Richmond Enquirer.

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

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 fifteen 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.

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

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

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

☞ All Obituaries and tributes of respect, *exceeding eight lines, are charged for as advertisements*.

☞ All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions by quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, upon the communications being certified by the name of the Postmaster, *written on the back of the letter*.

JOHN G. BOYD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
WILL practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Richmond and county of Henrico. He also offers his services to the public as a Notary and will pay particular attention to drawing Deeds and other instruments.
Office with Messrs. August & Watkins, No. 71 Main street, up stairs. May 15—c2m

IMPORTANT TO ALL!
EDWIN O. TRAYLOR,
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTURER AND GLAZIER,
HAS removed to 9th street, between Main and Franklin streets, in rear of Messrs Cook & Roper's, and nearly opposite Bosher's Hall.
☞ All orders from the country, as well as the neighboring towns, promptly executed in the best style, at moderate prices. 1,000 lights sash, glass, on hand. April 3—c6m

SCHOOL AT BUCHANAN, BOTETOURT COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
THE subscriber's School will re-open on the 1st Monday in August, 1851. The course of study will comprise the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and German. These studies will be taught on a scale sufficiently extended to prepare pupils for the highest classes in the University of Virginia, or to any of our Colleges.

The method of instruction in all the subjects will consist in a combination of Recitations with Lectures. In the Languages the Grammar will be taught principally by lectures; written translations and exercises will be required in all, and English composition will receive especial attention. Oral instruction to the Senior Class in French will be given in that language.

The number of pupils will be limited, and they will reside in the same house with the teacher. They will be subjected to system of discipline as will best develop their intellectual powers, and secure moral and gentlemanly deportment.

They will be required to attend church regularly, and to recite in a Bible class once a week. Monthly reports will be sent to parents or guardians, informing them of the deportment of their sons or wards, their progress in their studies, &c.

Buchanan is healthy, and contains a remarkably moral population. Youth educated there will be exposed to few temptations.

The James River and Kanawha Canal will be completed up to the town by the end of the year, when packets will pass within a hundred yards of the School.

EXPENSES.

This session will consist of eight months, ending on the 1st day of March, 1852. The expense will be $160, which charge includes board, tuition in all or any of the studies, and all other expenses, except books and stationery, which will be furnished by the subscriber at Richmond prices. Pupils entering after the first of August, will be charged from the date of entry up to the end of the session.

Payment required as follows: One half on entrance, and one half on the first of December.

TEXT BOOKS.

MATHEMATICS—Smith and Duke's Arithmetic, Smith's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies' Surveying, Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Smith's Analytical Geometry, Young's Calculus and Mechanics.
LATIN—Schmitz' Latin Grammar, Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Cæsar, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Horace, Juvenal, Terence, Annals of Tacitus.
GREEK—Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar, Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Xenophon's Anabasis, Herodotus, Homer, (Iliad,) Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides.
FRENCH—Ollendorf, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Charles XII, Picciola, selections from Scribe, Corneille and Moliere; also from Bossuet and Massillon.
GERMAN—Eichhorn's Grammar, Adler's German Reader, Selections from Schiller, Goethe, Herder and Richter.
ENGLISH—Bullion's Grammar, Mitchell's Ancient and Modern Geography, Taylor's Manuals of History, Ancient and Modern, Olmstead's Natural Philosophy.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Nov. 1, 1850.
Mr W. R. GALT attended lectures in this University, and took the degree of Master of Arts. He was distinguished for his assiduity and success in his studies, as well as for his exemplary habits and winning deportment. His ability and attainments, and his success and enthusiasm as a Teacher, joined to the highest moral qualities, justify us in recommending him in the strongest terms to those who may seek for their sons careful and thorough instruction.
GESSNER HARRISON, Professor of Ancient Languages.
W. B. ROGERS, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
R. E. ROGERS, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.
W. H. MCGUFFEY, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, SEPT. 3, 1850.
I do with great confidence recommend the Mathematical and Classical School of Mr W. R. Galt to public patronage, believing that his high attainments and great experience entitle him to a liberal support.
FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

REFERENCES.
Norfolk—Hon. Geo. Loyall, Hon John S. Millson, O. B. Barraud, W. W. Sharp, Tazewell Taylor, Jas. M. Smith, W. H. Smith, Esqs., Dr. A. T. M. Cooke, John N. Tazewell, Esq., Dr. Thomas Newton, Chas H. Shield, P. P. Mayo, Esqs., Dr. R. W. Sylvester, David Kyle, Esq., Capt. James Cornick, Rev. W. M. Jackson.
Portsmouth—Saml. Watts, Wm. H. Wilson, Holt Wilson, Esqs., Dr. Robt. M. Boykin.
Elizabeth City County—John Jones, Esq. (of Pembroke.)
Princess Anne Co.—John J. Burroughs, Esq.
Williamsburg—Robt Saunders, Esq.
Prince George Co.—Rev. Charles Minnigerode.
Richmond—Judge John Y. Mason, General B. Peyton, Judge Caskie, Robert Archer, John M. Gregory, Joseph R. Anderson, Esqs.
Petersburg—D'Arcy Paul, Esq.
Lynchburg—Gen. David Rodes.
Amherst Co.—Rev. David Caldwell.
Rappahannock Co.—Rev. Chas. H. Sheild, M. Kelly, Esq.
Roanoke Co.—Wm. Watts, Esq.
Buchanan—Ed. Valentine, Jordan Anthony, W. W. Boyd, Esqs.
Parents or guardians who wish further information, will address the subscriber at Pattonsburg, Botetourt county, Va. Pattonsburg, on the opposite side of the river, is the Post Office for Buchanan.
WM. R. GALT.
July 3—c1m

SUMMER COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, IN RICHMOND, VA.
THE course of Summer Instruction in the various branches of Medical Education, will be resumed on Monday, 15th April, under the following arrangement:

LECTURES.
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, by CHA'S. BELL GIBSON, M. D.
Practice of Medicine and Pathology, by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology, by CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D.

The Course will continue from the middle of April to the middle of October, with an intermission during the month of August. The plan of instruction that will be pursued will consist of a combination of Lectures and Examinations. Two Lectures will be delivered each day, preceded by a close examination upon the subject of the previous Lectures. Ample time will thus be allowed the student for reading, and for the study of the various clinical cases which will be especially brought to his attention; while the daily examination will afford a stimulus to closer application.

Students will have access at all times to the wards of the Infirmary of the Medical College and of the Richmond Alms-House.
Abundant opportunity will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.
Fee for the whole Course $60. Tickets will be issued by the Secretary.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
Corner of Broad and Mayo streets.
Feb 26—ctf

LAND BOUNTY UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS SEPTEMBER, 1850.
MR. RICHARD RANDOLPH, now of Washington, who was an officer in the Richmond Troop of Cavalry during the War of 1812, has authorized the Adjutant General to say, that he will cheerfully attend to the claims of members of such companies of the 19th and 33d Regiments, Richmond and Henrico, (as were in actual service,) without compensation before he obtains their warrants; and if they employ him to locate or sell the warrants, (as will no doubt be authorized by the next Congress,) he will expect only a reasonable compensation for his services.
Forms may be obtained at the Adjutant General's office, and it is recommended to applicants to avail themselves of Mr R.'s services, which may be certainly relied upon, and which are offered rather to benefit them than himself. April 11

AT THE GOTHIC WINDOW, NO. 145 MAIN ST.
THE Virginia Sky Light Daguerrean Gallery is now permanently located at the above number. We have fitted up and furnished our new rooms with every thing requisite for convenience and splendid pictures, and hope our friends will call and examine.

EXTRACTS.
Mr Pratt has fitted up his new establishment in a style which reflects much credit upon his taste and liberality.—*Dispatch.*
His reception room is as pretty a boudoir as we have recently seen, tastily fitted up with splendid carpets, rich velvet divans, statuette, [illegible] large bay window, with stained glass, &c.—*Enquirer.*
Messrs Pratt & Co. were the first to introduce the Sky-Light system into the State, and appear to be constantly inventing something for the improvement of the art.—*Times.*
The arrangement of his show-room is exquisite, whilst his Sky-Light is superb.—*Whig.*
This new establishment, we think, will give great satisfaction, as every possible pains has been taken, regardless of expense, to make the Great Combination North Light, 30 feet in height, and of proper proportionate breadth, as perfect as our long experience in Sky-Lights would warrant.
WILLIAM A. PRATT,
Virginia Sky-Light Daguerrean Gallery, No. 145 Main st.,
Richmond, under the Gothic Window.
May 2

DR. ROSE'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THIS PREPARATION.
AN extensive practice in Philadelphia the past thirty years has made me acquainted with all forms of disease, and being a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, under the guidance of Doctors Physic, Chapman, Cox, Gibson, and Hare, the Professor of Chemistry, and having frequently been in consultation with those distinguished practitioners, I am enabled, from all these advantages, to offer the public the results of that practice in the form of my *Family Medicines*.
As I attend to the compounding of these Medicines myself, they are found, as thousands can testify, far superior to the many nostrums called patent medicines.
My Blood Purifier, or Alterative, is now well established by the many cures it has effected of Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Glandular and Liver disease, Hip Joint Affection, Rheumatism, Syphilis, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or a constitution impaired and worn down by the use of mercury. My preparations are all compatible, one intended to assist the other. My "Family Pill" is a substitute for all mercurial preparations, and acts far more favorably upon the liver and all bilious conditions of the system, and when a cough or any inflammations of the lungs appear, my Expectorant or Cough Syrup will be found a great preventive and cure of that lion of diseases, Consumption. JOHN S. ROSE, M. D.
All of Dr. Rose's celebrated Family Medicines can be had of PURCELL, LADD & CO., GAYNOR & WOOD, R. R. DUVAL, [illegible] & GRAY, J. BLAIR, O. A. STRECKER and BENNETT [illegible]ERS. June 2—c3m

TO MRS. NANCY WILLIS AND ALFRED J. TWYMAN:
YOU will take notice, that we will on Friday the 1st day of August 1851, at the tavern house of Mrs. Wale, in the town of Stevensburg, Culpeper county, Va., between the hours of sunrise and sunset of said day, proceed to take the depositions of John C. Green and others; and at Madison Court House, Va., on Monday the 4th day of the same month, in the Court House of said county of Madison, we will take the depositions of Edwin Booten and others; and at the tavern house of Mrs. Hansborough, in the county of Orange, Va., on Monday the 11th day of the same month, we will take the depositions of David Hume and others, to be read as evidence in a chancery suit now pending in the Circuit Court of Madison county, Va., wherein we are the plaintiffs and we and others are defendants. If from any cause the taking of the depositions shall not be completed on the days named, they will be adjourned from day to day until finished.
ANTHONY TWYMAN,
WM. H. TWYMAN,
Executors of James Twyman, dec'd.
June 24—c4w

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1851.

The Dog-Star Rages.

The Charleston Mercury endorses the sentiment of Mr. Bellinger of Barnwell that it would be better for Charleston to share the fate of Moscow, than that South Carolina should not carry out her disorganizing movement of separate secession, "solitary and alone." The Mercury says: "Well, if Mr. BELLINGER did say so,—which we have no means of knowing,—but if he did say so, we see no sufficient ground for holding him up to reprobation as an enemy to his country. We must confess that, with all our partiality for Charleston, we have never been able to come to the conclusion that she is *the State*. We only set out, however, to remark, that we feel assured Mr. BELLINGER will triumphantly sustain himself in any position he may have taken, and that his reviewers will discover, before he has done with them, that they are 'biting against a file.'"

In his speech Mr. Bellinger proposed as worthy of notice, the 26th of March, the day in which South Carolina, in the year 1776, on her statute books declared herself Free and Independent—threw off the British yoke,—he proposed that day in the year 1852, as the time on which South Carolina should again record herself on the statute book 'Free and Independent.'

At the celebration at Camden, as the disunion organ there significantly remarks, the citizens elected no orator for *another Fourth!*—and among the toasts drunk are the following:

THE MEMORY OF THE UNION.

SOUTH CAROLINA—From the elevated position in intellectual and moral worth which she occupies—on conscious security she can proudly look down with supreme contempt upon all who, despairing to imitate her exalted virtues, basely seek to drag her down to the same ignoble level with themselves. From the basely slanderous attacks and revilings of all such, let her take shelter under the reflection that "The censure of *fools* is the highest meed of praise."

[This is, truly, the essence of modesty and toleration!]

GEN. JAMES HAMILTON AND GEN. WADDY THOMPSON:—South Carolina can spare them both at this time (without any inconvenience.)

To such insane ravings, we may well oppose the language of Mr. Legare, a gifted son of South Carolina. While Minister at Brussels, he thus wrote to Mr. Holmes:

"So you are going to nullify—well, I can't say I have any great confidence in men when they are wound up to the revolutionary pitch—but I strive to hope against hope. I trust in God that my glorious and happy country, a thousand times dearer to me now and grander in my estimation, by contrast, than it ever was, is not about to seal forever the dismal doom of our miserable species! As for amelioration on this side of the Atlantic, they may expect to see it grow to something worth boasting of, who believe in the perfectibility of men—but to preserve *our* happy institutions for ages yet to come—to prolong the *Saturnia regna* which our physical condition and the character and order of things we inherited from our fathers naturally secured to us, and which we have so signally enjoyed—to do this seems to me so very easy, that should anything happen, which, for the sake of the omen, I would not even mention, I shall think the world a mockery fit only to inspire the despair of the misanthrope, or to provoke the demoniac sneer of a Mephistopheles. If the Union should go to pieces, it will be one hideous wreck—of which, excepting New-England, no two parts will hold together. None of us will have any country, except what the rule in Calvin's case may dignify with that name—a technical country—a legal right and a civil status to decide on a question of title. But there will be no *flag* known to the nations, and none of the ennobling and sacred charities that bind, or rather bound us together but the other day—no proud retrospect to the past—no glowing anticipations of the future; but piratical depradations instead, and ignoble border warfare, and the rudeness, coarseness and ferocity of a race of mounted barbarians; and all the calamities that have scourged *this* continent, without the chivalry that has adorned her valor, and the grandeur that has half-excused the ambition it has excited."

Writing to the same gentleman on the 9th of April following, Mr. Legare, after giving some account of the then state of Europe, and more particularly of France, continues as follows:

"Moreover, the *republique modele* (the U. S. of A.) and La Fayette's ever-ready example of successful reform, fall as flat in the eyes of mankind as the Duchess of Berry; and, to use the strong expression of one of the leading Paris papers, 'saves France a whole *avenir* of revolutions!'—Just about the time that all eyes and mouths were open upon the most *unexpected*, but deeply instructive scene that was exhibiting in Columbia, S. C., and Washington, some debates on one of the favorite schemes of the French liberals (the municipal and departmental administrations) occurred, in which the horror of *federal* weakness and distractions was expressed with all suitable force. In short the statues of the leading nullifiers ought to be set up in the vestibule of every palace in Europe, for whole centuries of the history of unsuccessful popular rule are not half so pregnant of eloquent defence of the old monarchical plan, as what occurred among you, from the second Monday in October to the 1st December."

Richmond College.

We publish the following programme of the exercises of this College on Friday evening last, and regret exceedingly that we arrived at the 1st Baptist Church too late to hear and witness all of the interesting proceedings of the occasion.—We learn from others that all the young gentlemen acquitted themselves most handsomely, in short and scholarly addresses. Young Mr. Howell (son of the Rev. Mr. Howell of this city,) delivered a chaste oration in a manner and with the voice and gesture of a veteran speaker.

Mr. Keesee and Mr. Bland received, as they deserved, the encomiums of the immense auditory that thronged the church. Without being invidious, we must refer to the address of Mr. George B. Taylor, (son of the Rev. Mr. Taylor,) as being the very best we have ever heard from a gentleman of his age. It was characterized by originality, philosophic and manly thought, written in chaste and pure English, and was well delivered. Mr. Wm. D. Thomas has a fine voice and good delivery; his address was well written, and evidently showed that he had profited by his collegiate studies. We learn that all of these young gentlemen will complete their studies at the University of Virginia. We predict for them a life of usefulness and distinction.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland, the able President of the College, conferred the degree of A B on each of these young gentlemen, and delivered a Baccalaureate address, replete with good sound sense and advice. In the course of this address he stated that all the students of the College, numbering seventy, were members of the temperance society, and that not one quart of ardent spirits had been drunk during the last session of the institution. Here is a good example to all the schools and colleges in the United States. We understand that Richmond College will shortly be endowed with $100,000, that sum being now nearly subscribed for that purpose—thereby securing the success of a valuable institution. We will add that the Armory Band "discoursed most eloquent music." The large auditory left the Church delighted with the intellectual repast of which they have partaken.

THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF RICHMOND COLLEGE.
ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Prayer. Music.
1. The Reformation, by Wm. S. Bland of King & Queen.
2. The Scholar, by Morton B. Howell of Richmond.
3. The Influence of Circumstances on Genius, by George Wm. Keesee of Henrico.
4. The Tolerance of Reform, by Geo. B. Taylor of Richmond.
5. The Relations of Animal and Vegetable Life, by Wm. D. Thomas of Richmond.
6. Conferring of Degrees.
7. Baccalaureate Address, by the President.
Music. Benediction.

Since the foregoing was put in type, a correspondent has furnished us with the following interesting communication:

For the Enquirer.

Richmond College Commencement.

It was our pleasure last evening to attend the third annual commencement of the Richmond College, held in the First Baptist Church in this city. The audience, composed of males and females in about equal proportions, was very large, and manifested a degree of attentiveness during the exercises, which can be commanded only by scenes of a deeply interesting and absorbing character. In the presence of this large and intelligent audience, so well calculated to embarrass even an experienced speaker, five young gentlemen delivered, in a deliberate and impressive manner, addresses upon an agreeable variety of topics, exhibiting a degree of reflection beyond their years, written in a style, which could have been acquired only by a due degree of exercise in the art of composition, and withal, reflecting great credit both upon themselves and their preceptors.

To us the occasion was one altogether of peculiar interest. Not a single pleasure only, but a combination of pleasures was afforded us. The intellectual repast, of which we were permitted to partake, was interspersed with music to regale the ear, and beauty was present to charm the eye.

With regard to the performances of the graduates, all were of a highly creditable character, and received general approbation, as we ascertained by the comments which were made in an undertone during the delivery of the addresses, and in a more audible manner after the audience was dismissed. We were ourselves particularly delighted with the address of Mr. William D. Thomas, upon "The Relations of Animal and Vegetable Life." This address was characterized by an unusual felicity of style, both as to its language and delivery, and indicated a familiar and minute acquaintance, on the part of the speaker, with the natural sciences; an acquaintance which, we think, must have been acquired by the most thorough instruction. This may, perhaps, have been more striking for the reason, that we had been informed, that the department of natural sciences in this institution is of only recent establishment, and is under the charge of a very young professor.

The Baccalaureate address by the President was, as it should have been, plain and simple in its style, embodying thoughts calculated to prove of permanent utility to the young men for whom it was specially designed; and inculcating precepts of wisdom, not unworthy the consideration and adoption even of those more advanced in life. We were as much surprised, as we were gratified to hear the public announcement, that not so much as one single quart of ardent spirits had been drunk, during the session just closed, by all the students collectively, though numbering as many as seventy-eight. This fact, we are informed, is well authenticated, and, in view of the immediate proximity of the college to a populous city, proves a degree of moral excellence among the young men unequalled, perhaps, not only in our own State but in world.

We are happy to learn that uninterrupted good feeling has prevailed during the session between the students and faculty. The former, we doubt not, are accompanied to their homes with impressions that will give zest to their enjoyments during vacation, and induce them to return to their studies with alacrity; and the latter, we are no less certain, will retire for a time from their arduous and important duties, with feelings of the highest internal satisfaction, when they contemplate the harmony which has marked their exercises during the session, and particularly when they remember the ceremonies of last evening, which met with such general approval.

DIRECT TRADE AT THE SOUTH.

With the Republican, we cannot behold the various lines of steamers with which the North is tapping the seaports of the South, without once more urging the South to arouse itself to the importance of establishing lines of ocean steamers of its own, and a direct foreign trade. We ask Southern men but one question: Can you look forward to the prospect that within ten years from this time, the United States will possess the first ocean steam marine in the world, and be content to sit with folded hands, and see the whole of that steam marine owned and manned by Northern States? If such a prospect does not arouse the South to commercial energy and action, it deserves to be a province. In this connection, we invoke the reader's attention to the following article from the Southern (Charleston) Standard:

"SHIP-BUILDING AT THE SOUTH.—One of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of the South, has been its entire commercial dependence on the North. Politicians may argue that this has been brought about by the action of the general government, and it may, in some measure, have had its influence; but the root of the evil has been, in the supineness, and inactivity of our own people who have been, "good easy souls," content to raise their crops of rice and cotton, for the benefit of Northern merchants, ship owners and manufacturers. Our forests abound in the most unlimited quantity of ship timber in the world, most of which is allowed to rot in its native wilds, and what little is cut, is done by northern energy, carried to northern ports, to build ships to carry our produce. What has the action of the general government to do with this most important business of ship building? What law is to prevent our using the abundant products of our own forests, and building ships to carry our own produce.

Large fortunes are annually made by Northern ship owners, in carrying the produce of the South, and it may be estimated, that one-tenth of the Cotton crop of the South is paid in freight. The South furnishes hemp for cordage; cotton, for cotton duck canvass (now mostly used.) Yet our Hemp is carried to the North in Northern ships, and manufactured by Northern labor into cordage, and our Cotton into canvass. Is there any law of the land which forbids our manufacturing our own raw material? Is there any bounty allowed to Northern manufacturers? But, says your political philosopher, the tariff protects the Northern manufacturer, by laying heavy duties on these articles made in foreign countries. Granted. But would not the same protection be afforded to a manufacturer at the South, as at the North?—Our natural advantages for ship building are greater than theirs. We have the timber and iron, the hemp for cordage, the cotton for canvass, at all our doors; but we lack the energy and enterprise to improve the advantages which nature has so bountifully bestowed on us.

Why should Maine, a cold, barren, sterile country, half the year buried in frost and snow, monopolize a large portion of the ship building of the United States? She has none of the elements of ship building within her limits but timber, and that much inferior to what we have. Everything else she has to get from the other States. This secret lies in the enterprise and activity of her people. Why is it that the city of New York, with scarcely a stick of ship timber within one hundred miles, sends forth the most splendid ships and steamers that ever navigated the ocean, whilst Charleston and Savannah, with ship timber enough at their very own doors to furnish navies for the world, are confined to building a few wood sloops and coasting schooners? We must first make ourselves independent at home by making a proper use of the natural advantages we possess. We must do away with that false pride, which makes it less honorable to handle the broad axe and the plane, than to superintend the raising of cotton and rice. If we want to prosper, we must strip off our coats and go to work.

There are many considerations connected with this subject worthy the attention of our people, which we propose to put forth, from time to time, and if, by pointing out our own deficiencies and the remedy for them, we should awake the slumbering energies of even a few of the sons of the South, we shall consider ourselves amply repaid for our effort.

STATE CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, JULY 12TH, 1851.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of Friday's proceedings was read and approved.

DISCHARGING THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. PRICE, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee of the whole be directed to report forthwith to the Convention, the report of the legislative committee to it referred with the amendments thereto; and that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of all other subjects to it referred."

RESTRICTION OF DEBATE.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE the following resolution was adopted—ayes 59, noes 47:

"Resolved, That no member shall speak more than once, nor longer than ten minutes, in Convention, upon the same subject."

INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr LIGON presented several papers, the proceedings of meetings held in Nelson county, attached to which were 130 or 140 signatures. Resolutions were adopted instructing Mr. Randolph to vote for the reconsideration of the Compromise on the Basis Question.

Ordered to lie upon the table.

On motion, Mr. ANDERSON, (who has returned home on account of sickness in his family,) was excused from serving on the committee of Apportionment.

On motion, the Chair was directed to fill the vacancy—to which Mr. Watts of Roanoke was appointed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Legislative Report. The committee being instructed previously to report the Legislative Committee's report to it referred, with the amendments thereto, on motion, the committee rose and reported back the report and amendments, which were ordered to lie upon the table and be printed.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

The Convention then took up for consideration the Report of the Committee of the Whole upon the Bill of Rights.

The 1st amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole was in the 5th section, which reads thus:

"That the Legislative and Executive powers of the State should be separate and distinct from the Judiciary; and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burdens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain and regular elections, in which all or any part of the former members may be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws shall direct."

The Committee's amendment was to strike it all out down to the words "may be restrained from oppression," &c., and to insert in lieu of it what follows: "That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers should be separate and distinct, and that the members thereof," &c.

The question being upon striking out the words as they stand in the original section, a division being demanded, the Convention agreed to strike out—ayes 60, noes 59.

The question then recurred upon inserting the amendment of the committee of the whole.

Mr. SCOTT of Fauquier, moved to add after the word "distinct," the words "from each other;" then to strike out the word "thereof," and to insert the words, "of the two first."

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. TRIGG moved to strike out the amendment and to insert the following: "That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers should be separate and distinct from each other; and that the members of the two first," &c.

The question being taken first upon striking out the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, and a division being demanded, it was disagreed to—Ayes 41, noes 70.

Mr. CARLILE moved to insert between the words "Legislative" and "Executive" the word "and;" at the same time he stated that it was his intention, if that was adopted, to move to insert after the word "distinct" the words "from each other," and to strike out the words "and Judicial." Disagreed to.

The question recurred upon inserting the 5th section of the Bill of Rights in the blank created by striking out the original section, and it was concurred in. Ayes 70, noes 43.

The next amendment of the Committee was in the 6th section, which, in the old Constitution, reads thus:

"That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people in Assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the public good."

The committee amended by striking out all before "ought to be free," &c., in the first sentence, and inserting "that all elections."

The Convention concurred in the committee's amendment.

The next amendment of the committee was in the 11th section, which in the old Constitution reads: "That, in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred." The committee inserted after the word "jury" the words "of twelve men," and struck out "ought to," in the latter part, and inserted "shall."

The Convention concurred with the committee in inserting the words "of twelve men." Ayes 60, noes 50.

The question then recurred, a division being demanded, upon striking out "ought to." The Convention non-concurred with the committee in striking out these words—ayes 25, noes 81.

The amendments of the committee having been acted upon, Mr. BEALE moved to reconsider the vote of the Convention concurring in the amendment of the committee to the 5th section. The Convention refused to rescind the 8th rule for the purpose of allowing the gentleman to move the reconsideration—ayes 50, noes 62.

In the 8th section, which reads thus—"That in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers"—Mr. HOPKINS moved to insert after the word "jury" the words "of 12 men." Agreed to.

The Bill of Rights having been read a second time, it was ordered to be engrossed. It is intended to refer the Bill of Rights to the revising committee, as soon as formed, before finally acted upon.

On motion then the Convention adjourned.

Letter from Wm. R. King, Esq.

PINE HILLS, DALLAS COUNTY, JUNE 16, 1851.

My Dear Sir: I very much regret that my absence from home deprived me of the pleasure of receiving your friendly letter at an earlier day. I hasten to return an answer. You doubtless attach to my opinions a much greater importance than they deserve, but, as one of your Senators in the councils of the Nation, you have a right to demand them on all political questions, and especially on those affecting your personal security and rights of property. I shall proceed to lay them before you with the frankness that becomes a man. Concealments of opinions, deliberately formed, never has, and I trust never will, constitute any part of my character, public or private. I shall never be deterred from giving utterance, from the apprehension that they may not be in accordance with those which others entertain or that, by making them known, I may affect injuriously my standing as a public man. This is well understood by those who have known me longest, and know me best. If I fall into error—to which every man is liable—when convinced of it, I promptly admit and retract it, but much as I desire to obtain the approbation of the people I have the honor to represent, I should feel that I was unworthy of the position in which it has pleased them to place me, if, to gain it, I were to trim my sails to every popular breeze and violate the obligations I owe to our common country. I condemn no man for honestly differing with me in opinion, but I have too much self-respect, and, I trust, independence, to surrender mine own to please any man or any set of men.

I had supposed that my action on the so-called compromise bill of the last Congress, together with the reasons which governed it, had been so plainly marked by my public declarations and votes as to preclude the possibility of misapprehension. From the tenor of your letter, this seems not to be the case. A brief statement will, I trust, put an end to all doubt or cavil for the future. I was, as you know, one of the committee of thirteen, which reported the compromise bill. Without going into detail, I will only say, it did not receive my sanction in committee, nor *would I, under any circumstances, have given it my support as reported*. The parts to which I principally objected were, the admission of California as a State with a territory more extensive than any three States in the Union, and the clause which emancipates slaves brought into the District for sale. I could not fail to see that most of those who advocated the admission of California with her extravagant limits, would, but for the prohibition of slavery contained in her constitution, have been the most violent in opposition to her reception into the Union.—She owed her admission, then, to the fact that the people of the slaveholding States were deprived of an equal participation in a territory which, of right, equally belonged to the citizens of all the States. Finding that there was a fixed majority determined to perpetrate this act of injustice, if brought to the direct vote, I made an effort to curtail the limits of the State, so that a territorial government might be established South of the Sierra Nevada. At one time the prospect was fair that my proposition, so proper in itself, would succeed; it however, failed, and California became a State with a thousand miles of seacoast. No man could have felt more indignant than I did at this partial and unjust legislation, but I am free to declare that I have not been able to see in the measure a violation of the Constitution as contended for by many; did I so consider it, I neither could nor would have expressed the opinion that the people of the South *could*, with *honor*, and under the circumstances *should*, acquiesce in what had been done. The Constitution simply gives to Congress the power to admit new States, and the only restriction upon the exercise of this power is, that the State Constitution shall be republican. No territorial training is required, no assent of Congress to the formation of the Constitution, previously given, is to be found. The whole matter rests with Congress to exercise a sound discretion.

As respects the Bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, to which you particularly call my attention, I wish to be distinctly understood. At an early period of the first session of the last Congress, I declared in my place in the Senate, that I stood ready at any time to authorize the breaking up of those slave marts in the midst of the city—offensive as they were to decency, prejudicial to health and in many respects shocking to humanity. It was my desire to clothe the corporate authorities of the city with the power to abate them as nuisances whenever they conceived it proper to do so; and for such a bill I would unhesitatingly have given my vote—having no fears that by such a measure slavery in the District would be affected injuriously.—The people more directly interested entertained no apprehension of the kind—and I think I can say with certainty that nine-tenths of the citizens desired those slave marts to be suppressed. I, however, voted against the bill as it passed, because the penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave; and I *would not, under any circumstances, have given my sanction to emancipation in the District of Columbia, whether as a penalty for the violation of a law, or in any other manner—and I should feel it a bounden duty to vote for the repeal of the emancipating clause whenever proposed.*

Permit me to advert for a moment to the other provisions of the bill as reported by the committee, and for which, after undergoing several modifications, I gave my vote—and first as to the boundary of Texas. I am fully satisfied that in giving my support to the line as agreed on, although I had contended for a different boundary, I was promoting the true interest of Texas and of the whole South. The clamor which has been raised against the measure, "that slave territory had been surrendered to freesoil," has no foundation in fact. Many, however, without giving to the subject a thorough examination, have been made to believe that the boundary of Texas had been established at the time of her annexation, and that her right to the whole territory east of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was unquestioned. Nothing can be more erroneous. When Mr. Calhoun as Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with the Texas Commissioners, he openly declared that he considered her true Western boundary to be a line to be drawn through what was known as the desert, lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande. That treaty was rejected by the Senate.—At a subsequent session, the resolution which passed, authorizing the admission of Texas, expressly reserved the right of this government to fix, by negotiation with Mexico, her western boundary—nothing was said about the Rio Grande—and thus Texas came into the Union, her western boundary unsettled. The effort to settle it by negotiation having failed, Gen. Taylor was directed to take a position on the East bank of the river—he removed from Point Isabel and encamped opposite Matamoras. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed. What was then said by Mr. Calhoun, the bold, fearless and uncompromising advocate and defender of Southern rights and Southern interests? He denounced, in most indignant terms, the administration of Col. Polk for having involved the country in an unjust and unnecessary war, by the invasion of Mexican territory. Texas, then a State of the Union, had not, in the opinion of that distinguished man, any well-founded claim to any territory bordering on the Rio Grande, and in that opinion he was sustained by many who now denounce, as faithless to the South, all those who aided in assenting to Texas the [illegible] possession of territory large enough for two States, the right to which they had strongly denied to her. No territory has been surrendered to free-soil, unless the people of Utah and New Mexico, when they form a constitution, shall apply for admission as States, think proper to prohibit slavery—and for the unrestricted exercise of this right, we of the South have always contended. Governments have been established for those territories in strict accordance with all the territorial acts heretofore passed, with the exception of that for Oregon. There is no restriction as to slavery; and the ablest statesmen, and most distinguished jurists of the South, entertained no doubt that the owners of slaves may with perfect security take them to either of these territories, regardless of the Mexican law.

Had the Southern Senators and Representatives entertained any doubt on this subject, do you suppose that they, one and all, would have voted for the bill known as the Clayton bill; which left the question as to the validity of the Mexican law to be decided by the Supreme Court; satisfied as we all were, that that decision could not fail to sustain the rights of the South? Yet then, as now, the advocates for resistance contended that the law of Mexico excluded slavery. That they do not themselves believe what they so earnestly asserted, is apparent from the fact that they voted against the amendments to the appropriation bill of the last session, which authorized the President to establish territorial governments, saying nothing on the subject of slavery; and so urgent were they for a positive restriction, that they came very near defeating the passage of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, to which, after the rejection of the Clayton bill, we had attached the provision.

My only reason for voting in favor of the proposition to repeal the Mexican law, when made at the last session, was, that I knew property to be sensitive, and I feared that many persons might be deterred from removing with their slaves to those territories, even should they find their labor profitable, after the opinions of such men as Clay and Webster were given in favor of the validity of the Mexican law abolishing slavery. *For that reason, and that alone, I would again vote for its repeal.*

You say that I am claimed by the Union-submission party of your county. If the claim set up rests upon the supposition that I am an advocate for the formation of a third party, either State or national, it is most erroneous. When attempted at Washington, during the last session, I think I may safely say that no one contributed more to defeat [illegible] than I did. [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] to put down sectional divisions, and preserve peace and harmony, than to have the government administered in strict conformity with democratic principles. I have ever been a States Rights man of the Jefferson school, and my whole public life is proof of the assertion. I am not, however, prepared to assert that any State possesses either the constitutional or the reserved right to secede from the Union. I consider it to be a paramount right, inherent in every people, to free themselves from oppression, when the action of the government violates their essential rights, and becomes too grievous to be borne; and that, from the nature of our federative system, it would be the most effectual mode to accomplish that object.

I have heretofore given publicly my views as to the position which I conceive the slaveholding States should occupy in reference to the action of the last Congress; and I will not extend this long letter by recapitulating them, but refer you to my answer to the invitation of the citizens of Tuscaloosa, in the month of October last. Nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the opinions therein expressed. It will at all times afford me pleasure to communicate with you freely upon all subjects of public interest.

Faithfully, I am your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. KING.

Col. A. B. CLITHERALL.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the Mexican government will shortly prefer a demand upon the United States for over $16,000,000, for the non-fulfillment of the treaty of San Louis Potosi, which has resulted in extensive Indian depredations on the frontiers.

☞ The family of Wm. K. Francis, who served in Capt. Taliaferro's (Toliver's) company in the Mexican War, will find something of interest to them by applying at the Enquirer office.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.]

The Fourth at Elizabethtown—Commodore Stockton's Speech.

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated at Elizabethtown with great enthusiasm. It having been announced that Commodore Stockton had accepted an invitation to deliver an oration, the community manifested much anxiety to witness the first public effort of our new Senator. He arrived at 10½ o'clock, and was hailed by the spontaneous shout of the assembled crowd. Shortly afterwards he was formally received in a soldier-like manner by a fine military company of the Essex brigade. At 11 o'clock the galleries and sides of the large Presbyterian church were crowded with surpassing beauty. The bell sounded, and the procession under the direction of Gen. Brown, entered and occupied the stage and body of the building. After an anthem upon the organ, a prayer by Rev. Dr. Magee, Hail Columbia by a fine band from Bedloe's island, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Captain Pegrim, the orator was introduced and received with warm applause.—He spoke without notes, and manifestly very much impromptu. He occupied more than an hour, and was listened to with deep interest by the vast assemblage, who constantly greeted his patriotic and eloquent sentiments with strong tokens of approbation.

The following sketch of his address is as perfect as possible, and, in relation to his Union sentiments, almost *verbatim et literatim*:

THE ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: For the honor you have done me I tender you my most cordial thanks. If I could have foreseen the imposing ceremonies of this morning, I should have thought it wise and prudent, had time permitted, to have prepared a written address for this occasion. As it is, all that is left to me is to do the best I can, and to wish that you may meet with no disappointment to-day. You have known me, more or less, from my youth up. You have known that my life has been rather a life of action than of words; that I have not been educated a speech-maker; that I am no orator; that I have not learned the art of seductive eloquence. I come here for no oratorical display or effect. I come to address you to-day, because you invited me to do so, and because I was ambitious of the honor of being introduced to you. It was but a few days since that I received your invitation, and I was more willing that my reputation as a public speaker should suffer, than that I should seem to be indifferent to your kindness. But, fellow-citizens, I bring with me that which will perhaps answer my purpose on this occasion better than the highest order of eloquence or the most elaborate preparation. I bring with me a heart full of devotion to my country and her institutions. I bring with me a habitual veneration for the memory of all our distinguished patriots who have contributed so largely to the glory of their country and the happiness of mankind; especially for those good and fearless men, who, appealing to God for the purity of their intentions, declared the colonies free and independent of British rule; and those great and incomparable statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States, and bound the States in one Union by the adamantine chain of constitutional law.

On the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed by our patriotic forefathers, and delivered into the hands of the people for the benefit of themselves and their posterity to the remotest generation; and, as Mr. Adams predicted, the anniversary of that day has been ever since celebrated by bonfires, firing of cannon, public orations, and all other manifestations of a nation's triumph and a nation's joy.

Fellow-citizens, that was no small thing done in a corner; it was a mighty work done in the broad light of day. It was no small candle hid under a bushel; it was a great fire built on the top of the mountain, to show the way that the great Anglo-American family were taking to God and liberty. It has been burning brighter and brighter, till it has illumined this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans; and I hope it will burn, and continue to burn brighter and brighter, and ascend higher and higher, until it lightens up the dark caverns of Terra del Fuego, and redeems even the Patagonian wanderer to liberty and civilization.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on this auspicious day, and that we are permitted once more to celebrate this anniversary under the broad banner of the Union—under that flag whose gorgeous stripes, with its mysterious *E Pluribus Unum*, we were wont in our boyish days to hail with so much joy as it waved from our village liberty-pole. Yes, that flag, planted on the ramparts of liberty by the immortal Washington, and drenched with the blood of Mercer at Princeton, and that liberty-pole, raised by our fathers and consecrated by the prayers of our mothers, have always been, in my mind, one and inseparable. What wonder that I should be a Union man! My morning matin and my evening lullaby were tuned to the praises of the Union, and I have lived for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. I can remember nothing before the Union, and I desire to know nothing and to remember nothing after it shall be dissolved. May the Great Arbiter of nations—He who guided the adventurous footsteps of our pilgrim fathers to these shores, and who has since watched over the preservation and glory of the republic—continue us a united people henceforth and forever!

Our lot has been cast in pleasant places, but we have fallen upon evil times. At the North, a fanaticism, the wildest and most indefensible that ever swayed the passions of men, is at work to strike down all that is valuable upon earth of human liberty, in the vain and delusive expectation of reconstructing upon its ruins some Utopian system of beatific bliss, and of the equality of the white and black races of men. At the South the watch-fires of the revolution have been rekindled in the preparation for the defence of their homes and firesides. Groaning under the pressure of apprehended wrongs, and writhing under the lash of constant and reiterated insults, the men of the South are preparing for war, in the hope of redressing their wrongs, and avenging their insults by an appeal to the sword. Every North wind goes Southward freighted with libels and insults, and every southern breeze bears on its wings notes of defiance and revenge. Thus two great principles, never before in the history of our race reconciled or appeased but by blood, stand in hostile array to each other. Yet there are those who say that there is no danger of a conflict—no danger to the safety of the Union. With the thunders of secession roaring along the southern coast, and the billows of insurrection breaking on the Northern shores—sure presages of a storm—they tell us there is no danger to the ship of State—that the sky is clear and the sea is smooth. But, fellow-citizens, be not lulled into a fatal security by these siren voices. Take heed—be [illegible] the calm which precedes the tornado—a smooth and deceitful surface on the edge of a cataract.

It must be admitted on all hands that there is great excitement among us [illegible] with a degree of apprehension respecting the [illegible]

[illegible]

Our forefathers left Europe to seek a home on this continent, to establish freedom of [illegible] and civil liberty. It is a very important as well as an interesting fact, that when the first colonists landed from the Mayflower they had prepared a constitution for their government. [illegible] The story of the Indian is too sad and too well known to make it necessary or agreeable to dwell upon it. [illegible] fast wasting away before the march of civilization. [illegible] the advancement of civil liberty is so important to the happiness of the human race, that [illegible] can be permitted to interfere with its progress.

No one can read the history of the Indian and fail to see that amalgamation with the white race is utterly impracticable, and that the only question seemed to be which of the two races must disappear [illegible]

It must be remembered that the history of the Indian is not [illegible] record of human sufferings in the cause of civil and religious liberty. [illegible]

In the formation of our government the pre-existing institution of domestic servitude was recognized as lawful [illegible] That Declaration contains these great principles: 1st. [illegible] 2d. [illegible] 3d. [illegible] the Declaration of Independence. [illegible] knowledge of human affairs, as well as to the universal common sense of mankind.

In the formation of our government the pre-existing institution of domestic servitude was recognized [illegible] the constitution of the United States was framed in Philadelphia, [illegible] the Congress of the confederation were in session in New York. [illegible] considered the ordinance referred to, or that its provisions could have been omitted from the constitution by inadvertance. But on the contrary, it is manifest that the framers of the constitution refused to insert it, preferring to leave all the consequences of slavery, whether for good or for evil, exclusively with the States who saw fit to tolerate the institution. It was known, of course, not only by the convention which formed the constitution, but by the people who adopted it, that when it went into operation it became the supreme law of the land—not to be controlled by the feelings of individuals, or any act of the Congress of the Confederation.—The ordinance of 1787, so far as it respects slavery, was virtually abrogated by the adoption of the constitution, because there is no authority conferred by that instrument on Congress to re-enact it. I need hardly add that I am therefore opposed to the Wilmot proviso and all kindred measures.

In a letter written by me last fall declining to enter the arena of competition with others as a candidate for the post of senator, I expressed very naturally a hope that, whoever might be selected, he would be a man pledged to the Union and to the execution of the laws. The expression of that sentiment has provoked the most angry, bitter, and unrelenting denunciation. I have not been convinced, however, by anything which has been said on the subject that the sentiment then avowed was improper, or not justified by the existing state of things. I will here repeat, that I go for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, and the compromises of the constitution at all hazards, at all sacrifices, and in defiance of all consequences.

I am not, fellow-citizens, in the habit of using equivocal language or ambiguous inuendoes. I say now that I not only considered the Union in jeopardy then, but that I am of opinion that it continues to be menaced by dangers imminent and formidable, and that I entertain no doubt that, unless the aggression of the Northern and eastern agitators be arrested by the controlling power of public opinion and authority, a dissolution of the Union is still probable, to say the least. How can it be otherwise if the country continues to be infected by the intestine factions, whose criminations and recriminations shall drive its people to a mutual hatred only to be appeased by blood?

Fellow-citizens, I dislike much to speak of the dissolution of the Union. I loathe the term. But it may come, despite of all our efforts to avert it. Therefore it may be proper for me to say a word or two in anticipation of such a result, and for the purpose of turning the attention of my fellow citizens to the course which New Jersey should take under such circumstances. For one, if such a calamity should occur, I hope that New Jersey, following the dictates of duty as well as interest, will unite, for better or for worse, with those who are willing to abide by and respect the compacts of the constitution. You may depend upon it that no reliance is to be placed upon the faith of those who refuse to acknowledge the obligation of the common compact of the present Union. If a dissolution of the Union is inevitable, then I would prefer that the lines of separation should be drawn along the Hudson and the lakes rather than the Potomac and the Ohio. I have no doubt that in such an event the northwestern States would unite with New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South. The South is their common customer: there is their market.—The republic so constituted would have no natural repugnance to the spread of civilization and reformed religion over that portion of the continent which seems now to be but imperfectly subjected to their influence. Great Britain, while we were yet colonies, attempted to limit our settlements to the Alleghanies—a vain and fruitless attempt: and any similar policy now would be equally vain. Already has the Anglo-Saxon avalanche descended the western slope of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific shores. Hitherto the impulse has been westward, and westward chiefly has been the march of empire, until at last it has met resistance in one of those vast oceans which cover so large an area, of the globe. Rebounding from the contact, it will and must naturally soon take another and more southern direction.

I am only stating what I consider the *law* which governs the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race. I will not attempt to impeach or defend what I believe to be the inevitable destiny of my country and my race. But I am under no obligation to shut my eyes on the vista through which it reveals itself. I am satisfied with the limits, the grandeur, the capabilities of my country. I justify no wars of aggression—no inordinate and lawless desire for extension of territory—no infraction of treaty stipulations—no violation of the laws of nations or the rights of man, to aggrandize the republic. With her present boundaries, and the certain growth and development of her resources, I feel assured that my country, if she remains united in all her integral parts, will, within fifty years, acquire more wealth and power than any sovereign potentate or dominion which now sways, or ever before swayed, any portion of the destiny of mankind. Nevertheless, I am unwilling to say to my countrymen that you shall go no further East or West, or North or South. I am unwilling that the Anglo-American race shall perpetually recoil from any given boundary, and that any portion of this continent not now in their possession, shall forever be impenetrable to their civilization, enterprise, and industry. Any such exercise of authority would be as ineffectual as that of the Danish monarch over the Atlantic tides. Faithfully let us perform all our treaty stipulations with our neighbors, punish marauders and lawless adventurers, who, within our borders, marshal forces in hostile array against a friendly power. But let us not attempt to prevent the peaceable progress of our countrymen over a continent which Providence seems to have designed for their occupation and civilization.

The position which would practically limit the republic at the South—assumed by a great Northern statesman for whom I have the most profound regard, and whose virtues and patriotism are better known to no one than myself—I cannot approve. That position is assumed under the plausible idea of limiting the area of slavery. The assumption that would not permit the admission of a State into the Union without a restriction on slavery, is an aggression on the South, which finds no warrant in the constitution. We have as much right to say that the population of a State shall be all Protestants or all Catholics as to prescribe the *kind of labor* to be employed by its people. We have as much right to force slavery upon a State as to interdict it.—If the South shall obtain a majority in Congress, they would have as much right to introduce slavery into the free States as the North have to force the Wilmot proviso upon new States. There is no such power in the constitution. That incomparable production of human wisdom no where gives authority to Congress to prescribe to an emigrant going to the public lands what kind of property he shall take with him, or what kind of property he shall not take with him. The attempts to exercise any such authority can only be made in virtue of a latitudinarian construction of the [illegible]

For these reasons and others, I deny that the government or Congress, or the North, have any right to say that a slave State [illegible] admitted into the Union [illegible]

[illegible]

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I will express the hope that wise and benevolent counsels may everywhere prevail—that will fanaticism may be arrested in its mad career, and that for ages to come the stars and stripes [illegible] our patriotic fathers followed to victory or death, may wave, as they wave to-day, over a united people.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

More about the Gardiner Claim—Thickening of the Plot—Another Claim of the same kind—Testimony before the Grand Jury—Strange Developments.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, JULY 8, 1851.

The Gardiner investigation was continued before the Grand Jury to-day, and the facts elicited, as reported, are highly important, and bear strongly against Gardiner and J. H. Mears. Mears' claim was precisely the same as Gardiner's, and was conducted by Gardiner as Mear's agent. It was for losses in consequence of expulsion from a quicksilver mine [illegible]

Gen. Jose Maria Jarero, brigadier general in the Mexican army, [illegible] Dr. Chas. W. Davis, secretary of the late board, [illegible] Gardiner [illegible] as a dentist [illegible] San Luis Potosi [illegible]

[illegible]

It is said that evidence can be produced to show that Iraseugui is a person of veritable proportions.

The jury, probably, will await the arrival of Parte, who will be here to-morrow. There is no doubt, I think, that a true bill will be found against Gardiner and J. H. Mears for perjury and fraud, and against Chas. Gardiner as an accomplice. This will bring matters to a crisis.

The French papers are pleading that the government, because, as they assert, it will not refund the value of the seizures alleged to have been improperly made by Collector Collier in California. [illegible]