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We cheerfully give place to-day to the interesting speech of E. S. Duncan, Esq., Commissioner of Virginia to the World's Fair, delivered on his return from Europe, on the 26th August, at the request of the people of his county, at Clarksburg. It is full of information; couched in plain and nervous style, and abounding in wise, just and patriotic reflection. We like the genuine American and thorough anti-British spirit which breathes in every line of it. It discloses the original sources and instigators of abolitionism, and shows the sentiment lying at the bottom of that whole fanaticism to be, enmity to American institutions and human Liberty. It lays bare the morbid, bitter, unrelenting jealousy and hatred of England and English aristocracy for this great Republic. It points to the true means of establishing the complete commercial independence of the Southern States; of securing thereby the respect and forbearance of the North towards our institutions, and thus of perpetuating the Union of the States. It frowns, with just displeasure, upon the mad schemes of those Southern men, who are willing, for the sake of severing their connection with Northern Abolitionism, to fulfil the purposes of British Abolition conspirators against our Union.

Speaking of the schemes of direct trade with the Continent of Europe, in a letter written to a friend in this city, the Judge says:

"I feel no doubt that *direct trade, of Exports and Imports* will furnish for the South a remedy for all her ills; but it should embrace both—and the one is as practicable as the other, and both are easy. Some proximate point, accessible to the Rhine and to the Baltic, should be selected, and Amsterdam will furnish it. There are ware-houses and every convenience, with capital and merchants anxious to engage in the trade.

"Mercantile agents should be sent to make arrangements for consignments, &c.; and bills on Amsterdam are always at a premium.

"Packet lines from the Chesapeake, from Charleston and Mobile, should be established at once."

Speech of E. S. Duncan, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen—In consenting to address you, on the subject of my late visit to Europe, I fear that I shall inflict disappointment; not because I did not see a great deal, but because I saw so much that it is impossible in an address to convey even a faint outline of it. The idea of a *World's Fair*, in which the industry of every people, and the productions of every land were to be exhibited and compared, was a conception so novel, embracing an object so vast, that a large portion of mankind looked upon the scheme as impracticable and visionary—but the result has shown that it was not only practicable—but sustained, as it was, by the indomitable perseverance of the British nation, so characteristic of that remarkable people, its consummation was complete—and the "World's Fair" will mark an era of the world, not only from its extraordinary character, but from the impetus it will impart to the human intellect in its onward progress. In proceeding to give a description of the "great exhibition," it is natural that I should commence with the palace in which it was held. *Hyde Park* is a very large, open space in the midst of London, with a great many beautiful and venerable trees irregularly scattered over it, and affording a delightful place for the recreation of all classes. The Crystal Palace was erected within the Park, and close by a sheet of water, which contributed greatly to the beauty of its locality. The building itself composed, as you are aware, entirely of iron and glass, was so unique in its structure, so light, so airy, so beautiful and brilliant—with the flags of every nation represented in it, floating from its summit—and, when viewed in the distance, seemed more like the creation of enchantment than a reality; and when approached and examined, the mind was struck with its simplicity and perfect adaptation for the purposes it was designed; and if, at the first view, an apprehension existed of its weakness and fragility, that feeling was soon displaced by a consciousness of its great strength and security. The entire length of the building is 1851 feet, and 456 in extreme breadth, covering a space of 18 acres, and its extreme height 108 feet. A main avenue of considerable width extends through the centre of the building, its entire length; and there are two other avenues of lesser width, on each side of the main avenue, of corresponding length; there are also cross passages, cutting up the area into numerous compartments—and these, containing together a frontage of 10 miles,—were allotted to the various nations that took a part in the Exhibition. This is designed to represent the lower story. The upper story contained galleries and corresponding compartments with the lower story; and at the extreme East end of the edifice, a portion was allotted of the area for the articles exhibited by the U. States; and at the end, looking down the main avenue, was a very large painting of the American Eagle. Its wings extending over the entire width of the avenue, making it one of the most conspicuous objects in the exhibition. The English pronounced it as evidencing the boastful character of our people and as being in very bad taste. I thought myself that under the circumstances the taste was questionable, and that the Eagle had rather an "annexation" glance at the exhibition, as much as to say, "all this will be mine some day or other." Along the avenue was placed the finest specimens of the sculpture of modern times, with other articles illustrative of the fine arts. There was a cross avenue, called the transept, of similar width, and at the nave or point at which it crossed the main avenue, there was placed a cut crystal glass fountain, 17 feet high, of surpassing beauty. There were other fountains in the avenues. In the basons of some of them golden fish were placed, which, with a large collection of flowering shrubs and plants and some trees that were enclosed by the building, gave an indescribable freshness and beauty to the place. (Here the speaker exhibited a number of drawings illustrative of the Crystal Palace and its contents.) Near to the nave was placed the famous *Koh-i-noor Diamond*, and which of course became the centre of attraction to the numerous female visiters of the exhibition. The "Mountain of Light," as the Hindoos called it, was by no means brilliant. A gas light was made to shine upon it, but without effect: it was so deficient in brilliancy that a wit in London called it "a knave of diamonds," and I think with some justice. It resembles very much the upper segment of a very small glass bottle stopper. There were a great many very fine diamonds, and the collection exhibited by the East India Company (the spoils of conquered nations,) were of exceeding brilliancy and of great value, according to the rates at which such baubles are estimated. Among the specimens of the fine arts, there was none that exceeded, or in my judgment equalled, the statue of the Greek Slave, by our countryman Powers; it is so chaste and natural and beautiful, that I doubt whether the chisel, since the days of the Grecian Phideas, has produced its equal. Yet I understand that a preference was given by the judges, to a bronze statue, the amazon, representing a female on a horse spearing a tiger that had sprung upon the horse. This is undoubtedly a work of great artistic merit, but is an exaggeration in its conception and execution, better suited to the middle ages, when flying dragons and such like monstrosities occupied the popular taste, than the present age. I cannot undertake to detail the various articles of statuary, or indeed to furnish any thing like a description of the various other articles contained in the exhibition, and I must content myself with a very general outline of it. It contained specimens of the productions, mineral and vegetable, of every part of the earth, which the science and curiosity of man has explored; together with the productions of the skill and industry of all nations, in every matter connected with the advancement of science and knowledge, or which the taste, or luxury, or the more utilitarian wants of man required. These articles were arranged in the exhibition in the most artistic manner, so as to produce a gorgeous and beautiful, though indescribable effect.

The English, as might have been expected, filled a larger portion of the building than any other nation. The natural productions, with every branch of industry, whether of her European or her foreign dependencies, were fully exhibited. They even set up steam machinery within the exhibition, by which various manufacturing processes were there carried on, and the great variety of the products of the industry of that nation, was exhibited in a way highly calculated to show its industry, and wealth, and power. Yet to me it seemed that if the English excelled the other nations of the world in any one respect, it was in the variety and excellency of her machinery; and, perhaps, in that particular, the circumstance of the locality of the place of exhibition, gave to her an advantage over the other nations.—France, next to England, had the largest exhibition, and, for inventive genius, especially in the application of science to the utilitarian arts—for artistic skill, for beauty and elegance of design and for high finish, she was preeminent. The manufactures of the other Continental States, particularly the Germanic States, and Belgium and Switzerland, shewed that the manufacturing and mechanic arts had made rapid progress with them—and I was surprised to learn that Russia, in the manufacturing of iron and steel, and every thing of which they form a component part, was greatly in advance of England, where I had hitherto supposed, the manufacture of iron wares had attained the greatest perfection. Without entering into a comparison of the manufacturing arts of the various nations of Europe, as shown in the exhibition, one fact of the greatest importance to the people of the United States, was established by it, and that is that there is not an article, whether of use or of luxury, that cannot be obtained on equal or better terms from the continental nations of Europe, than from England. As it regards the American part of the exhibition, the articles were not arranged with any skill, so as to exhibit them to advantage, and there was no person attached to the exhibition capable of representing, or explaining them properly. In that respect the other nations who took a part in the exhibition were more fortunate or more wise. All of them sent to the exhibition their most learned and scientific men, aided by their most skilful and practical mechanics and manufacturers. Yet the exhibition on the part of the United States was very creditable to the inventive genius and industry of its people, and was illustrative of the condition of a new people occupying a new country. Their farming implements and their tools for common uses are in advance of those of Europe. In some branches of manufactures they were not inferior, and their limited exhibition of machinery disclosed the application of principles in mechanics novel and useful; and it was apparent at the first glance of an American, that the inventive genius of our people had not been fairly represented in the exhibition, and that our best machinery was not there; and as to the raw materials although scantily represented, there was enough to show that our cotton, tobacco and Indian corn were superior to the growth of every other country; and that our wool rivalled, and with equal attention to its culture, would equal the best produced in Europe. I will be excused from here remarking, that as one of the exhibition jurors, I had the opportunity of comparing the cotton of the United States with that of every other country in which it is grown; and although the English have for upwards of twenty years spared no efforts or expense to cultivate it in the East Indies, and her other colonies, in order to supersede the cotton of the United States, their efforts have utterly failed, and the American cotton, for firmness, length, strength and beauty of its fibre, greatly surpasses the cotton of the rest of the world. It is true, that a very inferior cotton is produced in Egypt and the Indies, and this the English mix with American to make their common and low priced fabrics, but they cannot dispense with the use of American cotton.

Before leaving the Exhibition, the ladies present will expect to hear of one of their sex who fills so large a space in the world—the British Queen. She became a part of the Exhibition, being there two or three times every week, to the great admiration of her lieges. My connection with the Exhibition enabled me to see her very often, and her family; and, on two occasions, I saw her when she was in her State costume and radiant with diamonds. Her appearance has nothing of the dignity or queenly bearing which the imagination attaches to her situation. Though not decidedly ugly, she is far from being handsome; her form, though full, is below the middle size; and her countenance indicates a very low order of intellect; and the impression prevails that, in order to prevent her from sinking into a state of fatuity, her attendants are compelled to keep her mind constantly amused with some kind of pageant or other, and on that account she was taken so often to the Crystal Palace, where it was amusing to see her manifesting all the delight of a little girl upon looking at the gew gaws and pretty things that were there. She is, however, with the masses exceedingly popular: this feeling I attribute, however, rather to a chivalric sentiment than a reverence for monarchy; and I believe that if the throne were now filled by a man, a very different feeling would prevail; and there are now many Englishmen who think that if the nation can get along so well with her, it could get along as well and at much less expense without her. My fair auditors will also expect that I should say something of the individual who occupies the post of the Queen's husband. Prince Albert is tall, well proportioned, with a Germanic cast of face. His countenance does not indicate much intellectual force or vigor, but I imagine that he is an amiable and well disposed gentleman, and a submissive and dutiful husband.

Having thus given to you a short sketch of the Crystal Palace, I will as hastily sketch for you some matters which came under my notice outside of it. I visited, of course, as many of the public edifices within and outside of London, as my time allowed me. I passed through the Tunnel, under the Thames—a wonderful triumph of the arts, and of perseverance and energy; but which has proved to be but a magnificent folly. I also visited Westminster Abbey, and the Tower, and other celebrated places, of which I have not the time to give a description. As might have been expected of me, I visited the British Parliament and the Courts of Justice. I was present on one occasion in the House of Commons, when a measure came up, which involved the whole financial policy of the Government, and the state and condition of all the industrial classes. It was debated by the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'Israeli; and a great many other of the leading members. The debate opened at six o'clock, P. M., and closed at 12, when the vote was taken and the question settled. Thus, in a debate of 6 hours, a great measure was disposed of, after a discussion so full, that every one present was satisfied that all had been said, on both sides, that the subject required. Yet a measure, of a similar character, in the American Congress, could not have been disposed of under six weeks' constant discussion. I was forcibly struck with the close adherence of the English speakers to the subject of debate. There was nothing extraneous or redundant; no flourish or ornament; but that which seemed to characterize the speaking particularly, was their plain, practical good sense, and an ability for condensation. Yet they are, in some respects, not good speakers. Their manners are cold, without action or fluency. They hesitate and stammer, and frequently seem to be at a loss.

In the courts of justice, the same brevity and condensation prevails, in the speeches of the Barristers, that distinguished the speaking in the House of Commons; and the Judges, who seem to be a learned, dignified and hard-working set of men, deliver their opinions so concisely and yet so distinct and clear, that the minds of the most ordinary persons present can understand them.

Being now something of a farmer, one of my principal objects in visiting England was to examine the agriculture of that country; and on my arrival there I was painfully impressed with the superiority of the English agriculture over ours. Their farms are kept exceedingly clean and neat; every foot of land is put to use, and their farm houses, and every thing pertaining to the farm, are of the most substantial kind; and owing to the humidity of the climate, the country is always verdant, which, with the neat trimmed hedges, gives to it a picturesque beauty which I have not seen in any other country. Agriculture in England is now a practical science. Local agricultural societies are established throughout the country, in which every thing connected with farming is investigated. I had the opportunity of being present at the meetings of some of these societies, and was surprised at the amount of learning and practical sense which was displayed. The adaptation and application of manures, depending, as it does, upon a familiar knowledge of chemical science, the adaptation of particular crops to particular soils, and the best mode of cultivating them, seemed to be perfectly understood by the whole farming community, by which means their land is made to yield to its uttermost. I could not help remarking, throughout the country I visited, the great attention paid to the collection and preservation of manure. The English farmer counts the manure he collects as much a part of his fortune, as he does the money in his pockets. Their farming implements, however, are inferior to the American, and their wagons and carts are primitive and clumsy machines. England has long been famous for its fine cattle. This is owing to their practice of housing them and of careful breeding. Animals intended for beef are never permitted to leave the stall at any season, and are carefully fed and rubbed, and, by that means, they acquire the largest possible size and finest condition. But I am of opinion that we have in the United States cattle of equal size and quality, and, with the same kind of treatment, could have them of superior size. Their horses, like their cattle and sheep, are carefully housed and groomed, and their draught and saddle horses are generally larger than the American horse, but I doubt whether they are as active or hardy; and, from having witnessed some of their races, I am decidedly of the opinion that their blooded race horse is inferior to the Virginia racers in size, bone and muscle, and inferior in speed and bottom. The English races now consist of a single dash of only one, two or three miles, and they never repeat.

I will now pass to the social condition of England. The stranger who for the first time visits that country, will find his eyes resting upon the magnificent palaces and mansions of the nobility and gentry scattered over it, the verdant and highly cultivated landscape, the smooth and beautiful roads, the substantial public edifices, the numerous and populous cities, the rivers and harbors crowded with shipping, the stupendous and numerous factories thickly scattered over the country, and the immense commerce, and he will conclude, that the British Empire is not only great and powerful, but that the people are prosperous and happy; but when he comes to look beneath this brilliant and gorgeous surface, he will find that, like the apple of the dead sea, it is filled with dust and ashes. He will soon discover that the social condition of the country, presents the most remarkable contrasts. The *few* in the enjoyment of wealth, such as no age or country has ever equalled, the *many* suffering under the extremes of poverty and wretchedness; the *few* with minds adorned and cultivated in the highest degree that the learning and civilization of the age will allow, the *many* sunk into the lowest depths of ingnorance and vice; and if the stranger happens to belong to that class of politicians who believe that Governments should be constituted for the good of the whole people, he will at once conclude that that principle is utterly perverted in Great Britain, and that their boasted Freedom as to the masses is a cruel mockery.

I complained one day to a worthy Alderman of London, to whom I am indebted for some civilities, of the annoyance caused by the beggars in London, and asked him why it was permitted. He replied, "Oh! the English are free, and have a right to beg." Yes, the millions of poor, have the freedom to beg, or lie down in a ditch and die of starvation; and yet it is the laboring poor that uphold the power and the glory of England. It has for ages been the policy of that country to protect capital and promote its accumulation in the hands of the few, in order to build up their manufacturing system so as to render the rest of the world dependant upon them; but in order to give efficiency to the system, it was necessary that the wages of labor should be reduced to the lowest point of subsistence, and in that way to subjugate the masses to the will of their millionaire masters. This policy, so cruel and unjust, would have been less odious, had the females of the country been exempted from its operation; but I have seen in a single factory as many as 700 females, performing labor that required the muscular strength of the strongest men; and, go where you will—go into their fields, and you will see women performing the labor of men. Go down to the lowest depths of their deepest mines, and there you will see a full proportion of the labor performed by squalid, miserable females; and go to their numerous factories, and you will find females of all ages the principal operatives.—These poor creatures, from their poverty and ignorance, are thoroughly brutalized; and, as a consequence of their promiscuous associations, a progeny is produced whose instincts are naturally vicious and debased. But this progeny constitutes a perennial crop of pauper laborers, too ignorant to know their rights and too degraded to have any aspirations above the gratification of their animal appetites. Yet they are white people; pure anglo-saxons! and, according to the English boastings, of the blood of that race—with better blood in their veins than those who rule them; and yet, as I have remarked, it is this injured and oppressed class that uphold the power and glory of England. It is by the labor of this class that the interest of the immense national debt is paid, that the enormous expenses of the government are defrayed, that a pampered aristocracy are enabled to gratify their vices and their luxury, and their great capitalists to add to their already overgrown wealth. The land of the nobility would yield no rent, except when tilled by the poor. Mines would be unproductive, except by the same means. The factories would stand still, only for the labor of the poor operatives; and their ships would rot at their moorings, but for the poor mariner.—Yet this class, and it consists of millions, have no comforts; are badly clothed and fed; no assurance to-day where they can get a meal to-morrow; and with no hope, if they become diseased or aged, but the refuge of a Poor House. And I assure you, that it is no exaggeration when I tell you, that there are millions of white people in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, who would thank Heaven for permission to share the meals of our slaves, and many would rejoice to wear their cast off clothing. Yet the English boast of their freedom, and their orators proclaim, "that the moment a slave sets his foot upon the British soil, he is disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation." Yet they have a slavery, infinitely more odious and unchristian, than that with which they habitually taunt us. It is a slavery of their own kindred—the result of a policy, designed to make the "rich richer, and the poor poorer." The man of money says to the poor man: "You must work for me, at such wages as I choose to give you, or you may starve." And thus the hungry man, to avoid starvation, is forced to become the menial of a heartless taskmaster. This picture, of the social condition of England, may appear to you to be highly colored, but it is a faithful portrait. And I have drawn it because I believe it was due from me, and due to others of our countrymen from the South, who visited London during the exhibition. The people of the United States were officially invited to join in the exhibition; and we were told that it was designed to produce peace and good will among the nations of the earth; and some of us repaired there with commissions from the governments of our respective States, and yet from the day of the opening of the exhibition, and continually since, the Times newspaper, the known organ of the aristocracy and of the ruling portion of the British people, opened its columns upon us, and the other presses followed the example, and we were reviled, and ridiculed, and caricatured. Meetings were held in London, in which it was recommended to admit no visitor from the Southern States to social intercourse with them, but freely to invite to their houses their *fugitive colored brethren*. Their orators in parliament would travel out of their way in their speeches to make unkind allusions to the existence of slavery here, and there was daily to be seen in the Crystal Palace, fair skinned English women arm in arm with negro men, and well dressed Englishmen escorting negro women; and their favorite promenade seemed to be in the American portion of the exhibition. If some of us felt indignant at receiving such treatment, instead of the courtesies to which we were entitled, it should create no surprize; and on enquiring into the meaning of all this, we were coolly told that, freedom of speech and of the press, were the birthright of Englishmen, and that these outpourings were only manifestations of their horror of slavery. But it seemed strange to some of us, that Englishmen's horror of slavery, should have such a recent origin, and that it was limited to the existence of African slavery in the United States, when there existed so much of slavery, black and white, in other parts of the world. But the solution was easy, when we connected these demonstrations with the existing state of things in this country, and the fact that it was openly avowed in London, that owing to the number of strangers drawn there by the exhibition, it was the proper time to agitate the abolition of slavery in the United States, by all means in their power; and when we witnessed the great number of abolitionists from the United States, then in London, the exultation displayed every where at the near approach, as the English and the American abolitionists supposed, of the dissolution of the American Union, there could remain no doubt of the design of these demonstrations, and that they had their origin, not in any special sympathy for their *colored brethren*, as they call them, but from a fixed and determined hostility to the United States. It is true that there exists some coteries, headed by a distinguished Dutchess and other old women, who have passed the age of sinning, and who, forgetting that charity should begin at home, and who daily see before their doors objects sufficient to exhaust all their stock of benevolence, think that they render God a service by extending their sympathies to their black brethren on this side of the Atlantic.

The English cannot forget that this country once belonged to them, and that we are now their rivals; and they perceive that if our ratio of increase is continued for but a few years, we shall be greatly their superior in all the elements of national power, and that her decadence is then inevitable, and that she can then no longer indulge the boast, "that Britain rules the waves." But there are other causes of hostility, deeply seated in the hearts of the English aristocracy and ruling classes, arising from the fact, that if the American Union continues for any length of time, the great political problem of man's ability for self-government will have been solved, and the fact established before the world, that free institutions are the best calculated to develop the faculties of the mind and to advance the knowledge and prosperity and happiness of the people; and they foresee the inevitable influence of the example upon the rest of mankind, and that in consequence they will have to descend from their proud eminence and become merged with the masses; and hence their hostility to the United States and its institutions and their anxious desire for the disruption of the Union. The sentiment, *delinda est Carthago*, was never more fixed in the Roman mind, than the same sentiment, as regards the United States, is fixed in the hearts of the English; but there is this difference, the English cannot accomplish their object by open war, as Rome did with Carthage. We are equal to the British in numbers, and it is not in a spirit of vain boasting to say, that in battle, whether upon the land or the water, we are their equals also; but the British cannot go to war with us. Wonderful as has been the financial elasticity of that nation, there is a point of tension beyond which it cannot go. The present depressed condition of the farming interest, and the fact, that owing to the very great increase and high perfection of the manufactures of continental Europe, a rivalry has been created, to an extent, that even with the low priced pauper labor the British manufacturers hardly realize a remunerating profit, and in order to enable them to pay the interest of their national debt, and the heavy expenses of their government, taxation up to the highest point that can be borne is now resorted to. And they cannot encounter, therefore, the additional expenses of a war with the United States; but if they could, there is disaffected Ireland and some of her remote colonies, ready for revolt, when the opportunity offers. And this is not all: she cannot do without the markets of the United States for her manufactures; and to be deprived two years of the raw cotton of the United States, would stop her cotton mills and produce bankruptcy, if not revolution. It is this state of things that prevented her from going to war with the United States upon several recent occasions; but she is carrying on an insidious warfare of another kind. She hopes to divide and ruin us; and to that end, her press, conducted with extraordinary ability, her pamphleteers and orators in and out of Parliament, keep up a constant denunciation of American institutions, and especially at this time of that of slavery; and the presses of that country cater for the taste of their readers and their orators speak for Buncomb, as is practised here. Meetings are constantly held at Exeter Hall and other places, filled with the abolitionists of that country and of this, devising the means, not so much for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, as to cause a disruption of the Union; and this will explain the recent remarkable but pregnant incident, that a member of the British Parliament, distinguished for his declamatory talents, at a time when Great Britain was agitated by one of the most exciting and important measures that has arisen in Parliament for many years, (the Papal aggression as they term it) left his post there to visit this country, and to play the part of an abolitionist agitator, because it was believed that the time for his intermeddling was peculiarly auspicious—and whenever the history of the rise and progress of abolitionism in the United States shall be investigated, it will be traced to London; it is there where the oil is furnished to feed its flames; it is from thence incendiaries are sent to fan them. And not content with operating in that way in the North, her agents are sent to the South, to advocate secession by the promise of protection and free trade. I have never, my friends, for a moment despaired of the Union, and I am sure our noble State is the last in which its flag will be hauled down: but the remarkable state of things that I saw in England, led me to enquire into the means best calculated to restore harmony to our common country; and, without pretensions to statesmanship or superior sagacity, to my mind the remedy for the ills of the South is simple, clear, effectual, and easily accomplished.—The maxims of our wisest statesmen—that a people should sell their products where they can get the highest prices—buy what they consume where they can buy cheapest—have never been practiced by the people of the South; and they have suffered the speculators of New York, and Boston and Liverpool, to do for them, that which they ought to do for themselves. The cotton of the South finds its way to New York or Boston, from thence it is sent to Liverpool, and from thence it is distributed over Great Britain and the nations of the Continent of Europe; and is often subjected to forced sales by the brokers of Liverpool, to meet the advancements made upon it. The freight, insurance, mercantile profits, losses upon forced sales, brokers' commissions, in addition to the freight and insurance, &c., arising from the transhipment from England to the Continent, all of which falls upon the planter. Then comes the supplies of the South, obtained in the same circuitous and costly manner. By this process, the planters get much less for their cotton than they might get, and pay much more for their supplies than they ought. The Industrial Exhibition at London, has established the fact, already adverted to by me, that there is not an article consumed by the South, that cannot be obtained from the continental nations of Europe, upon equal or better terms, than they can be obtained from England. The people of the South either do not perceive this, or they are destitute of common energy. They have brought themselves to the condition of being merely managers or overseers of their own estates, for the benefit of the Northern speculators and merchants; and, feeling this to be their situation, they erroneously attribute it to the action of the Federal Government, instead of their own want of foresight and energy. Let any one with the statistics of Southern trade before him, make the calculation of the savings that would result from a direct trade of the South of their exports and imports, and they will find it to amount annually to many millions of dollars; and this saving would soon reinstate the South in the position for which nature designed it, and give to it a potential influence in the Union for all rightful purposes. And, although fanaticism for a time may override self-interest, the latter principle, as a law of our nature, would soon regain the ascendancy; and the Northern people, finding that the South had cut loose from and was independent of them, and that her capital, as a consequence, was flowing to the South, self-interest would soon compel them to solicit a share of the rich trade of the South, and their abolitionism would be forgotten. *For, without the trade of the South, the Northern States would retrograde into their primitive poverty.* This is my settled and firm conviction. But the question may be asked, can the South carry on a direct outward and inward trade without capital? I answer, yes. If she had the energy, she can do it without capital, or if she have the will, she can obtain any required amount of capital immediately and at easy rates.

My visit to Europe, short as it was, enabled me to communicate with intelligent persons intimately connected with the commercial and monetary transactions of the continent, and I was surprised to discover that they understood perfectly the condition of affairs in the United States, and that the rich prize of the Southern trade, with proper exertions might be won. Holland, from her position, commanding the trade of the Baltic, and the Rhine, and in close connection with the countries of Europe, in which our great staples of cotton, rice and tobacco, are consumed or used, and with a surplus capital exceeding every other nation, and which I have the authority of those who have a right to speak upon the subject to say she is anxious to invest in the United States, is ready at once to make advances to any amount upon our staples shipped there; and the high integrity of her merchants, besides their interest, will be a guaranty to the planters that they will be fairly dealt with. The English must take a portion of our cotton, *they cannot do without it*, but their relative position will be changed, they will cease to be the monopolists of the American trade, and will have to become competitors for it; a change that will produce uncalculable benefits to the Southern States.

Having occupied, for so warm a day, much of your time, I will now conclude with remarking, that in my short visit to Europe, I have seen so much of poverty and wretchedness, the consequences of bad political institutions, that I believe it to be our duty that we should continually offer up our thanks to the Almighty ruler of the world, that he has vouchsafed to us, such a country as we possess, with such institutions as we have for its government, and that we ought to inculcate among our children, as one of the highest duties which they owe, to cling to our glorious Union as the world's last hope.

PERSONAL.—Married, on the afternoon of the 12th ult., at Glen Haven Water Cure, by themselves, Wm. L. Chaplin, to Miss Theodocia Gilbert, of that establishment.

[*Skaneatles Democrat.*

The Chaplin who has been *marrying himself* to Miss Gilbert, is the person who ran for Governor of this State last November, and who was previously arrested in Maryland for abducting negroes.—[*Rochester Democrat.*

And for whom Mr. Gerritt Smith was bail. By the way, have the tender-hearted and eloquent sympathisers of "poor Chaplin," ever paid up that $20,000 and over?

Far from it; they will steal negroes, but will not draw on their pocket-nerves.

"THE UNION PARTY."

This is the new name which the Whigs, despairing of success under their obsolete name of "Whig," have donned, to humbug the people and steal their votes. Such absolute "Unionists" have they become that they repudiate even their own Whig allies, who have ever dared to think for themselves and to advocate the union of the South for the sake of the Union! This was glaringly shown in the late Botts Convention, which *once more* nominated the "Immortal" for the empty honor of defeat. In order to secure the wavering, even before the body was fully organized by the recording of the delegates present, a resolution was offered, pledging every member to the support of the nominee of the Convention, without regard to persons. A motion was made to amend by adding "provided he be an Union man." This amendment was accepted—and its meaning was explained by a delegate from Hanover, who avowed that he would support no man who had been in the least connected with the Nashville Convention. This sentiment was applauded—clearly shewing that the followers fully carried out the dictation of Mr. Botts himself, who, in his last *pronunciamento*, designed to cut the political throats of those leading Whigs who had taken an active part in advocating the Nashville Convention and some of whom were spoken of as prominent candidates for the Congressional honor. While the Whigs thus assail and put down their own associates, is it a matter of wonder that, in the same bigoted spirit, they should aim their pany self-styled "Union" batteries at the Democratic party!

The absurdity of the presumption that the Whigs are "*the Union party*" and the Democrats the disunionists, has been often exposed by us—but, as it comes up now from a new quarter, it may not be amiss to repeat the views which we have expressed. We have shown that the power of the Whig party is in the North, and its party policy is influenced by the action of the majority there. We have in vain challenged evidence of any public Whig demonstration at the North, favorable to the just rights of the South. We have shown that the Seward influence there preponderates and that the Northern Whigs, in their party meetings, instead of maintaining the compromise measures, have arrayed themselves against them and have cunningly and mischievously left open the door for future agitation. Is it to such a party, that we are to look for a cessation of agitation, to a maintenance of the compromise measures and especially the fugitive slave law, in which the South is so deeply interested; and on the faithful execution of which depends the continuance of the Union?

On the other hand, how is it with the Democratic party? We have shown that, in every Democratic State Convention at the North, they have planted themselves on the platform of the Compromise measures, including the execution of the fugitive slave law, as necessary to the safety and peace of the Union. Even in Ohio, to the resolutions of whose Democratic State Convention the Whigs have most unjustly taken exception, the State Journal, the leading Whig organ, thus defines, by way of reproach, the position of the Democratic party of that State:

"*The maintenance of the Compromise,* AS IT NOW STANDS, *is hereafter the watchword of the democratic party in Ohio.—The success of that party in this State this fall gives their endorsement to this measure.* Even should they succeed only by a plurality vote, it gives to every item of their creed the *prestige of success. They know, and will not deny, that the maintenance of the Compromise, as it now stands, is one of their favorite measures,* while they will assert after the election, as they now assert before, that it is not a Whig measure."

Is it not to the Democratic party, therefore, that the country must look as the true Union party, to put down the agitation of the slavery question, to maintain the Compromise as a final settlement, to check the aggressions of the Federal Government by confining its action within clearly defined constitutional limits, and at one and the same time protecting the rights of the States and the safety of the Union? As we said a few weeks since, Democrats, North and South, should feel that they have in themselves a sure and safe protection from abolition agitation in the next Congress, and at once dismiss whatever of sectional animosity has divided them in the past. If Southern Democrats, who seek to preserve the Union by maintaining the rights of the States and resisting the consolidating schemes of federalism—will aid the great republican, constitutional party of the country to repel the assaults of the Whig and Free soil parties upon the constitution, all will yet be well, the Constitution will be maintained and the Union saved. It is in the power of Southern Democrats, by uniting with the sound Democracy of the Union upon the broad, catholic, nation platform of NON-INTERVENTION—the platform of Baltimore, the platform of '48 and '44, of the olden republican time, of the Jeffersonian era—to make all well again with the country; to restore peace; to subdue jealousy; to rekindle in the breasts of the honest and patriotic men who have been temporarily alienated from it their original affection for the Union; to diffuse universal confidence in its permanency; and to impart a fresh impetus to the flourishing interests and miraculous progress of our great republic. Harmony of the Democratic party for the sake of the country must now be our watchword. We doubt not that it will be. We expect to see the Baltimore platform again erected, the North, the South, the East, and the West rallying fraternally upon it, and the flag of our Union floating triumphantly over it. That is the platform of the national Democracy, of State sovereignty, of republican liberty, and the platform of the CONSTITUTION.

On the other hand, how POTENT for saving the Union will be the Whig party in the approaching Congress! Eighty-five in two hundred and thirty-three is the full measure of their strength for *Union*. If this be the only *Union* party in the country, pray what is to become of the country?—What a sad number of disunionists fills the land! If the Union and Constitution, and everything good and valuable in our institutions, rest upon their shoulders, how deplorable is the predicament of all of them just now! What grand inducements does the puissant plight for good, of the Whig party, hold out to the friends of the Union to join their ranks! What mighty attractions do they present to the lovers of peace and harmony, of quiet and safety, among old men—of social progress, State honor, national dignity and American supremacy, among young men—to fraternize with them!

A party under whose imbecile and plodding administration of affairs the confederacy has been well nigh rent in twain, the *Union* party! A squad of eighty-five in the national Congress, seeking to infringe the Constitution by every measure of its policy, but impotent to carry any measure, the Union party! We hope the young men of Virginia, who are about to assume the highest prerogative of the citizen, will reflect upon the peculiar inducements and attractions which are presented by these boastful impotents to join their organization.

Many Whig journals are in the habit of damning as "pirates" those Americans who go to assist the Cubans to throw off the yoke of oppression and tyranny. Our general views upon the duty of our government, under the law of 1818, have been fully explained. But while we would advocate a strict execution of the letter of the law, we have protested, in the name of liberty and true republicanism, against the monstrous doctrines of the administration, commanding our ships of war to act as a police to an absolute government, in checking the uprisings of resistance to oppression. We are bound by no treaty with Spain to fight her battles and defend her territory, by sending our government vessels to Cuba, to protect the despotism which rules that Island, and to prevent any aid being afforded the struggling patriots. Let the government watch our own waters (one marine league from shore,)—let Spain guard her own shores—and let not the freemen of America be ordered to defend the tyrants of Cuba and aid them in riveting the chains of slavery upon its hapless people.

As to "piracy," how can it be pretended that those who go to assist Cuba are any more pirates than those who went to assist the Canadians in the "patriotic" war? True, the British Government denounced them as "pirates," just as Concha denounces Lopez and his followers—but Mr. Webster, whom the Whigs certainly should not repudiate as ignorant of the law of nations, replied to the British Minister, as follows:

"If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out, a military expedition from the United States, intended to act against the British Government in Canada, they were clearly *violating the laws of their own country*, and exposing themselves to the just consequences which might be inflicted on them, *if taken within the British dominions*. But, notwithstanding this, they were certainly not 'pirates,' nor does the undersigned think it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion so to denominate them. Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of '*piracy*.' * * * * * * * *

"It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in Great Britain, living and dead, have maintained that THE GENERAL LAW OF NATIONS *does not forbid the citizen or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another*. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of her majesty's government at the present moment."

DEATH OF A GREAT AND GOOD MAN.

It is with the deepest pain that we publish a telegraphic annunciation of the death of Judge Levi Woodbury at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday night. He was a stern Republican; an able jurist, a sound and eminent statesman; a true friend to the South, to State rights, the Constitution and Union; and characterized by the highest private virtues. The whole country will mourn his loss, in the mid-career of his usefulness.

He must be a bold man who can denounce Mr. Bedinger as a disunionist, after the speeches made by him, as President of the late Shannondale Tournament. In crowning Miss Kate Sappington of Charlestown, Mr. B. said:

Fair and Beautiful Lady—It becomes my privilege and honor to crown you Queen of Love, of Beauty and of Chivalry, and, in doing so, to present you to this great crowd of your devoted subjects as one worthy of their loyalty and love. May I be allowed, as one of your humblest and most loyal subjects, to express the hope, that in these dangerous days of Secession, the coronation of our lovely Queen may be the signal of Union to us all, and that the example which your majesty may be pleased most speedily to set us in this respect, may have its proper influence upon all your devoted subjects.

Miss Josephine Nelson of Frederick City, Md., having then been presented as the First Maid of Honor, the President thus said to her:

Gentle Lady: Accept from my hand this wreath, the emblem of your own beauty, and the type by which you shall ever be recognized as the first in favor with our beloved Queen.

Next was presented Miss S. J. Cleveland of Missouri, to whom the President thus spoke:

Lady: I greet thee as the representative of the noble West, and as one, who, speaking her voice as well as thine own, I hope, will cry out for Union, now and forever. Accept this wreath from the humble hand of thine unworthy servant.—It will entitle thee to the favor and love of our Sovereign.

The Third Maid of Honor was Miss Jane Washington of Jefferson county. The President, in crowning her, said:

I place upon thine unsullied brow a wreath almost as spotless as thyself. It is the token of our Sovereign's love, and as it falls from my hands to thee, thy name—the name of the immortal Washington—falls upon my ear, and bids me cry to all around me, "*Union! Union!! now and forever!!!*"

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We stated, the other day, and expressed our gratification for the fact, that the Fugitive Slave act of 1850 had been faithfully enforced by the judicial authorities of the free States, and that its enforcement had been generally acquiesced in, except in the case of Shadrach, in Boston. We had not then directed our attention to the decision of Judge Conklin, United States Judge of the Western district of this State, in the case of the fugitive slave Davis, on writ of *habeas corpus*, which was made on Saturday last, discharging the fugitive, who immediately fled to Canada. In this case, H. K. Smith, Esq., United States Commissioner at Buffalo, had, after an impartial hearing, giving a certificate remanding the fugitive slave to his master. There is not a shadow of doubt of his being a fugitive slave, as claimed. This point is beyond dispute. Hence Davis fled to Canada as soon as Judge Conklin discharged him.

The ground of the discharge is, that he escaped in August, 1850, and that the last Fugitive Slave Law, was passed by Congress in September, 1850. The argument is that the law of September does not apply, and the rule as to *ex post facto* enactments (referring entirely to laws respecting crimes) is invoked in the construction of the act, though it appears a somewhat novel recourse. But the act of 1793 is not repealed by the act of 1850. The Supreme Court of the United States decided, in the case of Prigg, that the extradition clause of the constitution referring to fugitives from labor was self-executing—that Congress might enact laws giving federal, judicial, or other officers, power to enforce the constitutional obligations, and prescribing modes and forms of proceeding, &c., but that Congress could not devolve the duty on State, judicial or other officers, and that State legislation could not provide or restrict, or control the remedy.—The act of 1793, excepting the clauses authorizing State authorities to enforce it, is still in full force. The act of September, 1850, does not repeal it, for the title of the latter expressly states it to be amendatory of the act of 1793. The constitution imperatively requires the fugitive slaves to be delivered up. The words are:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It would seem to be a palpable evasion of the constitution, and indeed a violation of it, if the fact of owing service or labor is proved, and the fact of the slave having escaped is proved, for a judicial officer to discharge him. The legislation of Congress cannot fetter or restrict the constitutional right of the master. No legislation of Congress should be so construed as to restrain or embarrass such right. The provision of the constitution is imperative and paramount. The act of 1793 and the act of 1850 were both intended to facilitate the enforcement of that right, not to embarrass or restrain it—not to nullify the constitutional provision; but were in aid of it. The decision, as reported, seems to us to be an evasion of the act of 1793, or rather that portion of it still unrepealed, and declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be within the constitution; and likewise an evasion of the law of 1850, notoriously intended to be cumulative to the act of 1793. The criticisms about technical forms and papers, and the discharge of the slave in the face of full proof of his being a slave and a fugitive, looks like quibbling away the remedy intended to be given in good faith by the compromise acts. The South will not be satisfied with this mode of expounding and administering the law. If the decision of Judge Conklin is adhered to, fugitive slaves in this State, who escaped prior to September, 1850, have in effect all immunity, for they cannot be delivered up under the law of that month. If arrested under it, Judge Conklin will not deliver them up under the act of 1793, nor under the constitutional obligation and pledge; but they will be discharged, so as to enable them to run to Canada. This decision will, we predict, arouse and excite the South more than anything that has occurred. We regret that it has occurred, and especially that it was made in New York.

[*New York Herald.*

We agree with the Herald, as to the wretched quibbling of Judge Conklin's decision, and as to the inauspicious effect it is calculated to exert at the South. The Judge argues that the prosecution of claims for fugitives escaping prior to the last law, must be made under the law of 1793, and that oral evidence is necessary instead of the record evidence allowed by the law of 1850. This construction is utterly contradicted by the terms of the law itself—and so, we feel sure, the U. S. Supreme Court will decide. We hope to hear of no more absurd and mischievous decisions as Judge Conklin's.

The following just and beautiful tribute to the memory of the lamented McDowell, comes from one who knew him well, whose praises are something more than formal obituary:

THE DEATH OF JAMES McDOWELL.

The death of James McDowell, which transpired at his residence in Virginia, on Saturday, 23d August, is an event that marks the fall of an eminent man, and we announce it with profound sorrow. Few men have passed through the turmoil of public life, and have been more energetic in advocating their principles, and at the same time more universally esteemed. Few men possessed more of the graces that adorn alike the fireside and the forum. He was a ripe scholar; he was an elegant gentleman; he was a profound statesman; a virtuous and upright citizen, a fond father, a devoted husband, and a staunch and sterling friend. Mr. McDowell is best known to the nation as an unrivalled orator, excelling most of his cotemporaries in that great gift, so rare in its true sense, even in this day of progress. A voice, peculiar in itself, and capable of the most extraordinary effects; a form tall, dignified and graceful; a flowing and vigorous diction; a luxuriant and healthful imagination; vast powers of thought; and a knowledge of the popular feeling beyond almost any man of his age in this country, were the enviable qualities of this great debater, and have often created regret that they have so seldom been exhibited. It was the fortune of the writer of this notice, to know Governor McDowell intimately, and it is a mournful pleasure to feel that we enjoyed a large share of his confidence and regard. As a representative in Congress, he was peculiarly unobtrusive; moving calmly among his fellow members; winning the good will of all; respected by his political opponents; always in his seat, and always right with the good old party to which his high and generous impulses were passionately dedicated. He had no ambition to mingle in the party discussions of the House; but reserved himself rather for those exigencies in national affairs that serve to show, not only the real danger and the real strength of the country, but to prove who are the brave and who the backward among the public men of the times. Nothing marked Mr. McDowell's character more than that large spirit of toleration and of liberty that distinguished it. There was nothing narrow, suspicious, or proscriptive in his nature. He was the soul of candor, and, like all men of his temper, ashamed of concealing his thoughts. His love of the Union was an old-time, old fashioned Virginia sentiment—a sentiment based upon the legal and Constitutional spirit of that noble State, and strengthened by a copious and constantly refreshened knowledge of the political history of that teacher of fundamental political truths. The loss of such a man is a people's loss, and cannot be replaced. No longer will Virginia be enabled to signalize him among her favorite champions; no longer will the Democracy of thirty-one States applaud his chaste and thrilling eloquence; no longer will his voice be raised to defend an imperilled Constitution. He is gone; and his example alone remains to a country he loved so well!

[*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

Princeton, Aug. 30, 1851.

At a recent meeting of the *Cleosophic Society of the College of New Jersey*, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Cleosophic Society has heard of the death of their fellow-member, James McDowell, Ex-Governor of Virginia and Member of Congress: Therefore,

Resolved, That we express, in as strong terms as the ordinary vehicle of such expressions will allow, our deep regret. In doing so, we truly feel, as Americans, that our Republic has lost one of her greatest citizens, and our glorious Union one of her most patriotic champions; and, as a society, we now miss from the galaxy of her distinguished graduates the brightest star, one to whom we have been accustomed proudly to refer, as a ripe and chaste scholar, a finished orator, and a patriotic and chivalrous statesman.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in this their bereavement, and that these resolutions be communicated to them, and also published in the Princeton Whig, Valley Star, National Intelligencer, and Union.

By order of the Society, ELIAS N. CRANE.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia Bulletin understands that the Chevalier Hulseman, minister from Austria, will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar, a lovely and accomplished American lady from the Sunny South. We have not heard whether Mr. Webster has been consulted in regard to this arrangement.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.
CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF LOPEZ AND HIS COMMAND.

New Orleans, Sept. 2.

The steamer Cherokee arrived this morning from Havana. The passengers witnessed the execution of Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully.

The total failure of the expedition is attributed to the delay in receiving succor. From the separation of Crittenden's command, the Patriots had dispersed to the mountains, only 30 remaining with Lopez. They left him, and without a single friend, he wandered until run down, and was then taken by blood hounds. His last words were—"Adieu, dear Cuba."

Gen. Pragay was killed at Pagas.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LOPEZ GARROTED.

Picayune Office, }
New Orleans, Sept. 4, P. M. }

The steamship Cherokee left Havana on the 1st.

From despatches to the Picayune office, we learn that General Lopez was captured at San Crystoval and brought to the city of Havana, where he was publicly garroted on the 29th ult.

All his men were likewise captured and executed.

The insurgents were still maintaining themselves in the mountains near Puerto Principe.

Spanish accounts say that of the number in the Pampero, (500) 65 have been already killed. 435 are in prison, of whom one hundred are to be sent to Africa.

Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to receiving aid in Cuba.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, presiding, and the following resolution passed,

"Resolved, That Mr. Owens, American Consul at Havana has forfeited every right, and title of an American citizen—outraged every sentiment of humanity, and is deserving the execration of every friend of Liberty. His conduct requires his recall by the Government."

[The punishment of the *garrote* is described as placing the victim in an easy chair, clamping his limbs, placing a band around the neck, and gradually pressing a screw until the neck is broken.]

[From the Washington Union, Sept. 6.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The subjoined despatch is from the same individual who communicated that published in yesterday's paper. Our readers will regret to learn by it that all the previous calculations, justifying the hope that Lopez could maintain his ground, were erroneous. It appears that he has already paid the penalty of death, and that his expedition is a failure, leaving only one hundred and fifty five of his followers from our shores still alive, in the hands of the Spanish authority. It is to be hoped that some atonement will be made for the cold-blooded and inhuman massacre of the first captives, by sparing the lives of those who were prisoners with Lopez.

New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1851.

The following telegraphic despatch was received this morning at the office of the Picayune, per Cherokee, from the Southwest Pass, dated Sept. 4—7 A. M.:

"The revolution in Cuba is a failure. All who left in the Pampero have been killed or made prisoners. Lopez was arrested and brought to San Cristobal on the 29th, taken to Havana on the 31st, and publicly garroted on the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M.

"One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were all in the possession of the government. The insurgents are still in possession of the mountains near Principe."

This is very different from the news dispatched to you last evening. H. B. TAYLOR.

Telegraphed for the National Intelligencer.

New Orleans, Sept. 1—P. M.

The Cherokee has arrived with Havana dates to the 2d of September.

The Lopez Expedition has failed. Our advices from reliable sources state that Lopez was taken prisoner at San Cristobal on the 29th August. He was brought to Havana on the 31st, and publicly GAROTED on the morning of the 1st September at sunrise.

One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, who were taken, are said to be condemned to ten years' hard labor in the chain-gang.

The conduct of our Consul, (Mr. Owen) is vindicated by our correspondent.

The people of Havana have committed no retaliatory acts of vengeance on American citizens there.—[*True Delta.*

New Orleans, Sept. 5.

Lopez has been executed, and all the Americans who were captured with him have been condemned to the mines.

Account of the Battle in which Gen. Enna was mortally Wounded—Insurgents at Principe.

Picayune Office, }
New Orleans, September 2d. }

We have received the following account of the battle in which General Enna was mortally wounded, from our correspondent, at Havana.

The battle was fought on the coffee plantations formerly owned by Gen. Lopez's wife.

The Spanish troops were drawn up in two columns, and at first refused to advance upon the patriots, who lined the fences in the vicinity.

General Enna then took thirty Cazadors and charged upon the patriots, who succeeded in killing every one of the Spaniards, with the exception of an aid-de-camp. In the charge Gen. Enna was mortally wounded.

After the fall of Gen. Enna, Gen. Rozales collected together five hundred of the Spanish troops and fled, leaving seventy wounded upon the field of action.

Gen. Rozales was to be superceded for cowardice by General Pavis, of Matanzas.

Alarming Railroad Riot in New Jersey—Several Men Killed—The Military Called Out.

Easton, Pa., Sept. 5.—A very serious difficulty has occurred among the Irish hands employed on the New Jersey Central Railroad, near Spruce Run, about 12 miles from this place.

It seems that a quarrel took place last Sunday, between the natives of the different counties of Ireland, relating to some local differences in their own country. Since that time the laborers employed at different points of the road have formed themselves into parties, and have had several battles, in which firearms have been freely used. Several men have been shot, and two at least are known to be killed.

The Sheriff has called on the military, but as yet they have made but little impression upon the rioters. The Irishmen have procured firearms, and very serious trouble is feared all along the line of the road.

Yesterday the Irishmen expected, and had prepared themselves for a grand battle, but up to last evening nothing of a serious character had occurred.

Mr. Thomas Reardon, Catholic Priest of Easton, has used his influence among them to quiet them. The whole neighborhood, of course, is in a state of great excitement. The military succeeded in taking the arms from a party of Irishmen marching to attack another set, and they dispersed.—They are armed with guns, pistols and clubs, and compel their fellow-laborers to join them whether disposed to do so or not.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ELIZABETH CITY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City County, held in pursuance of notice, at the Court House, on Thursday, the 28th of August, 1851; Robert Hudgins, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. K. Jennings appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention, which is to meet in Staunton, Va., on the 24th of September, to nominate persons to be voted for as officers of the State, in anticipation of the ratification of the new Constitution of Virginia.

The Chairman appointed Fayette Jones, T P Chisman, Asa Hill, C Watts, R H Vaughan, J Tabb, Jr, and James Phillips, a committee to nominate delegates.

Upon their return from the committee room, they recommended the following gentlemen to be chosen as delegates to said Convention:

C L Collier, John Tabb, Jr, John Armistead, Geo Booker, John Jones, Geo Wray, Wm Latimer, J B Cary, John S French, J D Topping, Wm S Smith, N Gammel, George T Massenburg, James Massenburg, Jr, and Andrew Banks, and the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting.

Ordered, That the Norfolk Argus and Richmond Enquirer be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. HUDGINS, Chairman.

Wm. K. Jennings, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN SPOTSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Spotsylvania county, held at the Court house of said county, on the first day of this month, (being court day,) Maj. O. M. Crutchfield, was called to the Chair and S. G. Daniel appointed Secretary.—The object of the meeting was appropriately explained by E. Conway, Esq., who was succeeded by the Chairman, with remarks pertinent to the occasion. The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Conway, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed convention of the Democratic party of Virginia, to be held at Staunton on the 24th of September, 1851, and that —— be appointed delegates to represent this county in said convention.

On further motion, it was Resolved, That the Chairman should fill the blank in the above resolution; which he accordingly did with the following names, viz:

Samuel Andrews, Jonathan Johnston, Peter W. Dudley, Alexander R. Holladay, James M. Scott, John Jenkins, H. Poindexter, James D. Dillard, Charles O. Young, Elliott Dejarnette, John Lipscomb, Dr. J. Dejarnette, Dr. Nelson, L. Waller, Henry Davis, Warren A. Wiglesworth, Wm. S. Coleman, Oscar L. Chewning, James Long, James Faulkner, Thomas M. Horn, Thomas C. Pulliam, Dr. James R. Chancellor, Absalom Rowe, William J. Cason, James R. Pulliam, Rice W. Carter, James Lewis, Wm. R. Coleman, George P. Goodloe, E. Conway, Gabriel Johnston, Joseph Sanford, Slaughter B. Bullock, James M. Bullock, Arthur H. H. Bernard, Abraham Cox, James B. Timberlake, Dr. John R. Taylor, Stokely Coleman and Wm. B. Coleman.

On motion of Mr. Conway, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation; the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Democratic Recorder; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

O. M. CRUTCHFIELD, Chairman.

S. G. Daniel, Secretary.

DEATH OF THE HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Judge Levi Woodbury, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died last night at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., at a quarter before ten o'clock. His disease was an eruption of the skin, which resulted in death after a short illness.

A writer for the Washington Telegraph nominates Judge Wm. Daniel as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the 1st of September, at Christ's Church, (the Rev. Dr. Stone's) Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. N. A. Okeson, JAMES D. B. EVANS to FRANCES TOLER, both of Virginia.

Married, at the University of Virginia, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. R. K. Meade, Rev. WM. H. McGUFFEY, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, to LAURA P., daughter of Professor Henry Howard.

Married, on Wednesday evening, September 3d, by the Rev. Dr. Empie, Mr. EDMUND J. MORRIS of Caroline, to Miss MARY ANN PENDLETON of this city.