BY WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR. TERMS:

Disarty Paper, seven dollars per annum and at the rate of eight dollars is aken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, the dollars per annum and three dollars for six mouths, payable in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by math, post paid; or six dollars per annum at the end of the year.

If 3- All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and examine Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all letters being paid by the strikers. The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in a extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE BAILY ENQUIRER:—For fifteen lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion, twenty-live cents—if mounted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week thirty-reversing half a half-confis.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in all probability three parts.

even-and a half-cents.
Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in Annual advertisers are charged fifty unitars in the except Lottery pair proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctioneers, who are charged but dollars, (paper include L) IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For lateer lines, or less, first insertion 5 cents; for each continuance 50 cents.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, or enistationy references, to insure execution.

B-F All Oblituaries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are charged for as a destributesments.

LY All Oblituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the CY All Oblituaries and Marriages from the country. E. All Oblituries and Murriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the sad-rating of the Pointster in the neighborhood, or they will in no take be published. Extery measure, that has been taken to prevent appositions and quizzes, has proved heretotore magnifies. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, upon the communications being certification in the back of the letter.

TO WOOD CUTTERS AND THOSE DESIRING TO PURCHASE PINE TIMBER

TO WOOD COTTERES FINE TIMBER

THE undersig ed having received recently many applications to purchase timber and wood, has concluded to sell all the pine and relong timber on its land. Then are probably from 20 to 30,000 cods of wood within a mile of York river, and a hold myrigable read. The high price of wood in the Northero markets, and the great facinties of delivering wood to vessels, render this a most desirate burness on this location.

I will either sell the wood standing (including a large quantity of red oak timber) or I will contract with any re-possible man to cut and deliver at my femding 16,000 cords in three years, at a pitte which may be agreed on by us.

Williamsburg, Van June 3—clim

Williamstore, Va., June 3-clm

TO UNDERTAKERS.

DURSUANT to reciprocal orders of the county Courts of Chester-field and Amelia, the undersigned commissioners therein named, will receive scaled proposals until the first day of July, 1851, at 12 clock, for the relanding of "flevili's Bridge" across Appointance River. The plan and specifications are as follow, viz: Stone abuttoms to extend seven feet from present abutments, and to be one foot under than the present bridge; stone pi lar in the centre twenty feet to the halose low water mark, six by fifteen feet at the base, and four by differn feet at top, well faced on all sides and rounded on the upper and; trussels at each end thirty feet from abutments, two stretcher scepts, 7 inches each stretch, each seven by fourteen inches, ex end-grove abutments to trussels; two gallowses forty-eight feet each er abutments to trussels; two gallowies forty-eight leet each and white or post oak; the stretcher sleepers from abutments els to be eight by sixteen inches; the sleepers from trussels to tilar to be seven by twelve Inches. All the sleepers to be of the; the gallowess to be of heart pine, same dimensions as in the present bridge. The flooring of the bridge to be of heart wo and a half inches thick. The undertaker to have the iron

to and a half inches thick. The undertaker to have the from by to, & c. b. the old gallowses.

There is a quantity of fine stone at the Chesterfield abutment, which the undertaker can use free of charge.

The undertaker will be required to give bond and security to keep the ordge in good repair for the term of six years from the day of its being received. The bids will be op-ned and decided upon at the bidge on the first day of July next, at 120 ctock.

The proposals must be in writing, under seat, addressed to the Companioners or either one of them, and codorsed "Proposals to rebuild Berlifs Bridge."

RICHARD N. THWEATT.

WM. E. (LANKINSHIP,

WH.LIAM H. WILSON,

SPENCER, A. MANN,

ALBERT BRANCH.

Commissioners.

TALLY-110.

TYALLY-110.

TYALLY

RFORMANCES.—The splendid performances of Tally Ho are ell known turoughout the country as scarcely to need recital—of six races which he ran when a colt, he won five, and only lost where in consequence of being out of order. His great four mile over the Union Course in 1849, in which he proved victorious, pronounced by the New York Spirit of the Times, and proben by furl Register, "to be the best race ever run in America." His perform were Free Trade and Bostona, two of the best mags then better by half a second than was ever made by Boston or Fashwer the same Course. Free Trade won the first heat in 7.33%; while the 2d in 7.43%; Bostona the 3d in 7.52, and Tally-Ho the ast, 1955.

as run at the time that the Pasha of Egypt's challenge ish Tur, was attracting the attention of the sporting world ing upon it. Bell's Life in London (the highest rating au gested that, in case the challenge should be accepted, mild be procured for the contest—and confidently pro-

AND APPEARANCE -Tally-Ho is 5 feet 41 inches high nesnut color. In form and make he exhibits greater to both for emittrance and speed. In the language suppearance which induces even a casual ob

as the in his appearance when handers even a cashe to be lieve that he can fun all day?

III.E.—Tany Ito was got by Boston out of a Tom Tough graden by Sir Harry, e.d. by Spread Eagle, gg. d. by King ye.d. by Lindsay's Ranger; a genuine Arabian, ggg. d. by himselfeo Oscar, gggg. d. by the imported horse Vampire.

Cafer Baxaon's Kiny Fisher. believed that no horse in the country can boast of

s connection; near 36 years old, and weighing about 169 pounds, where of interese inclined to be a little red. When spaces to price quick. When he escaped, he had whiskers not quite hairing hot his jaw. His dree consisted of a white nomespun frock had panatioons of the some. He is inclined to be a little para-fle was carried from Fauquier county to Richmond, sold to Robinson, and was purchased by me the 27th April, 1859, from mean. It may be more than likely, that said negro may riving about Warrenton, Va., as I have beard that his wife was able a gentleman in Warrenton. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS of will be given for said negro, it delivered in any safe jail, so I muge thus; and if delivered to me in Richmond Jail, 2500.

PRESTON WORTHY

TIET . DOLLARS KEWARD. This the reward of fifty dottars will be paid for the apprehension at delivery to me of my servant BONAPARTE, who left my photomorous on the feth inst. It is believed that the said boy will be marked to pass himself for a white person and get to the free Saies. He is one-minorily bright, has light and nearly straight hair an ben't frequently taken for a white person. He is about 15 years ologo but had y grown, speaks slowly and with much hestia had es, ecually when a ninet. Carried with him a pain leaf hat and had es, ecually when a ninet.

TO MASS NAMEY WILLIS AND ALFRED J.

TO MASS. NAMCY WILLIS AND ALFRED J.
TWYMAN:

You will take notice that we will on Friday the 1st day of August 1std, at the tayori louise of Mrs. Wale, in the town of Stevenschar, Cup-per county, Va. between the hours of surise and surise in said day, proceed to take the depositions of John C. Green and blees, and at Madison. Court House, Va. on Monday the 4th day of Bustiness mon h, in the Court If suce of said county of Madison, we still use of Mrs. Haufborningh, in the county of Orange, Va. on Karlay the 1th day of the same month, we will take the deposition.

Executors of James Twyman, dec'd. Dit. ROSE'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

OFAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THIS PREPARATION.

—We excessive practice in Phi adespina the past thirty years as man me acquainted with all forms of disease, and being a gratic from the University of Pennsylva is in 1820, under the guidest of Dietors Physic, Chapman, Cox. Gissen, and Hare, the Proport of Chemistry, and having frequently been in consultation with the distinct of the property of the property of the production of the property of the property of the production of the property of the property of the product of th

Blood Purifier, or Alterative, is now well established by the ma-est has effected of Consumption; Scrofnia, Bronchius, Glan-ont Layer disease, Hip Joint Alfection, Rheumatism, Syphiltic, diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or a consti-inguisted and worn down by the use of mercury. My prepa-sare all rempatible, one intended to assist the other. My "Fam-let as substitute for all mercural preparations, and acts for layering apon the liver and all billions conditions of the system, data a cough or any inflammations of the lunes appear, my Ex-pendence for the system will be found a great preventive and that honor diseases, Censumption. JOHN S. ROSE, M. D. of Dr. Rose's celebrated Family Medicines can be fund of ELL LAPD & CO., GAYNOR & WOOD, R. R. DUVAL, CRAY, J. BLAIR, O. A. STRECKER and BENNETT LES.

J SMITH DOOGE, DENTIST.

J ROND STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK, in No. his practice in Washington City, in 1844, secured to homest, by Letters Parent, a new mode of fastening ARTIFICIAL. Ill which saves most of the pain usually given, holds the teeth in their place, and enables the werter to keep the mouth perfects. Out of several hundred cases there has been but one

From Hon Silas Wright, Jr., United States Senator from the State of New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1843.

We J South Bodge, upon his arrival in Washington to open an often Surgeon Deutist, presented to me letters from several friends in Na York of the highest respectability and standing, containing the Souget and must tavorable restimontals, both as to the excellence of the private character, and his superior professional qualifications. The estate ctory evidences of the man and the dentist reduced me at once to endage the professional services of Dr. Dodge, for my own locality and my wife and myself are now able from personal experience, both ear own equally favorable testimony in his favor as a gentleman and a skilling bentist. This testimony is thus given by the, as we in incharacter to the earnest solucitations of respectable and worthy fineds a New York, who have for many years experienced the skill and history of the Doctor in his profession, as to my convenience to the specienal and professional merits.

May 25—c/m SEDICAL DISCOVERX. From Hon Silas Wright, Jr., United States Senator from the State of

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

JOR AL NERVOIS ENSERVOUS CORDIAL.

JOR AL NERVOIS CONDITIONS OF THE SYSTEM.—I first discovered this preparation in 1810, since which time in have mad but into difficults in curing most NERVOUS DISEASES, but to represent the medical measurement of the medical measurement of the medical measurement of the Marches Shaking of the Head, Papination, Flatulence, and the Marches Shaking of the Head, Papination, Flatulence, and for find of body affected by care, labor, or study. This truly won-field venture, from its peculiar happy effect in allaying the most load Norvous after toors, and completely eradicating them from the familiary measurement of the peculiar happy effect in allaying the most load Norvous after toors, and completely eradicating them from the familiary measurement of the peculiar happy effect in allaying the most load Norvous after toors, and completely eradicating them from the familiary measurement of the peculiar happy effect in allaying the most load to be a studies and aver's all those NEINOUS DISEASES, a sends the next per load on-bload skill has bitherto hid account is agrand restorer in but ding up a weak con tuttion, already orer in but ding up a weak con utution, alread ns and uneasiness, are is equently cured by using a single bot, ce 50 cents. J. S. ROSE, M. D. had or PURCELL, LADD & CO., R. R. DUVAL GAYNOR

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1851.

President Fillmore, Secretaries Stuart and Hall, and the est of his civil escort, left Richmond at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, in an extra train for Fredericksburg, where they were to enjoy the hospitalities of that venerable burgh. They were accompanied by Messrs. Miller and Faulkner, of the Convention Committee, Mr. Conway of Fredericksburg, a member of the Convention, and some of our neighbors of the Whig press, we believe. The President could not fail to have been gratified with his reception in lower Virginia, this metropolis and along the road to the Potomac. His report of the true condition of the slave population, which he had an opportunity of personally judging for himself, must have a good effect in opening the eyes of the prejudiced people of

The naval and military escort of the President to this city took leave of him here, and, with their fair attachees, took the U. S. Steamer "Engineer" for Norfolk on Saturday morning, designing probably to stop at one or more of the farms

Saturday, 28th June, was the anniversary of the Battle of Sullivan's Island near Charleston, and it has been usual for the Moultrie Guards to celebrate the day on the Island. Application, with this view, was made to the commanding officer of Fort Moultrie for the use of the Gun Shed. "This was refused (says a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury;) the Commander being unwilling that the language used in the public address delivered on the same occasion last year, should be repeated within the enclosure of a United States Military post. It is due to the Commander of the Fort to say that his refusal was in language and manner perfectly courteous."

While we have no sympathy with the insane and mischievous disunion machinations of the South Carolina leaders, we cannot but avow our disapprobation of this impolitic and censurable refusal and attempt of the U. S. officers to exercise a consorship over sentiments expressed by citizens of South Carolina, on the scene of the battle, and which may not be exactly palatable to the loyal cars of U. S. officers. As the Mercury says, this ground was "made memorable by the valor of the South Carolina militia-it was given by the State to the United States, for the purpose of raising a work for defence against foreign enemies. It was never imagined, we think, that it would become the seat of a star chamber court, for measuring the limits to which citizens of South Carolina might go, in the expression of their opinions on

STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.

This large and beautiful vessel, intended for the Richmond rade, was finally launched by Messrs. Westervelt and Mackey, on Wednesday. She is described as a beautifully mo delled vessel, constructed in her builder's best style. One of her owners informed us, a few days since, that she might be expected in Richmond about the middle of August. Though rating somewhere about 1500 tons, she is expected to draw only ten feet of water, and can easily pass the bars in James River. She will be among the most commodious, rapid and secure steamships affoat. Her cost is estimated at \$150,000.

Charles Murphy, Democrat, has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress from the 4th district in Georgia, lately represented by Mr. Haralson. He was a member of the Georgia Convention last year, and the Convention, which nominated him, resolve that they "adopt and re-affirm the Report and Resolutions of the Georgia Convention of 1850, believing it to be broad enough and strong enough to nold all who are not disunionists per se."

It is a singular fact that in Mississippi, all the candidates for Governor and Congress, on both sides, are Democrats.

We are reminded by the Republican that the speeches of President Fillmore, Messrs. Macfarland, Stuart and Hall, published on Saturday, were reported at the instance of the great promise, and attached to the reportorial corps of W. G. Bishop, Esq., Official Reporter to the Convention. The proceedings and speech of the President in Convention, were reported, as are all other proceedings in that body, by Mr. Bishop and his efficient aids. Such of our readers as heard the speeches, will be struck with the accuracy with which these matters have been written out.

The Raleigh papers announce, with deep regret, the death of Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, late Senator from Cumberland county. He was an able physician, true Democrat and patriot, and adorned with the most solid virtues. He was among the first to aid in the formation of the State Medical Society, and, last year, delivered before that body the first Annual Address.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY. A letter in the North American from Princeton, June 25,

says that that day completed the exercises of the 104th anniversary of this venerable institution. Vast crowds were attracted there from all parts of the Union. On Tuesday afternoon a crowded audience assembled in the Presbyterian Church to hear the oration before the two Literary Societies of the College, delivered by the Hon. Mr. Venable, from North Carolina. The subject of this eloquent address was "the claims of our common country on the citizen scholar." It was listened to for more than an hour by a delighted audience. The two Societies, the American Whig and Cliosophic, showed their appreciation of it by passing a complimentary resolution requesting the MS. for publication. It will doubtless soon appear in print, and will add much to the literary reputation of Mr. V. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Wm. S. White of Lexington, Va.

THE WORKMEN AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD .- A Telegraphic despatch from Norfolk, of Thursday's date, states that the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, Virginia, is completely deserted, the hands refusing to go to work.

ELECTION OF MAYOR OF NORFOLK.-Simon S. Stubbs, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Norfolk, Virginia, over Delany, the old Mayor.

The Congressional Convention of the Union party, of the eighth district of Georgia, have nominated Robert Toombs as their candidate for Congress.

The U. S. brig Dolphin ,Thomas J. Page, Lieut. Commander, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Norfolk on Friday

A MUNCHAUSEN STORY

Some time since, we published what we believed to be a veritable history, contained in a New York letter to the Newmarket Va., Democrat. It painted in the darkest colors a horrible series of crimes, which were alleged to have taken place in the aristocratic mansion of a tich and newly married

"The police (remarks the Express) have heard nothing of that shocking affair in the Fifth Avenue, and we have some The newspaper reporters—even more vigilant and wakeful than the Stars—have heard nothing of it. Indeed, nobody than the Stars—have near nothing of the America, holosophas heard of it—nobody in the Fifth Avenue or out of it.—As well ask if all is true that Paul De Kock, Eugene Sue, or Geo. Lippard has written. We could go on and multiply instances of just such Munchausenism as that which we have recorded above. Hardly a day passes in which we have recorded above. Hardly a day passes in which we do not meet with some awful occurrence in New York that New Yorkers themselves never heard of. If half be true that is thus written to the country, we who live on Manhattan Island are the veriest monsters on the face of the earth; countenancing and concealing all sorts of crimes; committing all sorts of murders: in short, every day doing things that nobody but a people hopelessly given over to wickedness could ever think of doing."

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. In the Pennsylvanian we find the following peculiar advertising puff. We give it a circulation gratis:

Jason Pratensis very gravely asserts that Satan being a slender, incomprehensible spirit, can easily insinuate and wind himself into human bodies, and, cunningly couched within us, terrify our souls with fearful dreams. He would hint that thus the evil one causes nightmare, that state

"We seem to run, and destitute of force, Our sinking limbs forsake us in the course. In vain we heave for breath, in vain we cry; The nerves unbraced, their usual strength deny, And on the tongue the faltering accents die." One cause of nightmare, in our opinion, is throwing away large sums of money on our clothing, when we can procure everything desired, and of the most beautiful cut and finish, at Shepherd's, Chesnut street, above Third.

WARM WEATHER .- Saturday was the warmest day experienced this season—the themometer standing 89 degrees

The New Bedford Mercury states that during the past year sixty-eight ships have been added to the whaling fleet owing to the instalments not having been paid up. The stock is held at par, and can bring par price if offered for sale allen's Creek Road. Back at the part of the stock is held at par, and can bring par price if offered for sale allen's Creek Road. Back at the part of the stock is held at par, and can bring par price if offered for sale allen's Creek Road. THOMAS BRANCH.

June 13-c3w

Cisir's and B-mborough's gree of prosperity and enterprise as gratifying as prising.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1851.

PLANK ROADS-WESTHAM PLANK ROAD. The roads of a country are accurate and certain tests of the degree of its civilization. Their construction is one of the first indications of the emergence of a people from the savage state, and their improvement keeps pace with the advances of the savage state. vances of the nation in numbers, wealth, industry and science; of all which it is at once an element and an evidence. The rich mines in the northern part of the State of New York are comparatively useless, because the roads among the mountains are so few and so bad that the expense of the tance of the subject. transportation of the metal would exceed its value. So, too, in Spain, it has been known, after a succession of abundant in Spain, it has been known, after a succession of abundant harvests, that the wheat has actually been allowed to rot, because it would not repay the cost of earnage. Such are the effects of the almost total want of roads. Among those the effects of the almost total want of roads. Among those the effects of the almost total want of roads. Among those the effects of the almost total want of roads. Among those the effects of the almost total want of roads. Among those the effects of the almost total want of roads. the effects of the almost total want of roads. Among close which do exist, the difference as to ease, rapidity and economy of transportation, caused by the various degrees of skills and labor bestowed upon them, is much greater than its small fraction, a sufficient amount subscribed to build a single track. They have already easiled for proposals, and the pleasure to report that the President has accepted it. "The following is the order of arrangement: The President will reach the Hall of the Convention at 12 o'clock, actually imagined, particularly by farmers, whom they must usually imagined, particularly by farmers of the concern. Among the most remarkable consequences of the improvement of roads, is the rapidly increasing proportion in which their benefits extend and radiate in every direction, as impartially and benignantly as the similarly diverging rays of the sun. Around every town or market place we may conceive a number of concentric circles to be drawn, enclosing areas. from page 100 to 10

produce may be profitably taken to the town, what from any point beyond each circumference, the expense of the carriage mire, " rudis indigestaque moles," neither land or water, and of the particular article, would almost exceed its value.—

Thus the inner circle, at the centre of which is the town, may show the limit in every direction from beyond which in the facts presented above it will be seen, amongst perishable vegetables or articles very bulky or heavy, in pro-portion to their value, cannot be profitably brought to mar-ket. The next larger circle may show the limit of fruits and each is enlarged as the square of this ratio of increase .-Thus, if the improvement enables a horse to draw twice as much or to travel twice as fast as he did before, earn of the limiting circles is expanded ontward to twice its former ra-dius, and embraces four times its former area. If the rate of improvement be three-fold, the increase of area is nine-fold, and so on. All the produce, industry and wealth, which, by

were a new creation.

Roads of earth, with the surfaces of the excavations and their faults, they are almost the only roads in this country, the scantiness of labor and capital, as yet, preventing the adoption of better ones,) and, therefore, no pairs should be adoption of better ones,) and, therefore, no pairs should be spared to render them as good as their nature will permit.

Roads of plank have been used in Russia for many years, and were thence introduced into Canada, by Lord Sydenham, while Governor General. Within the last three years, Plank Road system has become a part of the economy of the State of New York. Special enactments have been made to meet the circumstance, and hence, in the Western part of the State, private enterprise has been abundantly enlisted in

this species of improvement. So satisfactory have been the results, that the neighboring and more remote Southern States, have commenced to enquire what are the benefits which Plank Roads extend; and it would seem that this improved mode of communication is likely to become generally introduced. They promise to be of especial vatue in long stretches of soft vegetable, or sandy soil, deprived of stone or gravel, and are likely to become valuable improvements, where formed on the outside and stretches of strikes where formed on the outsides of strikes. when formed on the outskirts of cities, where from the na-ture of the soil, the earther roads are so cut up in winter, as to render them, at places, almost impassable, and, in summer, om the dast and depth of loose soil, almost as lad. They are considered superior to Macadamized roads in cheapness, in ease of draught, in speed, and in comfort to passengers. Experiment has determined the load which a horse is capable of drawing on the Plank Road to be so weighty, that one almost hesitates to set it down, from fear of the accusation of exaggeration. On the Salina and Central road, a short time back, for a wager, a team (2 horses) brought in, without any extraordinary strain, six tons of iron from Brewerton, a distance of twelve miles, to Syracuse. One and a helf cords of green bench is a common lond, which is equivalent

at the rate of from three to four niles an hour.

A good instance of what can be accomplished, may be re-A good instance of what can be accomplished, may be be lated of the Western road, which commences at Albany. A large type of the Plank Road and piled it. His contract was to take the wood into Albany, a distance of elever tract was to take the wood into Albany, a distance of elever the large type of the piles. With sixulation from the Salhar road a two-large type in the Salhar road a two forward were easily made in a day. Thus his receipts were Cartage 1% cord of hard wood, at \$1.50

Payment of tolls, 11 miles each way, 22, at 1 4 et.

Return per diem

81 17

Farmers take a cord and a half of green wood, in place of half and three-quarters of a cord; 80 bushels of recard 100 bushels of oats, when formerly they carried 40 and 50 bushels; 200 plank, in the place of 80 to 90. This is done at the rate of four miles an hour; whereas, three miles an hour, when the road was in tolerable order, was considered rapid travelular to the road was in tolerable order, was considered rapid travelular to the road was in tolerable order. Was considered rapid travelular of the road was in tolerable order. Was considered rapid travelular of the road was in tolerable order. Was considered rapid travelular of the road was in tolerable order. ling with a team. A manufacturer of Utica, formerly trans. Rome and Western, ling with a team. A manufacturer of Utica, formerly transported from the railroad to his establishment, (a distance of Rome and Western, Rome and Western, Rome and Western, Rome and Western, and each but one daily trip; but, on the recently constructed but one daily trip; but, on the recently constructed Plank Road, one team performs the journey (wice, deliverselve). ing 15 bales dully. The average weight of a bale of cotton syracuse and Bridgeport, is 5 cwt, therefore, one team is equal to the worth of 75 cwt., syracuse and Oawego, is 5 cwt, therefore, one team is equal to the world to 25 cwt. These salina and Liverpool, loads must be considered fair average bardens, without the syracuse and Tully,

loads must be considered an analysis of the horse being unfairly taxed.

The cost of a plank road depends on contingencies.

The Hannibal and Oswego, "Great Western Albany" road, 11 miles in length, and Do do. 1819 built on an old highway, cost \$2,553 72 per mile—while the Every section of the country should be Syracuse and Manlius Centre," S miles in length, cost but roads as tributaries to the rathroads. Their progress at the \$1200 per mile. The repairs which a plank road will need for west is very great already. - [Reporter. the first two years ought to be trifling. To a great extent, at this early period, they depend upon the mode in which the road has been constructed. If it has been well kept up, and well drained, there is little fear of the road settling, or the plank becoming loose.

Those skeptical of the advantages which plank roads have

extended in the short space of a few months, would do well to examine the following facts:

The communications leading to and from cities are paramount in importance for the furtherance of prosperity. A city which has been rendered by art or nature necessible on every side, becomes the centre of the surrounding countryits magazine and store-house—and the point which radiate the impelling causes of industrial and agricultural activity Albany has one plank road in connection with the city-three others are projected—the traffic, in the direction of the cleven miles laid down, has increased 110 per cent. Farms lying contiguous to the road have increased in value 20 per cent, from the acquired facilities of taking produce to market.

Troy-a short plank road of two miles and a half leads from Troy to Lanesburgh. Since it has been constructed, the raffic has doubled between the two places. The people i the neighborhood, taught by experience to appreciate the advantages of plank roads, have commenced the construction The Fonda and Caroga Road. Before its construction

property at the northern end was not valuable from being inaccessible. It is now held at \$2 and \$3 per acre. The price of firewood in Fonda has on occasions been as high a the ordinary price was \$14. The uniform cost now is \$2.75, and it can always be purchased; who n formerly the weather left the road in such a state as to prevent wagons from Coming in.
On the Rome and Utica road property, some few miles

from Utica, has gone up 25 per cent. On the Utica and Illion road the advance is laid at 15 per cent. On the Salina and Central Syracuse road farm land has increased from \$9 to \$15 per acre. This increase extent three nules each side of the Road. On the Syracuse and Manlius Centre road, land has increased in value about \$10 per acre. There are many other instances where plank roads are formed, to prove similar results.

On the plank road the tarmer has what he never had be

merchant, up in the Fifth Avenue—such as the adultery of the wife, the insanity of the husband who first stabs his wife and then hangs himself. We are glad to hear from the Express that this story is all gammon:

On the plank road the larmer has went he never had need for the agood road every day in the year. He can select for his journey days when he cannot work on the farm, taking with greater ease, in half the time, three times what he formerly could earry. The wear and tear to his horse, harness and vehicle is reduced at 1 ast one half. The tolls not only pay themselves in this saving, but even leave a surplus in the pocket of the farmer, which would otherwise have been spent in repairs. Horse shoes 1.st twice the time. Instead of frequent new shoes, it is only necessary to have the old ones periodically removed. The very later of cleaning the phorse comes into calculation. horse comes into calculation.

Among the many roads constructed in the State, some few have been built more as the means of opening up the com-munication than as an investment, but throughout the State it can be asserted positively, that the stock of no Plank Road is below par. Nor can any stock be bought except from individuals who are pressed for money.

Where the travel is limited, the plank will of itself decay

Where the travel is limited, the plank will of itself decay

Mr. SMITH of Greenbrier moved to strike out after the

Where the travel is limited, the plank will of itself decay and need restoration without a sufficiency of receipts to pay for restoring it. But, from such a postulate no deduction can flow. A road to be remaintrative must first be required. A good road increases travel, but there must be other causes to occate it. But, if on the other hand, the road is to run through by an extraordinary amount of travel, it must be evident that the event is more advantageous to the stockholders, for the decay of the wood is a cause which ceases to operate. The wood is a cause which ceases to operate. The wood is a cause which ceases to operate. The wood is a cause which ceases to operate. The wood is a cause which ceases to operate. The wood is a cause which ceases to operate, and temporary Court of Appeals, to the days since, by Mr. Stanard, be taken up, which was agreed to.

It was moved that the resolution laid upon the table, some days since, by Mr. Stanard, be taken up, which was agreed to.

The 19th and 20th sections are reported as follows:

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The 19th and 20th sections are reported as f noniers, for the decay of the wood is a cause which cases record in the case.

The wear hears direct proportion to the money 29. All the officers of the Supreme Court and of the Disputer of the transported by the said received. And if it can be proved that roads pay even when trief Courts, except sheriffs, shall be appointed by the said cap, it must be evident that they will pay infinitely better the order of the courts respectively, or by the Judges thereof in vacation—cap, it must be evident that they will pay infinitely better the order of the courts respectively.

The duties and compensation of said officers, their tenure of when subjected to travel above the principle therefore, may office and the mode of removing them from office shall be

20 per cent, but as the Road is to be extended, it will be carried to account as additional stock. The Rome and Oswego Road has pall 10 per cent annual ly, Laying by a sufficient sinsing fund.

The Aurora and Bull-do Road divided 25 per cent in stock. that the directors decline stating them, trankly asserting the reason. Stock cannot be purchased.

The Charlottesvide Road has paid two half yearly divi- fied," "The attorneys of the Commonwealth chosen and [Washington Correspondence of the Winchester Virginian. For the Enquirer. cannot be purchased. The above are a few instances of the return Plank Road stock will make to the Stockholders.

We are indebted to a professional friend for the foregoing facts, which he has taken the trouble to collect for us. We would call the attention of the citizens of the State, but more particularly those in the vicinity of Richmond, to the impor-

At the last session of the Legislature, a charter was grantsome have been submitted; although none, we understand, have been definitely acted upon.

enclosing areas, from any part of which certain kinds of be mended." But to those who know nothing of it, it will produce may be profitably taken to the town, while from any only be necessary to state that, in winter, it is a perfect quag-

other things, that the price of that most necessary article wood, has been reduced by the construction of this work of so on. If, now, the roads are improved in any way, so as in improvement. What house-keeper is there in Richmond any degree to lessen the expense of carriage, the radius of who is not frequently, in winter, reduced to great straits to each circle is correspondingly increased, and the area of obtain wood at all, and then at exhorbitant prices? So in the same manner of the other necessaries of life which are brought from the country. In proportion as you reduce the price of transportation, so do you in like proportion reduce the price of articles of consumption, especially heavy ones. We call upon the citizens of Richmond to put their shoulthese improvements, finds for the first time a market, is as it ders to the wheel-to subscribe now, before the contracts for the single track are made-when the expense of putting down the double track will be so much less than if it should embankments unimproved by art, are very deficient at all have to be done subsequently. It is but a small sum (about ness, and in the spring are almost impassable. But, with all \$2,000) that is required, and Richmond should be ashamed to

Moreover, we believe that the stock must pay good into rest. In every sense of the word we believe that the invest ment will be advantageous to the stockholder, to the consumer, and to the farmer.

In addition to the information given above, we append the following article which we find in the American Agricultu-

Among the many improvements in the means of commu-pleation which have been prosecuted in the last few years plank roads are assuming a very important rank. A little work, by Mr. Kingsford, of the Hudson River Rulroad, is o great interest, and should be well circulated throughout th country. It appears that the first plank road in Canada wa-laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1837; but it is only within the last four years that they have been much prose-cuted. The number of plank roads in operation in Canada and the State of New York, are as follows:

Number of miles.

New York upon these roads, and the resulting advantage. are immense. The roads have all been subscribed for by in dividuals, and all pay handsome dividends. For instance the Troy and Linsinburg road pays 10 per cent, semi-an-tio 90 cwt. -4% tons. And there is so little resistance, on a properly constructed road, that an average team can travel with this load from thirty to thirty-five miles, day after day, The importance of plank roads in farming regions become elf-exident, when it is stated that on the Salina road a two

thas been created, and that the property has add \$2.25 dition several millions to the value of the land through which 2 25 at one several animons to be value to the target of 2 25 at runs, and that all this property is mere saving from the old \$4.50 these roads is but little known out of their localities, we ap-

33 rend the following statistics:

The books are open at the office of Haxall & Brothers.

VIRGINIA REFORM CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1851. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Manley, the journal of Thursday wa read and approved.

JUDICIARY EDPORT.

On motion the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

The 15th section was reported as follows: The 1510 section was reported as follows:

"The said judges while in office shall hold no other office appointment or public trust, and the acceptance of such by either of them shall vacate his judicial office. And no Judgwilde in office, or within one year after he shall have coased.

to hold the same, shall be elected to any political office un der the Constitution and laws of this State."

Mr. Hoor moved to strike out the latter part of the section, after the word "office," which was disagreed to. Mr. Hogg moved to strike out the words bor within on year after be small have ceased to hold the same." Rejected

res 23, noes 59.

The 16th section, to which no amendments were propose

of Judges may be removed from onice by a concurrent volume to a majority of the whole number of each of the Houses of the General Assembly; but the cause or causes of remova shall be entered on the journal of each House, and the judge of inst whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall be a source of the proceed, shall be a source of the proceed, shall be about to proceed, shall be about to proceed, shall be about to proceed, shall be a source of the proceed. guns whom the degis in the property of the cause the entire position of the cause dieged for his removal, at least twenty days before either long of the General Assembly shall act the cupon."
The Pin section, which was passed over for future cons

feration, reads:
"The present Judges of the Supreme Court of Appearance who may be made and of the Circuit Courts, and their successors who may be unnointed under the existing Constitution, shall remain dice until six months after the termination of the first Le dislature elected under this Constitution, and no longer."

The 19th section was then reported as fell-ws: "A special and temporary Court of Appeals, to consist of three Judges, may, it necessary, be constituted by law on a Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and Circuit Courts, or any of them, to try the cases, or any of them can be a properly to the cases. Gonris, or any of them, to try the cases, or any of them which may remain on the docket of the present Centrof Appeals, when the Judges thereof shall cease to hold their offices, as hereinbefore provided; or to try any case which may be on the docket of the Court of Appeals hereby con-

to the words "to try any case which may be," &c. The to the words "to try any case which was committee refused to strike out.

Mr. Taylou, in the first part of the section moved to strike out "inree" and to insert "five." Rejected.

Mr. Taylou moved to strike out "three" and to insert "not have five." which was agreed to less than three nor more than five," which was agreed to-

dends of ten per cent, and by s by a sinking fund. Stock commissioned for the counties, shall be attorneys for the Commonwealth in the Circuit Courts."

Mr. Fenguson proposed to substitute the following: "The attorney for the Commonwealth of each circuit shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof for the term of - years. Disagreed to. The question recurring upon Mr. JACOB's amendment, i

was disagreed to.

Mr. Scott, of Richmond City, moved to strike out "seven" and insert 'six." Agreed to.
On motion, the committee rose.

Mr. STROTHER made the following report from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the

companied by the committee, and will be introduced to the President of the Convention by the Chairman of the committee. After the usual ceremonies, the Chair will be vacated and the members of the Convention personally introduced. The Chair will then be resumed."

The report was adopted.

The Convention then took a recess until a quarter before The Chair being taken at that time, the ceremonies of the introduction of the President were gone through with—full reports of which have been already published.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.—[Times.

STATE CONVENTION. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1851.
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Manly, of the Baptist Church, the journal of Friday was read and approved.

Mr. Blue offered the following resolution: Resolved, That on and after Monday next, the Convention will hold evening sessions, commencing at 4% o'cleok.

A motion to lay it upon the table was disagreed to—ayes

Mr. Sugger moved the following substitute Resolved, That on and after Monday next, the Convention will take a recess from half-past one to half-past 4." A motion to indefinitely postpone both the substitute an riginal resolution, was lost-aves 37, noes 44.

Amendments to strike out "half past one" and to insert 2," and to strike out "half-past," so as to leave it "one 'clock," were rejected.

Mr. Sheffer's substitute was finally agreed to-ayes 46,

JUDICIARY REPORT. On motion, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Judiciary Report. When the Committee rose, yesterday, the 21st section was under consid-

nent, after the words "for the Commonwealth," to insert of the County Courts shall be clerks and attorneys for the ommonwealth.' The object was to combine the two offices, and thus re-lieve the people from the trouble of electing two clerks. It was stated one could perform all the functions of the office,

with the assistance of a deputy.
The amendment was disagreed to-ayes 10, noes 75. The 224 section, there being no further amendments to the "Hst section, was reported as follows:
"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or of judge, clerk, or at-

essor shall be elected for the full term prescribed by this ar-Mr. Sherrey proposed to strike out "or attorney for the Commonwealth," which was agreed to. This amendment was to make the section consistent with preceding ones. Mr. Have moved to strike out "full term prescribed by

orney for the Commonwealth of a Circuit Court, his suc-

this article," and to insert in lieu of it the words "unexpired term." The amendment was disagreed to. The 23d and 24th sections were next considered. They "234 The Legislature shall prescribe the mode of conduct ing and making due returns of elections, and of determining contested elections of Judges and other officers under this

reticle of the constitution.

124. The Attorney General shall be appointed by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor; shall hold his office for the term of four years, but be removable at the pleasure of the General and possible and shall be reform such duties and receive such rticle of the constitution. Assembly; and shall perform such duties and receive such

ompensation as may be prescribed by law."

In the 24th section, Mr. Borrs moved to strike out the cords "be appointed by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly," and to insert "be elected by the quali-tied voters of the State." The amendment was agreed to: ves 47, noes 36. ayes 47, nors 30.

Mr. Botts moved also to strike out the words "be removable at the pleasure of the General Assembly," which was

greed to: ayes 53, noes 32. Mr. Borrs then moved to insert in the blank the following: "to be removable in the same manner as prescribed for the removal of Judges in the 16th section of this constituthe removal of Judges in the found section of this constitution." The 16th section in that portion referred to, reads: "Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of a majority of the whole number of each of the houses of the General Assembly," &c. The committee agreed to in-

sert the amendment. Mr. Trigg moved to add to the end of the adopted amendment, "Provided when a vacancy shall occur in said office ite same may be filled by the joint vote of the two houses the General Assembly. Mr. Fenguson moved to amend the amendment by striking

att "by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assem-ly," and to insert "in such manner as prescribed by law." The amendment to omendment was agreed to, and then e amendment as amended was concurred in. The committee took up next for consideration the 25th section, which reads as follows:

"25. Writs shall run in the name of the commonwealth of

Virginia, and bear teste by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth." Mr. NEESON proposed to strike out "Indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the Common-Mr. TAYLOR begged that the committee would not strike

it, as this was contained in the old Constitution, and we had left very little of that instrument. The amendment was The report of the Committee on the Judiciary was now

The report of the Committee on the Juneary as a sogone through with.

Mr. Janney moved, in 5th section of the report, to insert
after the words "The Supreme Court of Appeals shall have
appellate jurisdiction only," the words "except in cases of
habeas corpus or mandamus." Agreed to.

Mr. Ferguson moved the following as an independent section to come in after the 21st section: "Grand jurors and tion, to come in after the 21st section: "Grand jurors and purors empannelled for the trial of persons charged with felony shall receive adequate compensation to be provided by

my and paid out of the public treasury."

Mr. McComas moved the following as a substitute Jurors shall be paid a fair compensation for their services to be provided by law," which was agreed to—Ayes 45 The question recurring upon the amendment as amended,

Mr. Chambels moved to append to it the following: "Pro-rided that no payment shall be made at the State treasury except for grand jurors and jurors in a prosecution for felo-ny." Agreed to—ayes 50, noes 33.

Mr. Fergeson moved to add to the amendment the words Ar. F. ERGUSS, market and misdementor. Rejected—ayes 40, nocs 41.
The committee refused to adopt the amendment so amend--ayes 42, noes 42. On motion the committee arose and reported back the re nort of the committee on the Judiciary, with various amend-nents, which were, together with the report, ordered to lice

pon the table and be printed. BILL OF RIGHTS. On motion, the Convention resolved itself into a Commit-er of the Whole upon the Bill of Rights.

When the committee arose, the question was upon a mo-ion to strike cut in the 11th section, which reads, "That in ontroversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other. and ought to be held sacred," the words "ought to" and to

nsett "aball." Agreed to.

The Committee on the Bill of Rights recommended that
the following be adopted in the Constitution: That in all criminal prosecutions, and in all controversies specting property, and in all suits between man and man, here the subject in controversy shall exceed the sum of wenty dollars, the trial by jury of twelve men, shall be held nered and inviolable.

Which was disagreed to, as the committee had already cred upon it, when the Legislative report was before them.

Mr. Fraguson proposed to add after the 11th section: "No erson shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud. On motion, the Committee rose and reported to the Con-

The Bill of Rights, as amended, was ordered to lie upor the table and be printed.

On motion, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Legislative Report.

The sections passed over were read, that members might know what was to be acted upon. The Committee, on mo-It was moved that the resolution laid upon the table, some

holders, for the every proportion to the acceptance of too perate. The wear hears direct proportion to the acceptance of travel and expected to the two distances of travel and decay, it must be evident that they will pay infinitely butter when subjected to travel atomet the principic, therefore, may be lead down, that the more often the wear upon the road renders it necessary to replank it, the greater the profit and the larger the dividend.

What roads have already done, may be best learned from the following statements:

The Alcany Western Road, laid down about six months, areas and to lay by a sinking fund for repairs.

The Alcany Western Road, laid down about six months, areas and to lay by a sinking fund for repairs.

The Toy and Lance-by make the congrant point had been poild with semi-annual dividends of the 10 per cent, and a large sinking fund hald by.

The Toy and Lance-by make the solid state of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall except the solid state of the suprement of the solid state of the solid state of the suprement of the solid state of the suprement of the side was and damage of the solid state of the suprement of the solid state of the solid state of the suprement of the solid state of the solid state of the suprement of the solid state of the so The verdict of the jury in this case offers a singular com-mentary upon the repeated declaration of Northern fanatics,

specified; and shell hold their offices for the term of seven almost entirely of slaveholders—every man of them having almost entirely of slaveholders—every man of t

NUMBER 18

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 20, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—The Corner Stone of the wing of the Capital is to be laid on the 4th of July next, by the Masonic fraternity, assisted by the President of the United States. The Sons of Temperance from Philadelphia are to present on that day to the Washington Monument Society, a block of marble, and afterwards to form part of the procession which proceed to the Capitol. If the day be favorable a large number of strangers is expected in the City from the adja-cent cities to be present at these interesting ceremonies. Gov. Floyd is on a visit to our City, and negotiating the sale of the State Coupon stock. Selden, Withers & Co. have agreed to take one million of dollars at par, and to sell one million for the State, allowing her the premium which the stock may bring in market. The balance of nearly one million more, the Governor has disposed of in New York City upon as favorable terms. There is no stock in the Union so safe as that of the State of Virginia. Her resour ces are unequalled, and the increasing development of her wealth from year to year, gives a degree of confidence and stability to her credit which but few States possess. The liabilities of the State are about \$22,000,000. Deduct he shares of stock in the various public improvements, amounting to \$12,000,000 and her actual debt is only \$10,000,000 The public debt of Pennsylvan'a is upwards of \$60,000,000, that of New York \$45,000,000, and of Ohio \$36,000,000. These are the only States that can compare with Virginia in population, in territorial size, in fertility of soil, and in gene-ral capability of improvement. Behold the contrast in indebtedness! How much more favorable Virginia stands in the estimation of the financial world than other States may be inferred from the fact that the stocks of New York and Massachusetts are the only State bonds which command a higher premium on exchange in London, or Wall Street, New

Yours truly, HI
THE TALCOTT COURT MARTIAL. HENRY. WASHINGTON, JUNE 24 - The Cout Martial for the trial of Gen. Talcott re-assembled this morning, and its members enerally sworn, Gen. Clarke still being absent. The Judge reacting sword, Gen. Clarke star being absent. The Falge Advocate read the enarges and specifications against General Falcott, which are, substantially—
First—Violation of the 1324 regulation of the Ordinance

Bureau, by making a contract, through Lt. Col. Huger, with Dr. Carmichael, of Virginia, for 500 tons of shot and shell, without the sanction of the Societary of War. Second-wilful disobedience of the orders of the Secretary of War, who had rejected Dr. Carmichael's application in

Gen. Talcott's presence, and refused to recognise an alleged verbal contract with the previous Secretary.

Third—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, knowing these articles unnecessary for the public service, by contracting for them he abused his authority in an uwarran-table manner, making also false statements to the Secretary of War, with intent to deceive, and also denying that the ontract had been made by him at his instance.

Captain Maynadeer, and Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War vere examined at length in support of the charges. The

Secretary's evidence was not concluded when the Court ad Washington, June 26 .- The coart martial assembled again to-day. Col. Huger's examination was resumed and concluded. The president of the court being sick, the court was adjourned before one o'clock.

THE COURT MARTIAL. WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 27-The Court Martial in the case of Col. Talcott, assembled to-day at the usual hour, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses. It met in the Alderman's Chamber of the City Hall, having accepted the very obliging proffer of Mayor Lenox in offering the

Col. Huger was recalled. Letters were submitted which contained all that passed between him and Mr. Anderson, proprietor of the Tredegar works, on the subject of furnish ing shot. He had no personal interview with Mr. Andern during said period, and secured no letter as instructions concerning shot, after Nov. 6th, until Col. Talcott called for a report on the subject, which was on 11th of April. He gave no order to Mr. Anderson for shot, other than that to

Mr. Carmichael. Joseph R. Anderson of Richmond, was next examined. He paid \$6,500 to Mr. Carmichael, as his assignee and attorney, for an order to deliver six hundred tons of shot and shells at Fortress Monroe. Captain Stone informed me that an assignment could not be recognized until approved by Mr. Hu-gar. He considered Mr. Huger's subsequent acts as giving such approval, and delivered two loads of shot. He did not notify Col. Talcott when executing the order. The Secretary of War, desired Col. Talcott, in my presence, to order the delivery stopped, which order I received about the 12th of April. I never had a conversation with Col. Talcott on the subject, prior to that time. At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjusted. ings the Court adjourned.

[From the St. Louis Union, June 17.] AWFUL ACCIDENT AT LUDLOW & SMITH'S THEATRE-AN ACTRESS KILLED IN AN INSTANTIO

of the most terrible accidents of which we have heard St. Louis Theatre. About nine o'clock, and while the se-condact of the drama of Jack Sheppard was progressing in the front part of the stage, a number of the company were arranging for a dance in a back scene and of course excluded from view of the audience. Mrs. Shea, a very estimable ia dy of the corps, had just completed her toillette and entered dy of the corps, had just completed her toilette and entered upon the stage, when she engaged in conversation with Mr. Watson, relating to some minutiae of the performance.—Scarcely, however, had a word been uttered, when a large flat iron suspending the lamp from the ceiling, slipped from its fastenings and fell to the ground, striking Mrs. Shea on the top of the head. She uttered a faint "O my God," and it is a summer fell stone dead upon the stage, which was summer. in a moment fell stone dead upon the stage, which was soon Of course the performance was covered with her blood!

immediately suspended, and the money returned.

Mrs. Shea came to this country as Miss Kemble, and is the grand-daughter of Stephen Kemble, and grand niece of the famous Mrs. Siddons. Her husband is at present in New Orleans. She was a general favorite of the company, all of whom are shocked and grieved beyond expression by the tracit and artimule and. She had been watching the her tragic and untimely end. She had been watching the whole afternoon by the bedside of Mrs. Lamar, another member of the same company, who died last evening of cholera, at the Indian Queen Hotel; had closed the eyes of that actress in death, and had doubtless gone to sustain her own part for the evening with many a sad and gloomy thought. How little did she think that her own death was impending in the decrees of Providence, but from a cause how much more fatal than even the fearful cholera!

As we saw her about ten o'clock last evening, laid out up-on the lounge of the Green Room just as she fell, with the gay and elegant robes of the stage still upon her, we could gay and elegant robes of the stage still upon her, we could not contemplate the shocking picture without a pang and a shudder. It reminded us how the ancient Egyptians decked their festal halls with a corpse dressed in the magnificent at-tire of a bridal feast, or in the gorgeous and sumpruous robes of the throne room: what an awful contrast between gainty and the white motionless features, the chill and key flesh that resisted the touch and sent a chill to the heart, the fixed and glassy eye no more to be kindled into animation, and the low whisperings and soft and stealthy footsteps all around EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

The number of matriculates during the session which has just closed, was one hundred and seventy-two.

At the commencement, the 11th inst., the degree of A.B. was conferred on the following young gentlemen, who comwas conterred on the following young gentlemen, who composed the Senior Class:

Wm. B. Allen, John M. Carmack, John M. Davis, Wm. C. Will, B. Alen, John M. Fleming, Hugh A. Gwyn, Benj, N. Hatcher, Samuel M. Lowrie, Wm. T. Wall and Landon C. Wisdom. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on Nathan A. Sullins, an alumnus of 1847.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. Ferdinand L. B. Shaver, President of the Masoule

Rev. Ferdinand L. B. Shaver, President of the Masonic College at Lexington, Mo.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Samuel Patton, editor of the Holstein Christian Advocate, and on Rev. Henry Only Crofts of England, for some years past. President of the Wesleyan New Connexion, Canada.

The Robertson Prize medal, the reward of excellence in oratory, was contended for by seventeen young gentlemen, and awarded to John M. Fleming of Tennessee. A NEW VARIETY OF SHEEP.-The Provider Journal notices a new variety of sheep, a ram and a ewe, just imported from Africa, and intended to be conveyed to the

tine sheep farm of M. B. Ives, Esq. at Potowomor. "They came from the mountains about 390 miles in the inverior from the East coast of Africa, and were a present from H. B. M. Consul in Zanzibar, to a gentleman in Salem. The variety is entirely new, and quite unknown to naturalists, It is distinguished by the enormous fatness of the tail, and a singular dewlip resembling that of cattle, and the absence of horns in the ram. The wool is very coarse. ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP OF WAR PORTSMOUTH NAVAL AFFAIRS, &c.
Boston, June 26, P. M.—The sloop of War Portsmouth.

BOSTON, JUNE 20, P. at.—The Stopp of War Sitsmouth, Com. Gregory, arrived to-day, in 36 days from Port Praya. The dysentery prevailed on board during the passage, and two deaths had occurred. The crew are much debilitated by the climate of the African coast.

The Portsmouth left at Port Praya the U. S. ship German. own, which was to sail for the coast in a few days.

The Dale had sailed for the Island of Java on the 6th of

May, to demand satisfaction from the natives for an outrage Perpetrated upon Americans a year ago.
The brig Perry was cruising among the Cape de Vere The Portsmouth brought home the 1st and 2d mates and seven seamen, of a Hamourgh snip, wrecked on the Island

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1851.
IMPORTANT POST OFFICE DECISION, &c. The following information will be interesting to Postmasters: It will be recollected that soon after the present Postmister General came into office, he rescinded the order of Cave Johnson, made in 1815, allowing to Postmasters certain



TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1851.

DR. PLUMER'S LETTER. We give up nearly all our space this morning to the following appeal of this able, distinguished and popular divine. To the people of Virginia and of Richmond where for many sitione, all good and reasonable men must admit that it speaks the voice of peace, reason, philosophic reflection and and her great statesman, Calhoun, whom he highly respecto her, to pause in her disorganizing inevenients, may not fall, unheeded, upon the ear of that gallant but too impulsive

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNION Letter from the Rev. Dr. Plumer to a gentleman in South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE 27, 1851. good motives as I have any wish to claim; nor do I suppose that the intelligent and reasonable portion of the people have adopted those absurd and servite maxims, which would exist as consisted with the general purposes of its formation, leaving multiple formation and local measures to the States clude any citizen of the United States, even though he be- respectively longed to the clerical profession, from a modest, yet fearless declaration of his views on such political affairs, as must affect the well-being of unborn millions. Bad taste alone can lead any minister of the Gospel to desire to be mixed up with the low quarrels of demagogues, or with the senseless brawlings of men urged on by lust of power.

But when matters of vast moment occupy the public mind, and when a wrong decision of them may bring upon us anarchy, mis-rule, civil war, or any serious check to liberty, no man can be justly no man ty, no man can be justly censured for giving utterance to his serious opinions or fears. The public will form their own serious opinions or fears. The public will form their own judgment, and praise or blame, as seems right. There are, indeed, two classes of men, who violently oppose all such expressions of opinion as this letter contains. Some rank infidels would shout long and loud, if they could drive all clergymen out of the State, or out of the world, but as this is impossible, their next functional idea is by those or of the state. saible, their next favorite idea is by threats, or flatte ry, to induce them to be silent on as many topics as possible, especially on public morals and great political measures.— The other class of men, who oppose the publication of the views of clergymen on such so jects, is composed of puling religiously the public transfer of the publ religionists, who affect peculiar sanctity, and who have no objection lies against clergymen expressing their views on such subjects, either on the score of their being professors of religion, or because they are its public

eachers. In either case, it is unreasonable. Robert Hall, in his admirable treatise, entitled, "Christian consistent with a love of freedom," has made a ful end of the sophistry of those, who would disfranchise Christians because they were such. In a paragraph, which strikes me as a choice specimen of fine writing, he says: "Mr. Clayton expresses an ardent writing, he says: "Mr. Clayton expresses an arden desire for the approach of that period when all men will be christians. I have no doubt that this event will take place, and rejoice in the prospect of it; but whenever it arrives, it will be fatal to Mr. C.'s favorite principles; for the professors of christianity must then become politicians, as the wicked, on whom he at present very politely devolves the business of government, will be no more; or, perhaps, he indulges a hope, that even then there will be a sufficient number of sinners left to conduct political affairs, especially as wars will then cease and social life be less trequently disturbed by rapine and injustice. It will still, however, be a great hardship, that a handful of the wicked should rule innumerable multitudes of the just and connect full account. numerable multitudes of the just, and cannot fail, according to our present conceptions, to operate as a kind of check on piety and virtue. How Mr. C. will settle this point I cannot say, except he imagines men will be able to subsist without laws or civil regulations, or intends to revive the long exploded doctrine of Papias respecting the personal reign."— Under the influence of various causes, some ministers and some private christians have retreated from the polls or the ballot-box, as if they feared contagion. Such men were not our fathers, or they never would have achieved our indepen-dence. They were not afraid of the cannon's mouth or the

Halls and Tennents of the days of our Revolution, fully accorded with the principles here so nobly asserted by the great Baptist of Bristol.

My first remark is, that while government is a profound

of one people for certain purposes, cannot be ancrea, or an ingle of the States individually, as the constitution of a State may be at its individual will." Is not this sound reasoning? And if it is, will not all men who fear God and respect plighted faith in ratified covenants, be very

to expect that the people of States, whose origin and early listory were so various, should all see, eye to eye, in every thing. The old Thirteen States had their rise at periods quite remote from each other. Georgia was not settled till one hundred and fifty years after Virginia. Different ideas and years he successfully performed the offices of Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, it is needless to say any thing of his uncommon talents, massive and potential, eloquent, bold uncommon talents, massive and potential, eloquent, bold public spirit, and high character. His appeal, with the privilege of circulating which to-day we have been favored, must liege of circulating which to-day we have been favored, must incoduct the process of the same of the States, which sent delegates to the Convention which framed the Constitution. Its principles were constantly undergoing modifications by Parliamentary states, and so its precise nature depended upon the time of its introduction into any colony. The colonies were also former and the process of the same of t read. Whatever dissent there may be from some of his poed in ways quite diverse from each other. Some of them had proprietary, some chartered, and some provincial governments. Some were, from the first, dependencies of the Crown of England, while others, as New York and speaks the voice of peace, reason, panosophic redection and sound advice. Dr. Plumer has always been a devoted champion of the constitution strictly construed, and of Southern pion of the constitution strictly construed, and of Southern Rights—he has always felt kindly towards South Carolina Rights—he has always felt kindly towards South Rights—he has always felt kindly towards Rights—h to our early plantations. These and other causes led to ted. We are, therefore, not without hope that his invocation their remaining for a long time separate, and in a considerable degree alien Commonwealths, jealous of each other's prosperity, and divided by policy, institutions, prejudices prosperity, and metaza by poney, institutions, prejudices and manners. (See Kent's Commentaries, vol. 1, page 205.) In 1754 Dr. Franklin said that "a union of the colonies was absolutely impossible, or at least without being forced by the most grievous tyranny and oppression." Gov. Pownal declared that "the colonies had no one principle of associa-tion among them, and that their manner of settlement, diversity of charters, conflicting interests, and mutual rivalships hood as runners to hot and jealousies rendered union impracticable." This state of supported by charity. My Dear Sir:—In common with many, I have for some time felt a profound interest in those political questions, which agitate the minds of the people of South Carolina.— In addressing you, I am sure that you will ascribe to me as In addressing you, I am sure that you will ascribe to me as

From thirteen we have grown to thirty-one States, besides several important territories, some of which must soon be constitutionally qualified for admission, as States, into the Union. The same or a greater diversity is found in the character of these eighteen new States. The territory now corecter of these eigniteen new States. The territory now covered by Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri belonged first to France, then to Spain, then again to France, and finally, to the United States. Such a history must have greatly affected the character of a people. I need say atthing of Florida, Texas and California, which are now States of this Union. Nor need I rehearse the history of the North-western States, peopled as they are by New Englanders, New Yorkers, Jerseymen. Pennsylvanians, Marylanders, Virginians, Carolinians, Kentuckians, Welshinen, Germans, Swiss, Norwegians, &c. This state of things must justify the remark, that great forbearance, patience and magnanimi-Swiss, Norwegians, &c. This state of things must justify the remark, that great forbearance, patience and magnanimity are required to keep the people of this country so united and peaceable, that they will support the laws and put down violence and bloodshed. Some things are manifestly adverse to the interests of this great mass of human beings, such as war, rapine, outrage, monopolies, anarchy, jealousy, prejudice, insult; while others are no less obviously conducive to the great mass of every nort, such as nearest to the great mass of the work of the conditions while have no work of the great mass of the such as the content of the conditions while have no work of the conditions while have now the honor to address. Six. It is my firm better, for the condition and their should control the condition of the work of the conditions and their should not the condition and the condition and the condition and the condition and the conditions while have no work the conditions and their should not the conditions and their should not the conditions and their should not the conditions are not to condition and the condition and their should not the condition and their should not the condit the good of the whole and every part, such as peace at home cleverness enough to see that our duty to God is never at the good of the whole and every part, such as peace at home cleverness enough to see that our duty to the Commonwealth, and that a man of war with our duty to the Commonwealth, and that a man of and abroad, small armies and navies at the service of any portion of the land that may be threatened, uniform imposses. the people in this land; a common and supreme tribunal for determining questions of right between the several States, or the citizens thereof; uniform, cheap and expeditions postal arrangements, and such other matters as now fall within the province of the government of the United States. But these great, these incalculable blessings cannot be secured, if the Union is ent asunder, or if the execution of the laws is obstructed at every step on any plea whatever. To bring real blessings in its train government must be uniform. A free government has no powers superior to the will of those who live under it.

Even English freedom, Imperfect as it is, depends for its per-petuity on the maxim, "Parliament is omnipotent." Think also of our wide extent of territory. I lately travelled West-ward from Baltimore screnteen hundred miles, and there met a friend, who had just come from the South-west the thousand miles. I am told, and I believe it, that the central point of our country from East to West is some four hundred and eighty miles beyond St. Louis. In latitude we range from a degree so high as to have a summer of six or eight weeks, down to one having a summer of as many months. No man risks anything in asserting that it is utterly impossible to being all the people in this way range to think and feel ble to bring all the people in this vast range to think and feel alike on all subjects. The utmost we can expect, and we may look for as much, is that a majority in each State will call it what you will, the people will esteem it an oid fashlove liberty, will execute justice, will seek the general welfare, will unite for the common defence, and will fairhfully
observe the constitution and laws of the United States,
to occur in our time. A justifiable revolution must fairly while they will adopt such measures and enact such municipal regulations as may best suit themselves. I confess I cannot conceive of a form of free covernment. deadly breach. It was greatly to the credit of those venerable men, Dr. Ashbel Green and Bishop White, both of Philadelphia, that they never williamly failed the credit of those venerable men, Dr. Ashbel Green and Bishop White, both of Philadelphia, that they never williamly failed to the credit of those venerable men and the control of the credit of more beautiful in theory, or more beneficial in practice, than at the great state of the great

Mer of March 1995.

The state of the property of o science, yet many of its great principles are level to the ca-pacities of the masses of educated men, and the more free-vailed. A general tariff law, for any other purpose than the

Hayne were the learness and peaces champions of as an any facts tending to show the extreme nicety of the questions lying at the foundation for argovernment. Moreover, as every constitution follows the law of its formation, I cannot but sequiesce in the law, and the whole party.)

Hayne were the learness and peaces champions of as an any force of the questions lying at the foundation of our government. Moreover, as every constitution follows the law of its formation, I cannot but sequiesce in the law, and that the Supreme Court of the air many sequiesce in the law, and sever favored. Yet to this hour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of her alimin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of the Carbotin bour, Yale College points to the name of none of the whole party.)

Hayne were the learness and peaces the foundation to maintain that the With the West and North-west shall ever be the distribution of the Carbotin for the whole party.)

In the Yale College points to the name of none of the Alimin that to that of the Carbotin for the whole party.)

Hayne were the peaceds the foundation of none of the durity the deads of the dead of the dead of the constitution of the correct them, and, dorth the West and North-west shall ever be the dead of the correct them, and, dorth the Constitution of the Carbotin for the the West and North-west shall ever be the de

The schools, colleges, manufactories and commerce of the North are vastly nourished by the South; and self-interest, though sometimes blind, commonly has one keen open eye. Nor is this all. We often receive and nurse open eye. Not is there seek and dying people, who flee to our climate, and these send or carry back a good report. Our efforts to spread abroad the knowledge of Christ among masters, and servants, have won for us the best wishes and confidence of myrinds of Northern Christians. — Actual and increasing intercourse between all parts of our country, is satisfying the public mind that people of the ame rank in life, and of the same religious views, are much same rank in me, and a dike the world over. Besides, the North has made some experiments on the negro race. Some fugitive slaves and some emincipated slaves have long been at the North, and the result has commonly been discouraging. I have seen in one day more femide negroes in one prison in Pattadelphia. The pattendance of the pattern of nominating candidates for the offices of Givernor and travel in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas; the pattern of the pattern of the pattern of nominating candidates for the offices of Givernor and travel in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas; the pattern of nominating candidates for the offices of Givernor and Canal Commissioner in the Kevstone State. They are as travel in Keatneky, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas; and I have beheld in two hoars more infallide signs of vice and misery among the free negroes of the North, than I ever have witnessed among slaves. Sober people at the North are and must be impressed with these, things. It is but the other day that the Syracuse Star published the following statement:

"We are informed by one of the police officers of this city that the other day in the propose of settling the questions arising out of the purpose of settling the questions arising out of the purpose of settling the specific party and this not only from a sense of duty as a confidence of the purpose of the resultie, but also form the kind and far.

that out of fifty or sixty male fugitive slaves, who were until good citizens of the republic, but also from the kind and fracently residents of this city, only two were regularly employed as laborers—many of them gained a precarious liveli-the slaveholding States. od as runners to houses of ill-fame, and the majority were dence in our large towns and cities, where, be it observed,

they usually congregate. "In Canada, also, they are regarded by the Inhabitants with distrust and aversion. There are two towns in Canada West, in which a negro is not allowed to set his foot, through fear that he may become a burden upon the tax-payers."

Facts of similar significancy are constantly coming to the kowledge of people at the North. Notwithstanding all the additions from abroad, in many places at the North the neships and their vices impede their growth in numbers. Hunnormern free negro. These thought extended and more power every year. Some of the States are, in their Constitutions, excluding a gross from their soil—and it things go on as they have been going for three years, negroes from the South will be excluded from every non-slaveholding State in less than twenty years.
It is my firm belief, founded on considerable observation

and defence of all the rights of man as the supremacy and ubiquity of wholesome, stable laws, and while it is foreign to my purpose to argue any abstract question, I may yet, without offence, say that it is idle to attempt to maintain the right of secession, unless by that term is meant what the world has long understood to be the right of revolution. If there be any difference, it is not obvious to my mind. any say that secession is a peaceable and bloodless measure, the reply is that a revolution may be as bloodless and free from violence as any measure whatever. History gives us cases. Now, it is not to be believed that things have come to such a pass that you can persuade the major part of any million of freemen in this land, that in defence of our rights, we must plunge into the expenses, uncertainties and perplexities of even a bloodless revolution. They will not do it .that, which we are now considering, would give us no ad- tion, that it was impossible to explore or even to enter it. north call us man-stealers, they could do it just as well after separation as before; they could entice and secrete southern slaves just as before, and even better than before; they could

her legislature siternately mets. Maryland has conceded much to the ancient city of Annapolis, small as that place is. I doubt not that South Carolian has often yielded sometians. I doubt not that South Carolian has often yielded sometians, in the way of concessions, to particular districts or Let us also do them the further justice of believing them, so. In his speech on conciliation with America, Mr. Burke met it most successfully. states this fact, as one of great importance in the controversy then existing: "In no country in the world," says he, is the law so general a study. The profession itself is flumerous and powerful; and in most provinces it takes the lead. The greater number of the deputies sent to the a letter on your table. He states that all the people in his government are lawyers, or smatterers in law." This disposition is not abated one whit. It is rather increased. The new constitutions of several States have greatly increased it, inviting every man to plead his own cause. Besides all our law conditions of the conditions of t principles of government. Suppose the diffusion of a series, brings with it advantages so great in the diffusion of a knowledge of the true theory of our system, that it has become well nigh universal. There are but few gatherings of come well nigh universal. the people for secular purposes, where some light is not cast upon some great point of law or polities. To this add the upon some great point of law or polities. To this add the upon some great point of law or polities. opon some great point of law of pointes. To this and the power of the periodical press. Recent as have been our settlements on the other side of the Rocky monthains, yet, months ago, fifteen press s were there throwing off their sheets of light. Young as Texas is, she has her twentysheets of light. Foung as Texas is, she has her twenty-seven presses at work. In all this collision of coind, in all this carnest discussion, the true principles of the consitution must become known, and, if known, they must be loved by the wise, the good and the free.

In illustration and confirmation of what I have stated,

"Resolved, That the sixth section of the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3.1 of March, 1817. supported by charity. Such, we are informed, is the general gislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3.1 of March, 1817, condition of the fugitives, who have taken up their residency in the fugitives, who have taken up their residency in the fugitives. the detention of fugitive slaves, while awaiting their trial, ought to be expunged from our Statute books, both because it interposes obstacles, by means of State legislation, to the execution of the provisions of the Constitution of the Uniples of the compromise, and is calculated seriously to endanger the existence of the Union."

who say one thing and mean another. They expressed their real sentiments and they truly represented their constituents. What more could the South now ass than fidelity to such

yet there are more than ten, yea, more than nety righteous men amongst us. Nations as such will not appear before the judgment seat of Christ in the last day; and, therefore, soil of Petnoston.

"Sir. when asked for the evidence of our claims to positive management seat of the South, we refer not to "cloud-

highest honor and glory of every member of this great Re-public-among which South Carolina is by no means the least. With great respect and es cem. I remain your friend and servant, WM. S. PLUMER.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION. It gives us pain to hear that at five o'clock vesterday morning, an explosion took place in one of the Black Heth Coal mines, in Chesterfield county, killing three personstwo white men and one black. At 7 o'clock, one of the overseers was on the edge of the same pit, preparing to descend, when another explosion took place, blowing out the shaft and killing the unfortunate man. Mr. Gifford, shortly before the explosion, designed descending the shaft. Had the explosion occurred one hour later, the loss of life would have

the great San Francisco fire, was the want at the time, of

history now prevails over the land, and which, in no small degree, has been superinduced by the wisdom and patriotism of

Along these streets which you will traverse this day, are the play-grounds of Washington in his childhood. Within the limits of our town—on yonder hill—repose the remains of his venerated mother. Here was the home of MERCER-who the venerated mother. Here was the name of RERGER—who fell at Princeton, a martyr to our country's liberty. I mention these things to you—a stranger, for the first time visiting our State—as reminiscences of the past time, which cannot fail to interest every American.

"Permit me to tender to you, and the distinguished men with you, the hospitalities of our town."

To this the Personess remind as follows:

pitality, but I can say with the Queen of Sheba, "the half had not been told." At every turn, I have met with kind

and welcome greeting, and I can assure you that I visit this place with no common interest.

"You have alluded to subjects that have called up emotions in my heart, which did they not show themselves on this oc-casion I must cooless myself dead to the feelings of patriotism. This is the play ground of Washington! Here sleep the ashes of his venerated mother! Sir, the American heart that shall not beat at allusions like these must indeed be dead to natriotism. And, so long as Mount Vernon shall be the statue where political pilgrims shall worship, so will Fredericksburg be remembered as containing the ashes

of tits mother. numer in which you have been pleased to allade to my admi-orstration. I can only say in reference to that, I have endeaored to perform on date. And I can assure you that next to the gratification I as lot having discharged that duty is that which I feel at knowing that my fellow citizens apprehave and approve of the manner in which I have discharged

mest could I thanks for the wilcome you have given me, and those accompanying me." [Goat Cheming]

Mr. Secretary Sagarage and P. (Goat Cheming) the remainder of the President's party, comprising Messrs.
Miller and Faulkana of the Convention and others, were

into duced and most kindly well-smed.
Upon reaching the hotel the President and suite were rebein'f of the citizens, who spoke as follows:

he our position, we can offer for your admiration none of the triumpas of art, nor in traversing our streets can we present ceive the following s-oriment:
to your view any zorgeous embellishments of architecture. -2. Our distinguish diguest, the President of the United ought to be exchanged from the States bosses, thin declarge it in therposes obstacles, by means of State legislation, to the execution of the trovisions of the Constitution of the United execution of the trovisions of the Constitution of the United States, and because it is a virtual disregard of the principles of the compromise, and is calculated seriously to endantial executions. The compromise, and is calculated seriously to endantial execution of the Constitution of the United Execution of the tropic and its calculated seriously to endantial execution of the Constitution of the United Execution of the tropic and its calculated seriously to endantial execution of the United Execution of the tropic and its calculated seriously to endantial execution of the United Execution of the Execution of the United Execu The men, who composed this convention are not of those vontified Washington, and on our streets to the cottage which shel ered the ag d form, and to the ground where now repose the ashes, of her who gave man his being, who nurtured his challend, watched his advancing years, and lived to see him enjoy a worldwide reputation, which will be surrounded by a halo brighter and still brightening, when the herodulary Northern people are now satisfied, full and mediate in the first our national sins are many and great, and in the first our national sins are many and great, and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are many and great and so in the first our national sins are emancipation of his adopted country on the blood-stained

> broad Atlantic, from the frozen regions of the North to the land of the cypress and myrtle, the extremity of our beloved that it should even be a subject of conversation. and sunny South. Sir, our gallant ship of State, with such pass the Constitution and the laws, may defy the tempests which how, and the breakers which foam around her, until she rides in triumphant security in the safe and her, until she rides in triumphant security in the safe and her, until she rides in triumphant security in the safe and her and prove. I need not say that I aliade to the I did not approve. preserved and prospessors Union, amid the acclamations and the blessings of a united and happy people. Sir, the Union must be preserved, and with a stern and inflexible obedience to the Constitution or the country, we fear not the particidal efforts of Abolitionists or Disunionists.
>
> "The earth hath outbles as the water hath. And these are of them."
>
> "But, Mr. President, there must be a period in coming time

been awful, as about 150 laborers would have been in the pit. At our last advices, the pit was still in such a condition, that it was impossible to explore or even to enter it.

glorious Union, now towering in the pride of its strength—the model among the nations of the earth—the home of the home-sent tion, that it was impossible to explore or even to enter it.

having achieved the destiny designed for it by the God of

the deep topic for citan purposes, cannot be a larged, or many the set late individual will." Is not of a State program Case does not approach to the better of states the state of a state of program and the state of the control of a state of program and the state of the control of a state of program and the state of the control of a state of program and the state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the state of the control of the co

"Fellow citizens, I beg you, again, to accept of 'm? in. cordial acknowledgements for the kindness with which received my friends and myself."

After holding a levee to the parlot of the Exchange Hotel

of several hours, at which trach of the beauty of the lower and assembled, the President and his company were escorts. had assembled, the President and the company were escorted to dinner—and a most semptions and elegant one it was too, prepared and arranged by "mine host" of the Exchange. Mr. Bowen. (We had intended pocketing a bill of fare, the our readers could have had an idea of the feast, but neglected o do so)

At the dinner the President of the United States

At the dinner the President of the United States occupied central position; the President of the day, Thos. Burta. Esq., occupying a seat to the right of his Excellency, Jud Lomax sitting to the immediate left; Messrs J. M. Forne Eustace Conway and Dr. Mason acted as Vice Presiden and occupied seats respectively at each of the tables, win Messrs Stuart, Hall, Faulkner, and Miller to the right and left. Members of the press, present, headed by R. B. Sen-ple, Esq., Editor of the Fredericksburg News, were scaled irectly opposite to the President. The cloth having been removed the order to "charge glasses" was given by Mr. President Barton, who in admirable style read the following tosts: REGULAR THANTS.

political wisdom—a monument of American patriotism—in enlarged philanthropy demands the perpetuation it has established. As a preface to the second toast, Mr. Baston said . "Fellow Citizens of Frenchicksburg: I desire to hold

a little private conference with you, not to be heard strangers, and which you are to keep entirely secret. Let remind you that we in this nationt town new person to see us or less we really desire to extend them, and no officed station, however exilet, tion, in contests with the minary of talen, our glorid country exhibits, should reach high seaton-may, or most entirent and exalted upon earth, and when was attained, wisdom, prudence and moderation, mar-HILLER and FAULKNER of the Convention and others, were dued and most kindly wil somed.

Upon reaching the hotel the President and suite were relieved by Dr. Weer san, the chairman of the committee on child of the cluzens, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Parsident: As the organ of my fedow-citizens, it know and loves his capacity, and his whole country. Why,

To which, after prolonged applause, President Fillmone

"Mr. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS, I made and that that the inargumary character allowed to my my homorable friend on my left, will never be applied to me. I have no claim to such an homor, and the teast which you have given, is no itself even quite too distering.

"But I wish to say, before I proceed further, that in the few remarks which I have to make, I desire to address them to say in the process of the say in the process."

We have conformed his judgments and slighted his Gospei legal and political honors, or to the home where the private takin' notes' that he will burn and not print them. Me own yet there are more than ten, yen, more than firty righteons virtues of Mercer illustrated a life freely surrendered for the impression is that an individual excessing the first office in able. I shall therefore not avail anyself of this occusion is express to you the policy by which I area to be governed in the administration of the government. Upon that subject affice it to say, when I took the path prescribed by the Condeclaration may surprise you, but I think I have evidence of its truth. I know many believe as I do. If this be so, I must believe that sentiments of disunion, which have a local ascendency, will yield to second, sober thought, and that in the case it is impossible to bring the majority or any large number of the Southern people to regard secession as reaportion of the land that may be threatened, uniform imposts, treaties with foreign nations, securing like advantages to all the slave-holding States, unless possibly and their calling, will humble themselves before Jehovah, and been your honest endeavor to preserve. The cordial sinceri sonable. In all the slave-nolding States, unless possibly yours is an exception, the people fe lassured that their rights are better protected within the pale of the constitution, than they possibly would be outside of it. Secession would, therefore, remedy no evil, repair no wrong, and vindicate no right. There is found to be no such engine for the support and defence of all the rights of man as the supremacy and ubiquity of wholesome, stuble laws, and while it is foreign to the property of the support of the "Pardon me for allu ling in this connection to an ane-date in my Congressional career. I had an old and valued triend,

Adams. You are all aware that he was early imbued with the principle, upon which he universally practised, that every Sir, the Union | citizen had the right to be heard in Congress by his petition and that he was often made the medium of presenting to the House matters of which he entirely disapproved. His maxim was that every citizen had the right to petition, and that it was the duty of Congress to consider such petition. Acting upon this known principle, he was often played upon, doubt-less by those who were influenced by mischievous purposes, when the existence of governments, as of individuals, will I well recollect, on one occasion, that he rose and stated be numbered among the things that were—when even this to the House, that he had received a position of a very peculiar character, the sentiments of which he did not an prove; but, on the principle upon which he universally acred, he felt it to be his duty to present to the House --He stated that it was a position from certain citizens, whose By the Georgia, arrived at New Otleans from Chagres, we learn that one of the reasons given for the destructiveness of lits advent be,) may it please the God who has ever protected paration of favoring such a sentiment be at the same time. and overruled its fortunes, to let its end be as brilliant as its life—not engulphed in the ocean of destruction and violated tion, felt it also to be his daty to accompany it with a resoluour government with an aroun seven and namely required to the exercise the election.

If there he no valid objection to christians loving their stern and seeking her good in all lawful ways, neither is not allowed the franchise.

If there he no valid objection to christians loving their schere against elegymen closely expressing their sentiments. My deliberate judgment is that my law of Congress, operating material country and seeking her good in all lawful ways, neither is there against elegymen closely expressing their sentiments. The same writer, just quoted, says as "Solon, the celebrated lagistator of Almens, we are to deposit on the presentation of public stiffs. Kamples are not were all still to the first distribution of the presentation of public stillars. Kamples are not were successing upon that operation is the understanding the first three against and then wo meet not having the content of the co we must coniess the principle, on which it was founded, is just and solid. In a political contest, relating to particular men or measure, a well-wisher to his country may be permitted to remain silent; but when the great interests of an angular matter threatened to remain silent; but becomes every man to act with firmness and vigor. I consider the present as a season of this passed it, found that millions of dollars due them have been completed as a season of this point it was not expected to reach before the 4th of July.

The country of great novelty to me, and a country of great his torical interest of an appling state of any one or any five States. The army of two long of any one or any five States. The army of two long of any one or any five States. The remaining after morning after mo nation are at stake, it becomes every man to act with firmness and vigor. I consider the present as a season of this
nature, and therefore shall make no apology for laying before
the public the reflections, it has occasioned." The practice
of Dr. Chalmers and of the Caldwells. Grahams, Smiths,
Halls and Tennents of the days of our Revolution follows. The practice of the honor of bringing in the Bankrupt Law. It
Here was where he drank in twenty thousand men in time of war would cost any Southern State at least twenty thousand men in time of war would cost any Southern State at least twenty thousand men in time of war would cost any Southern State at least twenty thousand men in time of war would cost any Southern State at least twenty in preservation of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiment of a Union of these States. I was forced, trong a tellow of the call the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in favor of the was imbred with the strongest sentiments in witnessed. Probably for seven years no man has claimed any part of the honor of bringing in the Bankrup Law. It was forced, trom a feeling of sympany and part of the honor of bringing in the Bankrup Law. It well nigh broke its own authors. The law was speedily repealed. The contest respecting a high tariff, a tariff for protection, was of much longer duration, the subject being far more intricate, and longer time being required to disclose the working of the law. But the truth was mighty and present law and its grant and the proposal that treason of the convince them that, although he presented a periton for the working of the law. But the truth was mighty and present law and its grant and its

which place he was accompanied by a large number of ladies.