people of the State together, but still it would be distressing and bloody. The latter would combine the people of the State together, but still it would be distressing and bloody. The latter would combine the people of the State together, but still it would be distressing and bloody. The latter would combine the people of the State together, but still it would be distressing and bloody. The latter would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would combine the people of the State together, but still it would be distressing and bloody. The latter would combine the people of the State together, but still it would be distressing to the state. I am old enough to the very quastion.

DKIA RALKOAD.

At word to would not be distributed to the promoters of the state of the Orange was possible to the state. I am old the welcome tides was the tide to the welcome tides was the way to the track of the Orange was possible to the state. I am old the welcome tides was the way to the latter. The performance was good, and gave general agreements of the views: She became a more devoted Curistian is became and the welcome tides was the latter with latter than the promote the promote the possible of the state dample in more of the state of the orange to the state of t

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

We ask attention to the powerful letter of George W. Randolph, Esq., of this city, and the excellent comments of the Boston Post, in which paper we find the letter. Though, in some slight particulars, we do not agree with Mr. R., and some slight particulars, we do not agree with Mr. R., and some slight particulars, we do not agree with Mr. R., and solitionist. Governor Tazewell backed their Bosten Post, in which paper we find the letter. Though, in some slight particulars, we do not agree with Mr. R., and reget that he should have introduced them—to not the beauty of the rest of the letter—we rejoice that he has placed in so strong and clear a light the true sentiments of his illustrious grandfather. The recorded opinions of Mr. Jefferson, and other distinguished Virginia statesmen, have frequently been vouched in support of the doctrines advocated by the anti-slavery party in the United States.—This letter of Mr. Randolph shews the utter falsity of any violent revolution proceeding from the slave. Men then violent revolution proceeding from the slave. Men then such conclusion. His construction of the views of Mr. Jefferson is in perfect harmony, as well remarks the Ports-

it would materially lessen our admiration for the man and his deeds: but such is not true, as the principles orged by the opponents of our State institutions are too anti-republicans."

Mr. Randolph reads a most instructive lesson to the Northern people, in urging a total abstinence from the question of slavery, and a faithful execution of the fugitive alave his belief, the Union nam as he is, he solemnly declares his belief, the Union nam as he is, he solemnly declares of the deluded to the gross imposture which has been practised upon them:

It would materially lessen our admiration for the man and his deeds: but such is not true, as the principles or good deal without it. This party now predominates in the South, and will continue to do so while the present slavery againation centinues. They are considered the safest depository of power under existing circumstances, when sholition is the danger most to be apprehended.

Consequently no abolition movement can succeed to positive alave bloodshed; and with this firm conviction the friends of the cause in this state will oppose any revival of the question. If we had been permitted to prosecute the matter, limitations, modifications, abuses and all, but it is always to be a prophended.

Law, on which, ultra Union man as he is, he solemnly declares his belief, the Union naw rests. His letter must exert a most beneficial influence in the North, in opening the eyes of the deluded to the gross imposture which has been practised upon them:

[From the modern anti-slavery men, without it. This party now predominates in the South, and content itself with condemning them by a general principle? For the lack of room. It would have such as a succeed to a prophended.

Consequently no abolition movement can succeed to a prophended.

Consequently no abolition movement can succeed to a prophended.

Consequently no abolition movement can succeed to a prophended.

Consequently no abolition movement can succeed to a prophended.

Consequently no abolition is the danger most to be ap

have been behind the others in this matter.

I think that our democratic friends, if they ponder a little upon this page of our history, will feel no very strong inducements to turn abolitionists. If they will but reflect that, according to our political faith, the general government has no engagen with slavery, they must feel that they are no more no concern with slavery, they must feel that they are no more responsible for it than for the serfdom of Russia. And if so, let the sin of the institution, if there be any, rest upon those utho are alone responsible for it. Do not interfere with southern masters in pursuit of their slaves, and they will want no assistance from federal marshals or municipal police. It is this interference which has occasioned the pas-sage of the fugitive slave law. If you had let slavery alone, your country would not have been a place of refuge for fugitive slaves, and we should have escaped the scenes of vlolence and excitement so dangerous to the institations of the country and so atterly destructive to all hope of freedom for the slave population. Every abolition rio rivets their bondage and strengthens the arm of pro-slavery ism. If the fugitive slave law cannot be executed, the Union must be dissolved; -in my humble judgment, no human power can avert this catastrophe. The wish is not father to the thought, for I am altra in my attachment to the Union, and so far from being pro-slavery, that I regard it as one of the most gigantic evil; that ever afflicted a people. Neverthe-less its care must now be left to natural causes, which are operating slowly but surely, and all interference will only

remind you that you have drawn it upon yourself. The ject is one upon which I feel strongly and deeply, and s The subtimes torget mysalf when I get upon it, and run into prolixi-ty. With best wishes, I remain,

Your friend and servant, GEO. W. RANDOLPH. To Nahum Capen, Esq., Boston, Mass.

CONFLICT OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVA-NIA LAW .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce is very apprehensive that the

"partus sequitur centrem." RICHMOND, APRIL 18, 1831.

Dear Sir—In consequence of my removal to this place your letter was somewhat delayed in reaching me, and has not been. You say that some of the democrats with you maintain the unconstitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and inspirinciples advanced by Mr. Jefferson. And you wish to know whether there are any facts within my knowledge which warrant such assertions, and whether I have any doubt of the constitutionality of that law.

"parture sequilur rentrem."

The Attorney General of Maryland gives it as his opinion, that by the same authority by which the slave mother is to be surrendered to her owner, the increase of the slave is also be surrendered. The writer finds,—even in quarters where more prudence and discretion were expected,—a disposition to press the question, and even to claim a decision by the federal tribunal, which—even if strictly legal and constitutionality of that law. tutional whereof there is much doubt-may, though most unjustly, furnish the opponents of the fagitive law with new

ed this subject upon Maryland-and we rejoice to see that the latter State has resolved to insist upon her rights and to am fully persuaded that Mr. Jefferson's principles, if rightly the latter State has resolved to insist upon her rights and to understood, do not conflict with the fugitive slave law, and submit the interesting question to the highest authorities of

the unconstitutionality of slavery liself, and at other times it is directed against the fugitive slave law. In my judgment it has not the slightest bearing upon either, except to recognize slavery by implication as a legal institution.

The passage commonly relied on as conflicting with slavery and nullifying all laws tending to uphold it, is the declaration "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unattenable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Does these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Does it follow that because tights are unalicable their exercise is never to be restrained? If so, then the declaration of lades beyond the boundaries of the United States, and there make tion in this country, but to sail unorganized to some point such arrangements as should be deemed expedient.

ry of the Hall of Delegates, was yesterday pointed out to us. as having attended the meeting of the Convention, every day, both in the Capitol and the Universalist Church, since its organization. Rain or shine, be has been constantly at his post. A sensible member of the Convention thinks he deserves a medal for his patient perseverance.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY ROUTE FROM BALTIMORE TO NEW ORLEANS .- By the neans of a dully line of steamboats from Bultimore to Norfolk, the above railroad, from the latter city South, will be of great value to Baltimore. The report made at the lasmeeting of the stockholders of the company states that the charters of the company, granted by Virginia and North Carolina, are of the most liberal character:

The road is remarkably free from curvature. The gradients are very low. In one or two places only, and for very short distances, they are as high as 25 feet to the mile. For practical contents of the conten tical purposes, it may almost be regarded as a straight and

The capital stock is one million of dollars, which may be increased to one and a half millions, at the pleasure of the

that, although slavery might have been a great evil in the estimation of the signers of the declaration of independence, yet it never occurred to them that the judicial tribunals could fall to recognize its validity.

You ask me whether I have any doubt of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, I answer, none whatever. It is not worth while to give a large well as a fall to recognize its validity. So miles: Weldon to Wilmington, 161; Wilmington to Man-chester, 162; Manchester to Augusta, 112; Augusta to Atlan-te, 171; Atlanta to West Point, 25; West Point to Montgon

pecific laws, (as a multitude must be, unless the code were omission, full privilege to commit the sin.

omission, full privilege to commit the sin.

There is a certain degree of truth in this statement, that God, in giving a code of morals, must necessarily give general moral principles, and leave it to us to apply them to the multitude of new transactions; and the right reason is assigned for this statement. But it is also true, that Revelation teaches morals to a great extent by specific rules; to so great an extent, that there is not a single, prevalent, so-oial sin of that age, which is not singled out by nane, and expressly condemned. And I assert that the passing over, the failure to specify, a thing so widespread, so open, as domestic slavery then was, if slavery had been a sin, would have been a great anomaly, when we observe how distinctly have been a great anomaly, when we observe how distinctly all other common and manifest sins are singled out and con-demned. But why does Revelation fail to specify a multitude

there is always a probability of error in all the operations of man's fallible understanding on moral subjects, a specific instruction from inspiration is far preferable to a human ap-plication of a general principle, possibly misapplied? Would be not say: 'In every case where I have a specific instruction, I must follow that in preference to, and even in apparent contradiction to, my blundering applications of general principles? Well, then, if God intended slavery to be con-demned by the application of general moral principles, it was most unlucky that he said any thing specific about it, without specifically condemning it. For that specification of the subject must necessarily lead his creatures to suppose that it is not a proper subject for the application of general principles. God has already given us something better on the subject than generalities, which we must apply. And lumility, piety, reason, tell us to follow the special instruction, and not the supposed teaching of general principles; and if the apparent teachings of these principles, as human beings apply them, seem to contradict the special teachings on the subject, we must follow the special instruction; we must take it for granted that we have misunderstood and misapplied the general principles. In a word, the subject of slave y is not a proper case to be decided by mere general princi-its; because God has spoken specifically on it. If God had

It is argued again, by abolitionists, that, although Christ and his apostles thought slavery a sin, they refrained from condemning it, out of a wise expediency; contenting them-selves merely with laying down moral rules which would, in time, work its extinction. They saw that it was entwined with the whole frame-work of Roman society, and, with the prejudices of all people, they feared that an open attack on it to the law of love they taught, to remove it in time! Such is the Jesuilism which anti-slavery prejudice dares to charge upon our Divine Saviour and his holy apostles. Such the cowardly prudence charged upon men who, every one, died martyre to their heroism in the cause of truth. They went out into a degraded and sinful world, professing to teach men question—whether a child born of a slave woman in a free the way of salvation, and yet they were totally silent on one State is a slave, and is to be subject to the demand of the universal sin, knowing that any sin is damning: they went the sin of one general practice; lest forseoth they should make a storm of prejudice against their system! And this as a storm of prejudice against their system! And this are a storm of prejudice against their system! And this are a storm of prejudice against their system! And the unita them ALL the counsel of God?" (Acts xx. 27.) This of a storm of the nen who every where assailed, and utterly condemned, the men who every where assailed, and utterly condemned, the idolatry of Greece and Rome, established by law, entwined with every feeling, and defended by the might of imperial Rome! This of men who sternly reproduced the universal libertinism of the Heathen world, practised by sages and statusmen, and every where held to be a lawful indulgence? This of a Saviour who boldly exposed all the hypocrisles of the Jewish Rulers, when he knew that the price of his truthfulness would be his blood? The foul piea refutes itself.— The favorite instance cited to illustrate this supposed expedience, is that of the property and tyrangical Roman governdiency, is that of the unjust and tyrannical Roman govern-ment. They argue that Christ and his apostles say nothing of the oppressions and monstrous cruelties of this wicked power, and command all christians to obey, contenting themelves with teaching those abstract truths, the sin of injus selves with teaching those abstract truths, the six of injus-tice and cruelty, which would ultimately correct oppressive government. I affirm otherwise. The apostles plainly im-ply that an absolute government is not a malum per se, if its powers be not abused; and so far from being silent concern-ing the wrongs of the Roman domination, they expressly

teach the duties of Rulers, and put into the hands of men, as an inspired rule of life, the Old Testament, which teems with denunciations against oppression. There is none of the tetended expediency here.
There are many, more rational, anti-slavery men, of whom nay cite the Rev. Moses Stuart as an example, who have too much revenence for the Scriptures to assert that they to sch slaveholding to be malum per se. And yet, out of long te ich slaveholding to bo malum per se. And yet, out of long instulged prejudice against it, they persist in saying that it is, somehow, still a moral evil. True, the Bible does not condemn it as sin; but yet, the principles of gospel and love are going to abolish it, some day. I must confess that I cannot see the minure line on which these fence-men stand. It sitveholding is not malum per se, as I have, I think, proved from the Scriptures; and if it is not malum prohibitum, as the indisputable absence of all precepts against it shows, what imaginable shade of moral evil has it? Why cannot these geotlemen come up to the simple, the only consistent goath, that it is right, just plainly, simply, literally right? ground, that it is right, just plainly, simply, literally right; But they ask: Must not the spread of the pure and lovely principles of the gospel ultimately extinguish slavery? Yes, principles of the gospel ultimately extinguish slavery? Yes, I hope it will; not by making masters too good to be guilty of totaling slaves, but by so correcting the ignorance, indolence and thriftlessness of laboring people, that the institution of slavery will be no longer needed. And so, I hope the spread of the gospel will abolish penitentiaries; but this does not maply that, to put a rogue into a penitentiary is not an act, each as the purest angel in heaven might perform, without sultying his holiness. This moderate class of anti-slavery were while they fully concede to us that immediate enamels. tion is not a duty, and our slaveholding is not malum pe n, are yet very fond of quoting such passages as these: "Do nato others as ye would others should do unto you;" "Love my neighbor as thy self," as being incompatible with the ulthe description of slavery. "As these lovely principles provided in the say, "slavery will vanish." I have only to remark that if there is any antagonism whatever between these benign thurs and stateholding, then slaveholding is, this day, malum per se. For these rules are not a law which is hereafter to be par sz. For these rules are not a law which is hereafter to be imposed on men, when they shall have become better; they are binding on us now. Any thing less than they demand is sin, sin now; for God does not require of us any thing except that which, if left undone, would imply actual sin. And if slaveholding is essentially matum per se, then God authorized his chosen people, the Jews, to commit sin, and commanded a share in the "wages of iniquity" to be consecuted to his own holy service. Then the pure and holy Gospel admitted unreformed singers to its communion, and

for a sacrifice of lite-again, the lot fell on the same lady.-By common consent, another respite was granted, and by By common consent, another respite was granted, and by perfect agreement a third time, the same ordeal was to be pissed. Strange to tell—the third time, that aged lady was doomed to die. A brief space of time being allowed for preparation, the pious woman, perfectly resigned to her fate, made one yow unto the Lord, that if he would avert the pending blow, and in mercy save the ship's company, she would consecrate herself more fully to his service—would, on their assign at any part area a temple in happer of his name and

ed her yows: She became a more devoted Christian: she of the logitive slave law. Perhaps these patriotic and Christian teachers will condescend to teach us what is the "coasine to this day—and her grand-so a educated and qualified or the sacred office, spent a long life of plety and usefulness, and then surrendered his happy spirit, surrounded by purpose.

NUMBER 2.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER GEORGIA.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, May 6, 1851.—The steamer Georgia strived this morning from Chagres, bringing 300 passengers and \$1,269,426 in gold dust as freight. She sailed from Chagres on the 25th of April, and left there the steamers Crescent Dity, North America, and Brother Jenathan. Advices from Havana state that the utmost excitement

Advices from Havana state that the utmost excitement prevailed there relative to the invasion of the island. Many persons had been thrown into prison on suspicion of symmathising with Lopez. Three priests had been arrested on the charge of preaching mutinous sermons. The man (previously mentioned) who attempted to bribe ever several pilots to the cause of Lopez, was executed tha day the Georgia sailed, immediately after his conviction by the court.

Matters at Havana were becoming so serious that many families were leaving the place. The Captain General was taking every precaution to repel invasion. Lookouts were sationed all along the coast. Some American scamen why were on a drunken frolic, and had created a disturbance, had been arrested and their heads put into the stocks, from the been arrested and their heads put into the stocks, from the effects of which two of them had died.

The news from California amounts to but little more than that brought by the Alabama. The heavy rains prevalent in the gold region for the last 10 days had enabled the miners to wash the dirt they had thrown out, and considerable in-crease in the shipments of gold were soon expected. The chiefs of several of the most powerful Indian tribes will have a conference with the U.S. Commissioners in a few days, when permanent treaties will doubtless be made. Business was dull at San Francisco, but the recent rains had inspired confidence among the merchants.

A man named Welsh, foreman of the steamer Tennessee, was shot by the sentinel at Acapulco, and was not expected to live. He was left in charge of the U. S. consul at San Francisco. THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, APRIL 5, 10 P. M.—The Southern Rights Convention met to-day, pursuant to notice, at Military Hail, and organized by the appointment of Ex-Gov. J. P. Rich-

Barque Gen. Wool arrived on the 15th of March at Sat

ardson, President, with the following Vice Presidents: Ex-Gov. W. C. Seabrook, J. S. Ashe, N. L. Griffin, J. W. Simpson, P. H. Goodwyn, B. K. Hannegan and W. H. Simpson, F. H. Goodaya, Gist.

The editors of the Greenville Mountaineer, Camden Jour-nal, Black River Journal, Edgefield Advertiser, Chester Standard, and J. C. Walker, were appointed Secretaries.— Forty associations were represented, and 441 delegates were

The President, on taking his sent, delivered an address in The President, on taking his seat, delivered an address in which he calmly and temperately reviewed the state of affairs which had brought the convention together. He said that under existing circumstances, Southern institutions could not last 20 years. He alluded in forcible terms to the disregard paid to the expenditure of blood and treasure by the South in the Mexican war, by the exclusion of Southern institutions from the territories acquired by that contest

and remarked when dangers thus reach our very doors, it is time to arm. It is futile, continued he, to expect that a con-stitution based upon such legislation as has lately characterised congressional action, can survive. Concession could yield nothing to its support.

He hoped that the deliberations should be confined entirely to the consideration of the questions, when, where and how resistance should be made, but confessed that it should not rashly be resorted to. He would not discuss that, however, as he did not wish to bias the minds of the convention He loved the Union. There could not be in the whole assem-blage an amateur disunionist. He counselled union among ourselves. If any foes are forming in our rear, let us await their approach. If they approach us in front let us march boldly forward to meet them. It has been said, let not man put assunder those whom God and nature have joined togeth-er, but the reverse may be applied to those whom God and nature have divided. Let not man join them together. The chought speaker they went our township he had

The eloquent speaker then went on at considerable length o show the want of natural bonds of affinity between the littlerent sections of the Union, and concluded by advising emperate deliberation.

The votes to-morrow will decide the fate of nullification The President has heretofore been considered a strong

THE EARTH'S DIURNAL REVOLUTION. In a recent number of the Advertiser I observed an article from a London paper, giving an account of the new method of proving the diurnal revolution of the earth. Having tay self previously tried the Parisian experiment and obtained the same result, I thought perhaps a brief description of my me-thod, which is very simple, might not be uninteresting to

of a small wire from the rafters of a barn formed my pendu lum. It was thirty feet long, and consequently made about twenty-one vibrations per minute. In order that it might end turned up at right angles to its length and well hardened I made the point sharp and smooth. This I drove into the ruiter, and on the point suspended a hardened ring, which had a small indentation on the inside to keep from slipping off the point. To this ring the wire of the pendulum was featured. fastened.

the floor, a small pointed rod was attached to the centre of t underside of the weight, nearly in a line with the wire, and long enough to reach within an eighth of an inch of the floor. The point on the floor immediately under the pendu-lum when at rest was then sacertained, and twelve straight ince drawn through 1t, making, with each other, angles of the along one or these known rede to the point of the rod seemed to be tracing the line backwards and lowardbut in less than fifteen minutes it had deviated perceptibly sively along several other lines running in various directions, and found in every instance, when undisturbed, that it deviated to the left, and that the amount of deviation varied nearly as the time; that is, the longer the time the greater the deviation. To-day I again repeated the experiment. At 11 o'clock I set it vibrating along a line running nearly coat and west, and now, at 2, three hours after, I find it moving northwest and southeast.

According to a well known law of motion, a body once put in motion by any force will continue to move in the di-rection in which that force is impressed, until acted upon by Now, in the present instance, as we know of no torce tend-ing to change the direction of the pendulum's motion, it seems fair to infer that it still vibrates in the same absolute direction that it did three hours ago. If his he true, 130 barn floor must have been turning round to the esativard, making, during these three hours, one-eighth of a revolution; and as the barn still has the same relative position to all external objects on the surface of the earth around it, we must conclude that it is the earth that is turning round at this rate, and that it will make a complete revolution in twenty four hours. wenty four hours. Plainfield, May 1, 1851.

FACTORIES AT THE SOUTH.

The new cotton factory at Authogaville, near Alabama river, is now in full operation, and turning out excellent fabrics and yarns. The Mobile Tribune says that the Alabama. rices and yards. The Monta tracks and yards and Virginia mills now supply the bulk of negro oznaburgs and unbleached cotton goods required for the planting States. It will not be long before bleached goods will also be made to a large extent. These facts show that the South is gradually freeing herself from Northern bondage.

EXHIBITION HALL. The more we gaze on the white marble walls of the east The more we gaze on the wine that our admiration wing of the Patent Office edifice, we find that our admiration of its beauty and fine architectural developments increase. The inventors of our country cannot but regard with antisfaction the progress of this work, not only because they themselves have contributed towards it, but because the third themselves have contributed towards it, but because the third story of the new addition is to be appropriated to the exhibition of the numerous models to which their genius has given existence—models which are the results of years of thought and industry, and which show forth more eloquently than words, the finest results of American inventive skill.

The exhibition room is in length two hundred and seventy-five feet, in width, seventy. The roof will be a series of The exhibition from is in length with the five feet: in width, seventy. The roof will be a series of groined arches, springing from the two rows of marble columns in the centre, (fourteen on each side of the twenty feet passage way.) and the corresponding pilasters. Workmen have already set some of the columns which, with their enhance already set some of the columns which, with their craablature, are nineteen feet in height.

This grand exhibition room is to be reached by a stairway, winding through an opening of thirty feet in circumference light to be reflected from a window directly above. The east wing will be roofed in by September ensuing, and, by the meeting of the next Congress, probably thoroughly Upwards of ninety workmen are employed about these

---SHORT DRESSES.—It appears to be a fact that a serious attempt is being made at Syracuse, New York, to lead the way in the new style of female apparel, which we would be very glad to see prevail. A lady writes to the New York Tribune that many of its readers would be grateful for a particular description of these dresses, the manner in which they are made, &c., as "some of us will no doubt scon following a dress of the provided one Syracuse sisters, in adopting a dress they are made, &c., as "some of us will no doubt scon follow the example of our Syracuse sisters, in adopting a dress
more consistent with reason and nature than that now imposed upon us by that tyrant fashion." The editor replies
that he understands the dress to consist of full Turkish
trowsers, fastened at the ankles, and skirts coming down a
trifle below the knees. The waist is made loose and according to the taste of the wearer. The lady editor of a paper
at Seneca Falls and several ladies at Syracuse lately adopted the style, which they claim as far preferable to the streetwiping skirts now in vogue. A daughter of a distinguished
philanthropist in the central part of that State has also
adopted this new fashion, and on a late occasion appeared
in public in such a dress, mide of the most costly materials.
The editors of the Syracuse journals speak glowingly of the The editors of the Syracuse journals speak glowingly of the beauty and effect of this novel innovation. But, after all, the fashion plates from Paris do not give the pattern for

A VIRGINIAN PARDONED.—Sydney Lane, convicted before the late Circuit Court for the county of Mathews, Va., and sentenced by the jury to two and a half years' confinement in the State Penitentiary, for shooting and violently assaulting his own brother with an intent to kill, we learn from the Norfolk Beacon, received his pardon from the Governor on Thursday evening. Lane had reached Norfolk in charge of the jailor of the county of Mathews, on his way to Richmond, but the Executive elemency reached him while in transitu. and he was accordingly discharged. His broth-A VIRGINIAN PARDONED .- Sydney Lane, convicted in transitu, and he was accordingly discharged. His brother had recovered from the wounds received, and was one of the signers of the petition for pardon.

A HUNDRED AND SEVEN METHODIST CLERCYMEN have petitioned the Massachusetts Senate, praying them to take ad "constitutional" methods to "prevent the execution" tuttional" way of "preventing the execution" of a law of

the stage next fall.