RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1852.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON BOND AND TRUE DEVOTION TO THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD."—*Franklin Pierce.*

OBSEQUIES OF HENRY CLAY.

To-day has been set apart by our city for honoring the memory of the great Virginian, and able and eloquent statesman, Henry Clay. In thus paying funeral honors to the great dead, all classes, sexes and ages, will doubtless suspend the daily routine of business, and unite in the ceremonies of which a programme will be found below. In common with our brethren of the daily press, we shall publish no paper to-morrow, so as to allow all connected with us to participate

The associations and individuals intending to join in procession will assemble at the County Court House, on Main street, at half-past 8 o'clock, A. M. At 9 o'clock precisely the line will move forward in the following order:

Chief Marshal and his two aids.
Military.
Orator of the day and the Governor in an open barouche
Judges and officers of the Federal Court.
Judges and officers of the Courts of Virginia.
State Officers.
Clergy.
Mayor, Aldermen, City Council, and officers.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812.
Officers and Soldiers of the war with Mexico.
Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
Officers of the Virginia Militia.
Officers and members Scientific and Literary Societies.
Historical Society of Virginia.
Benevolent Societies.
German Benevolent Society.
Red Men.
United American Mechanics.
Rechabites.
Sons of Temperance.
Druids.
Odd Fellows.
Richmond Fire Association.
Masons.
Citizens on foot, four abreast.
Citizens on horse-back, four abreast.
Citizens in Carriages.

The head of the procession will rest on Main street, opposite to the County Court House. All that part of the procession going in front of the "German Benevolent Society" will form on Main street, in rear of the military, in the order prescribed by the above programme.

The German Benevolent Society will form on 21st street, north of Main.

The Red Men on 21st street, south of Main.

The United American Mechanics and Rechabites on 20th street, north of Main.

The Sons of Temperance on 20th street, south of Main.

The Druids on 19th street, north of Main.

The Odd Fellows on 19th street, south of Main.

The Richmond Fire Association on 18th street, north of Main.

The Masons on 18th street, south of Main.

Citizens are requested to unite in the procession in rear of the Masons, from any point they may think proper, though they are respectfully urged to do so before the procession passes the Old Market.

The Associations and Societies forming on cross streets will join in the procession as it advances in passing them, in the order above laid down; and in forming on the cross streets, they will let their respective heads rest as near to Main street as possible, so that they can, with the smallest delay, take their places in the marching column. An Assistant Marshal will be stationed at each of the above cross-streets, on Main, to conduct the respective Associations and Societies into the line.

The flags at the capitol and armory, at the shipping in port and the other flags in the city will be displayed at half mast during the day.

The State, city and Church bells will be tolled during the movement of the procession, and minute guns will be fired from the Capitol Square, during the movement of the procession.

Citizens will close doors and suspend business during the day, and drape houses, (places of business and residences,) in mourning during the day.

The Associations and Societies, and the military in the line, will wear their usual funeral badges, and all individuals not connected with the above Societies and the military, will wear crape on the left arm.

The procession will move up Main Street to 1st, thence along 1st to Broad, down Broad to 9th, down 9th to Capitol Street and down Capitol Street to the North gate of the Capitol Square, through the gate into the Square to the place of speaking.

A Committee will be in attendance at the place of speaking, to conduct ladies and others to the seats set apart for them.

THOMAS J. EVANS,)
CHARLES DIMMOCK,) Committee.
ROBERT M. NIMMO,)

foregoing programme for promptitude and energy in carrying out the 26th instant, the time of a Funeral procession, on Monday HENRY CLAY, the announcement of his death touch every chord of all hearts with the deepest sorrow, the Chief Marshal has appointed the following Aids and Assistant Marshals, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

AIDS

Major General J. B. Harvie. | Brigadier Gen. Wm. Lambert.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS

Colonel John Rutherfoord,	James H Grant,
" H C Cabell,	Thomas J Deane,
" Th J Evans,	Peter D Bernard,
" Th H Ellis,	George W Randolph,
" T C Rice,	T U Dudley,
" G M Carrington,	Wm M Harrison,
" G W Munford,	L N Ellett,
" T B Bigger,	John Wickham,
" G N Johnson,	R B Heath,
" J D Quarles,	J W Lewellen,
Major S McKee,	L H Trigg,
" Th Barham,	H K Ellyson,
Captain W M Fulton,	Poitiaux Robinson,
" R G Scott, Jr.	A K Parker,
" W Y Shepherd,	O F Weisiger,
Joseph Mayo,	B W Starke,
Dr Frederick Marx,	Fleming Griffin.

All mounted.

The Chief Marshal will wear a black scarf and black rosette. The Aids and Assistant Marshals will wear white scarfs trimmed with black, and black rosetts, each with a baton and white gloves.

To avoid the heat of the day as far as practicable, the line will be formed on Main street opposite the County Court House *punctually* at 9 o'clock, A. M., and proceed without delay. Assistant Marshals will be assigned to duty with each society and association, to conduct it to its proper position in the procession. Any not provided for will report to the Chief Marshal, who will assign them places.

The movement of the procession will be announced by the firing of three guns, in quick succession, from the Public Square, and when it has reached the Northern gate of the Square, on Capitol street, the military will halt, and open ranks, for the passage of the various portions of the procession, conducted by their respective Marshals on foot.

The following committee has been appointed to attend at the place designated for the ceremonies on the Capitol Square, to provide ladies and others with seats, and to see that the order of arrangements is duly observed:

James Lyons,	Dr. John Dove,
Judge Robertson,	Nicholas Mills,
Judge Crump,	James Bosher, Sen.
Archibald Pleasants,	S. S. Baxter,
R. G. Scott, Sen.	Wood Bouldin,
James Winston,	A. A. Morson,
R. C. Stanard,	Dr. S. Maupin,
Henry P. Irving.	W. F. Ritchie.

The orator of the day will be attended in the Procession by Captain Benjamin Shepherd and Judge John Y. Mason

The citizens and military of the surrounding country, are respectfully invited to unite in the ceremonies of the day.

The following additional Marshals have been appointed for the funeral procession on the 26th instant:

Henry L Brooke,	Capt G W Willis,
Dr C Bell Gibson,	" J D B Evans,
D C Randolph,	" J B Southall,
B W Haxall,	" Th C Eppes,
Ch S Gay,	Wm Irvin Scott,
Marmaduke Johnston,	Capt Jos C Clarkson.

Any assistant Marshal declining to act, will please notify that fact promptly, that his place may be supplied.

Sashes and Batons, suitable for Marshals, have been provided by McDonald & Lyon, under the Exchange Hotel.

Citizens having carriages are respectfully requested to allow them to join the procession, for the use of such ladies and aged or infirm citizens as may please to unite in the ceremonies of the day.

BERNARD PEYTON, Chief Marshal.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

The Scott men, feeling that they have no chance at all without these two States, have in their desperation ventured to intimate a hope of carrying one or both of them.

Here is a piece of Whig testimony, taken on the spot which is worthy of their attentive consideration:

"GO TO KENTUCKY.—The Lafayette (Indiana) Journal, a Whig paper, says: 'Indiana will go for Pierce, without doubt; so will Ohio. We must keep a look-out for Kentucky—she, too, is on the fence. What time and money you have to devote to the election, let them be spent there—not here, where we have nothing to expect.'"

The Whigs held a "Scott ratification meeting" at Albany a few days since, at which the following amusing incident occurred:—

A STUMP ORATOR STUMPED.—According to all accounts, the Scott ratification meeting at Albany must have been a queer affair. The *Atlas* gives an amusing report of it, and particularly of the speech of one little man—'Mr. Raymond, an orator of the *pase*'—always very fussy and very important on great occasions. Of this Mr. Raymond, it is said he went on till, 'venturing to ask' the crowd before him 'would any one dare say that Mr. Pierce was worthy to be elected over Scott?' there was such an overwhelming response of 'Aye' from the crowd, that the orator for the first time became conscious of the composition of the audience. Mr. Raymond was stumped, and, like the coons under the dead aim of Capt. Scott, he came down. That 'aye' was a clincher.—[*New York Herald.*

A telegraphic despatch from Norfolk, published in the Baltimore Sun, states that Gen. Pierce is expected to be at Old Point this week. (Doubtful.) Gen. Scott is already there

There was a Democratic meeting at Warrenton, Va., on Tuesday last, which was addressed by Messrs. Orr of S. C., Bocock of Va., Gorman of Ind., and other gentlemen.

NEW ROUTE.—T. Clyde, agent, advertises a new, pleasant and economical route to New York by Cape May or by Piney Point.

ABSURD LOGIC.

Gen. Pierce is represented to have said in a speech, that, at the time of the formation of the Federal Constitution, the "immediate extirpation" of slavery was "manifestly impracticable." From this expression, those bright logicians, the Republic and the Whig, "infer" that Gen. Pierce is an "extirpationist." Was there ever more absurd reasoning? The "inference," if at all, is the other way—and, moreover, Gen. P. was referring to what occurred more than sixty years before the time at which he was speaking! Utterly routed, in their original charge, by the explosion of the falsehoods of abolition papers, the Republic and the Whig are compelled to rely upon shadowy "inferences"! To what a lame and impotent conclusion have they arrived! Those papers forget that their own candidate, Gen. Scott, is an "extermintionist," not "inferentially," but by his own positive, written declaration to Dr. Atkinson. General Scott says, that "it is a high moral obligation of masters, and slaveholding States, to employ *all means*, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION." This word "meliorate" is also ominously used in *Seward's* letter to New York, lauding Gen. Scott and his principles. Now we call upon the Republic and the Whig to explain this language of Gen. Scott, and also his declaration to Senator Wade, not yet contradicted, that he would "sooner cut off his right hand than aid in upholding slavery." At the same time, the Whig, in all its raving against Gen. Pierce, should explain why it supported, and still supports, William C. Rives, who, in a discussion with Mr. Calhoun, declared that he regarded slavery as a "social, moral, and political evil."

The Whig and the Republic "infer" that Mr. Campbell, who exploded the New Boston Falsehood, was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature which passed Wilmot Proviso resolutions. Now Mr. Campbell had not then left Virginia, for he was in that year, as our files show, a delegate to our Democratic State Convention.

Was not Hale elected to the Senate by the New Hampshire Legislature of 1846, which passed the anti-slavery resolutions that were indignantly returned by Virginia?—And has not Franklin Pierce been directly and emphatically opposed to Hale since the free-soil apostacy of the latter?

"THE LETTER," "THE LETTER."

The Whig does not publish Mr. Scott's letter, but indulges in its usual unworthy insinuations.

The Times has the justice to publish the letter, but makes a long argument to show that it is not satisfactory—contending that Gen. Pierce's letter to Col. Lally does not answer the queries in Mr. Scott's circular. The Republic, without publishing Mr. Scott's letter, takes the same view and urges that Gen. Pierce is "exempted from the pledge to veto any bill repealing or weakening the (fugitive slave) law, which was exacted from Gen. Cass and all other candidates." Now we cannot, for our lives, see how the Lally letter can be regarded in any other light than as a pledge on the part of Gen. Pierce to use all his influence and power, should he be elected President, to maintain that law and to veto any bill repealing or weakening the efficiency of the fugitive slave law. He refers to his past life to show that in New Hampshire, he "fought" for the fugitive slave law—and he says farther, that that law must be "substantially and *firmly maintained*"? Is not here a pledge that, should he be elected, he will "FIRMLY MAINTAIN" that law, and how can he do so otherwise than by prostrating with the Executive veto any bill repealing or weakening the efficiency of the fugitive slave law?—The language can admit of no other construction. It was so understood by the Virginia delegation at Baltimore—it was so understood by the Democratic meeting here and by the Democracy every where else.

We may properly here recite a remark made by Mr. Ayer, of New Hampshire, at a recent enthusiastic ratification meeting in Norfolk, Massachusetts. He said that the last person he met with on leaving New Hampshire for the Baltimore Convention was Franklin Pierce, who told him: "Go to the convention, and see to it that the compromise measures, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND ALL, ARE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT."

This is the man (said Mr Ayer) who is nominated for President, and the language used by him, shows what his character is. He did not expect a nomination for President, neither did his friends labor for it, yet his name was not altogether forgotten when a Presidential candidate was spoken of. While on a visit to the tomb of Washington, some one present, a Virginian, said, 'It is sometimes talked of nominating Franklin Pierce for President." A gentleman asked, "Who is Franklin Pierce?" To this it was replied that he was the son of one who, during the revolutionary war, stood by the man who lies there, (pointing to the tomb,) and a braver man never lived. Franklin Pierce, the son, has all the bravery and patriotism of his father.

Mr. Ayer then recounted many of the services of Gen. Pierce, from the time of his entering the legislature of New Hampshire, his refusal twice of the nomination for governor, of the appointment of senator, subsequent to his resigning his seat in the senate, and also his refusal of the office of attorney general, offered him by President Polk. His details of Gen. Pierce's history, and his refutation of the slanders against his conduct while in Mexico, were listened to with intense interest, and enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Ayer gave a severe scathing to the whigs, who had been engaged, and in which he had obtained all his honors, and now take him up as their candidate. It was, he said, taking him up as a mere fighting cock.

Mr. Ayer closed by exhorting the democrats in the eloquent language of Pierce on one occasion, "to rally under that flag, (pointing to the national banner) that flag—the stars and stripes—which waved over Stark at Bennington, and formed the winding sheet of Warren." (Great cheering.)

SINGULAR RESULT.

The Whig party in Florida seem to be almost as much divided as in Georgia. So we infer from the proceedings of the late Whig State Convention in Florida. The vote on ratifying the doings of the Baltimore Convention, was far from unanimous. Leon, the metropolitan county, was nearly equally divided—nearly one-half of its thirty delegates being unconditionally opposed to Scott—Gadsden, which is said to give a larger Whig vote than any other county in the State, stood out to the last. Says the Floridian:

"Gadsden, headed by Bolling Baker, with the rear well guarded by S. B. Stephens, faced the music boldly, and refused to swallow the dose. *They bolted.* Scott was not according to the taste of the 'gallant Whigs' of that county.—(One hundred guns for Gadsden!' said an outsider, a Whig, when he heard the news.) The delegation was challenged for its reasons for refusing to ratify the nomination, but when Judge Baker offered to give them, and was proceeding with what promised to 'disgrunt le' the Scottites, he was cut off by some point, and left to finish his remarks at another time. That time never arrived, however, and so we Democrats missed that treat—but we got as much as we could well hold up under before the farce was fully played out."

Col. G. T. Ward was nominated for Governor, but not unanimously; and Mr. E. C. Cabell for Congress, without opposition.

The Convention took a recess until next morning, when the following flare-up occurred, and is graphically described by the Floridian:

At this stage of the proceedings, Col. Ward, the nominee for Governor, who had been observed in close and earnest conversation with several persons, among whom our neighbor over the way was conspicuous, turned to the President, and in a distinct voice announced that he declined the nomination made by the Convention on the previous evening!—The Colonel proceeded to state the reasons which had operated to bring him to the point of resigning the appointment conferred. His reasons were three—first, he was not unanimously nominated; secondly, he had been informed that others in the Convention could better unite the party; and thirdly, he had that morning received a letter from Mr. Cabell, which he read, and which was of such a character, as to render his running on the same ticket with him, out of the question. The letter announced that the writer was already before the people, having been *endorsed* and nominated by various public meetings—that under no circumstances could he support Gen. Scott, and that the Convention ought not to make an effort to carry the State, except on the State and Congressional tickets! Here was a pretty go! The Convention was astounded—overwhelmed—confused! "What is to be done now?"—was the tell-tale expression of every Whig face in the hall. Then it was asked why the letter had not been before produced, since it was admitted to have been received the day before. The editor of the *Sentinel* undertook to explain. The letter, he said, had been in his hands sometime, but owing to the excitement incident to so important a meeting as the Whig State Convention, he had *forgot* even to turn it over to Col. Ward. This was voted by the outsiders as a lame excuse, but as the editor of the Whig organ is known to have a treacherous *memory*, as we have shown on several occasions, it was considered better than no apology at all. But the question was—What is to be done? The absurdity of running a Scott ticket for Governor and an anti-Scott ticket for Congress was too apparent. Mr. Drew of the *Republican*, was the first to rally the Convention and point out the mode of extrication. He didn't believe in giving it up so. He intimated that they must drop Mr. Cabell and if the middle had no man to present, he was satisfied that the East, or perhaps the West, would furnish a standard bearer. Finally, a motion was carried that the Convention should emigrate to the Senate Chamber, and, after the fashion of the great Whig pow-wow at the Chinese museum in 1848, sit with CLOSED DOORS. The delegates then moved off, two and two, looking more like mourners at a funeral than the galvanizing operators on the dead carcass of Scott Whiggery. That "last brick-bat" from Mr. Cabell had "did" the business!—Scott was a goner—a dead dock in the Florida pit, and no doubt the poor heart-broken delegates were glad to escape from the prying eyes of the curious spectators by taking refuge in secret session! But it would have done our readers good to have seen the faces of these retreating Scottites—Mr. Walker's especially, whose speech was still ringing in the ears of the Convention. He looked for all the world, as we heard a lobby member remark, "like a chicken with the pip!" Mr. Cabell's letter had evidently hit him "between wind and water," and he was clearly a "used up man."

After wrangling for an hour in secret session, the Convention returned to the Hall and again proceeded to business. Col. Ward was re-nominated for Governor, but no effort was made to disturb Mr. Cabell, who was left in undisputed possession of the field without a rival! The Convention had to knock under to him—it had to yield, give up, and let him run, as run he would! They then passed their Resolutions and adjourned *sine die.*

Thus have we, more at length than we anticipated, given to our readers a brief description of the doings of this first Whig Convention since Florida has been a State. We will not now comment upon the singular aspect these proceedings give to the party, nor the anomalous position in which they place it. The least that can be said is that the party has stultified itself and must be laughed at and ridiculed from one end of the country to the other. Here they put out a candidate for Governor and electoral ticket pledged to go their death for Scott—and then turn round and nominate a Congressman who denies everything they can say in Scott's favor, and who expressly charges that he has been used and controlled by Seward and his followers, and whose election will be nothing more than their triumph! Surely such a farce was never before played off in an enlightened community. But we leave the subject to the meditation of our readers for the present.

Was there ever seen a more amusing agglomeration of heterogeneous elements? And was not the N. Y. Tribune right when it said of its own Whig party, that it is nothing but a "loose agglomeration," with no principles but those of opposition to the Democratic party? With a Scott candidate for Governor, the Whigs of Florida have fully endorsed Mr. Cabell, who solemnly declares that he will under no circumstances support Gen. Scott, and advises the Whigs of Florida to make no struggle for Scott. Is it not then, next to certain, that the vote of Florida will be cast for Pierce?

But Mr. Cabell's strong reasons for repudiating General Scott, are not important to Florida Whigs alone, but to Southern Whigs everywhere. Mr. Botts and the Richmond Whig cannot say of Mr. Cabell that *he* is no Whig—for he is fully endorsed as *the Whig* candidate for Congress. The opinions of Mr. C., therefore, are good Whig authority—and we make a few extracts from his last powerful speech:

"Scott has a padlock on his lips, and his principles in *Seward's breeches pocket*, and stands before the country as the candidate of the higher-law party."

"The election of SCOTT, under present circumstances would be to *continue* the government in the hands of the *free soil* party, until their fanaticism has destroyed the Union."

"It did seem strange that any *honest* Southern man could support Scott."

The following is a longer extract from Mr. Cabell's speech in June. It is not a "Locofoco," but a Whig member of Congress, that warns Southern Whigs not to vote for Gen. Scott, who "*is now controlled by Seward and his followers*," and whose administration, if he be elected, will probably be controlled by "the same influences."

Why, sir, this evasion (Senator Mangum's, in reply to Senator Gwin,) except to encourage the idea advanced in Northern free-soil papers, that General Scott will *not discountenance* a modification or *repeal of the fugitive slave law*. Again, sir, as I have already stated, the most decided and violent ADVOCATES OF THE REPEAL OF THIS LAW are the warmest supporters of Gen. Scott. We find them sending as delegates to represent them in the National Convention Mr. Palmer Kellogg, whose official deputies are said to have avowed their determination to RESIST THE EXECUTION of the fugitive slave law, and others whose conscience, like his, compelled them to denounce and revile the law of the land. Some of these men were federal office holders, removed by Mr. Fillmore, and are now "SCOTT DELEGATES" to the National Convention, sent to INSULT the President, as well as to resist his nomination to the bitter end. To show their uncompromising, unfair and VINDICTIVE opposition, the papers received this morning advise us that this man, Kellogg, was appointed chairman of a committee on contested elections in the convention of N. York delegates. Of course every friend of the President was ruled out. THESE ARE the men who are to sit in judgment on Mr. Fillmore's claims. THEY are to dictate who shall be the candidate of the Whig party.—And here on this floor we find that gentlemen most conspicuous for opposition to the compromise, especially the fugitive slave law—gentlemen who left the first Whig caucus because it endorsed the compromise, and others who think with them, are the most earnest advocates of Scott's nomination. Indeed, wherever you see a Whig free-soiler, or one who ever acted with the Whig party, and an anti-fugitive slave law man, who DOES NOT BELONG TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, you will surely find a "SCOTT MAN."

Verbal declarations, such as induced me to say that Gen. Scott was in favor of the passage of the "compromise measures," are liable to be misunderstood. I will illustrate: I understood more than one gentleman to say that they "approved and endorsed every word of my speech" of February 3d, who now express themselves satisfied with *private* declarations from their candidate, and without more *public committal*, are ready to join Seward, Mangum, Kellogg, Greeley & Co., in their efforts to nominate Scott and to prostrate Fillmore and every Northern man who has breasted the storm of abolition. I must have misunderstood these gentlemen, or their opinions have greatly changed since, and I may have misunderstood Gen. Scott, or he, too, may have changed his opinions.

But, sir, even supposing that there is *no doubt* as to the soundness of Gen. Scott's *private opinions*, we had a right to demand a public expression of them, and I think, from all that I can hear, that the great mass of the Southern Whigs will consider that he has already put off their public avowal too long. He has allowed the anti-slavery and anti-compromise parties to *rally under his name*. Under the cry of SCOTT AND REPEAL, the worst agitators and revilers of the laws of the country and the patriots who passed them, are sent to the Whig National Convention SWORN FRIENDS OF GEN. SCOTT. He would not speak before these elections—nor till he had the Convention filled with men COMMITTED to him and to his *mum policy*. I think the Southern people will now say IT IS TOO LATE. In my judgment, it is doubtful whether he *could* now write a letter which would restore him to the confidence of a majority of the people of one single Southern State. I do not think he could.

His best friend can't say that he is not NOW CONTROLLED BY SEWARD AND HIS FOLLOWERS. For, if it be true that he is in favor of the maintenance of all the Compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law, no POSSIBLE REASON CAN BE ASSIGNED for the concealment of his opinions, except a desire to propitiate the free soil and anti-fugitive slave law sentiments of the North. Their avowal would greatly benefit him in all the Southern States, and could only injure him among the enemies of the Compromise and the advocates of the repeal of the fugitive slave law. It cannot therefore be denied that his PRESENT ACTION is controlled by them, and our people naturally think that they have reason to fear that the same influences will control his ADMINISTRATION.

THE WHIG PARTY DENATIONALIZED.

If anything can be wanting to deter southern whigs from the support of the Seward ticket, it may be found in the strong and patriotic views of an influential national Whig, which will be found in his letter below. He was a Massachusetts member of the Whig National Convention, and he there had an opportunity of observing how, by *Southern* manoeuvring, the Seward candidate was forced upon the Whig party. Instead of coming to the relief of the National Whigs of the North, a few Southern deserters betrayed the South, bag and baggage, into the arms of Sewardism. This is the view of a northern national whig—it is the only proper view which can be taken of the "corrupt bargain" which the N. Y. Courier, whig, so powerfully exposed. The danger is clearly pointed out by a Northern Whig; will Southern Whigs close their eyes to the facts, and will they support the Seward ticket, "denationalize" their own party, give "aid and comfort" to the wretched agitators, and assist in striking a blow at the Union?

For the Enquirer.

The following extract of a letter from one of the truest Whigs, and most accomplished gentlemen, in Massachusetts, will give you and your readers some idea of the feeling of National Whigs North. The writer was a member of the late Whig Convention, and has occupied a prominent position for many years in the Whig party of Massachusetts. No one deserves to stand higher, and no one does; where he is known. His views are in accordance with those of the most respectable and *only* National Whigs in that State.—The supporters of the "Seward and Scott" ticket in that State, are the same men who denounced Mr. Webster for his 7th of March speech, and caused "Faneuil Hall" to be closed upon him shortly after. From what I know of the National Whigs of Massachusetts, I should judge that "Seward and Scott" will not *certainly* carry that State. But to the extract:

"I am satisfied of one thing, however much I may deplore it, that this canvass will assume a *sectional* character. I must be so. There is an anti-slavery feeling, more or less, strong, throughout the entire free States. You yourself know how much it has cost the better and conservative portion of the Whigs of Massachusetts to stand against this feeling. We did do it, and at the time of the Baltimore Convention, we were there as strong as under the circumstances we could have been expected to be. We asked the South—for it was for them we had been working and suffering—to help us to *rid the National Whigs of this load of free-soil tendencies* which we had to contend against. It was their duty to have done it—*but they refused, and gave us a man who is heart and soul against us*, instead of one under whose lead we could have accomplished our object—viz: broken down free-soilism. Now and hereafter you will have to "catch your own niggers." The Whig party of Massachusetts will soon be again where it was before the 7th of March speech, and there will be no one to stand up and meet the storm. *The mischief* of it is, this nomination *Denationalizes* the Whigs of the North."

ANOTHER AMERICAN STEAMER SEIZED IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

The newspapers of St. Johns, New Brunswick, report the seizure, in the Bay of Fundy, of the American schooner Hydadras, of the State of Maine. She was seized by the British ship Nettle, and carried into St. Johns. The New Brunswick papers comment with considerable feeling upon the late despatch of Mr. Webster.

The outrage of sending British vessels of war to beat off American fishermen, without the slightest notice, is in itself sufficient to excite an indignant feeling everywhere; but these reiterated seizures of American vessels are well calculated to produce a collision between the two governments.

On Saturday the case of Abraham W. Rand, who is held by a requisition of the Governor on the charge of robbing the Portsmouth Bank, came up before Judge Meredith on an application for a discharge on *habeas corpus*. Rand's case was conducted by Mr. R. G. Scott, and the other side by Mr. M. Johnson, Commonwealth's Attorney, and by Mr. G. W. Randolph, who was employed by Gov. Johnson, in the absence of Attorney General Bocock. After an examination and argument, which continued till after dark, Judge Meredith decided not to discharge the prisoner, but remanded him to the custody of the City Sergeant. We understand that the prisoner will probably be sent to Portsmouth for trial there. The principle of Judge M.'s decision, we hear, was that the warrant of detention of Rand was not illegal and a discharge could not therefore be granted. At the same time, the Judge went at some length into an investigation of the merits of the case.

On Friday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. John P. Kennedy of Baltimore, as Secretary of the Navy, in place of Mr. Graham, resigned.

It is positively stated by Whigs, who ought to know that, some time since, Mr. Crittenden called upon Mr. Gentry to know if he would accept the same post, but he declined. Mr. C, it is thought, was but reflecting the wishes of the President—and, for this act of rewarding a "filibuster" Whig, Mr. Fillmore has been roundly and openly denounced by some of the Scott Whigs, as Tylerizing the Whig party.

A portion of the Band from the big ship "Pennsylvania," at Portsmouth, came up on Saturday evening, and will participate in the funeral ceremonies to-day. On Saturday night, in the upper porch of the Washington Hotel, they performed several fine pieces to the delight of a large number of persons, including many ladies, who sought a little fresh air on the Capitol Square. Their sweet "Sounds from Home" brought back to us many pleasing associations of the past.

LOUIS NAPOLEON—CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

The political leader in the July number of *Blackwood*, written probably by ALISON, the Historian, represents in a most striking light the danger to which England is exposed of invasion sooner or later from France. It relates the following curious anecdote, which we have never before seen in print, and which strikingly illustrates a very remarkable feature in the character of LOUIS NAPOLEON:

"Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, like his uncle, is very superstitious, and always carries an amulet, taken from the tomb of CHARLEMAGNE, on his person. He is known to have said in this country, long before he left it to accept the Presidency of the French Republic: "It may appear presumptuous in me to wear that amulet, but I have an inborn conviction in my mind that I am one day to be the ruler of France.—When I am so, I shall first extinguish the license of the Press in Paris and then attack England. I shall do so with regret, for I have been kindly received there, and it contains many of my best friends; but I must fulfil my mission, and carry out that which I know my uncle had most at heart—I owe that to his memory." In pursuance of these views, he has just decreed 80,000 men to his regular army.

The whole history of LOUIS NAPOLEON's life (says the N. Y. Times,) shows beyond all possibility of doubt, that a thorough going fanaticism,—an unbounded confidence in his own destiny,—is one of the most prominent features in his character. Persons who met him in England during his exile, and all who saw him during his imprisonment at Ham, know that he constantly felt and expressed the most perfect conviction that the reverses he was then suffering could not last;—that it was his inevitable destiny to become the ruler of France;—and that no power on earth could prevent that consummation. This was the secret of his repeated attempts at the invasion of France;—attempts so absurd and puerile as to render inevitable the conviction of his insanity, except when viewed in the light of this marked trait in his character.

Late yesterday afternoon there was a most abundant rain, with much severe thunder and lightning. It materially cooled down the ardent heat of the last few days—making the temperature comfortable for the procession to-day.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1852.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing the interest many of your readers have in the subject, I send you herewith a copy of the Virginia Bounty-land Scrip Bill, as it passed the Senate on Friday last.

For this long deferred measure of justice to a large number of our citizens, descendants of revolutionary patriots, we are mainly indebted to the untiring exertions of our Senators Hunter and Mason, who have labored most earnestly in its behalf, notwithstanding the almost continual demands upon their time and attention, growing out of their duties as Chairmen—one of the Finance Committee, the other of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This measure has heretofore encountered strong opposition in Congress, and the unanimous vote by which it passed the Senate, bears honorable testimony as well to the estimation in which Messrs. Hunter and Mason are held by their fellow members, as to the ability and fidelity with which they have attended to the interests of their constituents.

Should our delegation in the House manifest the same united interest and make the same exertions in its favor, there can be no doubt of its easy passage through that body also at an early day.

After a few days struggle in Committee of the Whole, the House have just sustained the Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill, making an additional appropriation to the Collins' line of steamers, by a vote of 84 to 73. This vote, if sustained in the House, of which no doubt is entertained, will settle the question that our government means to sustain American enterprise against a British competition, almost exclusively supported by its government.

This measure is also important in another aspect—that of creating an auxiliary navy, engaged in time of peace in commercial pursuits, but always ready to be converted into war vessels, whenever an emergency shall arise rendering it necessary, and thus supply at comparatively little expense to the government, a sort of *naval militia*, far more accordant with the genius of our institutions than such an increase of our *navy proper*, as the policy of other maritime nations will render absolutely necessary. VIRGINIUS.

A BILL

Appropriating land scrip in full and final satisfaction of Virginia military bounty land warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all unsatisfied outstanding military land warrants or parts of warrants issued prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, by the proper authorities of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for military services performed by the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State and Continental lines in the army of the Revolution, may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Interior, who, upon being satisfied, by a revision of the proofs or by additional testimony, that any warrant thus surrendered was fairly and justly issued in pursuance of the laws of said Commonwealth, for military services so rendered, shall issue land scrip in favor of the present proprietors of any warrant thus surrendered, for the whole or any portion thereof yet unsatisfied, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each acre mentioned in the warrant thus surrendered, and which remains unsatisfied, which scrip shall be receivable in payment for any lands owned by the United States subject to sale at private entry; and said scrip shall, moreover, be assignable by endorsement attested by two witnesses. In issuing such scrip the said Secretary is authorized, where there are more persons than one interested in the same warrant, to issue to each person scrip for his or her portion of the warrant; and where infants or feme coverts may be entitled to any scrip, the guardian of the infant and the husband of the feme may receive and sell or locate the same: Provided, That no less than a legal subdivision shall be entered and paid for by the scrip issued in virtue of this act.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be taken as a full and final adjustment of all bounty land claims to the officers and soldiers of the State of Virginia, for services in the war of the Revolution. Provided, That the State of Virginia shall, by a proper act of the Legislature thereof, relinquish all claim to the lands in the Virginia Military land district in the State of Ohio.

Impregnable on the slavery question, and with a candidate who, as a General and a Pacificator, throws into the shade all rivalries—nothing but their own want of union and energy can prevent the Whigs from achieving a lasting victory.—[*Richmond Whig.*

GENERAL SCOTT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In our last paper we published the fact that General Scott had been, by an almost unanimous vote, nominated by the Whig Convention of Pennsylvania, and that Ex-Governor Johnston had been appointed one of the Delegates from the State at large to the National Convention. When we remember the course pursued by this man, Johnston, when Governor of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, *we, of the South, cannot help looking with suspicion if not absolute distrust, on any cause with which he and his coadjutors are connected.* It is very true that Gen. Scott is not responsible for the action of Pennsylvania, with respect to her delegation to the National Convention, but if his cause in that Convention is to be advocated by such champions as Johnston & Co., the effect upon the slave holding States cannot be doubted. If there be ground to believe that General Scott, (in the event that he shall be the nominee, without specific pledges,) owed his nomination to such men, the South can come to no other conclusion but that their Councils will not be without their effect upon *the administration.* There is but one way to avoid such a conclusion, and that is for Gen. S., PRIOR TO THE VOTING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, to come out with a full, explicit, and clear definition of his position in regard to the Compromises. If he fails to do this, and obtains the nomination by such agents as Johnston, Seward, and the rest of that band of political malefactors, *so far from carrying a single Southern State, he will not carry a single county, aye, or a single precinct in the South.* He will be beaten at the Court House of his own native county, in a part of which we are writing this article. It cannot be expected that the people of the South will tolerate a silence in regard to a great principle on which they have staked themselves, and which they have repeatedly declared was identified with the liberties of the South, and the existence of the Union, and he who reckons otherwise, will, as surely as there is a Sun in Heaven, find that he has "reckoned without his host." We have deprecated sectional organizations, and have uniformly contended that party lines should be drawn on national issues, but if the time shall come when a candidate for the Presidency shall decline to give a pledge to sustain the Constitution in ALL ITS PARTS, in ALL ITS spirit, and sustain in full force and effect ALL laws passed in pursuance of it—and oppose all laws designed to weaken constitutional guarantees, we will resort to any honorable organization to defeat such a candidate.—[*Petersburg Intelligencer*, (*Whig*) *March* 29, 1852.

For the Enquirer.

ASSUMPTION OF FEDERAL OVER STATE JURISDICTION.

The law of Virginia, of May, 1782, directs the Register of the Land Office to issue warrants for bounty land, upon the production by the applicant of a certificate from the Commissioner of War, stating the rank and service of the party claiming. It is contended, that in a claim for half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1852, the warrant for bounty land establishes the rank and service of the party to whom the warrant was issued. The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that it is not evidence, and that *he* is the judge of the rank and service of the applicant. Here, we have a Federal Commissioner reversing the decision of a State Commissioner. Whence does he derive this power? Is the decision of a State Judge inferior to the decision of a Federal Judge of equal grade?

The Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden) says, "The certificate of a Commissioner is to be regarded as the act of judgment, after a fair and impartial trial of a judicial tribunal having competent jurisdiction."

Judge Betts of New York, in the matter of Thomas Kaine, stated the heads of the different branches of the case, and his decision upon them, as follows:

"12. The Commissioner, under his authority as Commissioner, was authorized to act in this case."

"15. The Commissioner being competent, and the evidence legal, it does not belong to this Court to review the case."

If "it does not belong" to the U. S. Circuit Court in New York to set aside and reverse the decision of a Commissioner acting under a law of the United States, by what authority does the Commissioner of Pensions review and reverse the decision of a Commissioner acting under a law of the State of Virginia? Is it not an unwarrantable assumption of power? The certificate of the Commissioner was the *only* evidence on which the Register was authorized to issue warrants for bounty land. With *him* affidavits were of no avail. Not so with the Commissioner of Pensions. He values affidavits above warrants for bounty land, and allows half pay where no claim for bounty land was made, and where affidavits were the only evidence required.

If the law of Virginia is not binding on a Commissioner acting under a law of the United States, it is very important that it should be made known by those who are authorized to decide; and you, Messrs. Editors, will confer a favor on the representatives of many of the officers of the Virginia army and navy if you can procure the information. C.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1852.

There was quite an animated debate in the Senate on the threatening aspect assumed by the British Government toward our fishermen. Senator Mason made an admirable statesmanlike speech on the subject, and was warmly