Tavern, when some important business will be brought forward.

The merchants of the city complain that all their large mercantile transactions are held in suspense on account of the delay in bringing before the country the financial policy of the government.

The recent heavy rains have caused great apprehension for the future fate of the cereal crops of the country.

I have not learned that any interesting or important news had reached the city this afternoon.

Very respectfully, yours,

P.

Paris Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

PARIS, March 27, 1851.

THE ELECTORAL LAW.—The great battle on the electoral law will commence to-morrow. Its repeal is demanded by the opposition, and the President is said to have repeatedly expressed the opinion that it should not be applied to the presidential elections. The attack on it will be fierce and well sustained. I cannot think it will be successful; for the majority knows well enough that universal suffrage would soon throw it into the minority. But there are symptoms of giving way. One of these is the vote of the committee on the township law, according the right of suffrage to all male citizens domiciled in the township. If this vote should be sanctioned by the Assembly, two millions more voters would be inscribed on the township than on the general assembly lists. I am not inclined, however, to attach much importance to this committee vote, considering it as a sort of conscience-easer, intended for wavering brethren. My reasons are, that the township bill will not come up for serious discussion for a year or more, and that the committee retains in it the clause providing that elections shall take place only once in *six* years! Township suffrage once in six years is one of the most facetious of the illusions imagined by the reactionary coalition. This is what is called here organizing universal suffrage on a safe basis, and the members of the Assembly majority are indignant if one asks them if they really intend to carry the joke to that extent. I asked one of them the other day why his party didn't make the interval twenty years at once, and be done with it. He answered me that appearances must be kept up. This answer contains the whole secret of action of his party, which tries to solve the problem of keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope.

WAR IN ALGIERS.—The Executive has decided to make war on the Kabylies in Algeria. This is done on its own responsibility, the Assembly refusing to interfere. War has not ceased to ravage that unhappy country since it was first attacked in 1830. It is honorable to human nature that the Arabs have defended themselves with so much bravery. Many of their chiefs have shown a heroism and chivalric spirit worthy of the Knights of the Round Table. Their misfortune has been to have had no bard to sing their exploits.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—*Apropos* of Catholics, when Archbishop Hughes was here, he expressed himself highly delighted at the news that a free Protestant chapel for Americans had been established at Rome. Before he arrived in that city, however, his Papal Majesty had withdrawn his permission, and suppressed the chapel. It would be a very politic thing in Mr. Hughes to use his influence to reopen the chapel. Such a step on his part would make for him a great many friends, besides being in accordance with the views expressed by him before several Americans in the coffee-room of Meurice's Hotel. If he does it, our countrymen will make no objection to his getting the Cardinal's red cap and watered red-silk stockings, besides the robes and gold chain. He is said to have a good chance of getting them. I would ask the Archbishop if it is not a hard case that, when we admit into the United States all the missionaries, dignitaries, and church princes the Pope sees fit to send us, our citizens have not permission to put up at Rome one poor little six-by-ten chapel. What is the Pope afraid of? If he is not afraid, is he ill-natured? If neither, will some intelligent member of the Catholic clergy explain his conduct? We promise to be content with a half explanation, or anything plausible.

Some of the Catholic papers say that Mr. Hughes is negotiating for an exchange of ministers between Washington and Rome. Mr. Cass is to take the title of resident minister, and a nuncio is to leave shortly for our country. It is hinted that Mr. Hughes himself is to be the nuncio.

HAVRE AND NEW YORK STEAMERS.—Mr. Rives, our minister here, is now occupied in attempting to gain from the French government an appropriation for the Havre and New York line of steamers. His success is by no means assured; nor does he despair. This matter lies so near the kindred one of a postal treaty, that it is to be hoped Mr. Rives will apply his fine talents to negotiating one. Is it not matter of astonishment that two countries, with an annual intercommerce of many millions, should not yet have a postal treaty between them? We are still paying thirty cents on letters weighing less than a quarter of an ounce. This we pay here in advance, and there is something to pay also on your side of the Atlantic. Commerce would be a great gainer if the postage on half-ounce letters were reduced to ten cents. If Mr. Rives accomplish this, he shall have the best eulogy I can find at the bottom of my ink-horn.

The American Minister at Rome.

[Correspondence of the Christian Times.]

GENOA, March 13.

You may well suppose that our anxieties as to the progress of events in England during the late crisis have not been small. In our anxieties we have had some consolation from the manner in which the interests of religious liberty have been sustained at Rome by the minister of the United States. An edition of the New Testament was printed at Rome during the short time in which the press was free; but, as it was not practicable to get it into circulation before the restoration of the Pope, it was lodged for protection with the consul of the United States; and it has remained there until very lately, when the authorities insisted on their legal right to seize it, and to conduct it to their own store.

We know of certainty that Mr. Cass, the American minister, took very great pains to obtain permission that it might be sent out of the country, and that he used every plea which the dignity of his position permitted to prevent its being surrendered; but the law was plainly against him, and he could not, even in the interest of right, insist on its infringement. He, however, did not yield at discretion, but, by earnest representation and remonstrance, has induced the authorities of Papal Rome to agree to pay the cost price, or nearly so, of the books seized. This lightens the loss of the British and Foreign Bible Society considerably. But mere pecuniary loss is the smallest part of the matter; it carries with it other reflections.

Would the Court of Rome yield if it had not some inward misgivings? It has never done so. It knows full well that the day cannot be long deferred when the mind of Italy will ask why the blessed precepts of our Divine Master, delivered in popular teaching to the multitudes in Judea, should now be forbidden (by him who styles himself "Vicar of Christ") to be read and studied by the multitudes of Rome—why the epistles of Peter to the Catholic church should not now be freely read by the members of a church assuming the exclusive right of the term Catholic, and said to be under the guidance of the successor of St. Peter. In fact, wherever it dare show itself such questions are put. The newspapers of Piedmont are full of such discussions, and they show the appetite of the public mind.

So far, then, these matters are satisfactory; but, besides, they show that Rome may be induced to yield sometimes, and under certain pressure; and it may be safe to say that Rome would not much like a dispute, even upon paper, with the United States, and that the publicity lately given to the correspondence between Mr. Webster and the Austrian chargé d'affaires has not tended to smooth the dislike which Rome has to public discussion of any sort. On our side discussion is most profitable; our principles are those of light; we wish them to be examined, scrutinized, passed through the crucible of intelligent reasoning, and, above all, brought under the test of the written Word of God. All this Rome shuns, and she wishes, therefore, to yield so far as to blink the question.

JOHN PACKENHAM, Capt. R. N.

THE LOCUSTS.—Mr. Gideon B. Smith sends the following communication to the Baltimore Patriot, in reference to the locusts:

"The chambers of these interesting insects may now be opened by shaving off an inch or two of the surface soil with a spade, in any place about Baltimore where trees or shrubbery grew in 1834. The chambers were generally completed on Saturday last—the unusual mildness and forwardness of the season having hastened the operation about one week. Should the season continue favorable, the exit of the insect from the ground will probably also be expedited, and will take place from the 10th to the 15th of May, instead of the 20th. In correction of a statement by a writer in Pennsylvania, that if the tree on which the eggs were deposited in 1834 were subsequently cut down the insects in the ground would perish, I can state that in 1835 I cut dow the old trees in my garden, and paved the ground with brick. The next morning I took up the pavement, and found the locusts as abundant there as anywhere else—their chambers all completed up to the bottom of the bricks, and the insects excavating horizontally to find an outlet. I also found their chambers and the insects under the surface of the ground floor of a large conservatory, built some ten or twelve years ago, precisely in the same condition as in the open ground. To show that the operation of making the chambers took place last week, and was finished on Saturday, I made careful examination on Tuesday last. The insects were then in their usual places, about eighteen inches under ground. On Thursday I found them working towards the surface. On Saturday afternoon I found them with their chambers complete, the top being within half an inch to an inch of the surface."

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1851.

"Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

We trust that our liberal readers will excuse us for addressing them upon the subject to which we devote the last article that we may write as the editor of the *Union*. We are tempted to take it up not only because of the incalculable importance of the principles we avow, but because we received by yesterday morning's mail the following admirable article from the extreme northeastern section of our republic. We hail its appearance in that quarter with the greatest pleasure. No discussion can be more seasonable—none more appropriate to these times. No essay can be better conceived or more clearly expressed. It breathes the true spirit of the republican Jeffersonian school. It comes from the Eastern (Portland) Argus, of the State of Maine. It develops, in fact, the great fundamental principles of the democratic party.

The doctrine of strict construction is the elementary basis of the Jeffersonian school. When we came to Washington, we issued a long prospectus for the *Union*, embracing this principle and its application to various measures. We have strictly adhered to its doctrines, and all we ask is to be tried, for the manner in which we have conducted its columns, by the standard of our own faith. It was the polar star which guided us for forty years as the editor of the Enquirer. We trust that our readers will excuse us for the seeming vanity of republishing in this connexion the address "To the Public" which we affixed thirty-one years ago to the work of Colonel John Taylor, of Virginia—"Construction Construed, and Constitutions Vindicated"—and still more the favorable opinion which Thomas Jefferson expressed of that paper. If there be any vanity in laying those extracts before our readers at this time, certainly our "vanity lies within a very narrow compass;" for it is the next to the last time that we shall play the egotist to our readers. We shall not be apt to bore them again with our foibles; for it may be, in all probability, the last number of the *Union* which will appear under the name of "Thomas Ritchie."

We had the honor of editing this work which emanated from the pen of the distinguished John Taylor, of Caroline. It was introduced with the following address from our own pen; and we may truly say that our address "To the Public" was an accurate picture of the times in which it was written. The name of State Rights was scarcely ever heard beyond the Potomac except to be ridiculed and opposed. Virginia, however, stood up for the true theory of the constitution, defended the citadel, and resisted then, as she has done since, all heresies, whether they proceeded from federal centralism or from disorganizing ultraists. Happily for our country, the times have materially changed. No President ever carried out the Jeffersonian principles with more fidelity than the brilliant administration of Mr. Polk. In another respect, too, there has been a remarkable revolution. The Supreme Court has lost some of its brightest luminaries; but their places have been supplied by appointments during the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, which have given a new turn to the decisions of the bench, and introduced a construction of the constitution which is more conformable to the genius of its founders. In another respect, too, there has been some change. The principles of the democratic party have been sometimes wisely adopted by the whigs—as, for example, the doctrine of non-intervention on the delicate and dangerous question of slavery in the Territories:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"The crisis has come when the following work 'may do the State some service.'

"The *Missouri* question is probably not yet closed. The *principle* on which it turns is certainly not settled. Further attempts are to be made to wrest from the new States about to enter into the American confederacy the power of regulating their own concerns. The tariff question is again to be agitated. It is time to bring the policy and the power of a legislature's *interfering with the judicial functions* to the bar of public opinion. The usurpation of a federal power over roads and canals is again to be attempted, and again to be reprobated. That gigantic institution, the Bank of the United States, which, while yet in the green tree, was proclaimed by the republicans a breach of the constitution, 'stands now upon its bond;' but that charter, bad as it is, has been justified by the Supreme Court of the United States on *principles* so bold and alarming, that no man who loves the constitution can fold his arms in apathy upon the subject. Those principles, so boldly uttered from the highest judicial tribunal in the United States, are calculated to give the tone to an acquiescent people, to change the whole face of our government, and to generate a thousand measures, which the framers of the constitution never anticipated. That decision

——"'Will be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error by the same example
May rush into the State. It cannot be.'

"Against such a decision it becomes every man who values the constitution to raise his voice.

"In truth, we have arrived at a crisis when the first principles of the government, and some of the dearest rights of the States, are threatened with being utterly ground into dust and ashes. When we look to the original form of the government, we are struck with its novelty and beauty. It presents to us one of the grandest experiments that ever was made in political science. We see in it an attempt to ascertain how far power could be so distributed between two governments as to prevent an *excessive concentration* and consequent abuse of it in one set of hands; at the same time, that so *much power* was conveyed to each as to enable them to accomplish the objects to which each of them was *best adapted*. The federal government was to watch over our foreign relations; that of the States was particularly to take care of our internal concerns. The great secret was to have these functions so wisely regulated as to prevent the general government from rushing into consolidation, and the States into a dissolution of the Union. The first extreme would infallibly conduct us to great oppression, and probably to monarchy; the last would subject us to insults and injuries from abroad—to contentions and bloodshed at home. To avoid these extremes, we should never have lost sight of the true spirit of the federal constitution. To interpret it wisely we should have rigidly adhered to the principle laid down by George Clinton, when he, from the chair of the Senate of the United States, gave the casting vote against the renewal of the first bank charter: 'In the course of a long life I have found that government is not to be strengthened by the *assumption* of *doubtful* power, but a *wise* and *energetic* execution of those which are *incontestable*: the former never fails to produce suspicion and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confidence. If, however, on fair experience, the powers vested in the government shall be found incompetent to the attainment of the objects for which it was instituted, *the constitution happily furnishes the means for remedying the evil by amendment*.' This maxim deserves to be written in letters of gold upon the wall of the Capitol in Washington.

"But we have been almost deaf to the voice of wisdom. We have nearly forgotten the principles of our fathers. In repeated instances we have suffered the constitution to be trodden under foot. We have been lately rushing rapidly towards the gulf of consolidation. We have even seen the purest triumphs of the republican party in 1800 and 1801 (when an alien and sedition law was shivered into atoms by an indignant people) almost forgotten. We have seen a decision promulgated from the federal bench which is calculated to sweep down the dearest rights of the States. The infatuation of the day has been carried so far that we have just seen an attempt made, and bolstered up by the *seriatim* opinion of five eminent counsellors, to humble the powers of the State governments at the feet of the District of Columbia!

The period is, indeed, by no means an agreeable one. It borrows new gloom from the apathy which seems to reign over so many of our sister States. The very sound of State Rights is scarcely ever heard among them, and by many of their eminent politicians it is only heard to be mocked at. But a good citizen will never despair of the republic. Among these good citizens is John Taylor, of Caroline. Penetrated by the conviction that the constitution is in danger, that the balance has seriously inclined towards the side of consolidation, he comes forward to commune with his countrymen, and to state to them frankly his impressions and his fears.

"If there be any book that is capable of rousing the people, it is the one before us. Bold and original in its conceptions, without passion, and with an admirable ingenuity to recommend it, it is calculated, we should think, to make a deep impression. Its author is far removed from the temptations of ambition. He holds no office—he wishes for none. He writes, for he has thought much; and the present is a sort of last legacy to his countrymen. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the particular traits of this work; yet the finger upon the wall is not to be mistaken. We here see the spirit which breathes in the pages of 'Arator,' and of the 'Political Enquiry.' The first has made him known throughout America—the last is less generally read; but, unless some intelligent men are much mistaken, it is yet to win its way to distinguished reputation. They have all one trait, without which genius exists not: *the man who writes them dares to think for himself*.

"EDITOR.

"RICHMOND, November, 1820."

This address won for us the highest compliment we ever received. It is from the pen of Thomas Jefferson, as it appears in the following extract of a letter addressed to "Thomas Ritchie," and published in the 4th volume of "Jefferson's Works:"

From Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Ritchie, December 25, 1820.

"That the present volume is equally orthodox I know before reading it, because I know that Colonel Taylor and myself have rarely, if ever, differed in any political principle of importance. Every act of his life, and every word he ever wrote, satisfies me of this. So also as to the two Presidents, late and now in office: I know them both to be of principles as truly republican as any men living. If there be anything amiss, therefore, in the present state of our affairs, as the formidable deficit lately unfolded to us indicates, I ascribe it to the inattention of Congress to their duties—to their unwise dissipation and waste of the public contributions. They seemed some little while ago to be at a loss for objects whereon to throw away the supposed fathomless funds of the treasury. I had feared the result, because I saw among them some of my old fellow-laborers, of tried and known principles, yet often in their minorities. I am aware that in one of their most ruinous vagaries the people were themselves betrayed into the same phrensy with their representatives. The deficit produced, and a heavy tax to supply it, will, I trust, bring both to their sober senses.

"But it is not from this branch of government we have most to fear. Taxes and short elections will keep them right. The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric. They are construing our constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. This will lay all things at their feet, and they are too well versed in English law to forget the maxim '*boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem*.' We shall see if they are bold enough to take the daring stride their five lawyers have lately taken. If they do, then, with the editor of our book, in his address to the public, I will say that 'against this every man should raise his voice,' and, more, should uplift his arm. Who wrote this admirable address? Sound, luminous, strong—not a word too much, nor one which can be changed but for the worse. That pen should go on, lay bare these wounds of our constitution, expose these decisions *seriatim*, and arouse, as it is able, the attention of the nation to these bold speculators on its patience."

The principles of this address are set forth in the prospectus of the "*Union*," written in 1845; and they were repeated but the other day, just as we were about retiring from the paper, in a letter which we wrote from a sick bed at "Brandon, on James river," on the 25th March, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner to be given at Richmond. That letter runs as follows:

"This compliment is still more precious to me, because it comes, as it were, from the jury of the vicinage—from those who have known me longest and known me best—and whose good opinion has always served to animate my exertions as well as to reward them. We have fought side by side in the defence of our common principles—we have together 'partaken the triumph and pursued the gale.' If I have any little virtues on earth, you have seen them. If I have contributed in any degree to the success of those great principles on which the Union of the States and the Rights of the States—those two great elements of our national prosperity—must repose, you have been the best witnesses of my exertions. The map of all my life, both public and private, has been spread out before you for nearly half a century; and when you come forward to bear witness in my behalf, your approbation, next to my own conscience, is of unspeakable value.

"The longer I live, my friends—the more I see of the scenes which are around me—the more strongly am I satisfied of the impregnability of the rock upon which we have stood. We must rule the federal government to a strict construction of the constitution. It should exercise no powers which are not granted to it as an end or as a means—as an end which is specified in the instrument itself, or as a means 'necessary and proper' to carry out the specified powers. The balance between the centrifugal and the centripetal powers was originally laid down by its authors. Should any additional authority be found necessary in the working of the machinery to carry out the objects of this great confederacy, it should be sought for from the parties to the compact by an amendment to the constitution.

"Let us, too, never forget that, as this glorious Union was formed in a spirit of conciliation and of compromise, it must be maintained in the same spirit. Our country is so extensive in its territory—it runs through so many latitudes, and embraces such a variety of soil, climate, interests, and population—that no section has a right to dictate to the rest. Each part must yield something to every other part. If every shade of opinion, or if every variety of feeling, is to constitute a cause of discord and alienation, our Union is constantly exposed to the dangers of dissolution.

"By these general principles I have attempted to guide my humble bark, both at Richmond and in Washington. I retire to private life with these sentiments deeply engraved upon my memory and my heart. I shall leave it to younger men and abler champions to defend the citadel which we have assisted to establish."

And already we find those principles illustrated and defended, and applied to the prevailing topics of these times, in the following excellent article from a northern paper. Who can despair of the republic when he sees such champions coming to the rescue?

From the Eastern Argus, April 10.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION

The policy by which this country should be governed is indicated by the disturbances which attend a departure from the letter and spirit of the constitution. * * * The assumption of new powers by the general government necessarily diminishes those of the States; for it is expressly declared in the constitution, that the powers not granted by it are reserved to "the States respectively, or to the people." To intrench upon these reserved powers is, consequently, a violation of the spirit of the constitution, a disregard of the rights of the States, and an innovation certain to end in the destruction of friendly relations.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

In the convention which formed the American constitution there were two classes of opinion. Those who feared the people desired a "strong government;" those who feared consolidation were jealous of a great central power. These different views were among the people as well as in a convention. Alexander Hamilton thought the government was hardly strong *enough*, while Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry feared lest it might prove *too* strong. Mr. Jefferson was earnest for a bill of rights to restrain it; and the Virginia orator exerted his best powers of eloquence to prevent its adoption by his native State. He denounced it as "a great *consolidation* of government." "*What* (he said) *shall the States have to do? Take care of the poor—repair and make highways—erect bridges—and so on, and so on.*" But Mr. Madison and his friends relied upon what they regarded as the necessary reservation to the States and the people of all powers not expressly granted; and the constitution was *adopted* in Virginia, and in the requisite number of States. It was soon afterwards amended, and the reservation of ungranted powers was no longer left to inference.

But the old tendencies of opinion remained. They showed themselves on the first bank question, when Mr. Hamilton broached the doctrine of free construction, and Mr. Jefferson insisted upon adhering to "the constitution as it is." "I consider," said the latter, "the foundation of the constitution as laid upon this ground, that 'all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people.' To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power no longer susceptible of any definition." This was the prevailing sentiment of the republicans, who trusted the people. They, on the contrary, who *feared* the people were anxious to extend the authority of the general government by construction and implication. We speak now not of the especial merits of the bank question, but only of the opposing opinions which it evolved. These same opinions were manifest upon the passage of the alien and sedition laws, and were again displayed in 1811 upon the bill to recharter the bank. "The construction which the constitution has received by the various persons who have at different times administered it (said Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, on the latter occasion) has been rigid or liberal, according to their confidence in the general or State governments. The unqualified extent given to its general powers, and the inclusion of incidental powers as flowing from and belonging to particular enumerated grants, have constituted the essential points of difference among those who have divided upon the constitution." Said Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky: "We should, therefore, confine ourselves to these objects of the confederacy, that we may not weaken the bonds of Union by a usurpation of power not given to us by the confederation." "The idea," said Mr. Porter, "of express constitutional powers and implied constitutional powers gives us the exact definitions of limited and arbitrary governments." Said Mr. Desha: "I had hoped that the doctrine of implied powers had long since been exploded. Ever since the reign of terror—ever since the federal gentlemen, under the head of constructive powers, adopted the alien and sedition laws—the people of the United States signified their disapprobation of the doctrine of implication by hurling the then majority out of power." Said Mr. Clay, (then acting with the republicans:) "The great advantage of our system of government over all others is, that we have a *written* constitution, defining its limits and prescribing its authorities. But once substitute practice for principle—the expositions of the constitution for the text of the constitution—and in vain shall we look for the instrument in the instrument."

Thus did our countrymen early divide, according to their dispositions, to strengthen the general government, or to trust the States and the people. The Journal of Commerce has fallen upon one of the old touchstones of American parties. A similar dividing line exists now. The democracy cling to the constitution as it is, and fear to trust far the perilous doctrine of implication. The whigs, on the contrary, are willing to imply *into* the constitution almost everything which they regard as necessary or convenient to accomplish its general objects. Which is the safer doctrine for the permanence of our institutions, and the general maintenance of free principles, cannot well be doubted. A collision between the general and State governments is one of the prominent dangers to which, from its peculiar nature, our political system is manifestly exposed. To avoid this danger great care was used by the framers of our government in the distribution of its powers; and then so jealously was the government regarded, that a distinct amendment was adopted to the constitution in order to make certain what was generally admitted before, by declaring in so many words that all authority not granted to the general government was reserved to the States and the people. Experience has shown the wisdom of this amendment; for there has scarcely been threatened any serious disturbance to the operations of our government which has not arisen by the exercise, on the part of its authorities, of what were in some quarters or other regarded as *doubtful* powers. To this cause must be referred the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, the Missouri excitements in 1820, the nullification movements against the tariff of 1832, and the secession madness of the present day. We allude to these events not to pass judgment upon them, but only as historical facts. They show with what jealousy the general government is constantly watched by the States and the people, and how carefully, therefore, its action should be regulated by the sacred instrument to which it owes existence. Our fathers knew what they were doing when they endeavored to mark its sphere of duty in such a way as to prevent the possibility of its interference in any part with the rights which they intended to remain with the people and the States. They understood well—for they had felt them—the variant *interests* of various sections, and they did not undertake the impracticable task of adjusting, by a great central power, all the local matters of the separate communities for whom they acted. They wanted a common government for only those few purposes where common action was not only possible, but for the good of all. The character and number of these every man can appreciate who will reflect for a moment how few are the points in which he is brought directly into contact with the general government, or how seldom he has anything to do with its officers. It is his parish, his town, his county, his State, with which his relations are most intimate; and while these are permitted, under the protecting aegis of the constitution, to revolve harmoniously in their proper orbits, he may almost pass his lifetime without feeling *directly* the authority or invoking directly the aid of the general government. This is true of all parts of the country alike, and is one of the most striking features of our political system. It is a *let-alone* system. It does not pry into sectional disputes; it does not needlessly intermeddle with neighborhood relations; it allows States and individuals, as far as possible, to regulate their own domestic concerns in their own way. And in so doing it secures its own strength. "Our government is not to be maintained," said General Jackson, "or our Union preserved, by invasion of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but its beneficence—not in its control, but in its protection—not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed, in its proper orbit."

When the constitution was adopted, the South found protection for its own peculiar institutions in the reserved rights of the States. It has had, therefore, the most powerful reasons for adhering to the school of *strict construction*; for if this barrier is overthrown, it is left in some of its most delicate relations wholly at the mercy of a central power, which may itself represent an inexorable majority. If, then, the northern democracy uphold *the constitution as it is* from general motives of principle and good faith, the South is held to the same course both from principle and from interest. They are none the less right, however, in their course because they both agree to it. Yet there are some presses and some men who seem to think otherwise, and really anathematize a northern man because he supports the constitution in common with a southern man. Yet it is none the less true that the constitution deserves the support of all sections of the Union, and that, if maintained in its integrity, it will do good to them all. But it must be allowed to speak its own doctrines, and not the doctrines of those who seek to expound it according to their own temporary wishes. "We best cultivate cordial and habitual reverence for the great and good men who framed it by letting them speak to mankind in their own language, by construing its powers as they intended, and by ever recurring to their meaning as being our rule of action. It limits the power and duties of the general government to proper objects—weakens that intense action in the way of expenditure, taxation, and patronage which now so seriously awaken attention—diminishes that central influence which threatens to absorb all other powers, extends those of the States, and leaves the individual citizen to be as little oppressed by the weight of power as is consistent with order and proper security to all."

[This is capital; and we advise our readers—particularly the young men—to lay it by for future and frequent reference.]

Compliment to Mr. Robert M. McLane.

We could not republish any article which would give us greater pleasure than the following notice of the late representative of the Monumental City. We are under great obligations to this highly gifted and high-toned gentleman. He has stood by us in the time of need; and it is a true but homely distich—

"A friend *in need*
Is a friend *indeed*"

Such he has proved to us—and proved it without stint, without qualification, in the fullness and freeness of a generous spirit. We cannot forget—never repay—this true friend.

But he has claims upon our respect far higher than mere personal considerations. He has been one of the most accomplished and efficient members who have graced the House of Representatives for the last four years. Though he is young, yet he has acquired an enviable fame and an extensive influence in public affairs. He has the honor of being the son of one of the first statesmen of our country; but he has higher claims than hereditary recommendations. He is a man of distinguished ability, great address, of superior energies; and the country is deeply indebted to him for his exertions and services in her behalf. We know of no man of his years in his country who promises to rise to higher distinction than Robert M. McLane, if, like Schiller's Charles de Moor, he only fulfils his destiny by doing justice to himself. Deeply do we regret his separation from the public councils; but he goes to the Pacific to reconnoitre the infant republic, to seek his fortunes in that wonderful region, and take his stand among his peers at the bar. That he will succeed in a prosperous and brilliant career we entertain not the slightest apprehension, if Providence will spare him for his family and his country.

This is the last act of courtesy or of justice that we shall be able to pay Mr. McLane in our editorial character. We pay it with all our heart—with all our best wishes for his health and his happiness. It is now for the Monumental City to select a successor who is worthy of her liberal, enlightened, and patriotic spirit:

From last evening's Baltimore Republican.

COMPLIMENT TO HON. R. M. MCLANE.—We take great pleasure in noticing the action of the Board of Trade in reference to our late representative in Congress, the Hon. R. M. McLane. At a recent meeting of that body the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Trade be, and they are hereby, tendered to the Hon. R. M. McLane for the fidelity and ability with which he has represented the commercial interests of the city of Baltimore in Congress, and that this acknowledgment be communicated to that gentleman by the president."

This is a compliment justly deserved, and reflects credit upon the body which bestows it, as well as upon the recipient. It shows that an honest devotion to the duties of a position conferred by the voice of the people will command the respect of all honorable men, though they be of different political creeds. Mr. McLane, in his comparatively brief public career, has earned for himself a commanding position in the councils of the nation, and secured the confidence and respect of the entire community which he represented. We hope still to see him, in obedience to the wishes of the district, once more consenting to assume his old position as our representative in the halls of Congress.

Sound Advice.

The following is an extract from the inaugural of the mayor of Rochester, New York, (Col. N. E. Paine,) to the common council of that city:

"In the discharge of your duties you are nowhere required to adjudge whether an existing statute of our State or country is expedient or inexpedient; but you are enjoined to obey it, and to see that it is obeyed by others so long as it remains a law. Your faithful adherence to this salutary rule is confidently expected. I shall deem it among the highest duties of my office to see that no one trenches upon the laws with impunity. The evils resulting from the palpable indiscretions of misguided citizens, recently perpetrated in other places, you have seen through the public journals, and very much may depend upon you whether we have a repetition of like scenes among us. I rely, however, with confidence upon the enlightened discretion, sobriety, and intelligence of our citizens to avert all such disorder and insubordination, and sincerely hope that the reputation of our city may not be tarnished by any act of violence—that the laws of our country may be respected and honored, and held up as our only shield and defence.

"If a law is adjudged imperfect or unequal in its operations, the proper medium for its correction is through the ballot-box, and not to the dangerous and treasonable resort of the mob. And whenever these laws are disregarded, and their subversion sought by riot, and, if need be, bloodshed and the destruction of property, prompt, efficient, and effective action on the part of the public authorities is demanded, at whatever sacrifice, that peace and order be restored."

Mr. Barnum has addressed the following card to the Dramatic Fund Association of New York, the members of which (about 200) assembled at their festival on Thursday evening:

"Give the Dramatic Fund $500 for me, *and recommend to its members the practice of temperance.*

"P. T. BARNUM."

The "Day-Book" censures the terms of this card as conveying a gratuitous insult upon the dramatic corps. But this is reasoning too curiously. Barnum, who is himself a great votary of temperance, would scarcely have intended to insult gentlemen upon whom he conferred the liberal gratuity of $500.

New Mexico—Interesting Statistics.

We learn, from inquiry made at the Census Office, that the entire returns were yesterday received from New Mexico. They have been conveyed from that distant Territory by C. H. Merritt, esq., the agent of the government, who was charged with the duty of taking the census, in which he employed eight assistants. The returns bear all the proofs of great care and thorough inquiry. The population returns exhibit more than 61,000 inhabitants, of whom not quite 700 are natives of the United States. Of the adult native population, it appears that there are about one in each hundred who can read.

Mr. Merritt has a map of the several counties, (executed at Santa Fe,) from which the area of the several counties appears to be as follows, viz:

Counties.	Square miles.
Valencia	125,508
Taos	30,371
Rio Ariba	26,237
San Miguel	10,885
Bernalilla	2,089
Santa Fe	1,973
Santa Anna	1,961
	199,027

This estimate will, of course, be affected somewhat by the final settlement of boundary questions.

The returns abound with interesting facts relative to the living population, the statistics of mortality, the agricultural and mineral resources, education, morals, religion, and manners, and many developments concerning the physical features of this newly-acquired but interesting and extensive region of country.

That the people are prolific might be inferred from the fact that Ojo Caliente José Antonio Frugillo has twenty-five children living—thirteen sons and twelve daughters—by one wife. José and his wife were living in good health at the venerable ages, respectively, of 90 and 86 years.

As all which throws any light on the physical features of New Mexico is regarded with interest, we extract hurriedly from the "remarks" accompanying the returns the following, from which a faint idea may be formed of the various historical treasures the seventh census will develop:

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

The tillable soil of the county runs in strips. In the valleys of the rivers it is remarkably rich in all the earthly salts, but is frequently valueless from the inability of the natives, with the spare means at their disposal, to throw water on it for purposes of irrigation. From juts of clay peeping out of the river banks, I would suppose that Artesian wells might remedy the difficulty. Away from the rivers the soil is rocky and sandy; granite, and its elements, may be seen in every direction; vegetation, from the dryness of the climate, is necessarily sparse. Pine and pinon are the only trees in the county that can take the name of timber. I cannot say that I saw a stick of *hard* wood during my trip. The climate is rich and voluptuous as that of Italy, and, with ordinary precaution, I doubt if any disease could exist—at least any of those which physicians describe as depending upon vegetable, animal, or mixed miasmata. Syphilis, springing from the licentious habits of the people, is the great and terrible curse of the land. The water in many parts of the county is brackish—in others sweet.

Owing to the ignorance of the natives, and the positive danger from hostile Indians attending a personal examination of the mineral regions, I am unable to speak with certainty of the mineralogy of the county.

TAOS COUNTY.

From the great elevation of the county of Taos, it is noted for being remarkably healthy. I found the majority of deaths to arise from cold and inflammation on the lungs. The statistics of mortality will exhibit a large proportion of deaths from pleurisy.

RIO ARIBA COUNTY.

Sandstone, granite, and limestone can be had of any useful size for building purposes, and of the best quality. Cedar, pine, and cotton-wood trees abound. The pine trees are of the largest size—150 feet without a limb. Lime can be had by burning. Iron ore and stone coal evidently exist, but heretofore have not been brought out. There are here the remains of an old copper furnace. From the appearance of the mountains, gold evidently can be found in abundance. There is a hot spring in this county, of temperature nearly boiling, of sufficient size to turn a common mill. The seasons are usually dry. Nothing can be raised, such as corn, wheat, &c., except by irrigation.

BERNALILLA COUNTY.

Bernalilla was settled in the year 1693. Gold and copper abound in the Sandia mountain. In this place is found a large quantity of an alkali called tequesquinto, formed by evaporation of the great quantity of saline substances that are here in the river bottom. Albequerque was settled in 1595. There is a large soda spring at the foot of the Sandia mountain. Lead may be found near the same. The inhabitants go to San Antonio, twenty miles, for firewood. Copper is found near San Antonio, and lead and copper near Placita and Las Huertas.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

The maladies most prevalent in the county of Santa Fe have been erysipelas, rheumatism, and hooping-cough. The character of the water is pure and healthy. The soil is generally poor, sandy, and gravelly, and only in the bottoms along the streams is the land good and productive. In some parts of the creek and river bottoms is found a loose and rich soil, though in small lots. The water is generally very scarce, as the creeks are small and very little rain falls, and good crops are therefore only to be expected when much snow falls in the winter. The principal natural fertilizer is gypsum.

The system of irrigation practised in this country constantly renews the soil. The rocks are granite, gneiss, and feldspar. In the mountains, red and white sandstone exists in abundance, limestone in small quantities, and basalt.

The different kinds of timber that grow naturally are yellow pine, fir, scrub-oak, and aspen on the mountains, pinon and cedar on the sand-hills, and cotton-wood and willow along the streams.

The principal ores are gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead. The first is the only one now sought for and obtained in small quantities in gold dust in the "Placer" mountains. A principal reason why much gold is not obtained in the "Placers" is the scarcity of water in the regions where the gold is found.

There are several gold mines, supposed to be very rich, but which have not been worked for some time to any extent.

Bituminous coal is also found on Galisteo creek.

In the year 1595 New Mexico was conquered from the Indians by the Spaniards under Juan de Oñate, who pacified and settled the different tribes of Pueblo Indians; and in the same year (1595) the first buildings in Santa Fe were erected. The Pueblo Indians remained peaceable with their Catholic missionaries until the year 1680 when they revolted against the Spanish government, forcing the governor (Antonio de Otermin) to leave the country with the few soldiers he could save. Having retreated to El Paso del Norte, Antonio de Otermin made yearly expeditions against the Indians, but with very little success. He was then relieved by Domingo de Crusat, who made no expedition. In the year 1693 Diego de Bargas Zapata made another expedition into New Mexico, and, although he visited every pueblo in New Mexico, returned in the same year, after having fought several battles with the Indians, without having been able to establish a single colony. In the year 1694 he entered again New Mexico, but was obliged to retreat again in the winter, after having fought several battles with the Indians. In the following year (1695) he made a third expedition into New Mexico, and he (Diego de Bargas Zapata) then succeeded in conquering and pacifying entirely the whole Indian population of New Mexico.

Mr. Clarke Mills, the Sculptor.

It is not our fault that Mr. Mills does not receive the tribute from our columns to which he is entitled. We called at his studio on Thursday, saw the admirable bust of Gen. Jackson cast in bronze, and requested his agent, in our name, to ask him to prepare for us a sketch of the great improvements which he has introduced into his art. We presume his modesty is equal to his merit, and we are therefore compelled to adopt the following extract of a letter from Washington, as we find it in the last New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Mills is a man of decided genius. If God spares his life, and Mr. Mills exerts his talents with that devoted *enthusiasm* without which no man can attain to lofty eminence, we risk nothing in predicting that he is destined to attain a brilliant distinction among the finest artists of this glorious country. We have never seen a man more struck with the genius of another than Tupper was with that of Mr. Mills. He told us that he had spent two agreeable hours in his studio; that he had found in him a genius of high order—an inventive power of the greatest resources. "And this man, who was but a common plasterer a few years ago in Charleston, has already struck out some of the boldest conceptions. He has made a cast of his equestrian statue,