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meeried once a wees, 1988, and a half cents, even and a half cents, and in Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in a proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except. Lottery at proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except. Lottery are remarked and the continuous who are charged the dollars, (paper included.) IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For intern lines, or less, first insertion in the second paper and the continuous of the continuous for the

cuts; for each continuance 50 cents, for each continuance must be accompanied with the advance pay, need from the to them respective.

The strong stranger is the strong stranger in the strong stranger in the strong stranger is and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are \$\frac{1}{2} \text{All Oblituaries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Beard of Vishers will meet at the V. M. Institute on the 25th an east, to make Cader appointments. Applications should inded, post-pand, to the undersigned on or before that day, cres will exist for State Cadets, from the followin; Senatorial a Greenbrier, Washington, Botetourt, Hahrax, Is e of Wight, Brunswick, Charlotte, Berkeley, King & Queen, and Pitt.

thel, lightsand metical attendance, in consideration of which all themselves to serve two years after graduation as reachers. revised themselves to serve two years after graduation as teachers, he personal expense of a State Cadet to himself is estimated at 300 personaum. None are admitted as State Cadets who are eto bear their own expenses.

The expenses of a Pay Cadet are estimated at from \$275 to \$300 welve months, including clothing, which is smoothed by the \$300 welve months, including clothing, which is smoothed. we months, including clothing, which is supplied by the in-Ail who are admitted as Pay Cadets are required to serve

mish need teachers from the graduation class. If early application be mish.

The graduating exercises take place on the 4th July, on which or cises the graduate class will be represented by the following Cadets: Saluatory Addresses, by Cadet Charles Cooke, of Hanover.

Oration by Cadet R. O. Whitehead, of Nansemond

W. A. Elisson, of Alexandria.

W. A. Harris, of Rockbridge.

Videlitory Addresses by Cadet W. Y. C. Humes, of Washing on. As appropriate of the day, the Declaration of Independence wild be read by Cadet T. G. Smith, of Norfolk, and a National Oration delived by Cadet Juseph Mayo, or Westmoreland.

Mich 12—cwilstmay&canness

SUMMER COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, IN RICHMOND, VA.

THE course of Summer Instruction in the various branches of Medical Education, will be resumed on Monday, 15th April, under the following arrangement:

Memoria fundation, Minister of the following arrangement:

LECTURES.

Leggry and Surgical Anatomy, by CriA'S, BELL GIBSON, M. D. 

Require of Medicine and Pathology, by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. 

Reservice and Discases of Women and Children, by JAMES H. 

COVACY M. D.

Pacific of Mentcheans of Women and Children, by Alactor Posteries and Diseases of Women and Children, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D. Maeth Medica and Therapeutics, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D. Chemstry and Pharmacy, by S. MAI'PIN, M. D. Chemstry and Pharmacy, by S. MAI'PIN, M. D. Assomy and Physiology, by CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D. The Course will continue from the middle of April to the middle of October, with an intermission during the month of August. The plan in instruction that will be pursued will consist of a combination of Lectures and Examination. Two Lectures will be delivered each don't rededed by a cose examination upon the subject of the presidence for the study of the various clinical cases which will be consulty brought to his attention, while the daily examination will consult be found to his attention, while the daily examination will

a stimulus to close, application the wards of the Infirmary clears with tive access at all times to the wards of the Infirmary a Medical College and of the Richmond Alms-House, canant opportunity will be afforded for the study of Practical

Teo 25.-27 Corner of Brigadani Mayo streets.

WARRESTON, N. C., FEMALE SEMINARY,

The Street of this legitation will commence on Montest, the 9th of Jone on unit. Extensive buildings are being
exceed or the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be reat charged only for the time, they may continue members of many. The frauthfulness and beauty of situation, combine advantages of the School, commend it to the public, per section of five months:

is Harp and use of Instrument,

charges whatever, will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. AT THE GOTHIC WINDOW, NO. 145 MAIN ST

Virginia Sky Light Dagnerrean Gallery is now permanent acceptation above number. We have fitted up and furnish urnes nome with every thing requisite for convenience and spler id putates, and hope our friends with call and examine.

The parameters and hope our friends will call and examine.

Mr. Pratt has fitted up his new establishment in a style which refer such credit upon his taste and liberality.—Dispatch.

Bistrecypton room is as pretty a boudour as we have recently seen, estably fixed up with splendid carpets, inch velvet divans, statuetts, three selay window, with stained glass. Sec.—Enquirer.

Mear, Pratt & Co. were the first to introduce the Sky-Light system instead and appear to be constantly inventing something fixle improvement of the art.—Times.

The transferment of his show-room is exquisite, whilst his Sky-Light system assets.—Wise.

eth - Ulag.

schlichtenment, we think, will give great satisfaction, aste pains has been taken, regardless of expense, to make unthanton North Light, 30 feet in height, and of proper e breadth, as perfect as our long experience in Sky-Lights WILLIAM A. PRATT,

mia Sky Light Daguerrean Gallery, No. 145 Main st., Richmond, under the Gothic Window. SORTH MILTON MILLS FOR SALE. ORTH MILTON MILLS FOR SALE.

It purchased a large estate in Nelson county, and wishing sole my winde attention to farming. I offer this very valency for sale as a very reduced price. It is situated five w Charlotte-wille, on the Rivanna River, (which will soon be for horse boats to this place), and in half a mile of the nitroad, in one of the best wheat growing sections of Viree property consists of a merchant mill house, four stories at stone and two of wood, 4 by 41, and a wing of sone night, log feet by 36, in which there is a large workshop with the Civentual Sow Sitting Saws, See, going by water. Circular Saw, Slitting Saws, &c., going by water.-cost from with Howd's patent water wheels, runnin burrs, and one pair of corn stones, making fifty barrels ay and grinding annually 25,000 bushels wheat. Howe's or day, and grinding annually 25,000 bushels wheat. Howd's coordishered the best now in use. The corn mill is large, we pair of stones, making from 200 to 250 barrels toll corn, as from 100 to 150 tons of plaster a year, worked by one of ow wheels. The saw mill is new, closely covered in with soft and getting a fair custom. Two good dwelling houses, and suitable for a store, at which a fair business could be occord miller's houses; large stone smith shop; plaster in house; large coopers' shop, Acc. with about thirty erry rich low grounds, capable of being cultivated every service the whole foreight thousand dollars cash, or a liberal slab bearing interest from date for a part of the furchase infactority secured. Persons wanting init property can't mywhere, therefore I would advise all such to come and courses. My address is Shadwelf, Albernaric county, Va.

My address is Shadwell, Albemarie co cived by the late steamers from Europe, their usus rich and elegant Carpetings, patterns entirely new to be had at their establishment. We do not deem i

in the city.

Iver and Saxony Carpets; English Tapestry and est; English Three-ply, very he ivy, Carpets; English patterns, Carpets; English Damask and twilled pets; Rods, in great variety; Checked and White Land 6.4; Embossed Table and Piano Covers; Checked Aximinate Rugs; French and Italian Shades; Worst, Jenny Lind Mats; English Druggets, from 1 to 4 yards

liest wide extra heavy.

There wide extra heavy.

The property of goods found in regular Carpet which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

HOPE FOR THE INVALID. ading serves as an anchor, firm and steadfast, can be procured, the invalid may ever live in red from deriving permanent benefits from its fideace; there being before the public such an dideace; there being before the public such an deleterious compounds, which are daily at f. In refutation of any such classification between the virtues have fully received the test of paramenal. As an invicorator, it stands unparticular to the digestive organs—fortifying stacks of Dyspepsia; a certain preventive of peredy and certain cure for Nervous Headward. In the cases of delicate females, it

the Sunger.

A. Bod ker, No. 19. Market Bridge; Bennett & Beers, street Parcell, Ladd & Co; Adie & Gray; Jas. Blair, T. B. Thomas, and W. P. Ladd, Apothecaries and Drug-onl, Va.

readdressed to E. BAKER, will meet with prompt

B PYRON'S PATENT LIFE-PRESERVING for detaching horses from carriages in case This invention commends itself to all who

ery simple, and will in an interest as no continuous to manufacturers, as no continuous to manufacturers, as no continuous to make the continuous of investing a small scale can be seen at the Capitol.

Sile. Application can be made to me by T. G. CLAYTON,
Agent for Patentee.

Sendlem in who has been educated at my school, de-ration as teacher in a private family. I consider him the English, Latin, Greek and French languages, is, thereingly, and from an intimate Roowledge of his-land manners, I can recommend him as entirely wor-ce as an instructor and guide of youth. Address the aumion.

PIKE POWERS.

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and to 3th street, between Main and Franktin streets, in
Meers Cook & Roper's, and nearly opposite Bosher's

MARKLE YARD.

RUGGES, Sch Street, near Main, Richmond, Va., Dealet ian, Italian and American Marble Monuments, Tombs, S. Manner pieces, of every description, Wall Plates, Fronts,

Carving executed in the neatest manner.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

CONVENTION-VESTERDAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1851.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, but the Compromise Committee not being ready to report, took a recess until 12 On re-assembling at 12 o'clock,

Mr. Martin of Henry, chairman of the committee, appointed for the purpose, reported that the committee had agreed, with but one dissenting voice, to the following scheme of compromise upon the Basis question. The report having been read by the Secretary, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Martin, to be printed: Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Scoggin, the Convention adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

REPORT.
The Legislature shall be formed of two distinct branches, which together shall be a complete Legislature, and shall be called the General Assembly of Virginia.

2d. One of them shall be called the House of Delegates, 2d. One of them shall be called the House of Delegates, paged for an advertisements.

27 All Oblitatives and tributes of respect, exceeding eight properties and consist of one hundred and fifty members, to be consisted on the Postmaser in the neighborhood, or they will in a chosen be published. Nerry measure, that has been taken to prevent use be published. Nerry measure, that has been taken to prevent importances, has proved heretolore unavailing. We must importance and qualities, has proved heretolore unavailing. We must importance as a proved heretolore unavailing. We must importance as a proved heretolore unavailing. We must importance as a proved heretolore unavailing to the lefter. So the head of the lefter.

2d. One of them shall be called the House of Delegates, and shall consist of one hundred and fifty members, to be chosen biennially for and by the several counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth, whereof 82 delegates shall be chosen for and by the counties, cities and towns lying east of the Blue Ridge of mountains, and 68 for and by the counties, cities and towns lying east of the Blue Ridge, and said delegates shall be distributed and apportionted as follows,

delegates shall be distributed and apportionted as follows, to wit:

3. The other House of the General Assembly shall be called the Senate, and shall consist of fifty members, to be elected for four years, of whom thirty shall be chosen for and by the counties, cities and towns lying east of the Blue Ridge of mountains, and twenty for and by the counties, cities and towns lying west thereof, and for the election of whom the counties, cities and towns shall be divided into fifty districts, to be composed of contiguous territory and as compact in form as may be. Each county, city and town of the respective districts at the time of the first election of its delegate or delegates under this constitution, shall vote for the respective districts at the time of the first election of its delegate or delegates under this constitution, shall vote for one Senator, and the sheriff or other officers holding the election for each county, city and town, within five days at farthest after the last election in the district, shall meet at some convenient place within the respective districts, and from the polls so taken in their respective counties, cities and towns, return as a senator the person who shall ties and towns, return as a senator the person who shall have the greatest number of votes in the whole dis-trict. Immediately after the Senators shall be assem-bled, in consequence of such election, they shall be di-vided by lot into two classes—the seats of the Senators of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year after such first election, and which rota-tion shall be continued biennially so that one half may be chosen every second year-and for the election of senators the counties of — shall form one district, &c.

4. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly in the year

1865 to re-apportion representation in the Senate and House of Delegates, and in the event the General Assembly shall not be able to agree as to the principle of representation on which such re-apportionment shall be made, or shall fail to make such re-apportionment, then the Governor of the Com-monwealth shall, by his proclamation, immediately thereafter require the qualified voters of the Commonwealth to assemble in their respective counties, cities and towns, and to declare, by their votes, whether representation in the two Houses of the General Assembly, or in either of them, shall be apportioned according to the number of the qualified vo-ters in the Commonwealth, or whether the same shall be ap-portioned in both Houses of the General Assembly, or in either of them, according to the number of the white inhabi-tunts contained, and the amount of all taxes raised by the Legislature, paid in the several counties, citles and towns of the Commonwealth, deducting therefrom all taxes paid on licenses and law process, and allowing one delegate for every

seventy-fifth part of the said inhabitants, and one delegate for every seventy-fifth part of the said inhabitants, and one delegate for every seventy-fifth part of the said taxes, and distributing the number of Senators in like manner.

5. It shall be the duty of the said Sheriffs and other officers taking said polls, within five days after the same shall have been closed, to certify true copies thereof to the Governor, who shall thereupon, as early as may be, ascertain the result of the said vote and make proclamation thereof. It shall also be the duty of the Governor to communicate the same to the first General Assembly which shall convene after the taking of the said vote. And the said General Assembly thereupon, at the session thereof which shall be held next after the teking of said vote, shall apportion representation in each House of the General Assembly according to the principle of representation therein, for which a majority of the quali-Assembly, in every tenth year thereafter, to re-apportion and distribute the number of Senators and Delegates throughout

presentation. The above report received the support of the four Western, and of three Eastern, members of the Committee .-Mr. Finney of Accomac, the other member of the Committee being alone opposed to it. The proposition has some novel features, not vet discussed, and its fate is doubtful .-We were nearly all of yesterday in the country, paying the last sad offices to a friend; we did not visit the Capitol, and gathered but little of the sentiment of the Convention in regard to the proposed Compromise. We, however, heard of opposition to it, from both East and West, and cannot, herefore, predict its fate before the Convention. To-day's proceedings will most probably decide the matter. Should this measure fail, it will be difficult to say what will be the next cerd played. We cannot doubt that this knotty question must be settled, in some way or other, at a very early period.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION.

The Greenville Patriot and the Hamburg Republican are the only two journals in South Carolina, opposed to separate secession. We have not received either paper since hearing of the action of the Charleston Convention-but the Patriot of last Friday alludes to the small number of persons who appointed delegates to that Secession Convention. For instance, in York, the meeting of fifteen appointed seventeen delegates. In Greenville the same number appointed fifteen delegates, and seven of themselves. It also quotes a letter, as follows, dated at Charleston, from a gentleman of high character and wealth, who was conspicuous by the side of Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. The letter is evidently from the gallant Col. A. P. Hayne:

"That South Carolina, under existing circumstances without even the sympathy of a single other Southern State, will secede by herself, I never can believe, without seeing it with my own eyes. I confess I never was an alarmist, From this cause, for this reason probably it is, and from strong faith in the good sense of the people of the State of South Carolina, I may underrate our danger. Why, my south Carolina, I may underrate our danger. Why, my dear sir, if we succeed after ten years in forming a 'confederacy of Southern States,' I shall be more than content. More than holf of the people of the State are now opposed to our dear little Carolina abandoning the Union alone, and much more than the feature of the state of Charles. nuch more than three-fourths of the population of Charleston take the same view of the subject. If necessary, at the proper time I shall, with my name affixed, address the people of the State."

The Patriot also states that the people are grumbling at the heavy increase of taxes, 50 per cent. besides the tax on money at interest, levied by the last Legislature for secession and war purposes-and it thus notices Mr. Rhett's remarkable accession speech at Charleston:

With that candor and frankness which belong to his character, Mr. Rhett admits that all hope of co-operation in our secession movement from any one of the Southern States is utterly gone. He says that Mississippi could not, if she were willing, go out of the Union with us, because she is an interior State and could have no intercourse commercially with the nations of the earth, except through the United States. "Virginia leads the way to submission and suc-cumbs," is the language of Mr. Rhett. But notwithstanding all this, he is for secession, and thinks South Carolina dishonored and ruined if she do not secede! He does not believe that the General Government will attempt to coerce the State. If this attempt is made it will unite the South.—
After she has seceded, South Carolina must levy a moderate After she has secoded, South Carolina must levy a moderate duty, perhaps ten per cent. on goods imported, and this will enrich her and make Charleston a great commercial city.—
The adjoining States will soon fall into our ranks when they see our prosperity. We have great respect for Mr. Rhett and admire his candor and frankness, but it would be useless to argue this question with any one entertaining such wild and visionary notions. We rejoice to see that he does not at tempt to delude the people with the idea that they are to receive sections of the relaxed of the respective for the color of the relaxed of the re ceive assistance from the other slaveholding States.

We have no information as to the probable action of the Federal Government, should the crisis arrive. The intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, speculates as follows:

The State of Virginia, through her legislative resolutions, has counselled South Carolina to sobriety and moderation, to which counsel she has, so far, turned a deaf ear. But Virginia and the south counsel she has, so far, turned a deaf ear. ginia and Georgia, and other Southern States, may yet offer

their friendly interposition.

The Virginia Legislature does not meet again till January next, and it may be too late for her to act again on the subject, if the South Carolina Legislature should hurry matters so as to force the final action of her Convention early in January, as it is thought they will do. But Virginia and other Southern States can interpose quite as effectually, or more so, after the Convention have discharged their thunder as be-

Mr. Pettigru, the U. S. District Attorney from South Car olina is here, and has been frequently with the President and Secretary of State, during the last few days. Many persons, who have the best opportunities of forming a judgment as to the results of the South Carolina agitation, say that there will, ultimately, be a strong re-action in public sentiment, there, against the extreme mensures now urged.

I notice that a writer in a Southern paper remarks that the course of the General Government, and a very effective one, to check South Carolina, in case of her practical secession, will be simply to abolish her ports of entry. This would be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties be a horizontal measure than to collect the duties be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties be a more simple and effectual measure than to collect the duties and the same and the sa ties, by placing off the present ports some U. S. vessels to collect the duties. A floating custom house of this sort will be inconvenient and unnecessary. But, until Congress, by law, shall abolish the ports of entry at Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown, the Executive will, of course, see that the shines! that all work executed at his Shop will give that all work executed at his Shop will give of a collision of arms, collected. If Congress abolish the court will be hald as the shines! that all work executed at his Shop will give of a collision of arms, collected. If Congress abolish the ports of Entry in the State; it will then be only necessary.

A. H. Stephens, Esq., of Georgia, declines being a candi-Ports of Entry in the State, it will then be only necessary Ports of Entry in the State, it will then be only necessary Ports of Entry in the State, it will then be only necessary to enforce the penalties of existing laws for preventing any cargo from entering therein. The penalty is forfeiture of each of the State, it will then be only necessary ports of Entry in the State, it will then be only necessary to enforce the penalties of existing laws for preventing any cargo from entering therein. The penalty is forfeiture of vessel and oargo.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1851.

been chartered in New York by Government, to cruise along

been chartered in New York by Government, to crusse along the Southern coast. The Crescent City has evidently been chartered for some purpose, however. The dispatch adds:

"All the information received here leads to the belief that the Cuban invasion has been postponed, and the South Cartolian secession movement delayed for the present. The hest evidence that nothing is apprehended, is the fact of the Present that the Cuban invasion has been postponed, and the South Cartolian secession movement delayed for the present. The hest contractors and the exhibitors had made great-exertions to complete their preparations for the advent of the Great Industrial Shows and when the gates closed on Saturday even-

structions on this point.

THE STRIPED PIG IN ILLINOIS.

customers with the critter in defiance of the law. Thus: "The premises consist of a room divided by a partition

man or child acting as salesman, or of discovering the means by which the 'table' is turned. And up to the last accounts is stated, in the note delivered by the consul, that, in case of the thing was still in operation.

For the Enquirer. LETTERS FROM A CLERGYMAN.-NO. IX.

My Dear Brother: It is a plausible ground of opposition to My Dear Brother: It is a plausible ground or opposite the slavery, to charge it with being the heir to the guilt of the slavery, to charge it with being the heir to the guilt of the slave trade. It is argued that unless we are willing to justified the capture of free and innocent men, on their own soil, fy the capture of free and innocent men, on their own soil, disbanded military of the late Schleswig-Holstein army, but must acknowledge that the title of the Southern master to his

I need hardly say, that I abhor the injustice, cruelty and Wilberforce, nor the British Parliament, nor British nor Yan-We fully admit, then, that the title of the original slave-catch-er to the captured African was most unrighteous. But few can be ignorant of the principle that a title, originally bad, may be replaced by a good one, by transmission from hand to hand, and by lapse of time. When the property has been acquired, by the latest holder, fairly and honestly, when, in the later transfers, a fair equivalent was paid for it, and the hast possessor is innocent of fraud in intention and in the actual mode of his acquisition of it, more wrong would be effected by destroying his time, than by leaving the original wrong unredressed. Common sense says that whatever may have been the original title, a new and valid one has arisen out of the circumstances of the case. was triven may have been the original title, a new and valid one has arisen out of the circumstances of the case.—
If this principle be denied, half the property of the civilized world will be divorced from its present owners. All now agree that the pretext which gave ground for the conquest of William of Normandy was wicked and however conquest of William of Normandy was wicked and however conquest of way. William of Normandy was wicked; and however just it might have been, by the laws of nations, the conquest of the government of a country ought not to disturb the rights of inernment of a country ought not to disturb the rights of individuals in private property. The Norman conquest resulted in a complete transfer of almost all the land in England to the hands of new proprietors; and nearly all the land titles of England, at the present day, are the legal progeny of that iniquitous robbery, which transferred the territory of the kingdom from the Saxon to the Norman barons. If lapse of time, and change of hands, cannot make a bad title good, then few of the present landlords of England have any right to their estates. Upon the same principles, the tecnnis leasing from them have no right to their leases and intervals the cheers were most enthusiastic. tenants leasing from them have no right to their leases, and consequently they have no right to the productions of the farms they hold. If they have no right to those productions, the farms they hold. If they have no right to those who purton as the President and the Members of the to a present arms as the President and the Members of the total communicate any right to those who purton as the President and the Members of the total communicate any right to those who purton as the President and the Members of the total communication of the route, in the constant and the Members of the productions of the termination of the route, in the constant arms as the President and the Members of the productions of the constant arms are the productions of the constant arms as the President and the Members of the constant arms are the productions. tenants leasing from them have no right to their leases, and intervals the cheers were most enthusiastic. farms they hold. If they have no right to those productions, then they cannot communicate any right to those who purchase from them; so that no man eating a loaf of English bread, or wearing a coat of English wool, could be certain that he was not consuming what was not his own. Thus extravagant and absurd are the results of such a principle Let us apply to the abolitionists their own argument, and we shall unsent the most of them from the snug homes whence they hard denunciations at us. It is well known that their the most of the President and Mr. Webster. After showing themselves at the widows, and finding this did not satisfy the people, the President appeared on the balcony they hard denunciations at us. It is well known that their forefathers obtained the most of that territory from the poor forefathers obtained the most of that territory from the poor forefathers obtained the most of that territory from the poor forefathers obtained the most of the most fervid manner for the hospisus subsequent transfers cannot make a sound title in place of an unsound one, then few of the people of the North have any right to the lands they hold; and, as honest men, they are bound to vacate them.

His remarks were most enthusiastically received, and on

To this, even as great a man as Dr. Wayland has attempt-To this, even as great a man as Dr. Wayland has attempted an answer, by saying that this right, arising from possession, only holds so long as the true, original owner, or the inheritor of his right, does not appear; and that when he appears, the right of possession perishes at once. But, he argue-amphitheatre before him had aroused his patriotism and inheritor of the right of possession perishes at once. But, he argue-amphitheatre before him had aroused his patriotism and inheritor. inheritor of his right, does not appear; and that when he appears, the right of possession perishes at once. But, he argues, the original and true claimant to the ownership of the slave, is always present, in the person of the slave himself, so that is always present, in the person of the slave himself, so that of. He instanced the Hail of Independence, and in speak of. He instanced the Hail of Independence, and in speak of the revolution within her midst to be proud of the control of the slave himself. the right originating in possession cannot exist for a moment. Without staying to inquire whether the presence of the inheritor of the original right necessarily puts an end to this right of possession, a proposition worse than questionable, I would simply remark that, to represent the slave himself and the compare with that first Congress. Our cause and our Union is neglect. The said, were the conclusion as the possessor of the original right, is a complete begging of the question. It assumes the very point in dispute, whe ther the right of the master is sound or not. And I would idd: what would the courts of New England, what would Dr. Wayland say, should the feeble remnants of the New England Indians, who are yet lingering in those States, claim all the fair domains of their tribe! And what would be said in England, if the people of Saxon descent should rise upon all those noble houses who boast a Norman origin, and claim

If this principle of a right originated by possession can be sound any where, it is sound in its application to our slaves. The title by which the original slave catchers held them was nost iniquitous. But these slave catchers were not citizens of the Southern colonies; these staves were not citizens of the Southern colonies; these staves were not brought to our shores by our ships. They were presented by the inhuman captors, dragged in chains from the fifthy holds of the slave ships; and the alternative before the planter was, either to purchase them from him who had no right to sell them. or re-consign them to fetters, disease, and death. The slaves themselves halled the conclusion of a sale with joy, and begged the planters to become their masters, as a means of rescue from the horrors to which they must return, if not sold. The planters, so far as they were concerned, paid a fair commercial equivalent for the labor of the slaves; and the right mercial equivaent is so acquired has passed legally through generations from fa-ther to son, or from seller to buyer. The relation so iniqui-tously begun at first, but so fairly and justly transferred to subsequent owners, has resulted in civilization, religious instruction, and untold blessings to the slaves. Its dissolution would be more ruinous to them than to the masters. Who cannot see that the injustice, in which the relation originated, no longer attaches to it? The difference between the title of the original slave catcher, and that of the slave owner at present, is as great as between the ruffian, Norman owner at present, is as great as between the ruffian, Norman to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importations hereafter to learn that they intend to make their importance and a home. In the Circuit Court, this inorning, in the case of Davis In the Circuit Court, this inorning, in the case of Davis In the Circuit Court, this inorning, in the Circuit Court, this inorning, in the Circuit Court, this inorning that the circuit Court, this inorning to learn the Circuit Court, this inorning that the circuit Court, th subsequent owners, has resulted in civilization, religious infreebooter, who conquered his fief at Hastings, and his law-abiding descendant, the English landholder of the nineteenth direct to Richmond. Your affectionate brother, CHOREPISCOPUS.

A PATIENT JUDGE .- Judge Grier, of one of the Philadelphia courts, may be put down as a perfect model of patience. When the patent-right case of Sloat v. Spring et al was terminated, after reviewing the testimony and laying down the law which governed the case, the judge in conclusion said to the jury :

Gentlemen, the court will be in session for a whole month.

for that office.

A dispatch from Washington to the same paper, actually a large number of Turkish noblemen and gentlemen. Some says that there is no truth in the report that a steamer has been chartered in New York by Government, to cruise along while others are indviduals who have had permission to take the context of th In addition to these most distinguished persons, there are

"The President expects to be back on Wednesday week."

the coming trial.

The American display, which on Thursday was very back-FROM WASHINGTON.—The New York Herald has a despatch from Washington stating that the President has a contract the P

Petersburg, Va., Cumberland Gap, Ky., and Huntsville, Ala, Thursday, all of them deserving attention, and evincing that in locomotive machinery the taste and ingenuity of the American to be distributing offices. can builders is quite equal to those of their European com-

FRANCE.-On the 26th the committee of initiative was The Legislature of Illinois, passed a law to prohibit the redecipled with the examination of M. Miot's proposition for
a French exhibition of universal industry, on pattern of the
field some genius has hit upon a novel way of supplying his
English, to open on the lat of September. The project of
the member of the Mountain was disapproved by a large ma-

"The premises consist of a room divided by a partition into two apartments. Upon entering the first apartment, a square opening, and it is the only one, is discovered several feet from the ground in the partition wall. Immediately before this opening in the second apartment a number of glasses, the sable degram, 'gin,' whiskey', '&c., are standing upon a table. Upon a picayune being dropped into one of these glasses, the table begins to turn upon its axis, and by the time it has made a horizontal revolution, the glass is filled with the liquor indicated, and stands in its original position.

The Mayor and Marshal of the city have examined said 'premises' closely, without being able to find any man, wo-

a war breaking out between the said republic and the empire of the Brazils, the dictator would consider these proceed-ings, as hestile acts, and would treat as enemies the subjects of those countries where they had been committed. Our merchants, who have considerable property at stake at Buenos Ayres and other parts of South America, feel un-

and their reduction from freedom to slavery, with all the enor-and their reduction from freedom to slavery, with all the enor-only a few of them, it is said, only artillery officers. This mous injustice and cruelty of the African slave trade, we was done clandestinely, the officers in question taking their slave at this day is unrighteous; that a system which had its dusts, whereas the recruits for the Brazils went on boar passage on board regular merchant vessels as private indivislave at this day is unrighteous; that a system which had a construction origin in wrong cannot become right by the lapse of time; that, if the title of the piratical slave-catcher on the coast of Africa was unrighteous, he cannot sell to the purchaser any better title than he has; and that an unsound title cannot The Augsburg Algemeine Zeitung maintains that Austria, I need hardly say, that I abhor the injustice, cruelty and guilt of the African slave-trade. I believe it is justly condemned by the public law of Christendom, a law which not wilherforce nor the British Parliament, nor British nor Yanwilberforce, nor the British Parnament, not british the slavekee Abolitionists, have the honor of originating, but the slaveof the whole Austrian monarchy into the Bund—and wil
holding Commonwealth of Virginia. It is condemned by the
further make a direct opposition to the protests of England of the whole Austrian monarchy into the Bund-and will holding Commonwealth of Virginia. This condended by the process of the John Moses placed this among the judicial statutes and France on the subject. Prince Schwarzenburg says of the Jews: "And he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." The beginning of the process of the process of the statute of the condended by the form of the knows that they cannot make war. The Constitutionelle has been again seized, for republish

> without note or comment. without note of comment.
>
> The approaching return of Prince Metternich to Austria seems to be exerting a good deal of alarm in Vienna. It is eared that his presence may revive the old conservative ultra-monarchical party.
> PRUSSIA.—Berlin correspondence of the 26th ult., state

that a party of the Berlin police is preparing to attend the exhibition in London.

We learn from Berlin that notes have been addressed by

TURKEY .- From Bosnia, the accounts state that the slege of the insurgent city, Bahaes, has been comme The fagitive insurgents will not be allowed to cross into Aus

His remarks were most enthusiastically received, and o is just, and our Union is perfect," he said, were the conclu-ding words of the Declaration of Independence, and he re-ecated that "our cause is just and our Union perfect" now, and will ever continue. He was not the fair weather man, who never saw the storm cloud in the heavens until he hear carious portions of the country were formenting discord, he did not view the danger as imminent, and had perfect confidence in the intelligence of the masses and their love of the dence in the interligence of the masses and their love of the Union, one and indissoluble, to have any fear of its perpetuity. Mr. Webster spoke about lifteen minutes, and was listened to with great respect and attention. At the close of his remarks, Mayor Gilpin returned thanks for the good order maintained by his fellow-citizens in doing honor to the constitutional authorities of the Union—and, retiring, the assemblane greathally dispursed. semblage gradually dispersed.

The President and the members of the Cabinet will leave for New York by the 9 o'clock train this morning.

RICHMOND TRADE.-The Lexington (Va.) Gazette

The commendable efforts of our Richmond merchants to obtain the custom of the merchants of their own State we hope may not fail to be rewarded with a return of the liberal hope may not fall to be rewarded with a return of the oberal patronage they so fully merit. We have been pleased to learn from a number of the inerchants of this section that they made their purchases in Richmond this Spring on terms equally as cheap as they had formerly done in the Northern cities. This is one of the important means of building up Virginia. Let it be continued for a short time and a home trade will now he had been a short time and a home.

DEATH OF GENERAL MARRIOTT.-We regret to [We were not a little surprised to hear yesterday that a liam H. Marriott, in the 62d year of his age. He was exten-

THE GOVERNMENT SECRET EXPEDITION.—The New York Mirror says that the price paid for the steamer Crescent City, chartered so suddenly in that city, to go south on secret orders, is \$1,200 per day.

The New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City, that the sailing of the Crescent City, that the sailing of the Crescent City, the great exhibition, seven wagen loads that the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City, of which had been real to Larden Control the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City, of which had been real to Larden Control the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City, of which had been real to Larden Control the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City, of which had been real to Larden Control the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City, of which had been real to Larden Control the price of Prust. This is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the largest vote ever given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the largest vote ever given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the largest vote ever given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the state. It is the largest vote ever given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the state. It is the largest vote ever given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City is the vote given to Thomas H. Seymour at the recent City South on secret orders, is \$1,200 per day.

The New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City, will be deferred indefinitely, and adds:—

"According to all appearance, there is no necessity for the employment of any force in this region, for it is not supposed that any parties seriously entertain any idea of invading Cuba."

28th.

The Turkish frigate Teizi Baari has arrived at Southampton to be misunderstood, the will of the most to be misunderstood, the will of the misunderstood, the will of which had been sent to London. One of these packages contained magnificent jewels. The frigate had on board M. Constantine Musearus, Ambassador to England, accompanied by M. Vogerides, Councillor, and Zaa Eilendi, Secretary of Legation.

The York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the sailing of the Crescent City, that the sailing of the Crescent City, on with goods for the great exhibition, seven wagen loads to missing the profession of the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to be misunderstood, the will of the evidences of nature, and its speaks, in tones not to b ing the necessity of securing the four congressmen, the Legislature, (and thereby the U.S. Senator,) the eight sheriffs, the judges of procate, and the State ticket. They well knew the importance of the election; and they knew, too, that if they

been chartered in New York by Government, to cruise along the Southern coast. The Crescent City has evidently been chartered for some purpose, however. The dispatch adds:

"All the information received here leads to the belief that the Cuban invasion has been postponed, and the South Carbina secession movement delayed for the present. The best cident leaving as he has.

"Measures will be taken to collect the revenue, should its collection be resisted in South Carolina, which is not anti-cipated, and beyond this no steps are contemplated. The President, before leaving this morning, gave emphatic in-

PUBLIC DINNER TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.
To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:
Sir: The undersigned democratic republican electors of the city and county of New York, have watched with deep interest your distinguished career in the Congress of the United States, from the time when you first took part in its councils. Your fidelity to the great party with which you are identified, and the eloquence and ability with which you have maintained its high principles, and supported its beneficent. patch from Washington stating that the sounding of Secretarice mined, in opposition to the joint opinion of Secretarice ebster, Graham, Conrad, and Stuart, to keep in effice Mr. ewis, Collector of the port of Philadelphia. He has done as prominent, and the Wrig Committee. The resignation of Mr. Coopter and the Wrig Committee. The resignation of Mr. Coopter and the Wrig Committee. The resignation of Mr. Coopter and the Wrig Committee. The resignation of Mr. Coopter and the Wrig Committee. The resignation of Mr. Coopter and the Wrig Committee, the part of the Exhibition than they have done, and the vast difference between the purpose and the act is a matter to be regorded, whatever may men of Pennsylvania will regard the support of the Collector as a coalition with Free-sollism, and that he and his friends as 'a coalition with Free-sollism,' and that he and his friends as 'a coalition with Free-sollism,' and that he and his friends as 'a coalition with Free-sollism, and the theorem and the wright of the part of the cause. Since our previous visit, however, and the wright of the part of the cause. Through that trying time you have stood side by side with those venerable patrious whom Heaven in four persons and so comfortable looking that one almost longs to be holling on its siken cushions, to be carried across side by side with those venerable patrious whom Heaven in four persons and so comfortable looking that one almost longs to be holling on its siken cushions, to be carried across side by side with those venerable patrious whom Heaven in four persons and so comfortable looking that one almost longs to be holling on its siken cushions, to be carried across in the list of those who have deserved well of the republication that devotion to the Union which they shall be called the previous of the cause. The most prominent of these is a winter sleigh, such as is used to the previous and we rejoice to believe that when they shall be called the previous the previous and we rejoice to believe that when they shall be c and we rejoice to believe that when they shall be called hence, you will remain and be among the foremost to defend our beloved country from every danger which may threaten her, and to lead her forward in her great mission of liberty and equality. We have long desired, dear sir, an opportunity of conferring with you more intimately, and of expressing. ty of conferring with you more intimately, and of expressing France! The to you, in person, the high esteem in which we hold your tors have none. character and your public services. The close of the thirty-

> SENATOR DOUGLAS' REPLY. New York, May 3, 1851.
> Gentlemen-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation, in the name, and on behalf, of the mocratic republican electors of the city of New York, to partake of a public dinner at such time as may suit my con-

Isaac Townsend, Emanuel B. Hart, and o hers.

I need not assure you that this testimonial of your respect and confidence is exceedingly grateful to my feelings, and derives increased value and importance from the considera-tion that it is intended as a manifestation of your approbaion of my course as a member of the democratic party, and a senator in the Congress of the United States. You do me no more than justice, gentlemen, when you say that my public career has been marked by fidelity and devotion to the principles and measures of that great party, whose tri-amphs are identified with the most glorious achievements in our national history; and whose ascendancy we believe to be itself recals neither the threatening nor promises of God!

our party, whose patriotic services have entitled them to the gratitude of their country, to be elected as worthy of this distinguished compliment by my political friends in this city. When you terrify it, it bends; when you would buy it, it selfs has excited in my bosom those grateful emotions, which I can find no language adequate to express. The only mode in and God non-existent! So finish atheist a which I can hope to repay your kindness, will be found in my constant and persevering endeavors to merit your confi dence, and realize in the future that which your partiality

At no period in the history of the country has the democratic party had brighter prospects, and higher and nobler objects to stimulate our patriotism and call forth all our enrgies, than is now presented to our view. The necessity for confining the federal government clearly within the limits of ts legitimate functions-for preserving the rights of the states in their original purity and vigor-for maintaining the supremacy of the laws-and for a strict observance of every provision of our constitutions—State and National—has never been rendered more manifest than by our recent expeience. We have, gentlemen, important duties and high re sponsibilities devolving upon us, which demand the immediate organization, union, and the consequent success of the

emocratic party.

It would afford me sincere pleasure to meet the democratic epublican electors of New York around the festive board, nd there cultivate those kind, social, relations, which ought to exist between brethren of the same faith. But, having remained in your city much longer than I anticipated, and partaken freely of your generous hospitality, bountifully ex-tended, I do not feel at liberty to protract my visit longer, my public duties having already kept me from my home nearly all the time for the last two years. I leave the city, for the West, this afternoon, and therefore will not be able to

accept your kind invitation.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and obedient servant, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. F. B. Cutting, lease Townsend, S. Livingston
E. B. Hart, Charles A. Secor, Edward C. West, Henry Ni coll, and others.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES. Boston, May 12.—The ship Drugon, bringing Buenos tyres dates of March 31st and Montevideo advices to March Ayres, bound on a cruise South to the Falkland Islands. The Bainbridge was at Montevideo. The St. Louis, Com. Mc-Keever, sailed on the 16th of March for Rio. At her departments

ture, the Packet says every mark of cordiality and respecwheat crop, which will be defective in quantity and quality. In consequence of this breadstuffs have advanced. The price of country flour, as compared with that paid last sea-son, has advanced 200 per cent., and Indian corn has ad-

vanced 100 per cent, within a month.

The ports remained closed against foreign grain; but hould the scarcity prove real, the restriction will doubtless ortation, with some demand for the interior provinces.

The political news is unimportant. The imprisonment of General Reverrior was looked upon as a pacific indication, out the renewed treaty between Brazil and Paraguay had in

measure neutralized this effect.
The ulterior movements of the Brazilian Cabinet are liketo be affected by the fate of the Lefredorrer convention in LATER FROM PORT PRAYA-SLAVE TRADE, &c.

BOSTON, MAY 12, P. M.—Advices have been received here room Port Praya, to April 3d.

The U. S. frigate Portsmouth, Com. Gregory, and Dale Commodore Pearson, and Porpoise, Lt. Commanding Larder, were at Port Praya.

The squadron had been actively engaged in endeavoring to uppress the slave trade, but netwithstanding all the vigilance and skill of the commanders, the trade continues to be caried on along the Southern coast to a very considerable ex ent. On the arrival of the Germantown, the Portsmouth will re

urn to the States. The health of the officers and crews was good.

THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD .- On Thursday last the sense of the people of Ohio county, (Va.,) was taken upon the propriety of subscribing \$150,000 to the Hempfield Railroad. At the close of the polls the vote stood as follows:

Triadelphia 45 50 South Wheeling 925 Majority for Subscription 900.

THE LAND WARRANT FORGERY-THE CASE OF

DAVIS ts. COL. HUGHES.
Washington, May 9.—Samuel Stettinus, who was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery in connection with Land Warrants, was to-day required to give \$2,000 security for his uppearance at Court.

In the Circuit Court, this morning, in the case of Davis the soldier, who brought a suit against Col. Hughes, for having whipped him at Jalapa, during the Mexican war, for an allured helicure of Circuit and State of the control of

LIFE IN PARIS. A late Paris letter, speaking of an entertainment given by

[We were not a little surprised to hear yesterday that a case would soon come before the U. S. Circuit Court here, involving the practice of the slave trade—the slaves being brought from the West Indies into James River. We suspect that the parties concerned will prove not to be native Virginians, but Yankees.—Enquirer.]

A PATIENT JUDGE.—Judge Grier, of one of the Phila-Chagres and San Francisco. There is no news of importance.

The steamer Gen. Winfield Scott, from New York, has also arrived.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO BOSTON.—A deputation of eight of the Common Council of Boston arrived at the Irving House, New York, on Saturday, on behalf of that corporation to solicit from the President the honor of a visit to Boston during his Northern tour.

Ol Capua, brother to the King of Naples, whose heard is like that of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There the value of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There were the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, the daughter of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There the that of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There the that of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. There the that of the Wandering Jew, assisted also at the ball. The theat of the Wandering Jew THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO BOSTON.—A deputation of eight of the Common Council of Boston arrived at the Irving House, New York, on Saturday, on behalf of that corporation to solicit from the President the honor of a visit to Boston during his Northern tour.

MR. BUCHANAN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.
Washington, Pa., May 12.—The Democratic Convention met to-day and nominated candidates for the fall election. Hon. S. A. Gilmore was nominated for Judgeship, and Thomas Watson, Esq., of Canonsburg, for State Senate. Resolutions were pussed in favor of Hon. James Buchanan, for President.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO BOSTON.—A deputation of cight of the Common Council of Boston arrived at the Irving House, New York, on Saturday, on behalf of that corporation to solicit from the President the honor of a visit to Boston during his Northern tour.

Weep for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her, for she assisted the poor, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her yes existed the poor, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her yes assisted the poor, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her age.

Weep for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her age.

Weep for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was kind, affectionate and virtuous. Mourn for her age.

Weep for her, for she was good and pure in heart; she was decimal the prelived the distressed, and comforted the nears, satu

NUMBER 5.

lion of the human understanding?

Is it because our governments have always taken upon themselves to think for us, to believe for us and pray for us? Is it because we are and have been a military people, a soldier nation, led by kings, heroes, and ambitious men, from battle-field to battle-field, making conquests, and never keeping them, ravaging, dazzling, charming, and corrupting Europe; and bringing home the manners, vices, bravery, lightness and impiety of the camp to the fireside of the people?

I know not, but certain it is that the nation has an immense progress to make in serious thought if she wishes to remain free. If we look at the characters, compared as re-

Open the history of America, the history of England, and the history of France; read the great lives, the great deaths, the great martyrdoms, the great words at the hour when the ruling thought of life reveals itself in the last words of dy-

ng-and compare. Washington and Franklin fought, spoke, suffered, and des conded in their political life of popularity, in the ingratitude of glory, in the contempt of their fellow-citizens—always in the name of God, for whom they acted; and the liberator of America died, coulding to God the liberty of the people and

Sidney, the young marryr of a patriotism, guilty of noth-Sidney, the young martyr of a patriotism, guilty of nothing but impatience, and who died to expiate his country's dream of liberty, said to the jailor—"I rejoice that I die innocent towards the king, but a victim, resigned to the King on High, to whom all life is due."

The Republicans of Cromwell only sought the way of God, even in the field of battles. Their politics were their faith—their reign a prayer—their death a psalm. One hears, sees, feels that God was in all the movements of these great people.

open our annals, and listen to the last words of the great

France! The victims only have a God; the tribune and lic

character and your public services. The close of the thirty-first Congress seems a fitting occasion; and we respectfully invite you, on some day which you will be pleased to name, to partake, with the Democratic Republican Electors of the city and county of New York, of a public dinner. Your fellow-city and county of New York, of a public dinner. Your fellow-city and county of New York, of a public dinner. Your fellow-city and county of New York, of a public dinner. Your fellow-city and county of New York, of a public dinner. Your fellow-city and the strong-hearted woman of the respectfully and the strong-hearted woman of the strong-hearted woman of the respectfully and the strong-hearted woman of the respectfully and the strong-hearted woman of the respectfully and the strong-hearted woman of the strong-hearted woman of the respectfully and the strong-hearted woman of the strong-hearted woman of the respectfully and the strong-hearted woman of the respectfully and the strong-hearted woman of the respe Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death-"Crown me with volution, on the cart that conveyed her to death. She look ed contemptuously on the besotted people who killed their prophets and sibyls. Not a glance towards heaven: Only one word for the earth she was quitting—"Oh, liberty!" Approach the dungeon door of the Girondins. Their last night is a banquet; the only hymn, the Marseillaise!
Follow Camille Desmoulins to his execution. A cool and indecent pleasantry at the trial, and a long imprecation on the road to the guillotine, were the two last thoughts of this dying man on his way to the last tribunal.

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaffold, at the dis-tance of a line from God and eternity. "I have had a good time of it; let me go to sleep." Then to the executioner—"you will show my head to the people—it is worth the trouble!" His faith, annihilation; his last sigh, vanity. Behold the Frenchman of this latterage!

What must one think of the religious sentiments of a free essential to the purity and prepetuity of our republican in-stitutions. Fidelity to the cause is the paramount duty of every democrat who believes that our principles are identi-and so much genius, has not found in France a conscience fied with the peace, glory, and prosperity of the whole coun-try. In view of the long list of older and abler members of against the atheism which has been called glory. All ended

> THE LATE NICARAGUAN NEWS HOAX NEW ORLEANS, MAY 12, 1851.
>
> The steamship Mexico, which arrived at this port to-day, rom Chagres and San Juan de Nicaragua, brought no confirmation of the Nicaraguan intelligence, telegraphed to this city a few days since from New York.

statistics quoted on the subject by the Baton Rouge Ga-zette, that the quantity of Sugar lost in the course of only two years by the effects of crevasses, amounts to the enormous sum of twenty-two thousand hogsheads, valued, at the lowest calculation, at \$1,250,000. The Gazette arges on the Legislature of Louisiana the necessity of organizing BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE BAPTISTS.

NASHVILLE, MAY 9.—The southern biennial convection of Baptists met to-day at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Hall. The Convention organized by electing the Rev. R. B. Howell, D. D. of Richmond, Rev. Dr. Seter, Rev. William C. Buck, Rev. Dr. Fuller, and Rev. Dr. Reynolds, vice presidents. Rev. Dr. Mendenhall was chosen treasurer, and the Rev. William Bush, treasurer pro tem. Rev. William C. Crane and J. C. Crane were onpointed secretaries. The following States were represented Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, and Tennessee

SUITS AGAINST KNIGHT AND HUGHES, OF GEORGIA.
BOSTON, MAY 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day, a motion
was made that the suits brought against Knight and Hughes
by the abolitionists, at the time they were here to reclaim
William and Ellen Crafts, be dismissed, unless a responsible endorser was given for the costs. After hearing arguments against the motion from Dana, Hildreth and Sewail, Chief Justice Shawdecided that a responsible endorser must be procured, or the cases would be dismissed; so that they are likely to fall to the ground.

The suit against District Attorney Lunt, for the arrest of

Barton, a negro barber at Salem, who was taken by mistake for one of the rescuers of the fugitive Shadrach, was non-suited—Barton not appearing. The damages had been laid

HOBRID MURDER .- SAD END TO A JOKE .- A most ter HOBRID MURDER.—Sad FND TO A JOKE.—A most terrible tragedy occurred on Sunday afternoon, the 20th ultimo,
at the Franklin House, in Columbus, Ohio. It appears that
a Mr. George Parcels, a young man about twenty-five years
of age, had been in the habit of amusing himself by filling up,
and directing to his acquaintances, blank warrants issued by
the Governor of the State for the arrest of fugitives for crimes.
They were some of Gov. Bibb's old blanks. Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Ross county, a cattle dealer, and who is a relative of Parcels, had just come to the city and put up at the Franklin House, where Parcels also was stopping. Parcels filled one of these blanks with the name of Spencer in it, saying, at the same time, that he had had considerable fun with hese blanks and intended to have more. He handed this blank to Spencer, which seems to have enraged the latter be-yond measure. The testimony shows that after he received the blank warrant, he went out of the room, but soon returned, and asked Parcels if he had filled that warrant. Parcel ed, and asked Parcels it he had miss that was an answered yes; and with one hand on the knob of the door, as if going out, turned his head to Spencer and smiled, when Spencer shot him through the back with a revolver, killing him almost instantly. The rash murderer was arrested.

MARRIED, at the United Presbyterian Church, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Charles H. Read, Dr. JOHN P. LITTLE and Miss JANE F., laughter of Robert B. Cringan, Esq., all of this city. MARRIED, on Thursday, the 8th of May, by Rev. Edward Kings ford, D. D., ALEXANDER H. SANDS to ELLA V., daughter of

DEATHS.

DIED, on the 22d April, 1831, in Belford county, Va., MARTHA ANN, consort of Mr. A. S. Makepiece, in the 24th year of her age.—Mr. and Mrs. Makepiece removed from Richmond a few months ago, and had just settled in their new home, when she was suddenly called hence. She has left a disconsolate husband, a father, a sister, and agod grand parents, besides numerous other relatives, to mourn their loss. She died as she had lived, a Christian.

Dien, on the 11th inst., after an illness of five days, RIGHELIEU he only son of Samuel G and Sarah F. Flournoy, aged il month-

and 12 days-of Richmond, Va.

the only son of Samuel G and Saran F. Flouriny, ages remained to and 12 days—of Richmond, Va.

Died, at his residence (Craigton.) on Thursday, the 24th of April, Major EDMUND CHRISTIAN, in his 72d year.

Thus has been gathered to his fathers, one who has passed the age allotted to man on this earth—one who has so spect his days as in all the duties of life, husband and father the most affectionate, friend the most father, officer the most fathering the most affectionate, friend the most father the most affectionate, friend the most know, esteem and regard of all who knew him. A rars combination of excellent qualities of heart and head, united to make him a model of a man.

In early manhood, Major Christian was clerk of his native county, Charles City—in the came capacity, heafterwards acted in the Charcery Court at Williamsburg. For more than thirty years, he was a resident, either of Richmond or its vicinity. To the active operations of a farm, he added the duties of Magistrate of the county, and Director of the Bank of Virginia. He was for many years the Bursar of William and Mary College, and at the same time Marshal of the U States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. The conscientions faithfulness, ability and integrity with which he discharged the duties of these various offices, are best known and appreciated by the many persons who had business with him. The last lew years of his line were marked by the suffering of wasting and painful disease—The comforts of the religion of the Redeemer were not deried him in these trials. An humble, avowed follower of Christ, he bore his affictions with becoming fortitude and resignation, and went down to the tomb in the hope of a blissful immortality.

Died. Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, RICHARD B. GOOCH.

Digo, Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, RICHARD B. GOOCH Esq. His friends and the friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral This Moaning, May 14th, at 10 o'clock, from Air field, in Henrico county, from whence his remains will be carried to the Shockoe Hill Burying-Ground.

Died, on the 4th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. ANN ELIZA MUNFORD, wife of Col. JOHN D. MUNFORD, in the 31st year of

When tempests whistle by, And troubled waters rage a-lea, And thunders peal on high. There's sorrow on the sea, boys, Vhen gallant tars are slain. Yet, falling in their country's cause, A crown of glory gain; s sorrow when a shipmate dies There's sorrow when the pitying crew

Around his hammock stand. There's sorrow on the sea, boys, When famine marks our days, When every messmate's famished The cannibal betrays. There's sorrow on the sea, boys, Yet landsmen have their care, o whither you may please, boys, And sorrow will be there.

There's sorrow on the sea, boys, But that shall shortly cease,
And we a port shall find, boys,
Where reigns eternal peace;
There ever more shall we, boys, At anchor safely ride-No short allowance there, boys, But every want supplied.

And there shall we enjoy, boys, The great Commander's law, That all who do their best, boys, Shall double rations draw And every one new rigged, boys, On quarter-deck shall be No more shall we complain, boys, There's sorrow on the sea.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY. AS READ BY SQUIRE GABLE. You bromish now, you goot man dare, Vat stands upon de vloor, To hab dish voman for your vife, And lub her ebermore; To feed her well mit sour crout, Peans, puttermilk, and sheese, And in all tings to lend your aid,

Yes, and you, voman, standing dare, Do bledge your vord, dish day, Dat you vill dake for your husband, Dish man, and him opey; Dat you will ped and poard mit him, Vash, iron, and ment his clothes, Laf ven he shmiles, veep ven he shighs, Dus share his shoys and voes.

Dat will bromote her ease.

Well den, I now widin dese valls, Mit choy, and not mit krief, Bronounce you both to be one mint, Von name, von man, von peef; I pooblish now, dese sacred panns, Dese matrimonial ties, Pefore mine vife, Got, Kate, and Poll, And all dese gazin eyes.

And, as de shacred Skriptures shay, Vot Got unites togedder, Let no man dare ashunder put, Let no man dare tem sever; And you, bridekroom, tare, you shtop,
I'll not let go your kollar,
Pefore you answers me dish ting,
Dat ish—vare ish mine tollar?

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF GOOD FORTUNE. We extract the following little story from Miss Bremer's "Northern Loves and Legends:"

Certainly, you have observed how strangely, sometimes, the clouds, at morning, group themselves round the sun, and are lighted up by it, and you have thought, sometimes—"If this should be represented in proving, people would say, 'it is unnatural, it is not true!'" So even is human life. We often find events, looking, when described in books, even unnatural, and yet are perfectly true to reality, to nature, though not to everyday nature. For example, if any one should tell that, once a first kiss was given by a young modest lady, publicly, and in a public square, to a young man that she saw for the first time, certainly all young ladies and old ladies, and young gentlemen and old gentlemen, would, with one voice, call out, "It is not true; it is impossible."

Well, I entreat your attention to the following little story, for whose truth and reality I will be responsible: STORY OF A FIRST KISS .- In the University at Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student,-a lonely youth, with great love for studies, and without means of pursuing them. was poor and without connections. Still he studied on liv-

ing in great poverty, but keeping up a cheerful heart, and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him.

His good humor and good qualifications made him universally beloved by his young comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala, pratting away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the men became arrested by a very young and elegant who at the side of an elder one, walked slowly over the siding in the city, and the lady with her was governess.— She was generally known for her beauty and for her goodness and gentleness of character, and was looked upon with great admiration by the students. As the young men now stood silently gazing at her, as she passed on like a graceful

"Well it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a pretty mouth! The poor student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently at that pure and angelic face, exclaimed as if by inspiration: "Well, I think I could have it."

"What!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?" &c.

"Not at all." he answered: "but I think she would kiss me 'What! in this place, before all our eyes?"

"In this place, before all your eyea." "Freely?" "Freely."
"Well, if she would give you a kiss in that manner, I will
give you a thousand dollars!" "And I!" "And I!" cried three or four others, for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and bets ran high on so improbable

men were in the group, and dets ran high on so improduce an event, and the challenge was made and received in less time than we take to relate it.

Our hero—my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain—I have my neculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time—our hero walked off to meet the young lady. He bound to be and said. bowed to her and said: 'My lady (min froleen,) my fortune is in your hands."

She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspira tions, and related simply and truly what had just passed be-tween him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and when he had ceased to speak, she said blush ing but with great sweetness
"If by so little a thing, so much good could be effected, it

would be very foolish in me to refuse your request"—and she kissed the young man publicly in the open square.

Next day the young student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the young man who dared to ask a kiss of his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with a severe and scrutinizing brow, but, after an hour's conversation, was so pleased with him, that he offered him to dine at his table during the course

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manne which soon made him regarded as the most promising schol-nr at the University. Three years were not passed after the day of the first kiss when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the lovely daughter of the Governor, as

his betrothed bride. He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure forever among the works of science, and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden in the present day, and whose wealth of fortune and th position in society are regarded as small things compar with its wealth and goodness of love.

## ICE MOUNTAIN IN VIRGINIA. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from

Romney, Va., furnishes the following account of the remarkable natural curiosity existing in that region :

It lies in the vicinity of the North river, a tributary of the Capon or Cacapon, and is surrounded with hills of some eight hundred feet in height, while its own elevation is not er five hundred. It is a common-place affair to the casual observer, but, on being inspected, it is found to contain near observer, but, on being inspected, it is found to contain near its summit a kind of natural ice-house built of sandstone.— It is subject to the rays of the sun from hine o'clock in the morning until evening, and yet the oldest inhabitant of the country cannot remember the time when an abundance of the purest crystal ice could not be obtained therefrom at all seasome of the crevices snow, friable and crystalline as when newly fallen, is often found even in the month of August.— As might be expected, the waters flowing from the mountain are by several degrees colder than those in the neighborhood.

Accumulations of ice similar to this have been discovered in other sections of Hampshire county, but none so extensive other sections of Hampshire county, but none so extensive. To account for this phenomenon, upon scientific principles, is out of my power, but I can see much plausibility in the following remarks from the pen of C. B. Hayden, Esq., as published in Silliman's Journal in 1843:

"The solution, I conceive, is to be found in the large and unusual collection of rocks, which, from their porous homogeneous texture, are extremely none conductors of heat-

geneous texture, are extremely poor conductors of heat.— One side of the mountain consists of a massive wall, many hundred feet in thickness, and heaped up against this, as an abutment, is a mass of rocks containing several thousand cubic feet. As the mountain has a general direction from northeast to southwest, the talus heap containing the ice has a northwest exposure. The cavernous nature of this heap would admit the free entrance of atmospheric waters, which during the winter would form ice in the interior of the rnass. The ice thus situated would be protected from external heat by the surrounding rocks, as ice in a refrigerator is isolated and protected from the external temperature by the non-conducting sides of the refrigerator. The ice mountain only requires for the explanation of its phenomena the application of the familiar principle upon which is constructed the common refrigerator, which temporarily effects what the the common retrigerator, which temporarily effects what the Ice mountain permanently does—a temperature independent of external causes. This mountain is, in fact, a huge sand-stone refrigerator, whose increased and unusual effects, beyond those of the ordinary refrigerater, are due to the in-

ANECDOTE OF PATRICK HENRY.-When the celebrated Patrick Henry of Virginia, was near the close of life and in feeble health, he laid his hand on the Bible, and addressing an old friend who was with him—"Here is a book," said he, "worth more than all others ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention

About the same time he wrote his daughter-"I hear it is said the Deiste have claimed me. The thought gives me far more pain than the appellation of Tory. For I consider re-ligion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so lon and given no decided and public proof of my being a Christian."

THE PRESIDENT AT BUFFALO, &c .- Extensive preparations are making at Buffalo to welcome the President on his Intended visit to that city, after accompanying the di-

## RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1851.

SIGNS. The intelligence of the adoption of the secession address and resolutions by the Charleston Convention, was received

in Columbia with a salute of thirteen guns, fired from Arsena. Hill. The Palmetto State Banner thus hoists the banner of Secession Triumphant!-Our readers have already been made aware, by Telegraph, that the cause of Southern Rights is in the ascendant, and that South Carolina has in reality taken the lead. The Convention has nobly done its duty, and the conduct of the Richland Delegation is beyond all praises. The Col. Nature Convention has not been deliberated to the Richland Delegation is beyond all praise. To Col. Maxey Gregg, especially are the thanks of the District due, for his firm and unflinching advocacy of that course, which alone can preserve the honor and integrity of the State. The ball has been set moving, and it will now that the state of Victory. ow only stop at the goal of Victory!

But one of the strangest, and not least significant indications of the feeling at the Charleston Convention, was the opening prayer of the Rev. Mr. Somers of the Methodist Church. There was no thankfulness for the blessings show ered down upon this Union of thirty-one free and independent States; no gratitude for the blessed and beneficent inheritance of our federal organization; but the prayer was dark, studied, lugubrious, solitary, dismal and sepulchral. It had nothing of Mr. Webster's "odor of nationality" about it, but an awful aroma of secession from beginning to end. He prayed for wisdom to enlighten the members of the Convention in this crisis-for peace, and yet for justice, for South Carolina, and for her authorities; but never a word more for the President of the United States than for the President of France. All the world, outside of South Carolina was summed up in "Do Thou bless, also, all the nations and, people of the earth, and in the end save us in thy kingdom through Christ our Redeemer. Amen." But strange as was this prayer to one accustomed always, on all occasions, to hear the Union classed with such blessings as light, and life, and health, and liberty, and law, it afforded still another evidence of the conscientious earnestness of this people, in this tremendous enterprise of a separate nation inside of the United States.

It was in vain, that Mr. Orr, of Congress asserted the fact. and called upon his colleagues to confirm it, that there was not a single representative in Congress from the number of those most deeply devoted to Southern Rights, and most warmly sympathizing with South Carolina, who did not during the last session, urgently dissuade against the policy of immediate secession-in vain, that Mr. Colcock, who took the other side, admitted that Congress would not venture upon any further encroachments, either by repealing the Fugitive bill, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, during the present generation-the die was cast by the ultras of the Southern Rights Associations, who resolved on secession "solitary and alone." It is, however, thought by many persons in South Carolina that, when the Convention of the State shall meet, it will be found to be animated by a milder spirit than the voluntary assemblage recently at Charleston.

Other States may be looked to for aid and comfort to the premature movement of South Carolina-but, we doubt not, without foundation. It is true that Col. Wm. L. Yancey, an open secessionist and the author of the Montgomery Disunion Address, and that the Montgomery Atlas, in taking up the addition of "Secession Banner," has also adopted the fatal principles of that school-but that this ultraism will signally fail, we have the concurrent testimony of the strongest States Rights papers in Alabama. Among them is the Montgomery Advertiser, which expresses the "confident" opinion, based on the numerous evidences received from every portion of the State, and springing from the warmest and lost devoted Southern or States Rights men, that the secession platform is not approved by any material portion of the States Rights men in that State-and that, whenever these scession advocates are run, "they will be awfully beaten:"

Again, Sampson W. Harris, Esq., one of the most decided anti-compromise members of the last Congress from Alabama, has come out most positively against the separate secession of a State. Being categorically interrogated as to whether he stood on the Montgomery secession platform, he answers fully and to the point. Having shown that he entertains the most decided Southern sentiments and feelings, and believes in the rights of a State to secede from the Union, and after deprecating the unfortunate divisions exist-

ing among ourselves, he answers the interrogatory as follows: "It is in this aspect of the case that, had I been a member of the Southern Rights Convention, I should have dissented from the resolution which proposes to make, as the leading. if not the only, principle of the Southern Rights organizations, the secession of Alabama from the Union. I should have done so, from a thorough conviction, that it was indiscreet, and would be productive of mischief."

Further on Mr. Harris says that he is not, and never has been, the advocate of separate State Secession, unless it be Pearson & Co., at the end of Long Wharf." In this last of that place, with a request that we publish the following, when the grievance complained of, is confined to the State picture, in a corner, appears a Reverend gentleman, offering for the benefit of those who have lost their slaves: seceding. When more States than one are the subject of a common wrong, so one, he thinks, should precipitately do what may be disastrous to all. "Hence," he adds, "I would vote against the secession of Alabama alone from the Union, if a majority of her people were for it to day. And I trust, that in the approaching Convention of South Carolina, other counsels will prevail than such as will place her beyond the

pale of the Union." Such, Mr. Harris thinks, is the position of Cheves and Barnwell, and such the opinions of Berrien, Soule, Davis, Mason, Seddon, Clingman, Thompson, Brown, Holladay, and, with but few exceptions, he says, of all those who stood the brunt of the Abolition contest in the last Congress.

As to "acquiescense," Mr. Harris says that, like the Indian warrior, who, when all his followers were slain and his resources exhausted, yielded to circumstances he could not control, he bows before the great wrong which has been done us; but he thinks that the Southern States should discriminate against the labor and productions of the North; should encourage direct trade, and home manufactures and industry of every kind, and should promote every species of domestic improvements- in a spirit of retaliation for the injuries inflicted and the rights withheld.

To Mississippi, again, South Carolina will look in vain for help in her mad movement. In Newton county, after his address, Gen. Foote proposed a vote of the people upon the ssue presented by the Southern Rights Association :

"If there be any one here," said he, "other than my respectable antagonist, who is in favor of a Southern Congress and through that body demanding secession, unless the line of 36:30 shall be run through California to the Pacific, and inless amendments to the Constitution shall be conceded such as the Southern Rights Association claim, I invite him

Not a single individual did so, and General Foote, therefore, claimed the meeting as unanimously in favor of acquiescence and opposed to the resistance contemplated by the so-called Southern Rights party! To this claim no one on the ground objected, nor was any opposition presented to

Gen. Foote's views. A similar test was taken in Clarke county, where were assembled about four hundred citizens. Gen. Foote requested those who were in favor of the Union, as it now stands, to go to the right; those of a contrary opinion, to go to the left. Nearly the whole crowd went over to the right, leaving only about 15 who remained with Col. McRue, (his Resistance

in the county of Col. McRae's residence ! In her present secession, therefore, South Carolina will stand alone. What course will the Federal Government pur- with a suitable inscription, commemorative of this meeting, sue towards her, should unfortunately she secede? We have and the feeling it has elicited, to be placed at the disposal of no direct intelligence. The Washington letter-writers of the New York Whig papers, state that the U.S. District Attorney, at Charleston, is now at Washington, receiving instructions as to the mode of procedure, in case the movement be

carried out. The Herald's correspondent writes : The Government, should South Carolina forcibly secede and she can secode in no other way, will not take cognizance of masses or State organizations, but of individuals, who will separately be dealt with as violaters of the law, or as

guilty of treason, as the case may be. The correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says:

The South Carolina news gives the Administration much inxiety,—but nothing is to be done for the present.
The South Carolina District Attorney is in Washington where he has been called to receive instructions how to proceed in case any overt act, looking to practical enforcement of the Secession Doctrine. The Government means to act prudently but firmly, and as circumstances may require against every offender.

With Senator Douglas, we believe that our Republican Institutions depend upon the favor and affection of the people, and "cannot be maintained by force." We trust that the Federal Government will be sensible of the danger of any such policy and will carefully abstain from force, which must lead to disruption.

To South Carolina herself we would speak kindly and carnestly. We would appeal to her in the language of two sterling Northern Democratic papers, which point out the true course she should pursue. While the South has such gallant champions at the North, why should not South Carolina pause and give another trial to the Union ?

[From the Providence (R. L.) Herald.] rest, but of a difference of affection. The General Govern-ment, if confined to its general objects, will accomplish all the purposes for which it was designed. And the peculiar institutions of some States, if left to the exclusive control of the States to which they belong, will create no hostilit tween them and others.

It was a departure from these principles which led them to the more rigorous treatment of the subject race in the South. and which now threatens to estrange one State at least from the rest. We need not say to which political party that departure is principally if not entirely to be attributed, since it is a departure from the principles which are cherished by the Democratic party, and which have always been esteem ed of more importance than mere party success.

ed of more importance than mere party success.

But the Democratic party is stronger now than it was in 1832, and consequently more able to vindicate State rights than they were at that period. It is to them that South Carolina should look in this hour of her trouble and trial, and more to them than to their opponents, or any plan of secession to which that State may seem to be driven by the circum-stances to which we have alluded. The Democratic party ere still, as they have been, the hopes of the country and of the whole country. And South Carolina or any portion of the South; instead of looking for relief where it is not to be found, in a separation from their friends in the North, will

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.] It appears that the Charleston Convention adjourned, after

having almost unanimously recommended secession, either separately or together, but separately if other Southern States will not co-operate. The work itself is left to the Legislature, and to the Convention called by the Legislature, which meets early in the winter. Of the late Convention the Charleston Margary explains that it accombined to the the Charleston Mercury explains that it assembled for the purpose of concert and organization. When secession is fully resolved upon, what step will then be taken? Will the State refuse to send representatives to Congress? Will she refuse to any during the State refuse to send to send the send t pay duties on foreign imports to the general government. Will she refuse all federal offices, and undertake to dismantle the forts and arsenals of the United States? What will be her condition, if the general government proceeds to collect du ties with its navy, as recommended by General Hamilton, and, failing in this, to hold the goods upon which the duties and, maning in this, to note the goods apon which the duftes are due? Here, it is said, will be the point of collision be-tween the State and the general government: for the State may attempt forcibly to recover the goods thus seized. And in case of force, what will be the condition of South Carolina? Will her proud and gallant people submit to a coalition with England, to put down the federal authority?—with that England who has sent in among us her myrmidons for the purpose of destroying the very institution which it is now said South Carolina may call her in to sare?— Can the men of this patriotic State be so far lost to their own salvation as to hazard the danger of secession, with all own salvation as to hazard the danger of secession, with all the consequences which may grow out of it to themselves? Will they be solaced, when paralyzed and prostrate them-selves, by the spectacle that other States have followed the example, and that Disunion has covered the whole land-ay and the whole world-with gloom? and the whole world—with gloom? This may be the result of secession. Is the contemplation of it gratifying to South as much more pledged. Carolina? Is this the revenge of those who profess to be actuated by ennobling emotions and unselfish desires? We will not believe it. We cannot realize it. And we hope that with no regular oppositions. what seems to be so manifestly her true course, she will not hesitate to take, as well for her own sake, as for the sake of her sister States, North and South.

CONNECTICUT-SOUND SENTIMENTS. Gov. Seymour, Dem., was elected by one majority of the Legislature; Lieut. Gov. Kendrick and Trensurer Clarke, last: Whigs, by 4 majority; Secretary of State Mather and Comptroller Pinney, Democrats, by 2 majority. All conservatives

and friends of the Compromise measures. Governor Seymour's message is an admirable one. It retions, and particularly of a general Banking law-a careful revision of the late tax law, and the repeal or modification of the exception clause thereof-represents the finances of the State to be in a prosperous condition-comes out strongly in favor of Law Reform-goes for a revision of the militia laws, larger appropriations for the relief of the insane, &c. for a reformatory institution for juvenile delinquents, and for the abolition of Capital Punishment.\* The Governor recommends the passage of a law limiting the hours of labor. and that it be made a misdemeanor to work children under 14 years of age more than eight hours per day. He also speaks in favor of Homestead Exemption.

On the subject of the Compromise he comes out flat footed as follows:

The future peace of the country will depend upon the manner in which the Compromise measures are sustained. These have already become a pledge of the fidelity of the several States to each other. The objections which have been made to these measures, in different sections, furnish no reasonable ground that I can discover for any attempt to overthrow the late plan of adjustment, or withdrawing from the Union on that account. The right to discuss with fervency and zeal every question which arises under our free institutions, the privilege, but the duty of an American citi is not only zen. But higher and more transcendent still, is the duty to

I say, therefore, that the measures of which I have spo ken, one and all, must be supported in good faith, or we cannot hope to see this form of government continue. That par of the recent series of statutes which comes nearest home to girl, Pocahontas, while it was known that the John Smiths us, and grates harshly, perhaps, on the feelings of the North, has a firm constitutional basis, and is equally entitled to the support of this and every other section of the country. It so did his friend the vice president of the society. s designed to carry out that provision of the Constitution which originally met with no opposition from any quarter

Passing over what has already been done to keep the peace of this country, may I not say that one thing more is wanting-a return to that spirit of conciliation which, in the early days of the Republic, gave to the Union its greates strength and only security for the future? Whatever action then, the Legislature may feel called upon to take upon any of the questions for which reference has been made, I feel a liberty to indulge the hope that its course will be such as to the State of Connecticut on patriotic and dignified ground, in presence of the sister States, and the Nation, and the World.

[ \* On this point we differ with the Governor .- Enquirer.]

GROANS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS. A friend has placed in our hands two Nos. of the Boston Commonwealth, edited by the infamous Elizur Wright .-They contain very coarse wood-cuts-wretched caricatures -of scenes connected with the arrest and departure of Sims, the fugitive slave. The first represents "Sims passing through State street, over the ground where Crispus Attucks. a colored citizen of Boston, fell the first victim of a massacre by British troops." The second portrays "Sims shipped for Savannah, on board the brig Acorn, belonging to John H. n a niteous and hypocritical prayer. In both pictures, the police and the volunteer escort are depicted in the grimmes forms and the blackest characters.

## MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. Herald of Monday states that in consequence of a despatch from Washington, giving orders to charter a steamer for the service of the government for not less than twenty days, nor more than 90 days, to cruise from New York to Florida, the Crescent City was selected. It is surmised, but absurdly we think, that the destination is Charleston, and that the despatch has reference to the secession in the South. The steamer is to sail with sealed orders, not to be more than 500 miles, at any time, from land, and not to carry more than 700 men.

This may have something to do with the Cuba invasion which was regarded as exploded. The Norfolk Argus publishes a letter from a reliable source in Northampton county, which states that about 300 men, who had for several days camped out near Cape Charles, embarked on board of a the expedition unknown.

steamer on Sunday, May 4th; destination and character of The New York Journal of Commerce, of Monday after

The steamship Crescent City has not yet suiled-orders having been received from Washington to delay her depar ovements of the Cuban adventurers.

The following is a list of the officers in command of the roops, of whom there is said to be about 300: Brevet Col. J. L. Gardiner, (Mexico) commanding; Bre

vet Major Williams (Mexico;) Brevet Captain Getty, do.; De Russey, do.; Howe, do.; Lieutenants J. A. Brown, do.; R. C. Drum, do.; Hudson, Culbertson, Booth, Winder.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION At Charleston, adjourned finally on Friday last, after a happy termination of its labors, to meet again in Richmond, on the first Tuesday in May next. The following were appointed a committee of arrangements, to prepare for the next meeting: Drs. R. W. Haxall, Chairman; Carter P. Johnson, James Beale, Chas. B. Gibson, S. Maupin, R. D. Haskins, C. S. Mills, and M. P. Scott. Committee of Publication-Drs. Hays of Pa., G. Emerson of Pa., D. F. Condy of Penn., H. W. Desaussure of So. Ca., J. Parrish, of In France and Germany Penn., P. C. Gooch of Va. and G. W. Norris of Penn.

The Association passed resolutions, expressive of their opponent,) on the left side of the house; and this occurred grateful sense of the hospitalities and attention of their medical brethren of South Carolina and the citizens of Charles- In the District of Columbia ton. They also appointed a Committee to procure a tablet In other States - the Medical Association of South Carolina.

> THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY Met at 12 M., but immediately adjourned until 12 to-day on motion of Mr. Hook, who stated that the Compromis-Committee were still in session and would not probably be Total debt and liabilities of the State

able to report before this (Wednesday) morning. We hear The same statement shows the no reliable account of the propositions under discussion before that committee. We are deeply pained to announce the death, at 3 o'clock on yesterday morning at Airfield, in Henrico county, of our friend Richard B. Gooch, Esq., editor of the Southern Planter. We have known him long and well, and can bear cor-

won for him many devoted friends. Peace to his ashes! The city of Wheeling and county of Ohio have, by a large majority, voted for a subscription of \$150,000 to the stock of of the apparent liability of the State would never be real, as the Hempfield Railroad, which is to run from the City of private subscribers had not complied with the conditions up Wheeling by the way of Washington, (Pa.) to Greensburgh in the county of Westmoreland, where it will connect with of Virginia is \$5,500,000, or that that is the amount for which the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, leading direct to the she is required to provide an annual interest, and what a tri-

It is now necessary to raise \$125,000 by private subscrip

city of Philadelphia.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO THE DEMOCRACY. The Buffalo Express pays the following high complimen to the Democratic party:

"To sum up all, the Compromise has been and will be sustained by all the locofoco States; but it has not been, we believe, nor do we believe it will be sustained by a single Whig State, save, perhaps, Kentucky. We shall see. This is not the sort of endorsement that Whig administrations used to

desire."
This corroborates what we have always maintained, that the Democratic party is the true Union party—the only party that can be relied on to support the compromises of the Constitution and the integrity of our glorious Union. Let the Whites of the white of the Whigs of the whig States all repudiate the Compromise if they will; but the Democracy and the democratic States will step in and save the Union .- [ Portsmouth Pilot. CINCINNATI, MAY 8.—The American Association for the

advancement of Science has done nothing to-day or yester-day of unusual interest, except a report by Professor Pierce of Harvard University, on Professor Mitchell's method of recording the right ascension and declination with his new as-tronomical apparatus. The committee claimed and reported that the discoverer had not only equalled, but far surpassed, all the observatories of his country, and also of Europe, although they were supported by munificent Royal patronage. The report of Professor Picroe excited a great sensation, while the whole Association joined in the general triumph. He lectured to one of the largest audiences ever collected in this

FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB RACES. The Spring races over this old and favorite course comenced yesterday, May 13th, with a Sweepstakes for three rears old colts and filleys, mile heats, \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit-four entries-only three started-and the result was as ollows :

Jno. Belchers' bay colt, by Prophet, dam Priam. Jas. Talley's ch. filly, by Bengal, dam Betsey White, 2 3 Time-1st heat, 1 58%-2d heat, 1 56. The horse won the race without a contest. We under

stand good sport may be confidently expected during the remainder of the week.

LITTLE RHODY.

On Saturday salutes were fired at Providence, in honor of the restoration of Thomas Wilson Dorr to his civil rights and privileges, after a disfranchisement of eight years. The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned at Newport, after a session of four days and a half; and Gov. Allen was The State is said to be now thoroughly under Democratic

Books were opened at the office of James McDowell, Esq. in Fincastle, on Monday week, and upwards of \$30,000 subscribed to the stock of the Farmers' Bank of Botetourt, and

with no regular opposition. This is the first election of a Mayor of Petersburg by the people.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT JAMESTOWN. The Baltimore Sun contains a full sketch of the anniversary dinner of the Maryland Historical Society on Saturday

The President of the Society, Hon. John P. Kennedy, at the head of the table, had on his right Sir Henry L. Bulwer, and on his left Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., the distin-guished English poet. There were also present, among the invited guests, Gen. Waddy Thompson of S. C., Hon. Daniel commends the passage of general laws relating to corporations, and particularly of a general Banking law-a careful tached to the English Embassy, and others. Mr. Miles, of Baltimore, author of the prize tragedy of Mahommed, was also seated near the president, with several whose names are was occupied by Hon. John Barney, Esq., Vice President of the Society, with a goodly gathering around him.

In reply to a complimentary toast, Sir Henry Bulwer, who s said to be among the best dinner-table speakers extant spoke with much brilliancy for three-quarters of an hour:

He said he was proud to bear the name he dids and heartlive conded the idea of a sympathetic union between the Amerand English people, in advancing the cause of liberty, American. He knew the high and libera! heart too well (he said, in effect,) to doubt their appreciation and understanding of his declaration. He was glad to be among those whose ere endured the hardships and performed the heroic deeds of Capt John Smith with the infinit colony, in their wars with the chief Powhatan and his tribe. He had understood there were many most honorable descendants in Virginia from that noble (but of course he could not say fair.) Indian were now very numerous. Indeed he was hedged in by Johns at this moment—the honorable president bore that name, and

of the Indian maiden to whom he had referred, he hoped no offence would be taken by the allusion, for, royal and noble as she was, she certainly was not fair, as he had said. He hoped, too, they would be none the less inclined to become excited because of his having spoken of her half-naked father. [Great merriment. He could not but recollect, seems, that he had lately unwittingly stirred up the ire of hi Celtic brothers, because of his having referred to the fact that his and their ancestors did not dress exactly as do their descendants.] Prom other like sayings, Sir Henry passed on to the consideration of the mutual examples, interests, and sympathies of the two nations—their kindred love of civil liberty at this day, their power and greatness, and colossel strength. In the cause of the cross of St. George and the stars and stripes of St. Jonathan would ever float side by side—in prosperity and adversity—in their literature, in morals, in science, in peace—and, if need be, in war. He would put the two in such a cause, aye, in any cause, agains he world. And as to the great deeds England had done, to which allusion had been made, the greatest she ever per-formed was the production of the boy, Jonathan, though an involuntary act. This was his idea, and in this connection he referred, cloquently, to the history of that period and the prophetic course of some of the most distinguished English

statesmen of that day. FUGITIVE SLAVES IN MICHIGAN.

According to census returns there are 2371 colore in the State of Michigan-Allegan 5, Barry 8, Berrien 214, Branch 14, Calhoun 196, Cass 337, Chippewa 5, Clinton 2, Enton 3, Genessee 14, Hillsdale 5, Ingham 18, Jackson 64, Kalamazoo 97, Kent 3, Lapeer 6, Lenawee 91, Livingston 2, Mackinac 31, Macomb 27, Monroe 54, Midland 1, Oakland

 Ontonagon 5, Oceana 19, Ottawa 35, St. Clair 23, St. Joseph 23, Van Buren 2, Washtenaw 231, Wayne 697. VIRGINIA AND HER RESOURCES. For the information of its readers, the National Intelligencor publishes the interesting letter furnished by the Superintendent of the Census Bureau of the United States. These

are very great : CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, MAY 9, 1851. Sin: In reply to your letter I may state that, although not prepared to furnish an exact detailed statement of the value f the real estate and personal property in the State of the returns have been examined sufficiently to warrant me in stating that the value of the real estate may 

nia I have no doubt; and the official result, when fully obtain- head an artery was ruptured, and that he would have bled to ed, if it varies from the above, will exceed it rather than fall short. Estimates have lately been made placing the amount at \$300,000,000, which I think too great, arising from a too frequent recapitulation of the same capital in different hands; a kind of estimate frequently made, though producing erroneous conclusions, to explain the fallacy of which would require more time than I can now spare, and which to you

would be unnecessary and superfluous. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, HON. WM. SELDEN. Superintendent Census. Whilst on this subject, it may be well to report the substance

of some other statistics lately furnished by the functionaries of Virginia, showing the debt, liabilities, and resources of that Commonwealth. The official statement lately made to Virginia by her able Second Auditor, Mr. Brown shows that— On the 30th September last the public debt of the State held

by individuals and private companies was 89,035,199 30 Of this debt there is held in Great 82,369,989 20 Britain Total in Europo 82,733, 39 20 In Virginia In Maryland 5,651,461 10 392,139 0Q 110 400 00

Total in U. States 6.296,900 10 9 035 199 30 Aggregate amount in all The same statement shows the apparent liabilities of Virginia for guarantied bonds issued by companies and corporations, to complete

her improvements - -

present income from stocks owned by the State to be 87,060,565 48 And the income of her stocks that will soon be productive 4.801.677.91 11.862,243 39

The Finance Committee of the House of Delegates lately dial testimony to his strong mind, varied acquirements and warm heart. Like all men, he had his foibles, but his virtues and laborious investigation, proved his figures and estimates to be correct—as will appear by House Document No. 9— "upon the debt, revenue, and expenditures of the Govern-ment." But the Finance Committee clearly showed that \$844,000

on which the State agreed to subscribe.

But let us suppose, for round figures, that the indebtedness

fle does it seem, when rated by the magnitude of her various

and ample means!

The State, well knowing this, did, on the 29th of March

last, pass a law to authorize the Board of Public Works to borrow, on her credit, four millions of dollars to complete her borrow, on her credit, four millions of dollars to complete her useful works of internal improvement, and from which a greatly augmented income will be the necessary consequence.

To effect this, the State is about to issue coupon bonds, which will avoid the old trammels which fetter the transfer and negotiability of public stocks. They will run for thirty-five years, and particularly of a solution of the course of an hour and a half. Being still impatient for the blood of the Editor, she approached the desk of the publishing upon the properties of the course of an hour and a half. The ball took effect between the course of an hour and a half. The ball took effect between the course of the cou Government. The bonds will carry six per cent, interest per annum, payable half yearly, in Washington, New York, or wherever the agents and the purchasers of the bonds shall prefer the money to be paid. That the bonds may come within the means of all who desire to purchase them, they will be issued in denominations of from five thousand to five hun-

To the honor of Virginia it affords us pleasure to refer to the fact that she has never repudiated nor deferred the payment of her public debt; that she has ample means to discharge every pecuniary obligation into which she could be
induced to enter, and that she has recorded her solemn word, upon imperishable statutes, that she will never fail to pay her

a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman of Savannah to a friend in Charleston: "The political movements, however, look alarming among

you, as possibly to ruin the State, or rather the City. I have heard all here say that this city will profit by their insane movement, of which I have no doubt—for capital is silently withdrawn from the other side of the river to this.—

Now, as to the motive which prompted this attempted aspreparations are making at Bullialo to welcome the Frestoem of the Bullian to the South in a separation from their friends in the North, will rectors of the Brie Railroad to Dunkirk. At both Elmira and Dunkirk the citizens have almost abandoned their occurrance of the Brie Railroad to Dunkirk the citizens have almost abandoned their occurrance of the business of preparations and given the suitable reception of their distinguished visitors.

THE LAND PIRATES.

City, and chained their attention for an hour and a half. The Association adjourns to-morrow night. Among the find that very sympathy which is most needed always infind that very

To the Editors of the Enquirer WASHINGTON, MAY 9,1851. The President of the United States, with three of the mem-

bers of his Cabinet, will, on Alonday, visit the State of New York, to participate in the celebration for the opening of the Etie Railroad. There is no doubt, that the affair will be goten up with much eclat; and the presence of Mr. Fillmore, with the Cabinet, will give zest to the entertainment and also Jno. Belchers' bay colt, by Prophet, dam Priam, 1 1 much gratification to the New Yorkers. Mr. Webster will C. & N. Green's br. filley, by Bailie Peyton, dam Priam, 3 2 give the citizens of the city of New York a talk, on the 13th instent, and, in his usual manly tone, in opposition to the Abolitionists of the Empire State, as well as a "cut and thrust" at the mischievous workers of iniquity.n Massachusetts. Mr. Webster has discernment to see, that the citizens he so highly prize, in the commercial emporiun of the Eastern States, are being much crippled in their firmer lucrative trade with the Southern States, by the utter disregard of those men, who glory in being the robbers of the Southern citizens of their property, which the Constitution of their ountry admits to belong to them, as do the laws of the land. When men rejoice, and boast openly, of being felons, and that they will continue to steat slaves, in defiance of all law, it is no wonder that Southern Merchants ceaseto hold intercourse with the people of Boston. Mr. Webster has a heavy duty to perform in putting down these incendary spirits. escorted home in a barouche, drawn by four white horses. - he will define treason in its liberal construction, and have a few of the ruscals tried, under the 2d section, by a military commission, under the good old Jacksonian liberality, in such natters, there can be no question that the whole pack traitors will soon be rooted from the and. Begin with Garrison and Thompson, have a short interlude with the Sewards and Sumners, and the Smiths, and, for an afterpiece, end with Fred. Douglas, Phillips, Wright, Abby Folsom, and the Rev. scamp, Parker. Now, if Mr. Webster can oring about something of this sort, it will be a "consumma-John Dodson, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Petersburg, tion devontly to be wished," and it will add much to his already extended fame in this country, as well as among foreign nations; and, as the late President did say, also in other quarters of the world." We shall rejoice to know that he has started the subject in his promised address, and that Capt. Rynders be selected to head the Court Martial for New York with power to enlarge his own court.— From what we have seen of the Captain in print, the aboli-tionists would have full justice done them by a very ready verdict, so that, for the future, no trade or commercial inter urse would be embarrassed by their interference. So mote

The Garrison party are in session at Syrneuse, N. Y., but hey are evidently alarmed at the demonstration of the peole against their fanatical proceedings. We hope they may all be tumbled in the streets. ect, it is rumored in New York City that since the departure of Greeley for London, Fred. Douglas, the negro, is the acting editor of the Tribune, an abolition paper in New York amiliar in the literary world. The opposite end of the table | belonging to Greeley. Greeley was in Congress a short term, but he did not forget to go his mileage and stationery to the full measure.

ther sources, for the quarter ending 31st March last, amount to \$15,604,117 11, which, multipled by four, will give the enormous revenue from all sources, a sum rising sixty mitlions of dollars. This looks very much as if Mr. Corwin will have to try his hand again in working out a deficit in the revenue. Mr. Meredith contending and doing away with despotism. He was proud to be an home consumption for his revenue, and Mr. Cor-Englishman, as every American there was proud to be an win for his deficit, an the inefficiency of the tariff of He knew the high and liberal heart too well the ct.) to doubt their appreciation and understanding of \$42,000,000 00. Whiggery cannot calculate, much less estimate, for the country. The Democratic measures said, in effect,) to doubt their appreciation and said, in effect,) to doubt their appreciations. He was glad to be among those whose of his declaration. He was glad to be among those whose patriotism prompted their devotion to preserving the sacred reminiscences of their own wonderful and eventful history—treasuring up the past for the light which it would reflect on the future. He felt honored by their invitation to be present, and, as he had lately been over ground hallowed by events in the early history of a sister State, the great commonwealth in the early history of a sister State, the great commonwealth light had being the country from the passage of the tariff act of 1846.

He had being the sacred from the passage of the tariff act of 1846. been to Jamestown, and trod the ground hallowed by the Even Mr. Gales, in yesterday's Intelligencer, has promised a footsteps of that royal Indian maiden, Pocahontas, and where nomity on the system of importation of goods, and in their being paid for in specie. It is a wonderful objection indeed, to the system, that we can pay for our supplies; and I guess the cotton consumers in England think we are pretty good customers. So long as they purchase and pay for the staple goods they receive from us, there can be no serious drawback to either party as a nation. If we keep their factories in operation, it is nothing but fair that they be paid in return for their industry. Custom duties support the government, and all the homilies in the world cannot reason the people out of o did his friend the vice president of the society.

But if there happened to be present any of the descendants of the Indian maiden to whom he had referred, he hoped no ing taxes than for the collector to be calling at your door for ffence would be taken by the allusion, for, royal and noble o danger from the balance of trade being against the Uni-ed States. The planting States of this Union will keep manufacturers always a moving, and the industry of our people will whiten the seas of the world by their industry and enterprise. We area go-ahead people, and things will prosper in all time, if this glorious Union be "one and indivisible" in fraternal concord of feeling and of interest. Two things will add much to that unity of feeling; the first is, to hang a good portion of the Abolitionists, no matter where found; and the s cond is, to take the Island of Cuba and give it to our Southern friends to colonize and improve.

Yours, JACOB FAITHFUL, Ja.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 12, 10 P. M.—The President and abmet arrived at Wilmington about 10 o'clock to-day. The Patiadelogia committee had previously arrived on the steam-Printagential committee has previously arrived on the steam-er Roger Williams, and been handsomely entertained. The President was welcomed by Mayor Evans in an appropriate address, to which he briefly responded. Mr. Crittenden be-ing buildy called for also made a short address. The distin-guished visitors were then escorted to the boat, and embarked for Philadelphia. Mayor Gilpin received him on the locat, and Mr. Fillmore thanked him for the kind attentions shown. A salute was fired from Fort Mifflin and the navy-yard as A gentleman in Ann Arbor, Michigan, sends us the Argus
f that place, with a request that we publish the following,
A sumptuous dinner was served up on board the boat. A
vist crowd was assembled on the wharf, and a grand milita-

ry and civic procession was formed, which escorted the guests their quarters at the United States Hotel. On their made a brief harangue, which was responded to by enthusias-tic cheers. Cries for Webster also brought that gentleman ont, and he delivered a few happy remarks. They start for New York to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, by the Amboy Line.

At Baltimere where they breakfasted, the President and party were received in appropriate addresses from Mr. John Barney, Chairman of the Committee and Mayor Jerome .-The President made a neat reply, as also an excellent valedictory at Havre de Grace, where Mr. Barney took leave of him. The President stated privately, that he could not candid statistics, founded on official returns which the vieit Baltimore, as he expected to make a trip on the steamer act of Congress requires, will convince all who read them Susquehanna, from New York to Norfolk and City Point, that the power and resources of this noble Commonwealth and thence to Richmond.

> HORRIBLE CASE OF MAYHEM .- Margaret McCormick and Mary Welsh were convicted at Philadelphia, on Thursday, of mayhem, in depriving John McCann of his eye at their entrance into the community, it would be take every child begins life under the control of parental authors. sight by throwing oil of vitrol in his face, all because he would not marry one of them. The Ledger says: His appearance on the witness' stand shocked every one

147,000,000 in court. His seared and sightless face was so shocking to 105,000,000 behold, that, after the court and jury had an opportunity of seeing his condition, an officer was requested to place a hand-\$530,000,000 kerchief over his head. The physician who attended him That there is this amount of wealth in the State of Virgi- stated that in consequence of the cauterization of his fore-THE FRIGHTFUL TORNADO AT RALEIGH, N. C.

The Raleigh papers come to us with full details of the terrific storm of wind which passed over that city on Sunday afternoon, 4th May, spreading ruin and devastation before it. The Register gives a list of the sufferers, and says: "It seems to have been confined within a belt of a hundred vards, or perhaps more, in width, and passing through the city from southwest to northeast, trampled every obstantial of the country, the slaves of their parents. On

cle to its progress, within that compass, under foot, with the velocity of lightning and the power of an army of giants—state of political inequality. In many States, the richts unrooting the largest trees, overthrowing chimneys and suffrage are limited to certain classes. And none are many control of the whole community, the female sex, is pleased. fences, unrooting houses, and, in three instances, actually lifting the houses themselves from their foundations and shivering them to the carth—besides doing, in other ways, very considerable damage to property. Fortunately there was not a single instance of serious personal injury. We

The N. Y. Sun has the following:

particulars given below.

"Capt. Ellery left San Juan in the English steamship all restraint, that is all government, is consistent with it.

pere on Wednesday.

"He brings us the gratifying news of the entire withdrawswav.

We advise our readers to wait, with us, for the confirmation and Naples. Yet few would assert that such a fe 86,598,708 40 of this intelligence, which, like the report of the woman that ernment as that of Russia is intrinsically income all abuse of it. All rational men will admit swallowed the grindstone, is important, if true.

> DARING ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.
>
> The Editor of this paper has just escaped a most daring attempt to assassinate him by a woman, who is called Janc Young by some persons who profess to know, and who is supposed to reside on Tugalo river, in South Carolina.
>
> The Editor of this paper has just escaped a most daring admissions of a celebrated ethical writer of our ow Francis Wayland, himself an argent anti-slavery to gentleman too pure and too anniable to be slandered. Young by some persons who profess to know, and who is supposed to reside on Tugalo river, in South Carolina. The vengeance of this misguided woman, we however regret to "Whatever concessions on the part of the in

On Wednesday afternoon, (yesterday,) about 3 o'clock, the clow and shoulder of the right arm—passed through its and entered the body and ranged nearly through it. It has been found by the physiciaus and extracted. Mr. Reynolds now lies dangerously wounded at his lodgings. The

Now, as to the pretext for the commission of this outrage. Returning to our office, we met the woman in the custody of the Town Marshal, and surrounded by a number of our In the presence of them the Editor inquired her peasons for the attempt. Her answer was, "that she had the exterior of an opster shell will be found a been published in the Southern Banner as a man dressed in ment, as it may be called, to millions of minat reasons for the attempt. Her answer was, "that she had woman's clothing, going about doing mischief." Upon be-ing asked if she had ever read it in the Banner, she said she insects is the owner of a house had not—that she had searched them all, new and old, but by burrowing in the solid shell. Beste The following (says the Charleston News) is an extract of sould not find it. She said she was told by several friends a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman of Savannah to in an extra, but had never seen even that

Now we assure the country that we have no recollection

For the Enquire THE MORAL CHARACTER OF SLAVERY. LETTERS FROM A CLERGYMAN.-NO. PHI

My DEAR BROTHER: The only sure and perfect rule ight and wrong is the holy scriptures. he idea that they condemn domestic slavery, either express, y or by implication, is entirely unfounded. We have sentiated in the family of the father of the Family. Abraham, who obtained the honor of being called the of God," throughout his christian life, and was there nized by God's own direction, in the administration most solemn sacrament of that early dispensation, ision; that it was expressly authorized to the Jews G chosen people; that it existed throughout the ages of Pestament revelation; and, so far from being once rethe inspired men of the Old Testament were the slaveholders; that it was not removed not condemne fuller light of the New Testament revelation, but contrary, its duties were defined, and slaveholders a pressly admitted to all the privileges of the charche word that domestic slavery existed throughout the revelation; from the earliest institution of the Abr to the latest day of New Testament his enerch, to the miest day of New Testament histor practised continually by multitudes of God's own and was never once rebuked, but often recognized and rized. We hold then that, according to that infeliable morals, Revelation, domestic slavery is a lawful reand is strictly compatible with the purest principle

I am well aware that this doctrine is condemned to great majority of the people of christendom, is abnothed political ethics of the age, and has been conden most unmeasured terms by some of the fathers of public! What then? In the emphatic language of we have been consulting, I answer: "Let God be treevery man a liar." And when I consider how vagues: political reasonings of the wisest men, what a main dogmas, once held to be political axioms, are now ex I do not fear to adopt the teachings of the All-wise, ference to the deductions of blandering and purbles. I have not the least fear that when the deduc history shall be made certain, and the political experi he world shall have corrected the errors of human the truly wise and philosophical minds of the civilized w will return to the institutions of the Bible, in theory at 1 and will acknowledge that this simple, this decried an horred expedient of inspired law-givers, was better coned to man's true nature, and to the dictates of true wis and benevelence, than any of the laborious inventions political science; that any of the foolishness of Go, wiser than the wisdom of men."

But here we place our feet; upon the zermission and thority of our Maker; and our answer to rowning Euro and reviling abolitionists, to a world in arms against our

stitutions, is this: "Your contest is not against us stitutions, is this: "Your contest is not against against Revelation; against God. Go and convince Oamiscient of folly; the Holy Lord of hosts of injust Yet we acknowledge the existence of human Reason, an authority, within a certain humble limit. I have my her throughout the preceding discussion. And although son nerself says that, when we have found a plain deal of the discussion and plain deal. in Revelation, and she stands in apparent appositions to bow, and acknowledge an error, still, it is satis to be able to see the harmony between Reason and the to be able to see the harmony between Reason and trines of Scripture. And it is the duty of him who p to expound the holy Scriptures as the sanction of his ions, to do what he can to defend those Scriptures ha hatred and reproach of his adversaries, by justifying the bar of reason, the opinions which they sanction to far as I feel authorized to venture into the c ions of human right, it seems clear to me, that institution of domestic slavery is perfectly co olitical justice. Here let me again remind you, we do not justify. The abstract relation: the simply quiring another to labor for as without his voluntary conse which Paley asserts to be the substance of slavery, we he s not inconsistent with our native ideas and maxin

It has been always regarded by anti-slavery men as a

molishing argument to say: It is obnoxious to every principle of right, to treat a rational, incorotal, human being, a

hing, a "chattel;" putting him on a level with horses

exen, bequeathing him to our heirs, selling him for mor

and bequeathing him in every respect us mere proper

We answer: Slavery does not treat the slave as a stattel; but a person. Even the legislation of the S States, unjustifiable as it is, in some respects, does not to nim as a chattel, but as a person. There is a plain distation here which is recognized in fact, if not in words, in this legislation. It is the right to the slave's labor, wi savery and the slave laws regard as a thing, a chart property. It is this, and this only, which is sold, bequ and treated as property. The person of the slave is even where recognized by the law, as that of a rational, havin being. Killing him is marder. He has his social right He can sue in our courts. He is held responsible for his obedience to law, us a rational creature, and is tried to offences in a fair court, with all the rights of counsel nesses and defence, which justice demands. It is the more blind confounding of a plain distinction, of valuing but prejudice could be guilty, to say that slav he slave as a mere "chattel." It treats his person ion; and the ownership of the profits of his labor as a Is it then abhorrent to the principles of natural make the right to the labor of a fellow creature, a chattel, or property? Let this be answered by the fitte laws of all anti-slavery. States authorize a whom to sell this right to his own labor, by a legal into a fellow creature, and authorize that purchases to and recover that right, as property, or else to recov ages for its loss; that this right to another's labor is and sold, for a longer or a shorter time, every day the same code of laws give this right over the hour children, to every parent, for twenty-one years, had a izes him to sell it as property for money, and by a legal ment of writing, to any man to whom he may see his child an apprentice. And notice here, that the time child's innor is entirely irrespective of his conservation. same is true of the apprenticuship of panter

nerism is no crime, in view of which this righ

of the very Deciaration of our liberties; "that all mentions nature, free and equal." If, by this colobrated proposition were meant, that there ever was, or ever could be, in nature of things, or ever ought to be, a government, in w be a state of society, in which every person should be a comstances to include his volitions and propensities to some extent, it would be false; for the natural and asset able differences of property, station and capacity, cas make it otherwise. It it were meant that all men are n rally equal, it would be false; for they are born with datdegrees of bodily and mental power, different moral qual-and to the inheritance of different rights. If it were me that all men are free from restraints, and in the possessiin other words, a slave to his parents, by the very law of ture, the law of God, and the law of every government as trantic and wicked as abolitionism. But, if it be me that all mon are by nature equal in their rights to liberty the pursuit of happiness, except so far as the good of their requires the submission of all to degrees of restraint on ponding to their qualities and diremestances, then it is and it implies nothing incompatible with domestical It is the doctrine of every writer on political ethics, wh ty, each individual surrenders a part of the native right the insulated, savage state, to the body politic, for the mon good, and for the more effectual security of his rea his love for the very name of freedom, and his fondnessymmetry and simplicity of theory. So far is it from be true, that a state of involuntary restraint, in some north-lars, is inconsistent with rightful equality, there can be no

was not a single instance or serious, have heard of several remarkable escapes, and of one or two bruised limbs, but how there should have been no one killed is almost unaccountable. The track of the hurricane, after the storm had spent its rage, was indeed an appailing and a difference is only a difference of degree. If the line one is an immorality, it is only a difference is not, except is an immorality, it he other is not, except in an immorality, it he other is not, except in an immorality, it has been the second of the line of the other is not except in an immorality, it has been the second of the line of the other is not except in an immorality, it has been the second of the line of the that the extent to which the surrender of personal "We had the pleasure yesterday of receiving a call from good. If it can be shown that that degree Captain C. Eliery, formerly of the steamer Orus, who has just which amounts to slavery, is necessary for the best corrived from San Juan de Nicaragua, who communicates the Severn, for Chagres, on the 19th of April, and came home that the only really consistent anti-slavery men from the latter place in the steamer North America, arrived who have pushed their principles to these horrible. "He brings us the gratifying news of the entire withdrawal of the British naval forces at San Juan, the probable immediate abandonment of the ridiculous Mosquito protectorate by the English, and the surrender back to the Nicararate by the English, and the surrender back to the Nicaraamong the Greeks, the master of a domestic slave.

\*\*Adversarial states of domestic and civil society are the straints of domestic and civil society are t cal consequences, that the parental, marital, and a authorities are, also, essentially wicked; and that eli-straints of domestic and civil society are unlaw What is slavery but despotism? The very wor potism than that which, at present, governs li subjects of Russia are too reckless, ignorant and

be restrained from anarchy under a republic then an absolute government is not unjust in their say, fell with great severity upon the publisher of this paper, whatever powers on the part of society are no Mr. Thomas S. Reynolds. The circumstances, so far as we existence of society, must, by the very fact of have been enabled to gather them in the heat and hurry of of society, be taken for granted"-(p. 361.) the moment, are as follows:

On Wednesday afternoon, (yesterday,) about 3 o'clock, the Editor of this paper being absent from his office, a which of these is the preferable form of goards which of these is the preferable form of goards answer, I think, must be conditional. The best of answer, I think, must be conditional. woman was armed with two large, rifle-bored pistols, and a slavery, is proved by the admissions of all who large glittering howie knife—all of which are now lying bewhich have attended his engagination brother.

MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR AN OYSTER SHELL -If examined by bers of the animal kingdom, the vegetable sented by a luxurious growth of plants serie colour, and consist of trees, shrubs, and flatters beautiful description. In order to examine them the shell should be placed in a glass of clear sait wall