ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1858.

The Union merely omits Governor Wise from its classification of "Walker, Douglas, Stanton and Forney," because "he (the Governor) came very late into the field." It, also, omits "Bancroft, the reverend speculator in politics, because he only ventured out from his retreat to be blown back by the whirlwind of the New York re-action." The Governor and Mr. Bancroft must feel complimented at this notice from the official organ of the government.

The debate on Kansas goes on in both Houses of Congress—in the Senate on the regular bill, and in the House of Representatives whilst the consular and diplomatic bill is properly before that body. In the latter body, Mr. Bocock and Mr. Davis spoke on Monday, and Mr. Keitt had the floor for yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Hamlin had the floor for yesterday. No new facts—no new arguments—just, talk—talk—talk.

We have never known a public body to be more universally and heartily condemned than the present Legislature of Va. But the censure should not be indiscriminate.—There are many individual members from all parts of the state who have done their duty faithfully, and endeavored in every way to prevent the state of things which finally "came to a head," on Saturday night last.

The postage, to be levied in the United States upon letters addressed to Liberia, via England, after the 1st of April next, will be 33 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, pre-payment required. A postal treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and Liberia.

The Union says that after the passage of the Kansas bill in the Senate, which event will take place early next week, the scene of interest will be transferred to the House of Representatives. It anticipates its passage there, too, without much more delay.

John Van Buren is a nimble harlequin in politics. His party may toss him out of the third story window in Tammany Hall, but he alights on his feet—and very soon, we see him again, as brisk and full of fun as ever, in the midst of those who ejected him from their company, "hail fellow, well met," making them as merry as he is himself, and concluding their fun by extorting the confession that they cannot do without him! He has shrewdness, wit, elasticity, and a talent for "ground and lofty tumbling." His re-appearance now on the political stage, as a Kansas Democrat, is not at all surprising.—It was about time to assume a new character. He had been free soiler, nay, even thought be anti-national democratic, long enough. Fortunately, this time, he does not appear to be doing mischief. If he were a statesman as well as a politician, and to take the right side in politics, his services would be invaluable.

The Richmond Whig objects warmly to lugging Kansas in by the side of Minnesota. Kansas and Minnesota should each stand upon its own merits. If Northern members will not vote for the admission of Kansas *per se*, they should not be bribed by the admission of Minnesota. Log-rolling is the most unprincipled and dangerous style of legislation.

The Mansfield (Ohio) Herald states that all the section hands between Crestline and Worcester, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, stopped work last Monday. Having received no wages for the past six months, as they stated, they thought that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue.

The Hon. Jas L. Orr, the Speaker of the House, has written a letter to his constituents, declining a re-election to Congress.—The long neglect of his private affairs, he says, imperiously demands his presence at home.

Despatches from Mr. Forsyth give the impression that the present state of affairs in Mexico is transitory. The report that ex-President Comonfort was on his way to the North is an error. He has taken a house in New Orleans, and waits the issue of affairs.

Capt. Dunham, of the American bark Adriatic, which lately escaped from the French authorities at Marseilles, has, it is said, sold his vessel either to the Russian government or a Russian firm, and was making his way to England.

The Union, of yesterday, contains a long list of Collectors and Surveyors, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They are all from the Southern States, and are generally re-appointments.

The English government seems to have taken alarm at the reports that the Mormons were about to vacate Salt Lake City, and move to the British possessions north of the 49th parallel.

It is rumored that the steamer Despatch has gone to Pearl river, Miss., to look after the New Orleans Delta's slave traders. The Delta's story is pronounced by Southern gentlemen to be a superb hoax.

The London Times takes Mr. Buchanan's view of the Kansas matter, and says the free state men in Kansas ought, after "admission," to amend the constitution there.

Mrs. Mary H. Doane, the mother of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, died on Sunday in Burlington. She was in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

The Richmond Enquirer strongly recommends the perusal of the "statesman-like" speech of Mr. Millson, on Kansas.

The proposed Confederacy of all the British colonies in North America, would consist of six provinces and three territories. The extent of territory is nearly equal to that of the entire United States, and although the climate in general is severe, yet the soil in many vast regions is very rich and productive, and there can be no doubt that the new empire or republic, as the case may be, would become a mighty power of the American continent. It is probable, too, that such a movement would lead to a rapid improvement of the western portion of North America, as the winters in the greater part of the possessions of the Hudson Bay Company, especially in Oregon, near Puget's Sound, and at Vancouver's Island, are remarkably mild and genial.

Mr. William Gish, of Bedford county, Va., a leading merchant and heavy trader there, who has heretofore borne the character of being a man of large means, and of reliability, it now appears, has for some time been sustaining himself and credit by a species of financial operations and forgeries which have brought ruin and dishonor upon himself and loss upon many others. To meet his engagements he has had resort to the expedient of a wholesale forgery of various responsible names on business paper, which paper he has from time to time passed to other persons at very enormous discount. There is not less than $100,000 worth of his paper, the most of which doubtless bears forged endorsements, now held by different persons.

The grant of a new trial to the boy Rogers, the murderer of Swanson, in New York, (who was quietly passing the street with his wife) has been granted upon the strange plea that he was intoxicated at the time. This is a reversal of the military code which considers drunkenness an offence of itself, and so far from mitigating punishment is considered a good reason for increasing it. It is a dangerous idea to be allowed to enter into criminal proceedings. Every vagabond in the land will soon find an excuse for his depravity. Men often get drunk with the express view of giving themselves "courage," to carry out evil designs conceived when sober.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is among the passengers who arrived at New York in the Europa. The Bishop visited England and Ireland early last summer as a delegate to the Wesleyan Conferences in those countries. Subsequently he passed through France, Germany, and Norway, observing the condition of the Methodist missions, and in September was present at the Evangelical Alliance in Berlin. During the winter, he extended his travels to Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece. His health while in the East was considerably impaired, but is now improving.

The London Times says, "there is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it." We don't suppose, however, that the *United States* will be very anxious to assume now responsibilities for the benefit of the British merchants.

The General Post Office has received intelligence from the railroad companies between Philadelphia and New York, informing the Department that they will carry the through mail to New York by a one o'clock train on Sunday morning, as on any other night, commencing at one o'clock last Sunday morning. The Postmaster General being desirous of removing the inconvenience to which the public have been heretofore subjected, had applied to the railroad companies for this purpose.

The Washington States informs us that "Mr. Green has arrived in that city from Kansas, as a messenger, bringing with him the journal of the Lecompton Convention, and the evidence taken before the Commission to examine into the alleged frauds in the elections in Kansas on the 21st of December and the 4th of January last. The investigation reduces the legal vote on the Constitution to about 2,500, instead of 6,712 as heretofore reported."

The brick tenement, No. 45, Sycamore st., Petersburg, occupied below as a Clothing Store, by Messrs. Noah Walker & Co., and above by Mrs. M. A. Cairns, where she has for many years kept her fashionable Millinery Rooms, was burned last Sunday night. The entire building was so much damaged by fire and flooded with water, that the goods above and below, will prove nearly or quite a total loss.

Telegraphic Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate was in executive session for two hours and a half to-day, on the nomination of Mr. Cook as Postmaster at Chicago. An earnest debate took place, but no question was taken, in consequence of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. John Cochrane to-day presented, in the House, a petition for the passage of a bankrupt law, numerously signed by merchants of New York. He also presented three petitions for a homestead law, from merchants and brokers to the number of 350.

ALBANY, March 8.—An abolition convention was held here to-day, Rev. Samuel J. May presiding. Resolutions advocating the total abolition of slavery, and condemning all other political parties, were introduced. The convention was about equally divided between males and females, white and black. Wendell Phillips spoke during the afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The barque Zephyr, from Messina, (via Gibraltar,) on the 13th of January, spoke the barque Adriatic on on the 29th of January, off Cape Palis, bound to New York.

Increase of New York.

I held an extended and interesting conversation this morning with a merchant of New York. In the course of our conversation he gave me some very strong facts, showing the great increase in the size and wealth of New York. One was, that his wife (now deceased, but who would this year have been forty two years old,) when a girl, lived in Franklin street, which is several streets below Canal—that she was a pupil at a seminary, located above what is now Canal street, but then out of the city, and that she walked through open lots all the way from her fathers residence to the seminary. *Now* the city *is built up solid*, for miles above that point. He now pays $14,500 annual rent for his store, which is a few streets below Franklin. He told me that when the Astor House was built in 1838, (I think) it was the general remark, that it was too high up town to succeed—the first class Hotels all being below that point. *Now* with the exception of this, every first class hotel of the city is from one and a half to three miles in a direct line further up.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Extra Session Called.

Immediately after proclaiming the House of Delegates to be adjourned *sine die*, Speaker Crutchfield requested the members to preserve order until a communication, which he handed the Clerk, could be read. Symptoms of opposition to its promulgation were manifested, and some little confusion ensued, which the Speaker repressed by directing the Clerk to proceed with the reading. The Clerk accordingly read the Proclamation.

During the reading, the Delegates were standing in the aisles, or at their desks, some of them taking more elevated positions upon their chairs and desks. The clause relative to *mileage* produced a burst of laughter and applause which continued for some moments, and was renewed when the summons to the Legislature to meet on *Monday* was proclaimed. After the Clerk had finished the reading of the proclamation, a general call for "Wise," "Wise," was made.

The Governor who was sitting near the portrait of Chancellor Kent, arose to respond, and Speaker Crutchfield, remarking that he would constitute himself presiding officer for the occasion, called the assemblage to order but the members and others who had crowded into the Hall, whilst observing silence, continued to stand in the aisles, etc. The galleries were filled with citizens.

Gov. Wise then proceeded to address the assembled throng. He said that he felt somewhat embarrassed by the novelty of his position. The bill of rights, though it proclaims that the judiciary department of the government shall be separate and distinct from the legislative and executive departments, does not proclaim that the executive and legislative department shall be separate and distinct from each other. He would venture to say that though they are practically and theoretically brought in conjunction with each other, in contact with each other, in co-operation with each other, there never has been a time in the history of the Commonwealth, when the members of the General Assembly have met the Executive under circumstances like those now surrounding them.

For two years (said Gov. W.) I have labored early and late; I have been employed morning, noon, and night, with anxious thought and weary labor, to prepare matter for the consideration of the General Assembly of this beloved Commonwealth. It is not for me to say how my part has been performed, but this much I can say, with all kindness, if you will permit me to say it, that the chief part of the labor was not too little, but too much. Perhaps, sir, three regular messages and an extra message, were a little too much for a biennial session of three months. I acknowledge the error. But whilst the matter of the messages spoke its own importance, its merits or demerits, I undertake to say, could not receive the mature investigation of the General Assembly during a session of three months. That period of time is not enough for the transaction of business of a Commonwealth like this. It is but just to you to say that you might have brought the men of the past here, such mighty giants of the past as Phillip Doddridge, or the great codifier, the illustrious Leigh himself, and there was matter and work for our mother Commonwealth to be done and performed, that three months time was not sufficient for.

If you have debated at times, when debate was not necessary, your committees have been diligently employed, with thought and study, in maturing business for your action, but by the time this was investigated, the bank question considered, the public accounts searched, and new matter proposed for examination and discussion, why the ninety days were expired. The time was too short. (Applause.)

The matter you have been sitting on for the last three months occupied my feeble abilities for twelve months. That which you have said, sir, is undoubtedly true. A biennial session of three months is too short a time for a Commonwealth that is just beginning to put on all the beauty and freshness of youth. Every year discovers some new element of her might, every day opens up a new mine of power. Whether you look to her commerce, to the new subjection of legislation from the low land to the bowels of her mountains, or the vast reach of her empire westward, there is work for giants, requiring almost preternatural strength, a work that calls for the exercise of profound thought and arduous labor.

It is not an easy task, now, to accomplish the destiny of Virginia, and God forbid that her destiny should now be slighted. Come up to the work without fear, and without favor, but come full of affection. Drop politics, drop divisions and heart burnings, if there be any, and meet here together, in one brotherhood, on Monday next, to act and consult with calm reflection for the welfare and glory of Virginia. Let us wipe out the memories of the past three months, but retain the work you have digested. Let small things and contemptible things be stifled, and with ingenuousness, magnanimity and self devotion, sustaining us, let us see whether after three months already spent in maturing business, we cannot do the work of the Commonwealth. Do it well, and you will not have to apologize to your constituents, but, rather will you receive from them the plaudit of "Well done, thou good and faithful servants." (Applause.)

I speak here as a man and as an official. Personally, I have no favors to ask of friend or foe. (Applause.) Officially; I serve friend and foe. (Renewed applause.) I know that I am not justified in saying foe; permit me to take back that word. I will not recognise that I have a foe in either branch of the General Assembly, No?—Personally, officially, kindly, honestly, I tender to you any co-operation. Let us with united will serve our mother Commonwealth. After the peaceful Sabbath shall intervene, let us meet here, as the children of old Virginia who have determined never to desert her. (Applause.)

Gov. Wise then remarked that he had friends on all sides, some of whom had asked him to call an extra session, and others requested a delay of a day or two. It was a singular fact, he said, that the bachelors, who had no wives, were the very first who desired to go to their homes. This allusion produced considerable merriment, which was heightened by the sympathy which the Governor expressed for the forlorn condition of the poor bachelors.

He said that when he came into the Hall this evening, he thought it not impossible that, in a moment of excitement, bitter curses would be hurled at him, in consequence of the duty he had performed, but, if they had come, they would not have deterred or intimidated him. All the powers of earth could not have prevented him from issuing that proclamation. (Applause.)

No man, (said Gov. W., in conclusion,) loves the praise of his friends more than I do, and no man would go further and work harder to secure it. Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than to receive these marks of approbation from the members of the General Assembly. It is only when I stand alone, and have the world in arms against me, that I can grow taller and feel more independent. I knew not whether I should win or lose, by calling an Extra Session, I felt it my duty, and accordingly I determined "to do or die." (Prolonged applause.)

A citizen in the Western gallery called loudly, "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," until he attracted all eyes towards him.

The Speaker said in response: "Othello's occupation's gone." (Laughter and cheers.)

The citizen would not be deprived of a hearing. He exclaimed; We are the sovereigns up here, and I give you Gov. Wise with all his faults and aberrations, I say still!—Gov. Wise.

Amid the laughter and applause which this sentiment evoked, the crowd dispersed, the opponents of an extended session evincing becoming resignation, and the other side repressing their exultation at the aid and comfort received by them from the Executive.

Bombardment of Canton.

The city of Canton was virtually in the possession of the English and French on the 28th of December. A note dated the morning of the 28th, after the bombardment had commenced, says:

"To give you some idea of the fire which has been opened, just fancy twenty-five gunboats, mounting in all about sixty guns, throwing shot and shell of the largest and most deadly description, together with six 13-inch mortars, weighing each about six tons, besides the broadsides of the largest men-of-war. The destruction must be terrific. After the city has been sufficiently fired into, the naval brigade, with the troops, will advance on Gough's Fort, which place, you are aware, commands the town. The naval force will be in three divisions, all under the command of Commander the Hon. C. G. Elliott."

Admiral Seymour, in a despatch dated December 29th, says:

"The city of Canton was assaulted and taken by escalade this morning, by the naval and military forces of the allied Powers, with very trifling loss as to the numbers, but most serious in the loss of Captain W. T. Bate, of her Majesty's ship Actæon, who was killed by a single ball whilst reconnoitering a suitable position for our scaling-ladders."

The French Admiral writes:

"Canton is at the mercy of the allied forces. The north forts seem to have been abandoned. The flags of France and of England are hoisted on the five-story pagoda.—Our loss is small for an attacking force. I am acting in concert with Admiral Seymour and General Straubenzie, to make sure the results of the victory obtained by the arms of England and France. The fire from the allied fleet was excellent, and contributed in no small degree to the success."

A Canton letter in the London Times states that Yeh's reply to the demand of the Plenipotentiary before the bombardment commenced was simply to the effect that Lord Elgin had better settle the matter amicably, as Sir George Bonham did on a former occasion, and for which he (Sir George) was made a K. C. B., in proof of which he (Yeh) begged to enclose a Hong Kong newspaper containing an announcement of that interesting fact. As for the Americans he knew very little about them, and was scarcely aware of the existence even of such a nation as the French.

Death of a Venerable Man.

The venerable John Warrock died at his residence in this city, on Saturday night.—He was the oldest native of Richmond living in the city at the time. He was born in the old frame building at the corner of 19th and Franklin street, on the 7th of November, 1773, and was, therefore, 84 years and four months old when he died. He was a printer, and no doubt the oldest of the profession in the State. He learned the business in the office of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and returned to Richmond after the conclusion of his apprenticeship, and never left it. He was elected Printer to the Senate of Virginia thirty-eight years since, and remained in the office to the time of his death. He was the oldest Mason in the city, having been initiated in 1810, 48 years since. He held the office of Treasurer in the Lodge to which he was attached 34 years, and upon resigning, two years since, the Lodge presented him with a handsome silver cup as a testimonial of their appreciation of his integrity and worth.

This venerable gentleman was one of the most unaffected, kind hearted, even tempered, and hone-t men we have ever known—His uniform dress was a suit of black; his coat of ample cut; and as he moved in his daily walks, with snow-white head and bland countenance, he presented a most venerable appearance and received the respect of all. He was remarkable for the regularity of his habits and the purity of his life. He enjoyed uninterrupted health until two years since, when he took his first dose of medicine. For many years he had published Warrock's Almanac, and the pleasant and entertaining selections with which he filled out the pages of that publication bespoke his kind and simple disposition. We think he could hardly have entertained an unkind thought towards any living being, and certainly he never deserved any sentiment but kindness and respect from his fellow men.—Thus he dies, the Father of the Printing Profession in this city. The craft may well emulate that regularity and purity which were the distinguishing traits of his character, and made his face beam with the sunshine of summer, while winter's snows whitened his aged head.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The Turkish Admiral.

The arrival of the Turkish Admiral and his suite has created a "sensation," and great curiosity is manifested to see them.—They are quartered at the St. Nicholas, in New York. The Admiral is described as having—

"A portly appearance and considerable hauteur in his manner. He is a man of about five feet ten inches in height, rather stoutly made, with broad shoulders, and an intelligent countenance. He has a smooth pleasing face, peculiarly Oriental large dark eyes and round visage. His cheeks have a tendency to redness, and his face is plump. His nose is long, and somewhat of the Roman style. His mouth small and lips thin. On his upper lip is a moustache, which appears to have been trimmed with much care. His forehead is high, broad, and without a wrinkle. His hair, moustache, eyebrows, &c., are brown or auburn, and he does not wear his hair longer than is usually worn by Americans. His dress is in no way remarkable. A loose brown frock overcoat covers a dark cloth frock coat, inside of which is a brown velvet vest and colored shirt. His pants were of black cloth, and his boots were rather heavy in material, of the kind commonly known as short boots. Around his need was a muffler of gray woolen cloth, and around his head, in Turkish fashion, was a red and blue turban. All his apparel was of a very fine material, and we e it not for the turban nothing extraordinary would be about his appearance."

It is further stated that he was at the grand attack of Sebastopol on the 17th of October, 1855, and was in command of a division of the Turkish fleet throughout the Crimean war. He is said to be only thirty-two years old.

Real Estate.

During the past three months real estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity has been selling at ruinous low prices. We are gratified, however, to learn that within the past two weeks there has been a better feeling manifested; and the auction sales show that much higher rates have been realized, than could have been expected so soon after the late financial crash.—*Pennsylvanian.*

EAU LUSTRAL HAIR RESTORATIVE—For invigorating and promoting the growth of the Hair, rendering it glossy and pliant. Prepared by R. H. STABLER, Chemist. mh 10 No. 165, King-st., cor. of Washington.

AQUA AMMONIA; Gum Camphor; Saleratus; Sup. Carb. Soda; Cream of Tartar; Chalk and Flax Seed Meal, for sale by PEEL, STEVENS & CO., mh 10 cor. of King and Alfred-sts.

A Plan for Securing the "Independence of the South."

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I respectfully request that you will copy into the Gazette the following extract from a communication in the Richmond Whig, said, by that paper, to be written by a gentleman distinguished for his ability, his powers of reasoning, his political information, his legal learning, and long and conspicuous service in the councils of the state. The views here presented, come too, from a Union man, one who repudiates all secession and nullification heresies. They are worthy of being *considered*, at least, if not adopted.—I will not, however, for the present, comment upon them. CIVIS.

It remains then to be considered whether the slave-holding States possess the power within themselves to redress the grievances under which they suffer. In my opinion they do—not by nullification, not by secession, not by revolution, but consistently with every duty they owe to the Constitution, and to the Union, of which they are members.—It is not in the repeal of laws founded in compromises of conflicting interests, it is not in the congressional enforcement of constitutions, formed by minorities upon resisting majorities, it is not in the forced extension of slavery into the territories, unfit for such labor, that this is to be found.

It is to be found in their legislatures, and springs from the soil, climate and productions of the country, from the adaptibility of the people for the successful pursuits of both commerce and manufacturers, from the possession of all the elements that compose national wealth, prosperity and vigor; elements that give assurance of ability to maintain freedom in the event of a separation.

It resides too in the necessity that the people of the free States live under of buying for consumption, the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, and the sugar produced by them, and of finding a market for the productions of their own industry.

While it belongs to congress, to lay and collect duties, imports and excises, and this power is denied to the States without the assent of Congress, and while it belongs to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, there is yet a term in the progress of merchandise, both of foreign and domestic commerce, to its point of consumption, and before it reaches the consumer, when the federal power over it is displaced, and the power of the State attaches to it. At this point it is subject to State taxation, and can be made to bear just such portions of the burdens of revenue as the public authority may elect to cast upon it.

The power of taxation over all subjects justly within its scope is absolute in the States; nothing in the federal constitution impairs or restrains its exercise. "Where the right to tax exists, it is a right which acknowledges no limits. It may be carried to every extent within the jurisdiction of the State."—(2 Peters 449.)

In taxing merchandise, a State may discriminate between the productions of foreign countries and other States, and between the importations of the other States.

It may encourage manufactures and direct trade within its jurisdiction, by exemption from taxation, or by bounties. Ordinarily, the tax on merchandise is effected by the instrumentality of a license law, by means of which the merchant is required to obtain a license to sell, from some constituted authority, founded upon a statement of the nature and extent of his business, according to which the amount to be paid for the license is graduated.

Every merchant applying for a license may be required to furnish a statement of his purchases for the preceding year, showing the value and description of the goods, whether of the growth or production of a foreign country, or of his own State, or of one of the other States, and if of one of the other States, what State; and if the growth or production of a foreign country, into what part of the United States originally imported. A faithful compliance with such requisitions would supply to the Southern States most valuable information. It would give from exact data, the precise amount and description of all merchandise consumed within their borders, and enable their own manufacturers and importers to regulate their business with perfect regard to the demands of the market.

It would be easy, by proper discriminations in the license tax, to secure to them this market against the rival productions and importations of the free States.

As a further encouragement to commercial and manufacturing enterprise, the stock and capital of the importer and manufacturer, for a time, might be exempted from taxation. Societies, too, should be formed to promote these objects, and wealth, associated in joint stock companies, everywhere supply the capital needful for the new enterprises. No one should be tolerated, at home, who would buy from the free States, when his necessities could be elsewhere conveniently supplied, and Southern gentlemen should no longer spend their substance at the fashionable summer retreats of the North, nor contribute to the support of their extensive hotels.

Under such a system, established in all of the slave holding States, the commercial and manufacturing industry of those States, would spring into instant activity. We would immediately become the makers and importers of whatever we consumed, and necessarily the carriers to other markets of our own great staple productions. The people of the free States would be left free to trade and traffic among themselves, to make hats and shoes for each other, and their politicians and preachers to discuss slavery to their hearts' content. Masters will continue, doubtless, to lose a few slaves, but we shall have the satisfaction of hanging the thieves whenever we can lay hands on them. We shall be no worse off in that respect than at present.

As for ourselves, we would become independent. Independent of Congress, independent of abolitionists and free soilers, independent of the free States, and of the world beside. With the rights guaranteed to us by the constitution, we would speed on to greatness and strength, and our strength would soon supply the means of repelling aggression, if those rights should be invaded. Even foreign nations might be made to feel the influence of our combinations, and be found willing to shape their regulations to meet the exigencies of our condition. In fact, we would enjoy all the benefits and advantages of a separate national existence, without the responsibilities that belong to it.

The proposed system is repugnant to no provision of the federal constitution. Certainly it does not involve an exercise of the commercial power granted to Congress; it contains no regulation of the commerce with Foreign nations, nor among the States. It involves simply the power of internal taxation, and the mode of imposition—through the merchants' license—is familiar to the legislation of all the States, and has been everywhere resorted to without question from any quarter.

Neither is it repugnant to the 1st clause of the 2d sec. of the 4th article, which provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," because it is evident, and so judicially declared by the Supreme Court, that according to the express words and clear meaning of this clause, no privileges are secured by it, except those which belong to *citizenship*.

Rights, therefore, attached by law to contracts, by reason of the place where such contracts are made or executed, wholly irrespective of the citizenship of the parties to those contracts, cannot be deemed "privileges of citizens" neither the meaning of the Constitution. And so impositions or burdens for revenue or other State purposes, not regulated according to the citizenship of the parties to pay them, but bearing on all persons alike, cannot be regarded as in conflict with that clause.

The slave States possess many advantages over the free States. In climate, in the staple productions of the soil, in salt, iron and gypsum, they are without competition, while in the extent and variety of their coal fields, they bear favorable comparison. Some of them possess the largest capacity for the development of all kinds of manufacturing industry, and it is idle to say that their system of labor is incompatible with its establishment among them. Navigable streams furnish everywhere facilities for internal commerce, and these facilities have been already much increased by extended systems of canals and railroads, and may be multiplied easily to any extent. Noble forests, in their native grandeur, accessible to the sea board, cover extensive portions of their vast territory, and abound in the materials necessary for ship building. Extending from the 24th to the 40th degree of north latitude, they cover an area of 851,524 square miles, they enjoy all the climates of the temperate zone, with the exception of its extremes of heat and cold, and produce all the valuable staples of the world.

Great as are these advantages for agriculture and manufacturing industry, and extensive as are the facilities for internal commerce, the advantages and facilities for the growth among us of foreign commerce are not less striking. Stretching from the head waters of the Chesapeake Bay to the point on the Gulf of Mexico where the Rio Grande empties its waters, every one of the entire number of the slaveholding States lies upon the ocean or gulf, or is washed by the great father of waters or some tributary to his floods; convenient ports of entry are found everywhere along the extended coast, while one, at least, for capacity, position and depth of water, is without an equal upon this continent.

The advocate of Disunion can suggest no benefit anticipated from that event, which this system will not insure, while all of its attendant evils are avoided. We will continue members of this great confederacy, participating in its progress and protected by its power; we will escape the dangerous precedent of dissolution, a precedent to which any Southern confederacy that could be found, would ever be exposed in the future.

Strong in our rights and secure in our strength, whatever may be desirable hereafter, and strength can obtain, will be within our reach.

Let the system be inaugurated; let the minds of the people be turned to it; let the press do its duty; let sober, practical men take hold of it, men not ambitious of place, nor covetous of office, but men who acknowledge the rewards of good deeds in the welfare and happiness of their country; let the Southern Convention take hold of it, if indeed that body can deal with what is practical and promising of fruit; above all, let the legislatures take hold of it, and fashion and mould it. These are but hints; their wisdom will supply what is needful.

As the success of the system will depend on the concurrence of all the Southern States, and as some time must elapse before their concurrence can be communicated, it is not expected that any one State will immediately put the system into operation. But preliminary resolutions may be taken, and executive correspondence entered upon, and more than that, laws may be enacted requiring all merchants, traders and shopkeepers, when they apply for license hereafter, to file with the commissioner of the revenue, the county court, or some proper authority, a statement of his purchases, such as is indicated above.

These measures taken, at once, by the legislatures in session, will give some earnest of action, and greatly stimulate the zeal of the people. If they do no other good they will furnish valuable statistics now unknown to the public.

The interesting experiment of a direct trade between the port of Norfolk, and the newly established French port of St. Nazaire, which now attracts so much of public attention, will derive strong encouragement from the movement, and it may, under its influence, realize the sanguine hopes of its authors.

It is a Southern measure, having for its object the advancement of Southern interests; let no Southern man, therefore, deny it just consideration. Its success will establish commerce and manufactures among us, and impart to the slave-holding States, all of those elements of prosperity that have enriched their Northern competitors.

There are those who maintain, that the framers of the constitution established in that instrument an equilibrium of political power between the slave-holding and the free States, which by unconstitutional enactments, have been overturned and destroyed, and they desire, by proper amendments, to restore that equilibrium. There are others who believe that nothing but disunion will cure our evils; and there are others whose principle of action is resentment against our aggressors; this measure does not necessarily militate against any of their cherished wishes. It will bring the Southern States into more intimate relations, and harmonize their interests. Those of them that find agriculture most profitable, may continue to devote themselves to that single pursuit, while the others, differently situated, may embark in commerce and manufactures. Whatever of wealth, prosperity and power, these bring, will be enjoyed by friends, not conferred on enemies. But the altered condition of things may make those satisfied with the Union who are now dissatisfied; in any event it will unite and strengthen us, and so make preparation for dissolution, if that extremity be forced upon us.

Sorely, as many think, the Union has worked upon us, we ought not to forget that it has added Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas to the number of slaveholding States, and thus given an empire to the institutions of slavery. That our external commerce has perished and our manufactures been dwarded, is the fault of our politicians and the people, and to be attributed largely to that fatal policy of free trade, of which we have been the victims. To recover what has been lost, we have only to reverse this policy, and inaugurate a system of protection,—protection not for the benefit of Northern manufacturers, but Southern protection, for the exclusive benefit of Southern interests. Without this, it is vain to struggle against the evils that oppress us; commerce and manufactures never have, and never will, flourish in any nation without protection in some form; and of this truth we certainly have had hard experience.

Among us, agriculture bears nearly all the burdens of State; we languish under the weight, and can ill supply the means necessary for the progress of our improvements. But let commercial and manufacturing wealth come to bear their due proportions of these burdens, and this condition will be changed.

These views and sentiments are not the growth of the sectional jealousy and excitement that now inflame the public mind, but they have been long entertained, and that they have not been sooner proposed for consideration is because our politicians have been so exclusively devoted to election interests, and so bent on winning distinction and place in Presidential contests, and succeeded in engrossing to such extent, the people with the same spirit, that it was deemed vain to invite attention even to this great subject, seeing that it embraced no element of party interest, and gave no promise of political distinction or place. But, now, the times seem more propitious; events are turning the public mind to material interests, and the people must become sensible that they have graver duties to perform than to confer office and emolument upon popular favorites.

Let us then, at once, give attention to these material interests; let the General Assembly of Virginia win for itself the credit of the first movement, and place upon the statute book, and act that may be hereafter entitled, "An Act of Southern Independence."

FAUQUIER.

[COMMUNICATED.

Would it not be well for the people of Fairfax, who are so deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of Alexandria—their market—to hold a meeting at their next Court day, Monday, and instruct the Delegate from that county, in the Legislature, to vote for the appropriations to the works of internal improvements leading to this city? That Fairfax can be opposed to the speedy completion of our Railroads, we cannot believe, nor do we think that the delegate can be representing the interest or wishes of that county, when he opposes the appropriations. VOX POPULI.

DIED.

In Washington, on Saturday morning, March 6th, of rheumatic fever, CLARK RIDER, in the 25th year of his age.

In Castroville, Medina county, Texas, February 19th, 1858, GEORGE A. STEVENS, aged 37 years, recently a resident of Washington city.

Very suddenly, at Fitzgerald's, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, CALVIN J. CROCKER, only son of Hon. Ira Crocker, of Portland, Me. He was a member of the advance party of exploring engineers of the South Pass wagon-road expedition.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Flour is firm; all superfine brands are held at $4.50. Wheat is steady; red 106c; white 114@120c. Corn is firm; white 59@60c; yellow 60@61c. Whiskey is dull at 21c. Provisions are firm—Baltimore shoulders 6¾@7c.; sides 8¾c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c.; sides 9½c. Lard is firm at 10c.—Mess Pork $16.75 ⅌ bbl.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Flour is quiet; sales of 6,500 bbls State $4.25@$4.30; Ohio $4.95@$5.10; Southern $4.60@$5.10. Wheat has declined; sales of 2,500 bush Southern $1.23@$1.45. Corn is unsettled; sales of 22,000 bush.; white 67@68c.; yellow 70@71c. Pork has declined; mess $16.80@$16.90. Beef is steady—Western mess $12@$13.50. Lard is firm at 10@10½c. Whiskey is dull at 22@22½c. Stocks are dull and lower generally. Cumberland Coal Co. 2¼. Mo. 6's 84½. Sterling Exchange is firmer at 108½@109.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday, reached 17,750 bales, without change in prices. Rio Coffee is quoted at 10¾@11½c. Freights are firmer—Cotton to Liverpool ½d—to Boston ⅜d. Exchange firmer, but unchanged in price.

The Money Market.

The stock market at New York, on Monday, was dull and lower, contrary to expectation, under the favorable character of the foreign news. The money glut in England had begun to exercise a stimulating influence on stock exchange. Included in this movement are the various descriptions of American stocks current in the English market. The stock circulars speak of an active and increasing demand, and quote material advances over prices ruling at the date of the previous steamer. In London, on Friday, money was very abundant in the open market at from 2 to 2½ ⅌ cent, and in some cases transactions are reported for the discount houses at 1¾, and even 1½ ⅌ cent. The Bank of England, it was thought by some, would make a further reduction in its minimum rate of discount to 2½ ⅌ cent in the week following the sailing of the Europa. The demand for gold for export to the continent was, however, larger, and a considerable proportion of recent arrivals had been sent in that direction. The same reluctance to use capital for commercial purposes which has been so prominent a feature here during the last four months, is displayed in the money markets of Europe.

Mr. Satterthwaite's circular by the Europa says:—

"We have to note a largely increased inquiry for American securities in London during the past week. New York and Erie bonds and Michigan Central bonds, have been in strong demand at advanced rates. New York Central shares have risen to 82 on the payment of 4 ⅌ cent dividend, and the satisfactory statement of revenue account. Illinois Central shares are quiet at former rates, closing firm at 5 to 4 discount.

BOSTON, March 8.—The imports at this port for the week ending the 5th instant, show a total of $681,572. The corresponding week in 1857 showed a total of $1,093,836; decrease in 1858, $412,264.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The weekly statement of the city banks show an increase of $1,250,000 in loans, $1,081,000 in specie, $324,000 in circulation, and $2,996,000 in deposits.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received for building a new Court House at Orange, Virginia, and the plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, the Architects, from the 15th to the 20th of March inclusive, and at the Clerk's Office at Orange, from the 22d to the 27th of March inclusive. The bids will be opened at Orange Ct. House, on the 30th inst., at 12, M.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and each bid will state the bondsmen to be offered.

The committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals

HASKINS & ALEXANDER, Architects.
Washington, mh 10—eo3t

WARRENTON HOUSE.—The undersigned takes great pleasure in informing his many friends and acquaintances both far and near that he has taken sole charge of this well known HOTEL and is now prepared to give to every one who may chose to call, accommodations of the very best kind. He has engaged as an assistant the services of Mr. Hugh T. Kemper who is known to the community as a gentleman admirably qualified for the position. A most excellent and convenient Bar is attached to the House, where superior LIQUORS and SEGARS will be kept at all times. The Warrenton House is situated in the centre of the town, on main street, and thereby entirely convenient to all. Porters will be at the cars morning and evening to escort passengers up. The Proprietor hopes that his friends will not forget him and and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may sojourn with him.

JAMES DESHIELDS,
Agent for E. R. Deshields.
Warrenton, Va., mh 10—eo2m

TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY.—Norwood's Tincture of Veratrum Viride, certainly controlling the action of the Heart and Arteries, in all febrile and inflammatory diseases. Prepared expressly for Physicians, by W. C. Norwood, M. D., of Cokesbury, S. C., and for sale by J. LEADBEATER & SON, Stabler's old stand, Nos. 5 and 7 South Fairfax st. 3 mo 10

MOLASSES HOGSHEADS, for sale by mh 9 PERRY & PENNYBACKER