Richmond Enquirer.

VOLUME XLVII. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1850. NUMBER 44.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY,
BY WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

TERMS:

[illegible]—Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum and at the rate of eight dollars if not paid in advance at a longer period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, three dollars per annum and three dollars for six months, payable in advance, or, if not paid in advance, four dollars per annum at the end of the year.

[illegible] in this office may be remitted per mail, in good and [illegible] Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors; *the postage of an letter* [illegible] by the writers. The postage of a single letter is scarce [illegible] a letter weighing an ounce. It is the accumulation of postage, in [illegible] which operates as a serious tax upon editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER.—For three lines, or less, first insertion [illegible] cents, and for every succeeding insertion, twenty-five cents—[illegible] a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty [illegible] each insertion.

Annual advertisements, with the privilege of changing thirty lines, and [illegible] are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in proportion for more. Advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery [illegible] and Auctioneers, who are charged 100 dollars, upon the usual [illegible].

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For fifteen lines, or less, first insertion [illegible] for each continuance of each.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay [illegible] to insure execution.

[illegible] Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the [illegible] and whenever it is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the [illegible] of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no [illegible] be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent [illegible] and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, [illegible] in such a case, upon the communication being certified [illegible] the Postmaster, *written on the back of the letter*.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HAVING associated with me in business ABNER F. HARVEY, [illegible] and favorably known to my customers, the mercantile business will in future, be conducted under the style and firm of

RICHARDSON & HARVEY.

In retiring my thanks to my friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, I beg leave to solicit a continuance of the same to the new concern.

H. G. RICHARDSON.

RICHARDSON & HARVEY,

Would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant stock of Goods, recently received in the Northern cities, and on the most favorable terms, embracing every article in Dry Goods and Grocery line, which they are determined to sell low for cash or to punctual customers. Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

DANVILLE Sept 13, 1850—eawim

LARGE STOCK OF FALL GOODS.

HAVING disposed of most of my stock on hand previous to the 1st of July last, and received by late arrivals a large proportion of my FALL GOODS, I am now prepared to offer to the public on reduced terms, one of the most commanding stocks of goods to be found in this country, consisting of about twelve hundred cases, comprising all the varieties of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, TRUNKS, &c., &c.

Without enumerating the different varieties, I would state that such a assortment is rarely to be met with, most of which have been manufactured to my orders and by my directions, with a view to the trade of this market.

With a grateful recollection of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public, I will be my purpose to keep such a stock of Goods on hand, and to sell at such prices, as to insure a continuance of the same.

HENRY W. QUARLES.

Sept 7—3m.

J. C. CRANE & SON, No. 10, 15th Street,

ARE receiving their FALL STOCK, consisting in part of the following:

Best Hard Sole Leather, all qualities
Calf Skins, Linings and Shoe Thread
Upper Leather and Wax Upper Leather
Top Boots French and American Calf Skins and Kips
Harness Skirting and Bridle Leather, Moroccos and Seal Skins
Collins and Box Hides, Curtain and Patent Leather
Belting Leather, Sheep Skins, Binding and Lining Skins
Gum Boots and Shoes, Rubber Cloth, Oil Carpet, &c., &c.

Repairers the usual assortment of Goods for Saddle and Harness makers, Boot and Shoe makers, Carriage makers, Tanners, and Curriers, Machinists.

Also, Sole Leather, Slaughter Hides and Veal Skins, Tanners' Oil, and Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, &c., which we offer for sale on as reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers, on the usual credit.

Sept 10—eawtw

ROANOKE NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PLACE OF MEETING CHANGED.

IN consequence of damage done to the Canal at Danville, by the late freshet, and its arrival, the place of the annual meeting of the Roanoke Navigation Company has been changed to the North Carolina line, in Halifax, Virginia, at which latter place the annual meeting will be held on the 30th day of October next.

A. JOYNER.

Sept 17—eod3t

FARM FOR RENT.

HAVING determined on changing my present business, I will offer my Farm to rent privately until the 25th of October, 1850. It is unnecessary that much it will only be rented out to the highest bidder for one or four years. It is about 7½ miles from the Old Washington, considered one of the healthiest places in Virginia. A richer description is not necessary, as the subscriber feels confident it will recommend itself. Any information required will be given by myself, or Jones, Foster & Cook, or myself on the premises.

T. H. BLAKEY.

Sept 28—eod10t

THOMAS H. TALIAFERRO

RESPECTFULLY offers his services again for the ensuing year, to his friends and the public generally, as a General Agent and Collector. He will attend to the hiring out of Negroes, renting of Houses, and the sale of Claims of every description. He will also sell private Real Estate and Property of all kinds. He hopes from a long experience and prompt attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Office Main Street, in the rear of the Drug Store of Messrs. Gayle & Wood, opposite Post Office Auction Room. Aug 27

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

ONE pound of which makes four pounds of Coffee, a great convenience to families—it was a more delicate flavor than the best Coffee, and is the only one—a household article perfectly healthful; it is clear as crystal. Just received, and for sale only by

GAYNOR & WOOD.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PENNS, the Tube Inspective Bands, or Gastric Juice.—A great Digestive Organ, prepared from the stomach, or the fourth Stomach of the ox, the effective of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Hutchison, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Constipation and Nervous disorders, after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, Gastric Juice. Just received, and for sale by

GAYNOR & WOOD.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

THE thirteenth annual course of lectures will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of October, 1850, and continue until the first of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be on the first Monday in March.

R. L. ROBERTSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

J. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

A. WADDIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

ARTHUR E. NICHOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The course of practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense. Clinical lectures are regularly given at the Chimborazo Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Minor Surgical operations are performed in presence of the pupils, who are thus enabled freely to handle to the wards, enjoy the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Expenses:—Matriculation fee $5, Professor's fees $105; Demonstrator's fee $10, Graduation fee $25.

The Board, including fuel, lights and servant's attendance, can be had at $2 or 3 50 per week.

The catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the College, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. Address

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

NOTICE.

DR. E. D. ROBINSON may still be found at his office on Franklin street, where he may be consulted in regard to all forms of disease, especially those of long standing, such as are considered incurable. And when the patient has despaired of recovery. He relies in the treatment of chronic and other forms of disease upon the assertion that a majority of those suffering may, by a judicious use of vegetable remedial agents, be entirely restored to health. For the last three years in his city, he can refer to numerous persons who have been cured, and satisfy the most incredulous. Persons at a distance, by describing their symptoms and enclosing a fee, will receive a written prescription, and a package of medicine. Some forms of diseases removed speedily and permanently. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the use of "Coal's Galvanic Galvanic Battery," can do so by calling on the Doctor, on Franklin, between 13th and 14th streets. Sept. 17—3m

NEW STOCK OF HATS, CAPS AND UMBRELLAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is now in receipt of his Fall stock, consisting of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, as follows, viz:

Black and drab Beaver Hats
Minnetons
Silk
Angolas
Black and drab Russias
" " soft Mexican
" " Hungarian
Gentlemen's black, drab, green, pearl, brown and lilac Wool
Children's fancy fur and soft Mexican

CAPS

Gentlemen's black and blue cloth, all patterns
" black, olive and bronzed silk plush
" oil silk Caps
" fawn "
Boys' black and blue cloth Caps
" striped "
Gentlemen's No. 1 Otter Caps
" " Seal fur "
" " Muskrat "
" " Nat. color

A general assortment of silk and cotton Umbrellas. All of which I have selected in person, and have the pleasure to say that in style or quality are equal to any other stock in this or any other city, and any of which I am disposed to sell at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on the cost.

JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 62 Main Street,
8 doors above the City Hotel.

Sept 9

REQUISITIONS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that a requisition of ten per cent. on their stock has been ordered by the Board of Directors, which they are required to pay in the following sums, viz: $5 per share on the 15th day of October, and $10 per share on the 15th day of December next, to be paid into either the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Bank of Virginia, or to the Clerk at the office of the Company.

Stockholders who are delinquent in payment of requisitions already called, are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. VAN DEURSEN, Treasurer,
R. & D. R. R. Co.

Aug 13—dwtw1m

PANTALOONS.

HENRY SHAFER & CO have just received in addition to their large stock, 100 pair superfine French and English cass. Pantaloons, and made up in the most approved French style, which for grace and ease of fit and durability of material cannot be surpassed.

H. S. & CO.

Sept 26

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a Teacher for Free School No 10, near the Great Bridge, in Norfolk county. Apply to Maharai E. M. Freeman, Willis Hodstead, or James Tatem. Sept. 21—eod3t

HOE & CO.'S SAWS.—Purchasers will please remember that they can at all times be suited with a Circular Saw of any size, manufactured by the celebrated Hoe & Co., by calling on

SMITH & HARWOOD,
No 85, Main Street.

Sept 27

MERCER POTATOES.—20 barrels Mercer Potatoes, in store and for sale, just received per schr. Richmond from New York, for sale by

HASKINS & LIBBY.

Sept. 27

PLANES.—We have just received a lot of Seasoned Bench and Moulding Planes, with cast steel bits, for sale by

SMITH & HARWOOD,
No. 85, Main Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the approved kinds are kept constantly for sale by

G. M. WEST & BROTHER,
Under Exchange Hotel.

Sept 28

FOR HIRE.—For hire, the balance of the year, 1 negro Woman, 2 Girls and 2 Boys.

THO. H. TALIAFERRO.

Sept. 28

NIGHT-SIDE OF NATURE, or Ghosts and Ghost Seers, by Catherine Crow, received by

MORRIS & BROTHER.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1 1850.

THINGS IN TEXAS.

The press have viewed in various lights the singular conduct of Gov. Bell of Texas, in vetoing the act for submitting to the people of Texas the adoption or rejection of the proposition of Congress for adjusting the boundary question.—Some regard it as destined to defeat the acceptance of the measure—while others look upon it, on the contrary, as proof that the Legislature will itself agree to the proposition, and therefore, did not wish it submitted to the people. The mystery, however, is cleared up by the Veto Message itself, which we give below. So far from disapproving of the special proposition, (which, indeed, Gov. B. had not received) he places his objections on technical grounds; viz: first, that the Legislature has no right to *require* him to convene that body in extra session, and that, in so doing, they committed a direct violation of the constitution of the State, which entrusts the power to judge of the occasion solely with the Governor: Secondly, that they have no right to *demand* of him to submit to the people an unknown proposition, which *might* be insulting and offensive, and some discretion ought to be left with the Executive as to the propriety of ordering a State vote upon it. The second ground strikes us as utterly without force—we presume, therefore, that it was on the first point that he was sustained by the House. Nothing has really been done, therefore, at this extra session, and things will remain *in statu quo*, until the Legislature re-assemble on the third Monday of November next, to which day it adjourned on the 6th September. A correspondent of the Galveston News writing from Austin, the capital, on the 6th September, speaks confidently of the acceptance of the Boundary proposition, as follows:

The object of this adjournment to a day certain, was to give time to learn what the Congress intends to do towards rendering us justice. The members seemed willing to give a little time when the disposition was shown by Congress to pass an act calculated to settle amicably the question of boundary. *This, indeed, is the reason the War bill failed.* Gentlemen said in their places that they were not willing to rush into a conflict, while there was so fair a prospect of a peaceable and friendly proposition being made by Congress for an arrangement of all disputes. If Pearce's bill should pass, the Legislature of our State will sanction it by four to one at least. This I know from talking with the members.

Some of the Texas papers are very indignant at the very idea of even listening to any proposition for a settlement of the boundary. Among them is the Marshall Republican, which is "surprised and mortified at the re-election of Gen. Rusk," and regards it, "as intended by the Legislature as a virtual endorsement of his course, and a compliment to the manner in which he has discharged his official duties." It also calls upon the State to denounce the Legislature for having perpetrated such an act. Yet this same ultra paper is confessed to acknowledge that "private letters from Austin confirm the intelligence that a majority of the Legislature are favorable to a sale of our public lands, and opposed to an open contest for our territory." It goes on to lament this result and to denounce the influences brought to bear by such men as Gen. Hamilton, whom it recklessly charges with "pandering to abolitionism." Gen. Rusk it does not even "suspect of impure intentions," but regards his course as "not at all creditable to his understanding."

The Galveston News is equally indignant at "the farce" played off by the Legislature, in first resolving to "maintain the integrity of our territory at all hazards" and then being willing to accept a proposition for dismemberment even before the proposition was made. It is obliged, however, to confess its belief in the prompt acceptance of the proposition, as follows:

We notice that some of the New Orleans papers are at issue as to the facts whether Gen. Rusk's election as Senator took place before or after the Legislature were informed of his vote on the Pearce bill. We can inform them that the Legislature were fully apprised of this vote some one or two days before the election took place, on the 26th. His election was by many considered a fair test of the sentiments of the Legislature respecting the Pearce bill.

On the other hand many of the Texas papers warmly advocate the boundary proposition. The Galveston Civilian, on receiving the confirmation of the passage of the Boundary bill by Congress, says: "the people of Texas will accept." The same paper is of opinion that Gov. Bell will not refuse to submit the proposition to the people, and that the Legislature will doubtless consider itself instructed to act, on re-assembling in November, in accordance with the popular vote.—Indeed, the Senate of Texas, before adjourning, passed resolutions that "should any proposition be made by the Federal Government to the State of Texas, for the purchase of any portion of her Territory, it will be proper for the people of said State to exercise their sovereign right of accepting or rejecting such proposition by vote at the ballot box," and suggesting that a full vote, if practicable, be given on the first Monday in November. The Austin State Gazette remarks upon these resolutions:

"We could have wished that an act had been passed by the Legislature free from all constitutional objections, authorizing the Governor to submit to the vote of the people by proclamation any proposition which, in his judgment, would not be derogatory to the honor of the State. This we doubt not the Governor would most promptly and cheerfully have done."

All that we see and hear from Texas satisfies us that the boundary proposition will be accepted by a large majority of the people and the Legislature when submitted to them. It will be in vain for the "Southern Press," in its mission of stirring up strife and civil war, to urge the people of Texas to reject the settlement, and plunge into civil discord, on the ground that "they can act on the proposition of Congress to buy their territorial and sovereign rights, without regarding the menaces of Federal coercion." The encouragement here held out is the authentic information that the Governor of Mississippi will issue his proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature on the 20th October, "as he considers that the recent acts of Congress are incompatible with her honor and safety," and the positive belief that the Gov. of Alabama "will do the same thing: and that State will act with the other cotton States promptly. The Governor of South Carolina would have adopted the same course before now, but that the regular election of members occurs the first Monday in October and the Legislature meets in November—so that they can co-operate in the measures of the Georgia Convention."

The same paper goes so far as to rely on *Virginia* to aid in the work of revolution and disunion. Hear what it says:

"As no instance has ever occurred in our history, of such a wholesale outrage on the rights, the honor and the interests of any portion of the Union—so there is none where the attempt has been so promptly met, and with such ample powers of resistance.

"The state of our public affairs is without a parallel—and demands all the wisdom, honesty, and patriotism of the land. The schemes of party, the arrogance of power, the lust of sectional aggrandizement must now give way.—There must be a prompt return to the constitutional rights of the States, there must be a renunciation of the scheme of Southern abolition, there must be safety for the future—or the Union is gone.

"Having predicted not long ago that the cotton States would commence this movement, and this being now obvious, it may be as well to suggest again that the time will soon be at hand when Virginia will do *her* duty. And let nobody imagine that this will be done in a faltering or half-way manner. The occasion demands energy and decision. When Virginia takes her stand for Southern rights, the question will be settled. And Virginia, we think will make that stand when her Legislature next assembles.

"But whatever may be the action of Virginia or other States, the cotton States have the power and the will to maintain their own rights. The idea that they can be coerced into submission is an absurdity—the attempt would be an enormity."

It becomes our duty to protest against this attempt to mix up the Old Dominion in this web of disunion. Virginia has laid down her principles of action and will be governed by them and by none other. She will not be carried off by false issues, which she herself expressly refused to make. She cannot be induced to regard as "Federal coercion" an honorable *proposition* made to a sovereign State by a *large majority of Southern Representatives*. Her Governor will not convene the Legislature, nor will her Legislature be hurried into any acts of violence or disunion, which can only, in a storm of bloodshed, destroy the fairest fabric in the world, without effecting any redress. We base these sentiments on facts which come up to us every day. We know that many who were opposed to the Compromise bill, and others who resisted the bills as they passed in a more satisfactory form, are willing to acquiesce in the action of Congress, especially as the most important measure, the turning point of the whole controversy, was carried by Southern votes. We hear from Virginia no echo to the hoarse cries of disunion in some parts of the country—and we advise the disunionists not to look to the old Commonwealth for aid or comfort.

GOV. BELLS VETO MESSAGE.

On returning to that Body the Bill entitled "An Act requiring the Governor to submit any proposition that may be made by the Government of the United States to the State of Texas, for the purchase of a portion of her North Western territory, to the people.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Austin, Texas, Sept. 4, 1850.

To the Honorable Senate:

Gentlemen—A bill entitled "An Act requiring the Governor to submit any proposition that may be made by the Government of the United States to the State of Texas, for the purchase of a portion of her northwestern territory to the people, and which originated in the Senate, has been submitted to me, and after considering it with entire deference to your Honorable body it is with unfeigned regret that I feel myself constrained, by an imperious sense of duty, and by a high regard for the honor, consistency and integrity of the State over which I have been called to preside, to return it without my approval.

The bill by its phraseology, evidently intends to *command* the Executive to do an act, which to some extent, it seems to me, ought to require the exercise of Executive discretion. A proposition might be made by the Government of the United States (and who can now doubt the possibility of such an occurrence, since Honorable United States Senators declare from their places, that there are considerations beyond the Constitution,) which would be so offensive in its terms, or insulting in its character, as to render it an act of degradation on the part of the State, to entertain, or listen to it for a moment; and yet, by the terms of this bill the Executive would be required to go through the solemn and degrading mockery of submitting it to the voice of the whole people, although he might be convinced it would not meet the approbation of a single man imbued with the ordinary feelings of patriotism. Whether it be competent for one branch of the Government to *order* another, and co-ordinate branch, to do an act which necessarily implies the exercise of a most delicate discretion, is a question which I will not now discuss, or present for discussion; but I may be allowed to say that some room might be left for the exercise of judgment on the part of that officer, to whom the whole people have confided, in a great degree, the interest and integrity of their State. The present Executive of Texas, impressed with a proper humility, is as little disposed as any human being to arrogate to him the exercise of powers, which have not been conferred upon him by the constitution and laws of the land, and he thinks he may appeal to his convocation of the Legislature in its present extraordinary session, as an evidence of this fact; but still, while disposed to confine himself within the legitimate sphere prescribed to him, he regards it as his duty not to give his assent to a departure from it on the part of a co-ordinate branch, and he believes he would be doing so by giving his assent to the bill now under consideration.

Had any proposition been made or were any to be made by the Federal Government to this State, which was not degrading or insulting in its terms, and in which the people of the State possessed an interest, the Executive would most unquestionably have taken the proper steps to have submitted it to them for approval or rejection, without the *command* of the Legislature, but he could not consent, even with that command, to submit a degrading proposition, or one at which the patriotism and moral sense of the community would revolt.

But if this objection to the Bill did not exist, there is another, which, to my mind, is insuperable. The 5th section of the 3d article of the Constitution limits the Legislature to biennial sessions, and this provision can be departed from only in conformity with the terms prescribed by the 8th section of the 5th article of the same instrument, which gives to the Executive, and to him only, the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions. The necessity which would require an extraordinary convention of the Legislature, must therefore be judged and determined by him alone. This Bill takes that power of judging from him, and without permitting him to exercise any discretion on the subject, it requires him imperatively to convene the Legislature in the event of the happening of a contingency; and if the Legislature can do this, it can wholly subvert and put at nought the constitutional provision which limits their assembling to biennial sessions. If it has the power to order the Governor to convene them in any case, out of the regular time prescribed by law, it would have equal power to order him to convene them at stated intervals of three, six, or twelve months, as their inclinations or supposed views of the interests of the government might dictate; and thus, instead of there being but one session of the Legislature in each two years, as the constitution prescribes, the number of sessions would only be limited by Legislative discretion. This feature in the Bill is therefore, to my mind, wholly inadmissible, as I regard it as being in direct conflict with the Constitution.

The duty of the Executive, then, in relation to calling the Legislature in Extraordinary Session, having been prescribed by the Constitution, any Legislative interference will have the effect of removing the barrier judiciously placed there for the purpose of restraining in a salutary manner the action of the diff rent departments of the Government, each within its proper limits; thereby disturbing the harmony and good understanding which should always exist in conducting the affairs of the State. I am, therefore, constrained to return the Bill to the Senate in which it originated, without my signature.

[Signed] P. H. BELL.

Mr. Morton, of the Loudoun District, shewed his sagacity and patriotism, in refusing to vote for Mr. Winthrop as Speaker. This Massachusetts Senator has shown his unsoundness by several votes in the Senate—first, his vote in favor of the monstrous proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—and, next, in producing the unwarrantable statements of some sea Captain, which he would not vouch for, in regard to the operation of the laws of South Carolina and Louisiana, forbidding the entrance of free negroes into their States. In the course of the debate, Senator Douglas of Illinois gave Mr. Winthrop a very skillful and *telling* blow. Illinois, it is well known, would not trust to *legislative* enactments on the subject, but incorporated a provision in her *constitution*, positively *prohibiting forever* any free negroes from entering or settling within her territories. Mr. Douglas challenged the Senators of Massachusetts to try the issue with *his* State on the constitutional ground, and to take the question to the Supreme Court.—This would be one free State against another free State, which would be better than between a free State and a slave State, as it would divest the proceedings of all prejudices in regard to slavery, and would prevent any suspicions that such prejudices had in any way interfered with the regular course of justice. We hope Massachusetts will conclude to take up the glove thus thrown to her.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR—I shall not be able to come home before the adjournment. There are two hundred thousand dollars of appropriations for Charleston not yet passed. Already an effort has been made to destroy a large portion of them. My duty to my trusts must supersede any personal considerations. Yours, I. E. HOLMES.

The above is full of practical sense—but it strangely conflicts with the declarations of the Charleston papers, in favor of secession and disunion. If the Union is to be dissolved, why does South Carolina keep her representatives at Washington, asking of the Federal Government appropriations out of the common treasury? The Macon mass meeting urged the Senators and Representatives from Georgia, in case of the passage of the California bill, to retire instantly from the Capitol. We do not hear of their formal withdrawal—on the contrary, they remain there, vote, receive their pay, and ask for measures to promote the interests of Georgia. This is all right, but, if the disorganizers are to be believed, a great wrong is thereby inflicted on "Southern Rights."

MICHIGAN.

The Democratic party in Michigan have just held their State Convention. They appear to be animated with the right spirit, and are confident of success in the approaching election. The Free Press of Detroit thus speaks of their proceedings:

THE CONVENTION.—We have never attended a State Convention, where a more perfect unanimity existed than the one on Thursday last. There was no strife—no heart-burnings—no complaining. Everything was done with unanimity.

The resolutions, which were adopted with one loud AYE, speak the sentiments of *every* Democrat in the State. Never was a party more perfectly unanimous than the Democratic party of Michigan at this moment. The resolution endorsing and approving of the course of Gen. Cass in the United States Senate, speaks the sentiments of every Democrat and two-thirds of the honest union loving Whigs of the State.—We do not know one Democrat in the whole State who does not *enthusiastically* approve his course. Never did a more perfect unanimity of sentiment exist. Hundreds, aye thousands of those who were led astray in 1848, and voted for Mr. Van Buren, now acknowledge their error, and yield a zealous support to Democratic nominations, and will, if opportunity offers, support, with all their might, the standard bearer of that year for the Presidency in 1852.

The resolutions below, which were passed by the Convention, re-nominate Gen. Cass for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention:

Resolved, That this convention tender to the people of the United States, an expression of earnest congratulation on the passage by Congress, and their approval by the President of the United States of the series of measures by which California has been received into the family of States, Territorial governments established for New Mexico, Utah, and the boundary line of Texas adjusted. That we hail the adoption of these measures, alike just and equitable to all, by which the country has been restored to harmony, as a triumph of wisdom over sectional strife in our national councils—a peace offering upon the altar of our common country.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Lewis Cass on behalf of the people of Michigan an expression of profound gratitude for the services he has rendered his State and the Union in the great sectional struggle which has just terminated. That he was the first of our eminent men who marked out the line of national policy by which these great measures could be adjusted and arranged satisfactorily to the two extremes of the Union, and by a singular devotion to the country amidst the greatest trials its institutions have sustained, and by the display of unsurpassed ability in expounding their nature and bearing upon all our interests, he has earned a character and secured a confidence in his wisdom and patriotism which no time can obliterate and no party malice can obscure.

Resolved, That while we shall cheerfully submit to the decision of the national convention, we believe that no other name can be presented for the next Presidency which will meet with such a hearty response from the Democracy of the country; that we deem a renomination due to his signal public services and the principles of the party for which he has so long and so faithfully struggled.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Michigan stand now as ever on the Democratic platform, as established by the National Convention of 1844 and 1848.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 27.

Mr. Maxwell, Collector of the Port of New York, was confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session last night. The nomination of Mr. Peters, Collector of New Orleans, was rejected.

TRENTON, SEPT. 25.—The Democrats held their State convention to-day, and nominated Dr. George P. Fort of Monmouth, as their candidate for Governor.

☞ We commend to our readers the following delightful "notes of travel" from an enlightened correspondent:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

MAUCH CHUNK, CARBON COUNTY, PA., AUG. 22, 1850.

Were there much poetry in me, or fancy about me, I could eliminate it with much pleasure to your readers, placed as I am in circumstances so inspiring of both. But after a very extensive calamo account of a jaunt from Philadelphia to this place, I must content myself by giving you a view of this practically wonderful and astonishing village of Mauch Chunk.

Travellers, who confine their journeys to the main highways of Pennsylvania, see but little of the beauty and grandeur of her scenery, the extent and greatness of her resources, the mind and material of her people. Feeling this lack myself, I bethought me to dash off from the main line of travel and search out "paths known not of," by our people. With this object in view, I left Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which passes through a country of great fertility; that is to say, with a malicious eye I looked out on every side for barren old fields, and found none. I hoped to have found some familiar *homely* sight, such as worn-out red-gails *re-pine-ing* under their hard lot and harder usage; but "in vain, alas! the task I found."

The scenery of the Schuylkill, along which this road runs with wonderful parallelism, is of infinite variety. The whole valley is dotted over with villages and towns, the river rolling on the right with the mountain towering on the left, or the vale with its velvet green, besprinkled with herds of cattle of "royalist blood;" the large stone barns and comfortable substantial steadings; the puffing engine and the massive water wheel—all make a variety, and give an interest to the traveller, not to be seen on any of the main lines over which I have travelled.

After passing Manayunk, a great place for red flannel, (you know here are large manufactories for woolen goods) Norristown, Valley Forge, (of revolutionary memory) Phœnixville, Pottstown, Reading, Mohrsville, Hamburg, &c, &c., as the vendue master says, various others too numerous to mention, I arrived at Port Clinton. Why this spot should be dignified by the title *port*, is more than I can fancy. There is one memorable fact, though, worthy of a jotting down, that, *port* or no *port*, it is about the only spot I have ever stopped at North where I was not half annoyed to death with that very interesting and energetic and anxious-to-oblige class of fellow-citizens (Northern, I mean) called *porters*. May be there may be some association or "cause vy."

Well, having cut away my moorings from that *port*, I embarked aboard a nice, very nice car for Samaqua, some 29 miles farther, and about 100 miles from Philadelphia.

This road, called the Little Schuylkill Railroad, runs alongside the Little Schuylkill River, meandering very parallelly with it, and making, I suppose, the very crookedest Railroad every constructed. I occupied a position in the car which afforded an uninterrupted view of the whole route, and I think I can truly say, that at no one point could I see a line of the road of half a mile straightness, and another peculiarity worthy of remark, at no point did I see a grading of more than three or four feet. I need hardly say, that the whole route is of exquisite loveliness and surpassing beauty. Arrived at Samaqua, we had a tolerable dinner—thence took a stage coach for Summit Hill, a village on the top of Lehigh mountain, of some eleven or twelve hundred feet elevation. This village is composed entirely of the laborers of the Lehigh Coal Company, and contains, probably, several thousand inhabitants. On this mountain are the magnificent and stupendous works of this far famed company—they have disinvoweled the mountain of coal, and literally and truly formed mountains of exhausted coal, where none before existed. Tunnels, into which cars run, traverse the mountain for miles, within. This one company alone, and there are several others, have already, for this year, sent 175 000 tons of coal to market. They own a railroad, and employ a vast number of laborers. From the top of the mountain their cars run down (filled with coal,) by their own gravity, an inclined plane of nine miles, and are drawn up empty, by stationary engines. The cars are stopped on the mountain side, near Mauch Chunk. At this point, there are three inclined planes, from five to seven hundred feet descent, down which the loaded cars run, (at the same moment, drawing up with rapid movement, the empty cars,) to a scale, from which in less than a minute, the whole load of three or four tons is screened and emptied into boats, ready to receive the coal.

Busy and bustling as is this scene, on the opposite side of the river is a scene no less busy and bustling. Here there are heavily freighted trains from Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, Buck mountain and other coal mines, constantly arriving and being emptied directly into the boats. There have already (for this season) from these various mines be a sent 440 000 tons of coal, although the navigation was suspended for nearly a month this summer by the destruction of the freshet. The amount of coal *calculated* (a yankeeism) to be sent from this country this season, by the Lehigh Coal Navigation Company is 1,000,000 of tons! (amazing!)

From the top of the mountain, Summit Hill, the traveller undergoes a transition, both of body and mind, very unusual, and to some most exciting. After having travelled all his days, with a full sense of his dependence upon a motive power, whose existence he realizes by his eyes and ears, he here enters upon a new mode of travel. He encounters a new agent, familiar in his everyday experience, but unfamiliar in the experience of his locomotion. I mean *gravity*. From Summit Hill, I found myself gradually moving off, without horse, iron, or other kind, no puffing nor speaking, no snorting, no bellowing, in a nothing, to tell me how I moved, or why I moved, but still moving. I moved, yet scarce knew why. In a moment I found myself whizzing at a spanking rate down the mountain, over horrific precipices and precipitancies, with my teeth firmly set, my hand clinching my hat, and with a sense of a total suspension of my breath. So I dashed on, and on, still faster, and faster, until almost, or quite intoxicated with delight, perfectly insensible of danger, (which at times was imminent,) I yearned for a scream, or shriek, to give vent to my pent up ecstasy. But prudence forbade. This delicious, delicious delight, endured for the entire distance of nine miles. Such sensations! Oh! it is worth a trip from Richmond here to enjoy them! But, I must come down from the mount of charm and bliss, to the sad plodding of real life, and again resume my wanderings by familiar powers.

Mauch Chunk is a village beautifully situated at the base of Mauch Chunk Mountain, on the very bank of the Lehigh river. One of its streets faces directly the river, the other stretching, well built, almost a mile up a romantic, lovely glen. There could scarcely be a spot possessing more and rater combinations of the beautiful and picturesque. Flanked on either side by mountains, hung with luxuriant and graceful garniture, or ragged and rugged rocks steepling up, and every moment threatening to topple over, with a frothy foaming stream, all *black* as *ink* with rage, dashing along o'er rocks and falls, until suddenly arrested by some insolent work of man's device—a huge dam—it *blackens* still deeper, and with sullen disappointment falls over this huge dam in one unbroken sheet; and now, with white crest foaming, it dashes along more black and gloomy than before—added to these, the busy haunts of men, with ever active labor,—all, all combine to render Mauch Chunk a spot of peculiar interest, beauty and attraction.

Long as I would delight to linger here, and gaze and wonder, and admire—time hurries on, and so must I; and before to-morrow's sun gilds with brilliant tint, and roseate line, yon mountain top, I must up and away. So now good night, and look for me again in the far famed world, widely known "Valley of Wyoming." F. B. W.

"The water of the Lehigh is so deedly colored by immense quantities of the hemlock tree decomposing in it, and the vast amount of coal included over it, as to present the appearance of a river of ink—so black is the water.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

VALLEY OF WYOMING, AUG. 26, 1850.

Here resteth your deponent for awhile. How I reached here, I fain must tell, for it was not by ordinary and usual travel or travail, but both unusual in their way, and great, and long and tedious, but not unfruitful for my toil.

I left beautiful and busy Mauch Chunk early on Friday morning by railroad, and dashed at one leap and snort of the old iron horse, of monstrous energy, into a new yet varied scenery. From this point I must change the single personal *I* and pluralise into *we*. I had the rare felicity to make this route with "compagnons de voyage," Hon. George Bancroft, late Secretary of the Navy, and later, Minister to the Court of St. James, and accomplished historian, and his sister, Mrs. ——, of Massachusetts. While his reputation had made him known to me, I had never enjoyed the happiness to meet him in person before, and feeling that *national* interest which I devoutly pray every American may ever feel in every other American, I experienced a pleasure, individual in its character, when I found myself in familiar converse with one of our "burning and shining lights." Mr. Bancroft is a gentleman, quiet, unpretending, with great accessibility of manner, gracious and yet dignified, "familiar, but by no means vulgar." He has the air of a student and a literati. So much "par parenthese."

We left Mauch Chunk early in the morning and travelled by railroad for some ten miles to Penn Haven, on the banks of the beautiful, winding Lehigh. The road passes circuitously, as does the river, first north, then south, &c., in a word, literally "boxing the compass," and reminding the traveller of the famous doggrel of "Little Magician" memory—(a toast, I believe, delivered on some 4th of July):

"It wires in and wires out,
Yet leaves a man still in doubt,
Whether the" men "that" laid "the track,
Were going North or coming back."

Such acute curves I never before observed on any track.—After wending and winding our way along, we arrived at Penn Haven. At this point we debarked, and mounted the deck of a miserably filthy and cranky concern, yclept a packet, heaved along by one poor horse. Here I drew a pleasurable comparison between our fine packets on our James River Canal and their accommodations and this, and rejoiced to think that something could be done as well as others.

But the lovely, enchanting route compensated us for all our lack of 'creature comforts.' The air was cool and bracing, and the Heavens hung with a canopy of clouds protecting us from the sun, and affording us a refreshing shade, never for a moment driving us into the cabin. The Lehigh improvements are by lock and dam. The dams vary from twenty to fifty-eight feet in elevation. The lift, as it is termed, of the lock, varies from eighteen to thirty-two feet. On seventeen miles of river there are seventeen locks. The whole amount of elevation is 430 feet from Penn Haven, and some 600 feet above Mauch Chunk.

After six hours and more of laborious toil, bodily fatigued, though mentally charmed and delighted, we arrived at last at White Haven, just in time to be too late, for the cars snorted off and away just as we wore in sight, in time to hear the shrill whistle of departure and see the smoking nostril of 'old iron horse' puffing off his accumulated, pent up, long-restrained, living