Richmond Enquirer.

VOLUME LI. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1854. NUMBER 29.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY,
BY RITCHIES & PRYOR.

TERMS:

☞ Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and three dollars for six months, payable in advance, *to be paid in the office*, or remitted by mail, post-paid; or six dollars per annum at the end of the year.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER.—For TEN lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents. If inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty-seven and a half cents for each insertion after the first.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for TWELVE lines and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length, except Lottery Venders and Auctioneers, who are charged $100, paper included.)

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—For TEN lines or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuance 50 cents.

☞ All Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, exceeding ten lines, are charged for as advertisements.

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

VA. CENTRAL RAILROAD NOTICE.
CHANGE OF PASSENGER STATION.

ON and after Monday, August 14th, the mail train will start from the temporary passenger station between Washington and Williams street, on the line of the Railroad.

The present station will be converted into a depot for up freight. H. O. WHITCOMB, Supt.

Aug. 12—2tw

GUANO, &c.—500 tons best Peruvian Guano, 50 do Mexican do. 50 bbls. Thomaston Lime. 50 do do Tar. 100 tons of Iron, embracing an assortment of all sorts and sizes, for sale by EDWIN WORTHAM & CO.

June 27—2m

VIRGINIA HOTEL, STAUNTON.

THE proprietors would inform the public that they have just fitted up their house in elegant style, and are prepared to afford as good accommodations as can be found in the country. The stage office for all the lines leaving from Staunton is at this house, and passengers arriving in the cars dine here and leave immediately for Lexington or the springs.

An omnibus will convey guests to and from the cars free of charge. McCLUNG & PRYTON.

July 25—d2w

☞ The Whig and Dispatch will copy one month in country paper.

PROPOSALS.
REPAIRS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND FOR WATER-WORKS TO THE AMOUNT OF $35,000.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Proctor's office, until 12 o'clock meridian, on the 25th September next, for the repairs of the Terraces of the University Buildings, to the amount of $10,000.

At the same time and place, proposals will be received for introducing a supply of water for the University of Virginia, and constructing the necessary works for the same to the amount of $25,000. For the water-works two-fifths of the amount necessary will be paid in cash, and for the remaining three-fifths, bonds of the University will be given, payable on the 1st day of July, 1856.

Plans and other information can be obtained by personal application at the Proctor's office.

ROBT. R. PRENTIS, Proctor of University of Virginia.

July 19—cr25thSept

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of James Bosher, deceased, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

LEWIS D. CRENSHAW, Executor of James Bosher, dec'd.

July 11—3tawtiw

WANTED,

FOR the next year, a manager accustomed to the working of lower James River lands. He must begin unquestionable testimonials of character and ability.—Apply to me at Harden's, Charles City county, or by letter addressed to City Point, Prince George.

D. W. HAXALL.

July 12—e1m

NOTICE.—The heirs of Alexander Kean, deceased, are hereby notified that said Alexander Kean died at his place on the 23rd day of March, 1851. He emigrated to this place, from the State of Virginia, about the year 1801.

JOHN U. GEIGER, Administrator.

Centre Village, Camden County, Georgia July 5—e1m

BALL, GRASS & CO.,
NO. 10, HANAN STREET, BALTIMORE,

ARE agents for the sale of the following Goods, and have the exclusive control of the goods of three of the Factories named:

Kilby's 4 and 6-4 Fulled Cloths and Kerseys.
Miller's (Glen Mills) do do do
Hanover's (Buckland) do do do
Shepherdstown do do do
Shepherdstown Linseys and Plaids.
Maryland Penitentiary Linseys and Plaids.

They invite a call from purchasers, as they will sell at the lowest market prices.

Baltimore, Aug. 12—ecod3m

NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS OF ARMISTEAD AND NANCY FARMER, *WHO WAS* NANCY SMITH, OF THE COUNTY OF HANOVER.

HAVING reason to believe that both Armistead Farmer and Nancy his wife are dead, I now give notice to their heirs, under the will of Thomas Smith, of Virginia, that I am a citizen of the county of Hanover, and State of Virginia, and will be prepared on the 20th day of August next, to pay to each of them the amount of the estate of said Armistead and Nancy Farmer, which was held for their benefit during their lives.

E. FONTAINE, Administrator of Thomas Smith, dec'd.

July 25—3tw3w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 19th December last, my Negro man, GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. He is black, and has a scar on the lower corner of his left mouth. He is tolerably spare, has a father living near Sparta, in Caroline county, belonging to Mr Alexander Gatewood, and also has relations living in King and Queen and Essex. He has a wife at Mr. Richard Chambers' near Bestland Post Office, in Essex, and relations at Mrs. Mary Claxton's in the same county, also other relations in King and Queen county.

The above reward will be given if delivered to me in Petersburg, or to Mr. Sidnam Grady, in Richmond.

May 31 C. T. BAYLOR.

STEAM MACHINERY FOR UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1854.

IN CONSEQUENCE of various applications from different parts of the United States, desiring an extension of time to enable manufacturers of machinery to prepare plans and proposals to be submitted in accordance with the terms of the advertisement of this department of July 1, 1854, the time mentioned in that advertisement for the reception of proposals, &c., is extended until the 1st of September next.

J. C. DOBBIN.

July 21—d1w&ct1tSept

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of OTEY & GOFF, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed by Jas. W. Goff, to whom all persons indebted to the concern will please make payment; and to whom all claims due by the concern must be presented for settlement.

JOHN OTEY, JAMES W. GOFF.

Richmond, July 21, 1854.

Having sold my interest in the business of OTEY & GOFF to Mr. J. W. GOFF, I cheerfully recommend him to the confidence of my friends and the public.

JOHN OTEY.

July 25—e3t

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the interest of Mr. Jno. Otey in the business of Otey & Goff, the subscriber will continue the SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING business, at their old stand, in all its branches.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the friends of the late concern, promising to use every effort to give satisfaction.

JAS. W. GOFF.

July 25

MARBLE YARD.

JOHN T. ROGERS, 8th Street, near Main, Richmond, Va., Dealer in Egyptian, Italian and American MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE STONES, MANTLE PIECES of every description, WALL PLATES, FRONTS, &c. &c.

Devotion to Carving executed in the neatest manner. Orders from the country, with city reference, promptly attended to.

He having served his time to one of the largest establishments in New York City, and having much experience in the business, flatters himself that all work executed at his shop will give as entire satisfaction as any done South.

Oct. 5—ely

DISSOLUTION.

OWING to the death of Thomas Tinsley, Jr., the firm of BUTLER & TINSLEY is dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm will please make payment without delay, and those having claims against us will present them for settlement.

BUTLER & TINSLEY.

Richmond, August 5, 1854.

NEW CONCERN.—I have this day taken in copartnership my brother, JOHN T. BUTLER, the business to be conducted in the name of JAS. T. BUTLER & CO.

Thankfully for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on BUTLER & TINSLEY, I will be pleased to have a continuation with the new firm.

August 7—d1w&c3m JAS. T. BUTLER.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Weisiger, Ferguson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may use the name of the firm in settling the business of the concern.

QUINN M. WORD, J. B. FERGUSON, JR., WM. H. WORD.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1, 1854.

J. B. FERGUSON, Jr., No. 24, Pearl Street, importer of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, tailor's trimmings, linens, white goods, hosiery, gloves, dress goods, &c., respectfully informs the friends and patrons of the late concern, and the public generally, that he now occupies the three large stores over the store of P. T. Moore & Co., and opposite A. W. Fry & Co.'s, Pearl street. He will hereafter confine himself exclusively to the sale of foreign fabric, and will pay particular attention to white goods, laces and embroideries. Terms cash, with 5 per cent. off, or negotiable paper at 6 months.

His entire stock of new goods will be on hand the 25th of August.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In dissolving a connection that has existed during the last ten years, between Mr. Jas. B. Ferguson, Jr., and ourselves, we feel it our duty and pleasure to recommend our late associate to our special friends and patrons as an energetic man of business, as well as a liberal and high-toned gentleman. We can assure those who may entrust their orders to his care, that their confidence will not be misplaced in the prompt and faithful attention they will receive at his hands.

QUINN M. WORD, WM. H. WORD.

Aug. 11—3m.

BROWN & SHOOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, RICHMOND,

GIVE personal attention to sales of Flour, Grain, Tobacco, &c. S. B. BROWN, J. H. SHOOK

Feb 9—eff

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

BY RITCHIES & PRYOR.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1854.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS ACTS.

Under this caption the Boston Post contains a very long and remarkably able article which we regret that we have not room for entire. No one can review the conduct of the present administration, and that of the previous Galphin dynasty, without being convinced of the firmness, efficiency and ability with which President Pierce has carried out the long-cherished and salutary principles of the Republican party, and redeemed the promises of his noble Inaugural. In enforcing a strict and faithful economy, in cutting off the lavish and corrupting drains on the public treasury, which, under the late administration, had disgraced the nation; in enforcing a strict and industrious and energetic discharge of duty by government officials; in crushing the insidious and dangerous attacks on the treasury, embraced in the unconstitutional Lunatic and river and harbor bills; in carrying out the spirit and letter of the compromise of 1850, by securing the passage of the Nebraska bill with its repeal of the unjust and unwarranted sectional line of the Missouri compromise, and by a prompt and vigorous practical enforcement of the fugitive slave law: in settling old and troublesome difficulties with foreign powers, and the extension of free principles of commercial intercourse with some of the richest portions of the globe; in a word, both in his domestic and foreign policy, President Pierce has shown himself to be a faithful disciple of the States Rights strict construction school, a consistent and liberal champion of safe and gradual progress, a stern defender of the constitutional rights of the South, a true friend of the rights of the States and the union of the States, worthy of the applause, sympathy and support of the true patriots of the land. Especially should the South feel grateful to him for the fearless and admirable manner in which he has redeemed his pledges and placed the ship of State on the republican tack.

Among the valuable proofs of a wise and statesmanlike administration of our foreign policy, the Boston Post refers to the brilliant results of the negotiations to enlarge our commerce and to protect our rights.

1. The treaty with Mexico, by which serious difficulties of boundary have been peacefully adjusted; a right of way for interoceanic communication has been secured; a valuable acquisition of property has been gained, and thus a rupture with that country avoided.

2. The treaty with Japan, by which a new world has been opened to commerce, commenced, it is true, under the previous administration, but concluded by this.

3. A similar commercial treaty with Borneo, by which our trade in that region will derive great advantages.

4. The brilliant success in obtaining of Denmark, for American vessels, an exemption from the Sound tolls—an exemption that no European nation enjoys, and which was acquired by a firm protest against their injustice, enforced by urgent argument.

5. An important treaty with Russia, by which the great and searching principle of "FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS," is made a part of the international law between the two countries.

6. The reciprocity treaty with Canada—a liberal, comprehensive and splendid measure. American to the core in its basis—securing a large measure of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the extension of fishing rights; and closing up, sensibly and thoroughly, important points of dispute with Great Britain.

7. A number of treaties with the Indians, extinguishing their titles to lands in the territories.

To these, we doubt not, we shall have the pleasure of adding, what will be the crowning act of the administration and a work of numberless blessings to our confederacy and to the cause of good government throughout the world—we mean the acquisition of Cuba, not by the fierce instrumentality of lawless filibusters, but by the silent and potent influence of [illegible] and violent [illegible]

It is a matter of sincere gratification that, while the President was called upon to interpose his veto to check the wild legislation of Congress, his bold and patriotic action was finally sustained by Congress, thereby sanctioning the voice of the Democracy in 1852 and giving strength and solidity to the strict construction Republican cause.

No less gratifying is the firm manner in which President Pierce has executed the laws. "I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect." Let recent events, well says the Boston Post, tell "how firmly and wisely the President has acted on this conviction. Was the case presented to him, as in the instance of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of carrying out the truly constitutional non-intervention *principle* of the 1850 compromise as to interference by Congress with slavery? He was ready to sign the bill, and thus 'unhesitantly to carry into effect' this great principle. Was the case presented of a traitorous resistance to the fugitive slave law? He was ready, promptly, and unhesitantly, to say to the officers of the Government, 'the law must be executed,' and thus to sustain, by force of arms if need be, the constitutional rights which he had pledged the country to support.

"With an administration that has produced such results, what is there to prevent all who mean to oppose a stern resistance to the dangerous ambition or the morbid enthusiasm that would dissolve the bonds that bind the country together, from rallying about it? Opposition to such an administration is to be expected. The present is of the same character as that which Jefferson and Jackson encountered. No language, whether designed to belittle as to ability, or to reproach for success, has been applied to General Pierce, that is more outrageous than was applied, by the opposition, to Jefferson and Jackson. Both were held up by opponents as unfit for the station: both were maligned as to motives: both were pronounced to have lost their popularity. Both, also, encountered opposition in the ranks of the democracy. Jefferson's party policy, which he terms one of *'coalition,'* estranged at first many of his supporters. He urged a re-union, on liberal principles, with his opponents; and for this he was charged with desertion of his principles. Another source of opposition he thus (1801) describes:—"Political adventurers, who have lost their chance of swindling and plunder in the waste of public money, will never cease to brawl on the breaking up of their sanctuary.' Another source was disappointment as to office; and this carried off the brilliant Randolph. But the country looked to measures, and, because of these, it sustained the administration. Precisely the same results were seen in Jackson's time. Did not the papers teem with meetings of 'original Jackson men' who denounced the intrepid hero? Did not eminent supporters fall off in congress? Was he not vituperated as much as was Jefferson? But the people looked to his *acts*, the measures of his administration, and gave their judgment accordingly. Though a union of all the elements succeeded in electing an opposition Congress, yet the people, when time and truth had done the work with clamor, nobly rallied to sustain measures that promoted the glory of the country. The same intelligent constituency exists to appeal to. When such measures as we have enumerated, that will promote the good of the country, come to be searched, they will make friends. The democracy, and indeed all good citizens, will ask with emphasis for the reasons why they should join in opposition to such measures. In due time the democratic party will rally to support a President and an administration so faithfully engaged in correcting, maintaining and strengthening the Laws, the Constitution and the Union.—And when this noble organization, which in the past has borne our nation on so gloriously, rallies unitedly, and rallies for the sake of the country and nothing less than the *whole* country, it is sure to wave its banner in VICTORY."

THE PUBLIC LANDS AND SENATOR HUNTER.

The bill of Senator Hunter, which passed the Senate at the last session, and which would have passed the House had there been time, is now generally discussed by the press of the country. The expression is in a large degree favorable to Mr. Hunter's plan.—His proposition is regarded as coming nearer to a settlement of a great question, and as calculated to give more extended satisfaction than, perhaps, any other which has been presented. The passage of Mr. Cobb's graduation bill, at the close of the last session, may render amendment of the bill of Mr. Hunter necessary before Congress closes its second term: but it is quite time that the whole subject should be disposed of, now that we have almost reached a point upon which we can agree. We are not surprised that objections should be made to this project; the subject is too vast not to excite differences; but that Mr. Hunter should be made an object of personal assault in his own State, strikes us as very extraordinary.—There is a class of men never content unless they have every thing their own way. When all others approve, they cavil and complain. They seem to delight in being different from others, in opposing for the mere sake of opposition, and in finding fault, no matter how coarsely and unscrupulously. Several of this class are greatly out of humor with Senator Hunter because of his land bill. They know they cannot get all they may need; but they will not yield. It must be "all or none;" and in taking this course they willingly disregard the sensible and practical advice of John C. Calhoun on this very subject. We are indebted to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer for reproducing this excellent admonition:

"Mr. Calhoun (says the Enquirer) did not pretend that his plan was absolutely perfect and exempt from all possible objection. On the contrary, he preferred the existing system, but foreseeing its eventual overthrow and anxious to escape a great calamity which his prophetic eye discerned in the not distant future, he submitted his substitute, and defended it from the assaults of Webster and Clay with that power of argument for which he was conspicuous. Like our own distinguished Senator, Mr. Calhoun was taunted with desertion or compromise of principle; and what was his reply? "In answer, I say, we must do as we are often compelled to do through life—accommodate ourselves to circumstances; mitigate evils we cannot overcome, and retard and lessen those we cannot prevent. Such are the laws to which beings of our limited powers and control over events must necessarily yield." "I regard it," said he further, "as one of the wisest maxims in human affairs, that when we see an inevitable evil like this, not to be resisted, approaching—*to make concessions in time, while we can do it with dignity*, and not to wait until necessity compels us to act, and when concession, instead of gratitude, will excite contempt. The maxim is not new. I have derived it from the greatest of modern statesmen, Edmund Burke.—He urged its adoption on the British Government in the early stages of our revolutions, and if the obstinate and infatuated statesman, Lord North, then at the head of affairs, had listened to his warning voice, it may be doubted whether our revolution would have taken place.'—The 'inevitable evil,' to which allusion is made in this paragraph, is more distinctly indicated in the following: "Let it be borne in mind, that all sides agree that the new States will soon be able to command their own terms, when others less favorable to the common interest" (than those proposed by Mr. Calhoun,) "will be imposed. If we of the old States make it a point to hold out to the last, they will, by a necessary reaction, make it a point to extort all they can when they get the power. But, *if we yield in time*, a durable arrangement may be made, mutually beneficial and satisfactory to both parties." Again, in the same speech, Mr. Calhoun said: "This measure, *reluctantly forced upon me by the necessity of the case*, has been introduced with a desire to terminate great political evils." And, "I think, therefore, that instead of attempting to resist any longer what must eventually happen, *it would be better for all concerned that Congress should yield at once to the force of circumstances, and cede the public domain.*"

This is the counsel of a great man—an uncompromising man—a bold and sagacious thinker—a pure patriot. We may apply it to every question with great effect—to the question of slavery, to rivers and harbors, to public lands, and to almost every subject of national legislation. North and South should ponder it well. Mr. Hunter stands too high in the affections of his country to be damaged by unfair and violent criticism. He is one of the leading minds of the nation; he is a model statesman; he is laborious, economical, upright, and orthodox. If he can settle, or help to settle, the public land question, he will be rendering a service to his country that will far outweigh all temporary praise or blame.—*Washington Union.*

THE CITY COUNCIL AND THEIR "WATER-MELON" ORDINANCE.

We have a decided opinion upon the subject, but we do not intend here to express it, or to discuss the propriety of the ordinance lately passed by the Council. Our object now is to speak of the *legality* of that ordinance, simply because the principle, if correct, can be applied to any other subject under the control of the Council. "An act revising and reducing into one act the provisions of the charter of the city of Richmond," passed March 30, 1852, contains the authority for the acts of the "Council of the city of Richmond," which, in the language of the 4th section, "shall be composed of fifteen members." In conferring powers and designating duties, the act invariably speaks of "the Council," clearly intending, as we presume, will not be doubted, *a majority* of the *members* of the Council; in other words, that *eight* members of the Council must agree upon any proposition before it can be passed. It is true that eight members constitute a quorum to transact business, but the business to be transacted must receive the concurring votes of *all* the members present, if there be but eight, before it can be *legally* transacted. If it were otherwise, and a majority of a *quorum* can act, the simple and only effect would be, to place the city and all of its varied and valued interests in the hands of *five* individuals,—just *one-third* of the Council. A doctrine so anti-republican in principle and so oppressive in its practical results, we are sure, cannot obtain in this community; and we trust that the proper authorities will immediately look to the matter and decide the question. They will find that the principle involves vastly more than the value of a few water-melons.

For the Enquirer.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Is it too soon to bring forward the names of gentlemen worthy of the nomination of the Democratic party? If not, let me mention one: the Hon. Lewis Steedman of the county of Ohio, a firm and consistent member of Congress in the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, now a Senator of Virginia.

Where will you go to get a more consistent and reliable Democrat? Where for a more upright, yet liberal man?

Where for a man of more purity of principle, more integrity of conduct, more reliability in times of agitation and change?

Where for a man, that in head and heart, is more thoroughly, deeply, soundly Virginian, than this gentleman?

Where will you get a better Lieutenant Governor?

A MOUNTAIN MAN.

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Giles county, held at the Court House on Monday the 10th day of July, 1854, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to the Railroad Convention proposed to be held in the city of Norfolk: On motion of Joseph H. Hoge, Esq., Henly Chapman, Esq., was called to the chair, and James D. Johnson appointed Secretary.

On motion of Manilius Chapman, Joseph H. Hoge, John J. Wade and Thomas Shannon were appointed a committee to draft and report suitable resolutions, to be acted upon by the meeting.

During the retirement of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Daniel H. Hoge, of the county of Montgomery, and Gen. A. A. Chapman, of Monroe.

The committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by vote of the meeting:

1. Resolved, That this meeting approve of the propriety of holding a general Railroad Convention in the city of Norfolk, on the 26th day of October next.

2. Resolved, That —— be appointed to represent this county in said convention.

3. Resolved, That the county of Giles feels a deep interest in the construction of a branch railroad from the Virginia and Tennessee road down New River.

4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting our delegates in said convention would be authorised to pledge the people of this county for a large subscription for the construction of said branch road.

5. Resolved, That the newspapers in the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg and Norfolk, and such others as feel an interest in the proposed convention, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The blank in the second resolution was filled with the names of the following gentlemen, to wit:

Albert G. Pendleton, Thos. Shannon, Wm. H. Snidow, Jos. H. Hoge, R. A. French, Manilius Chapman, James W. English, Wm. B. Mason, Madison Allen, J. W. Easly, Tobias Miller, John H. Bane, R. F. Watts, Richard Eaton, James Adair, Wm. H. Hale, George H. Peck, Guy D. French, C. J. Johnson, G. W. Brown, David Straley, W. C. Charlton, J. M. Cunningham, G. D. Hoge, A. Fry, John J. Wade, Isaac N. Pettyjohn, P. Shumate, B. F. Porter, Edwin G. Booth, Boston Wilbourn, David J. Chapman, Wm. H. Howe, C. W. McClaugherty, Wm. W. McComas, Chas. King, Chas. H. Payne, Samuel E. Lybrook, Jos. A. Peck, and Wm. B. Vass.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. The meeting then adjourned.

HENLY CHAPMAN, Ch'n.

JAMES D. JOHNSON, Sec'ry.

[FOR THE ENQUIRER.]

THE SIX MARK OF CAIN.

These remarks are sent to Virginia for publication, because it is presumed that her great statesmen have better prepared the people of that State for the favorable consideration of the *new idea* of constraining and interpreting the Bible—the constitution of all christian denominations—by the same rules which Jefferson and Madison so successfully applied to the construction and interpretation of our Federal Constitution. The Bible should be taken as a whole, with all its checks and balances, and received, without note or comment, with the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions in hand, to be properly appreciated and understood. With these unrivalled glasses to assist the mental vision, it will at once appear, that if the Sacred volume be received at all as a rule of action in religion and morals, it should, like our Federal Constitution, be received as a whole, every clause having its due weight and influence, when construed by its obvious sense and plain meaning; but more especially will the importance be seen of *discriminating between primitive and derivative truth.* In the Bible, as in our political constitution, certain primitive and indemonstrable truths are presented for acceptance, requiring to be received as truth without cavil or dispute, and not to be called in question by derivative or secondary truths. Derivative truth would deprive Delaware and Rhode Island of an equal representation in the Senate with New York and Pennsylvania, if the primitive, indemonstrable truth that they are entitled to it by virtue of State sovereignty, was not plainly acknowledged and set forth in the Constitution. So also in receiving the Bible, we have to receive, without cavil or dispute, the original and indemonstrable truths contained in it as paramount to all other truths derived from human reason. They must be received, whether in conformity, in opposition, or beyond the comprehension of human reason. Science is bound to lend its aid in correcting verbal errors that may have crept into the Book, and to correct erroneous interpretations of certain indefinite terms—as days, for instance, when used to designate indeterminate cycles of time. But it has no authority over any of those revealed, indemonstrable truths out of its province and beyond the comprehension of human reason; such, for instance, as the effects that sin have wrought on the world and its inhabitants. We must receive as a primitive, undisputed truth, that for Adam's sin the earth was cursed; the nature of its soil changed so much that instead of producing trees, supplying all human wants, thorns and thistles spontaneously grew up, and man was doomed to look to the earth of the field for food, and "in the sweat of his face to eat bread." We must believe that that evil being, whatever it originally was, which tempted our first parent to sin, was not only cursed, but had its type or specific character changed—metamorphosed to a reptile, as Cain soon after was to a negro by the *six mark.* Woman, too, had her share in the evils produced by the fall. She was doomed to *slavery* by the express words: *"Thy desire shall be unto thy husband and he shall rule over thee."* Her first son, Cain, murdered his brother, and for this sin the third curse mentioned in Scripture was denounced against him. That this curse changed his type, put *a sin-mark* upon him, and doomed him to slavery—to labor without receiving the reward of his labor—and that *the six-mark* (which could be no other than that of blackness) changed his original type and physical appearance so much, as to enable any one to know him at a glance, to prevent his being killed—should also be received as a primitive, original truth, on an equal footing and entitled to equal credence with every other original, indemonstrable truth revealed in the sacred volume.

Taking this truth for granted and beyond dispute, we should next proceed, under the light afforded by the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, to trace its connexions with other truths revealed in the same Book, in order to give it its due weight and influence, just as Jefferson and Madison did in connecting together the admitted primeval truths contained in the federal constitution, when interpreting and construing that instrument. The first connection of this truth, with another revealed truth, is found in the 5th chapter and 29th verse of Genesis. We are there told (in a father calling his son by the name of Noah, *"Saying, this same shall comfort us concerning our work and the toil of our hands, because of the ground the Lord God hath cursed."* The next is in the 9th chapter and 25th verse of the same book, where we are told by this same Noah, how the descendants of Adam, through another and less sinful line, the line of Shem and Japhet, were *"to be comforted concerning the work and toil of their hands, because of the ground that the Lord God had cursed."* They were to be comforted concerning the work and toil of their hands, by the race of Cain, the six-marked man, (into whose family Ham, who had sinned against his father, Noah, and against the line of Seth, called in Scripture, the sons of God, by intermarriage with the accursed race of Cain,) *being made servants of servants to the line of Shem and Japhet.* There is a link wanting of positive and direct revelation concerning the intermarriage of Noah's youngest son, Ham, with the race of Cain, but Mr. John Fletcher, in an elaborate work, entitled "Studies on Slavery," has proved as clearly, that there was such an intermarriage as that Noah, called and knew by name, before the birth of his sons, by that name, was born, or any sons at all born.—Ham, himself, is mentioned as the father of Canaan, or the slave race, (the race that were slaves in mind,) which he went forth out of the ark, before any mention whatever is made of his sons. The curse of Noah, denounced against Canaan, or the slave race, was only a repetition and further explanation of the curse already denounced against Cain, for an adequate cause, the murder of his brother, Abel. That this slave race had the *six-mark of Cain* upon them, and that that sin-mark was blackness, is proved by blackness and slavery being attached to the race of Canaan in various other parts of Scripture, and also proved by profane history, and by observation extending down to the present day. The Canaanites, the Hamites, the Ethiopians and the negroes, are one and the same people. They are still slaves, and have always been so to other races or to one another. They are abject slaves to one another—the strong tyrannizing over the weak—in the cellars, lanes and alleys of New York and Philadelphia, or wherever else congregated together and left to themselves. They are slaves in mind now as when the name Canaan, to designate that peculiar character of mind, impressed upon them to qualify them for slavery, was given to them. They are black now, as when Cush, the first son of Ham, was born, and received the name *Cush*, because he was *black.* But lest this should be considered as torturing Scripture by the inductive philosophy to look for authority in the sacred writings for the institution of slavery, we have only to fall back upon the primitive, admitted and indemonstrable truths revealed in the Bible, for what cannot be denied or gain-said, that the institution of slavery is clearly established therein, and that one portion of the human race was cursed and doomed to be servants of servants to the other, whether negroes or not. We find the institution of slavery, not only but all through the Pentateuch with various regulations in regard to it. The only question then would be, which of the two races, the black, or the white, was to be servants of servants to the other? This question is answered by the Hebrews, who were white, enslaving the various tribes of Canaanites, who were black, by the authority of God, and taking their country from them. Seeing what the Pope has done by placing himself above the Bible, and what the various protestant denominations are now doing in running away from the sacred Record to correct sins, not revealed as sins in the Word of God given to man for his moral guidance, but only sins in the eyes of British politicians: "Let no man," he said, "put confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."—*the Bible.* Jefferson and Madison forged and fastened the chains on the politicians, who began to violate our Federal Constitution almost before the ink was dry, and thereby saved the Constitution and the Federal Union. What interminable evils would Republicanism in France and in the South American States, Mexico and Central America, have avoided by adhering strictly and literally to their several Constitutions! What interminable evils would all the countries of Christendom have avoided, if the Clergy had not listened to the politicians, or to secondary truths drawn from human reason, but had confined themselves to preaching the original *primitive truths* plainly revealed in the Bible, according to the true sense and obvious meaning and intention thereof, instead of preaching whatever they might think or pretend, or the politicians in those countries where Church and State are united, might tell them would promote the interest of religion and piety, whether revealed or not, but which, in their opinion, if not revealed, ought to have been revealed. The British abolition doctrine, which so many of the Clergy are now preaching, opens another source of religious obligation, not less extensive and important, than it is new and unexpected, as it declares that decree of God, dooming one portion of the human race to be servants of servants to another, *to be sign of the blacker dye.* The authority to make any thing sin, whether claimed by Catholics or Protestants, or any expounders whatever of the Holy Scriptures, in Church or out of Church, in Rome or London—the Vatican or Exeter Hall—"is limited," to use the words a little varied of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, "by the plain sense and intention of the book containing the revelation, and is no further valid than authorized therein." "The Bible being the authority which specifies what acts and deeds are sins, the positive authority must assert it is so." "The assumption of the British politicians and a portion of the Clergy of a right to define what constitutes sin in America, if examined into, will end in the discovery that they have no right to define sin in any country whatever, the Bible having relieved them from that trouble." "The book would be of no use at all if the power was conceded to any human tribunal, of setting up a new code of morals paramount to it." The Bible is the organ in religion, as our Constitution is the organ of our political Union. Human knowledge is, and always will be, too limited for a complete conciliation between reason and faith. The philosopher, who has gone the rounds of the whole circle of sciences, has gathered no more available materials for making a bridge between time and eternity than the most ignorant peasant. It is all an empty void, with no fixed points to rest any system upon to penetrate into the future state. He cannot see any thing in human reason, why all the nations of the earth should stand condemned for Adam's sin, or why the negro race should be doomed to slavery for Cain's sin; nor can he see why children should suffer for the sin of their parents—the reason and justice of it being hid from mortal eyes; yet reason and observation prove the presence of the awful reality, standing on a mystery altogether unfathomable.—Hence the necessity of a Divine Revelation, and hence the necessity of adhering strictly to it as a rule of faith and action. Glimpses of the good of making that Revelation a rule of faith, worthy to be implicitly received as Divine, inexplicable truth, are constantly passing before the eyes of every one who will look at them. Thus, in countries where slavery is established, "labor is not delivered over as a captive, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of irresponsible capital." Beggars do not swarm the streets and the road sides; the prisons are not so full, and the churches are fuller. The suffering is less, and the comforts and happiness of the people, as a whole, are greater in slaveholding than in non-slaveholding States. The negro is happy and contented in slavery, and unhappy and discontented in freedom. Nearly all the Christians in the world, among the negro race, are found among those who are in slavery.

There is no reason, if the negro be released from the penalty attached to the sin of his father Cain, why woman should not be released from the penalty attached to the sin of her mother Eve. British Abolitionism would hold woman to the penalty of being ruled over by her husband, but would release the negro from the penalty of being ruled over by his brethren, Shem and Japheth. The honest American abolitionists, drunk with British delusions, yet glorious Americans even in their drunkenness, seeing the inconsistency of giving the ugly, degraded, sensual negro freedom, and withholding the same great boon from lovely, beautiful, angelic woman, *have become clamorous in their drunken policy for her liberation also.* It is honest American abolitionism, after all, that is to become the executioner of British political abolitionism. The most of our abolitionists are honest, but deluded men. They are trying the experiment of dressing women in men's clothes, and giving her unbounded liberty. By so doing, they are about to open the eyes of their Southern brethren, if not their own, *to one of the grandest and most beautiful demonstrations of the strict, liberal truth of Revelation, that has ever been vouchsafed to mankind since miracles ceased.* The result will prove, that what is called woman's rights, like negro liberty, is all a delusion. It will prove the vanity of human reason, when set in opposition to the decrees of God. The command to woman, *"Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee."* (Gen. III, 16,) looks indeed, when viewed through the Exeter Hall dogma, that slavery is sin, as if slavery was imposed upon her. And so it is; but whether the slavery thus imposed, be sin or not, will appear in the sequel. It is slavery that is enjoined on her, and abolitionists are right in considering it slavery, because her husband is not only to rule over her, but she is commanded to have her desire unto him—assuming that he is not only to be her master, lord and king, but that she is to live for him, and study or desire to please him in all lawful things, even so far as to anticipate his wants and wishes. Although she is a slave in the strictest sense of the term to him, body and soul, as an atonement for the original sin of her mother Eve, yet this slavery or devotion to him in following strictly and to the letter the command of God, instead of being an irksome task, as human reason and abolitionism presuppose, is the most delightsome and agreeable employment of her whole life, by virtue of that celestial current of conjugal love emanating from the Deity and filling her heart with cheerfulness and gladness, when in the strict performance of the duties required of her as an atonement for sin.

It is God's grace, thus given to woman, to qualify her for the duties she has been commanded to perform, which the "woman's rights advocates" have overlooked. They are driving her away from these channels through which this grace of God flows. They will surely make an unhappy, discontented being of her. So, also, the abolitionists have altogether overlooked that abundant grace of God, given to the negro, not only to qualify him for the duties enjoined on him of being servant of servants to the race of Shem and Japheth, but to make those duties pleasant and agreeable to him, which in any other man would be irksome and intolerable. They would drive him away from those channels through which alone he receives that grace, and thereby make an unhappy, discontented and worthless being of him.

The negro may have a good master, yet if he faithfully performs those duties required of him as an atonement for the sin of Cain, the grace of God will bear him up in all his trials and tribulation, filling his heart with a pleasure that kings might envy. So, also a woman may have a bad husband, but if she performs all the duties of a wife, that the Bible requires of her, nothing can destroy her peace of conscience and make her miserable; but if her husband be worthy, or only half worthy, to be called a man, the strict performance of her duties to him enables her to build, not only a Paradise here on earth for herself, but for him also. Slavery to him takes her straight back to Paradise, here on earth, where, like Eve before the fall, she is bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh. They are one flesh. He erects a throne for her within his inmost heart, and idolizes and worships her as the divinity within. She is a divinity to him—his angel of light, joy, and peace—emperess of his heart. Human reason, whatever be thy shape, whether as a disciple of Augustus Comte, the latest infidel French philosopher, the founder of the religion of humanity, the commandments of God, revealed in the Bible. There is nothing in abolitionism or any system of infidel philosophy, which can make woman a Paradise builder, and queen of the soul of man; but there is in the Bible a command laid down, which she has only to follow, to reach a position, here on earth, higher than any that human reason ever dreamed of giving her, or could give her; one that opens the only door to her to get back into that happiness enjoyed by Adam and Eve before the fall—an earthly Paradise—a symbol of the heavenly one hereafter. Millions of such earthly Paradises already exist in the United States—a country which has more of them than any other land, because love has freer scope in drawing parties together, than in countries where it is chained by filthy lucre, and not left free to act. But if, instead of following the Divine command—choosing her master and becoming a