

BY PLEASANTS & ABBOTT.

The Constitutional Whig. Saturday Evening, April 7. Friday Evening, April 6.

A SMALL SIGN FROM THE SOUTH. From the Charleston City Gazette of March 31. "AMALGAMATION.—It is commonly bruited that much caucusing, in small knots, is now going on in our city, for Clay and Calhoun, respectively and jointly.—The friends of the two, have put out their several feelers, and, it is already hinted, that they have grappled in the dark. They have, it is said, recognized, as a good speech, that of Duff Green, when he said, that the friends of Calhoun and Clay might meet on neutral ground without any compromise of their respective principles—such as they are. The hint was too broad not to have been understood, and once understood, it was embraced with a strange fraternity, putting the lives even of Jacobinism out of countenance. We do not pretend to vouch for the authenticity of this on any other ground, but it is by no means unexpected, and, certainly, not of such extreme wonderment as to occasion an extravagant degree of surprise. The parties have made strange summer-sets before; and, for a long time past, the billings and cooings of their respective organs, have been absolutely execrating. They have forborne all attack upon one another, and each appears to consider his old opposer, as really, a somewhat cleverer personage than it was his wont, of old, to consider him. He finds him now a "marvellous proper man," and his losses, like those of Eugen Anner, have removed the humy from the back, and the crook from the leg, and made the deadly foe, the bosom mate. Well—what next? "Non verens."

And why not? When the Tariff question has been adjusted as we devoutly wish and firmly believe will shortly be the case, what is there of principle in conflict between the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun to prevent their joining in displacing the present corrupt party in power?—With us names are of little weight; nullification in embryo—as an abstract opinion—without the probability of any question arising to call it into action, becomes a harmless theory, and may assume an idle hour of our professors of rhetoric, instead of being as now the spirit stirring theme of the active spirits of the age and country. It would be puerile in the extreme to keep up the distinctions of party for an abstraction. It must necessarily, in spite of all attempts to keep it alive and active, sink into oblivion, while other subjects connected with the business of life will take its place and become the watch-words of party. Nor are we more governed by the names of persons. We have supported no man for the sake of the man or opposed any from mere personal hostility. We opposed the election of General Jackson as true from a firm conviction of his utter disqualification for the office of President of the United States, but we were still more opposed to him because of the principle involved in the precedent of making a mere military leader the chief civil magistrate of a Republic, whose institutions are based upon maxims of right reason, and not on violence and aggression. Could we have believed it possible that the vote received by General Jackson in 1824 was an evidence of the confidence of the people in his integrity and ability to perform the duties of the office, and not founded in that servile and vulgar admiration of military glory which had so often led to the destruction of other governments, much of the bitterness of our opposition had been spared—instead of viewing his election as the first step towards a military despotism, we should have looked upon it as the ordinary case of a mistake on the part of the people of the talents of a public agent, and which would be corrected before any vital evil could be inflicted, as soon as the error was discovered by his subsequent misconduct. As it is, so wide-spread—so blinded—so grovelling—so deaf and senseless to the misdeeds of the idol—is this man-worship, that nothing short of the coalition—aye coalition—of all, who have the good of country at heart, can prostrate the Dagon.

In comparison with this, our preference for men we hold as light as the down upon the feather before us—to effect this, we would cheerfully sacrifice the political hopes of the dearest friend we have on earth.

The citizens of Portsmouth have authorized the Trustees of that town to subscribe \$50,000 to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says:—"On the subject of Minister to England, we learn, that Mr. Stevenson will probably be nominated to succeed Mr. Van Buren, but not until about the close of the session."

The commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place on the 24th of last month. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 136 young gentlemen. Our state furnished her usual quota of graduates—nearly one third of the whole number. The following is a list of the graduates from Virginia:—John Cyrus Merren, Joshua Manton, Moses A. Levy, George Cobb, James F. Young, David S. Geen, William S. Jefferies, William D. Christian, James M. Austin, Joseph V. Hobson, Richard Scott Blackburn, George K. Birehett, Robert W. Lindsay, Francis T. Grady, George N. Kenne, Wm. Henry Howard, David Patterson, William H. Tryman, Francis H. Deane, Iverson L. Twyman, Bayham Baylor, Clifford Cabell, Nathan Fleming, G. Williams, Baird, William F. Alexander, Samuel G. Henkel, Orlando S. Jones, Leonard Henley, William Mills, Jr., Philip Turpin, Thomas H. Venes, Albert G. Wortham, Samuel Taylor, Thomas M. Jackson, Thomas L. Hunter, Julius C. Branch, Peter Field Gay, George Mason, William L. Gatewood, Joseph Cowan, William R. Savage, Valentine V. Conway, Henry G. Jackson, John L. Dixon, James H. Brander—45.

Extract of a letter dated GREEN BAY, Feb. 7, 1852. I am sorry to inform you of a distressing occurrence which took place at Fort Howard this morning. A soldier named Doyle, of F Company, 5th Infantry, was found to be intoxicated, and was sent to the guard house by Lieutenant A. B. Foster, upon Doyle's arrival at Lieutenant Foster's quarters, he ran across the Parade to the guard room, there he seized a loaded musket—returned to L. P.'s quarters, rushed by one of the guard who had been previously placed over him, ascended the stairs, opened the door, presented his musket and fired. The ball passed through the body of Lieut. Foster and he broke his left arm, and in about three minutes he expired from his wounds. He will be interred to-morrow. Thus has a fine and promising young officer in the flower of his age been cut down by a hardened abandoned villain.

The murderer is in close confinement in the guard house, but expresses neither repentance nor contrition. Lieut. Foster is much regretted by all who know him.

OFFICIAL. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 5th April, 1852.

The ratification of the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation, and of Limits, between the United States and the Republic of Mexico have this day been exchanged by the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affairs of the Mexican United States.

An English paper states that orders for upwards of 18,000 tons of iron rails are now executing by the iron masters in Monmouthshire, to be exported to America.

The Columbia Telescope, (S. C.) insists that nothing short of the entire and absolute abandonment of the principle of protection, even incidentally, will satisfy it, and the ultra party for and with which it acts and speaks. We would advise the Telescope, and its brother, the Mercury of Charleston, to use up all the thunder and lightning on hand as soon as possible, as they may shortly become useless articles of merchandise.

The following remarks of the U. S. Telegraph, upon the proposed Baltimore Convention, are no less than forcible. Such is truly the party, and such are its objects:—"It is essential to a caucus or convention, to give it a character for honor, honesty, or patriotism, that it should consist of those who are united in the same principles and policy; the object being when it is fair, to concentrate the will of a majority who are thus united, and who, instead, by such concentration, to advance the principle and policy for which they are contending, and on the success of which, they believe, the interests of the country depend. Without such a common object—without such unity of sentiment, as it regards the principle and policy of the government, it is impossible to see that the object of a caucus must be indefensible. Let us test the Baltimore Convention by this plain and just principle. We would ask it to locate to point out a single measure of public policy, or a single principle of the government, in which those whom it is proposed to convene, are united? We defy them to point out a single one. There will be convened in that assembly those who are strongly in favor, and those who are bitterly opposed, to those who are for, and those who are against, the renewal of the bank charter—those who are for, and those who are against, internal improvement—those who are for, and those who are against economy or profusion, in the public expenditure—those who are for, and those who are against, the construction of the Constitution—and, finally, those who are for, and those who are against, consolidation. Every description of political complexion, white, black, blue, and grey—every description of political tenets, orthodox and heterodox, liberal and illiberal, federal and seceder, all will be found commingled in this assembly, who are united in nothing, but professing to concentrate the opinion of the party. It may be asked, how it is possible for elements so various, conflicting and repugnant to unite? As contradictory as it may seem, there is one common point of union, and but one, without which it would be utterly impossible, that such a coalition, so heterogeneous a mass. They all agree, setting principle and policy aside, in uniting to perpetuate power in the hands of those who now possess it—to maintain their control over the main point of honors of the country—to retain the power of bestowing jobs, contracts, and appointments, on their political partizans. This, and this only, is the element of their union. It is an organized band, whose sole object is the "spoils of victory," and which, to the right, or to the left; can take up, or lay down, any principle, contract, or measure, in their calculations of interest. It is trained to discipline, according to the most approved mode of New York tactics."

A schism has recently taken place in the Republican party of New York, and is daily growing more rancorous.—The Albany Argus and New York Courier & Enquirer are telling very unpleasant truths of each other. How pleasant 'tis to see Kindred and friends agree.

A portion of the missing money taken some months ago from the New York City Bank, has at length been brought to light. The New York Commercial of Wednesday afternoon says:—"The gratifying intelligence was received this morning, that a large amount of the residue of the money taken from the City Bank last summer, was discovered by his subsequent misconduct. As it is, so wide-spread—so blinded—so grovelling—so deaf and senseless to the misdeeds of the idol—is this man-worship, that nothing short of the coalition—aye coalition—of all, who have the good of country at heart, can prostrate the Dagon.

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for his officers, whilst himself and the carpenter remained upon the wreck. As the boat was proceeding towards the Sarah, we saw from our poop the wreck roll several times over the side; and she was evidently going down, and on a sudden nothing more could be seen than her mainmast, which was tossed about as the sea was rushing over her. We then made immediate signal for the boat to return to the wreck. The boat reached the destined spot, and there remained some time, in hopes of saving those who were the victims to a raging element. We watched with fearful eagerness and anxiety to see if any more were to be seen in the returning surf than the four seamen who were its crew, but discovered that there were all contained. Another boat was sent with an officer, and the cutter again returned to the wreck to see if any thing more could be seen of the unfortunate sufferers, but nothing could be found except the captain's hat which he had probably left over her. Poor Captain Columbus was beloved by all on board, and even the rough seamen shed tears for his fate. To his passengers he had endeavored himself by his very gentlemanly manners and kind and liberal treatment; and by his crew he was regarded as a strict disciplinarian, and a just, kind, and considerate commander, and so his fate at the early age of thirty-two. This truly unfortunate vessel turned out to be a brigantine, the invisible, apparel bound from Spain for America. There was more than half full of water, and the crew had either perished, or were in her in a boat, or had been taken off by some other vessel.—Western Luminary.

The Invincible belonged to Alexandria. DISASTER.—Extract from the log book of the brig Treaty, arr. at N. Orleans from Philadelphia, on March 23. A men came alongside in a small boat, being part of the crew of the vessel, and the vessel they said foundered on Monday night, 20th Feb. The Captain and part of the crew left her in the long boat, with which they parted company the evening of the 19th; their names they were James A. Aldson, John Busmer, and John Douglass.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. MONDAY, March 26th, 1852. The Mutual Assurance Society vs. Reed's adm'r. et al.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Williamsburg, Judge Brooke presiding, affirming the opinion of the court in this cause, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause back for further proceedings.

Beverage vs. Simpson's adm'r, &c.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Winchester, Judge Brooke delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, affirming the decree with costs, and remanding the cause back for further proceedings.

Gilliam vs. Clay, &c.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Lynchburg, Judge Brooke delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, affirming the decree with costs.

Tuesday, March 27th, 1852. The orders of yesterday were read and signed. Adjudged till to-morrow, 11 o'clock. Wednesday, March 28th, 1852. Anderson vs. Woolfolk, &c.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Richmond, Judge Brooke delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause back for further proceedings to the appealant and the trustees.

Golladay's adm'r vs. Loftus adm'r.—Upon an appeal from a judgment of the Superior Court of Law at Augusta County, Judge Brooke delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, affirming the judgment with damages and costs. Adjudged till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Thursday, March 29th, 1852. Taylor's adm'r et al. vs. Thompson.—Upon an appeal from a decree, pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Winchester, Judge Brooke delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, affirming the decree with damages and costs.

Brookhrough, &c. vs. Blythe, et al.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Staunton.—The President delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause back for further proceedings to be had therein.

Friday, March 30th, 1852. Taylor, et al. vs. Channing.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Staunton.—Rule against the appellant to show cause on the first day of May next, against a dismissal of this cause. Adjudged till the first day of May next.

Mason vs. Tomlinson's adm'r.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery, held in Richmond.—Dismissed by consent of the parties.

Thames, &c. vs. The Commonwealth.—Application for a supersedeas—rejected. Clarke vs. Johnston, et al.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery, held in Lynchburg.—The President delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause back with directions.

Turberville's adm'r vs. Bernard.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery held in Fredericksburg.—The arguments in this cause were this day concluded.—C. Johnson and B. W. Leigh, Esqrs., for the appellant, and R. Starnard and W. Jones, Esqrs., for the appellee.

Bryan vs. Loftus' adm'r.—Upon an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery, held in Staunton.—Rule against the appellant to show cause on the first day of May next, against a dismissal of this cause. Adjudged till the first day of May next.

was laid on the table. Mr. Webster, from the Select Committee on the apportionment of Representatives, under the Fifth Census, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill. The general appropriation bill, taken up: the question being on the amendment, allowed by the House on the proposition of the return of our Ministers from France and England, Mr. Sprague resumed and concluded his speech upon the British Colonial Trade Arrangement, which has incidentally become a subject of discussion. Resolutions to the adjournment, Mr. Foot gave notice that he should, to-morrow, call up the Pension Bill.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing for the postponement of certain trials, was amended, and the bill, as amended, was read a third time. The bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians as a preventive of the small pox, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House resumed, in Committee on the consideration of the general pension bill, Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, concluded his remarks against the bill, when, on motion, Mr. Choate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.] "SPOILS OF VICTORY." Mr. Senator Marcy's victory, in the Senate of the United States, 't. t. in the political contests of our country, the public officers were the legitimate "spoils" of the victorious party, has not called forth the approbation that such a sentiment deserves. The reason for this is, that the proceeds from the fact, that its application has become not only familiar, but acceptable, to a large portion of our politicians. A more diabolical and desolating doctrine, cannot be prevalent in a free country.

Mr. Marcy expressed his notions upon the subject, most aptly and forcibly. Take Webster's definitions:—"1. That which is taken from others by violence; particularly in war, the plunder taken from an enemy; 2. That which is gained by strength or effort; 3. That which is taken from another without license; 4. The act or practice of plundering, robbery, waste; 5. Corruption; cause of corruption; 6. The slough, or cast skin of a serpent or other animal."

The doctrine assumes, that different parties, in matters of government, are public enemies; it further assumes, that the distribution and possession of the public offices, and not the public good, is the object for which all parties alike contend. Is this true? If it is not Marcy the first public man that durst avow it? He is an adept in the Van Buren school of politics; the avowal was made in defence of the great chief and leader of the spoils of victory, and he has since acted upon which they mean to act. Before the people sanction this doctrine, by bestowing their confidence upon its promulgators, ought they not to examine well its foundation and its tendency; its moral fitness, its bearings upon its public interests, and its effect upon the public mind? I ask attention to a brief notice of these matters.

It is said, that party divisions are unavoidable, and even desirable in a free government. Perhaps both these positions are correct, and why? The first results from freedom of opinion, and the necessity of men's minds, and modes of thinking, being so different, that party contests tend to keep men on the alert, in public affairs, to stimulate to laudable ambition, and to prevent public abuses, by a constant and watchful scrutiny of the public conduct of those in official employment. The second position, neither of those, stated upon the proposition, that either of the parties are to be esteemed public enemies, to be treated as such, in cases of party defeat.—They are elevated far above a doctrine so base and grovelling.

In the party contests of our Union, no party ever lost its honor, and an emboldened upon its "body and beauty," or the "spoils of victory," in plain terms, to rally associates and obtain assistance, with a single view to the public offices, would be received with general indignation by all parties. Yet according to Mr. Marcy, in the contest of the present year, the spoils of victory, in plain terms, to rally associates and obtain assistance, with a single view to the public offices, would be received with general indignation by all parties. Yet according to Mr. Marcy, in the contest of the present year, the spoils of victory, in plain terms, to rally associates and obtain assistance, with a single view to the public offices, would be received with general indignation by all parties.

When Mr. Adams became President, 1825, his administration did not consider and treat the public offices as the "spoils of victory." He and his cabinet, say the words who labored for their removal from public employ, ought for that exercise of the privilege of freemen, to be punished as criminals by depriving them of public employ, when engaged in it. The opposer of Mr. Adams and his cabinet did not avow that their object was to deprive the public offices, and to give the spoils of victory to the people of Ohio, that the great object of the contest was to make "A SPOLI" of the public offices, and to give them to the people of Ohio.

In the House of Representatives, the motion made by Mr. Slade, on Tuesday, to re-consider the vote rejecting the committee on Internal Improvements to enquire into the expediency of constructing a National Road from Buffalo, in the State of New York, to New Orleans, was, after a desultory discussion upon a point of order, taken up. Mr. Arnold addressed the House in a long and directed speech, in favor of the reconsideration of the former vote, and the adoption of his resolution. After a few remarks from Messrs. Carson, Mercer, and Blair of Tennessee, the motion to re-consider was made—Yeas 74, Nays 94. The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1852, was passed. The bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians as a preventive of small pox, &c. was considered in Committee, reported with amendments, and postponed until to-morrow. The pension bill was next taken up in Committee. Mr. Davis of North Carolina, addressed the Committee in opposition to the general principle of the bill, until the usual hour of adjournment, when he gave way to a motion that the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

In a letter of O. P. Qs, which we find in the National Gazette he refers to the former production of his, respecting the foreign policy of the Perier Ministry, and points the attention of his readers to notorious facts in verification of them. So far was I from believing, he says, that the affairs of Italy were settled, that he predicted Casimiro Perier would attack the patriots of Italy, rather than not, and have passed at all present; and I pronounced to be an empty boast the declaration of a Ministerial Journal, that the entrance of Austrian troops into the Papal States would be a signal of war. The entrance has been made, and there is, nevertheless, no war, and he said also that the Perier administration would not resist, should Austria, Russia and Prussia insist on the re-establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and on the re-appointment of King William of the Prince of Orange to the Kingdom of Belgium. He asserts that the ministry is prepared to make this sacrifice of the dignity of France, on their principle of peace at all prices.

In another letter he declares that, though M. Perier has continued to hold his place for nearly a year, it does not follow that France will submit to a systematic compromise of her dignity and of the principles of her Revolution. The present march of the present Government is nothing short of loathed, and spit upon, and abhorred, and execrated by the people.

M. Perier shall succeed in obtaining peace by the inundation of France, there is sure as that the editors of the Globe are men of honor and patriotism, the people will rise, will overthrow the Government, will make war, will carry on the Revolution, will unite Belgium to France, will aid the cause of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland and Germany, and will treat M. Perier and his adherents with as much contempt as they displayed to the Swiss and Royal Guards, when in July 1830 they attempted to oppose the progress of freedom, and to cut down the people in the streets of Paris.

Finally, as we are as there is a God in Heaven who creates, rules, and sustains the world, it that there will be a social revolution in France, if the hopes, wishes, and just rights of Frenchmen shall be much longer refused—and unless something be speedily, effectually, and liberally accomplished for the starving, the naked, the perishing, the homeless, the destitute, the working classes. No patting or cooing, no putting off and putting on will eventually succeed. The people know their situation—know the remedy for existing and overpowering evils; and it would be a less difficult task to arrest the falls of the Niagara with a feather, than to arrest the social revolution, and now rapidly advancing march of public opinion."

French Army and Navy.—A Paris paper of the 20th February has the following statements relative to the present condition and cost of the Army and Navy of France:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Categories include Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Wagon Train, Veterans, Gendarmerie, and General Staff. Amounts range from 276,000 to 4,020.

The cavalry of the French Army, which the actual effective force is 45,000, mounted and dismounted (not including the gendarmerie) consumes annually 501,193 horses, which are purchased at the rate of 800 to 925 francs each. The artillery consumes about 300,000 draft horses, at 450 francs, without reckoning 571 saddle horses at 150 francs, 720 draft horses at the price of from 470 to 480 francs, and also necessary for the re-mounting the military and engineer wagon trains.

Our Navy consists of present of 120 armed vessels, selected annual maintenance of the material of which costs 4,372,000 francs; eight ships are disposable in harbour, which cost 647,700 francs; sixteen are in commission, and cost 595,300 francs; lastly, 135 ships in ordinary, cost 1,950,000 francs.

British Navy.—The United Service Journal of February, thus gives the stations of the ships of the British Navy:—The North Sea—11 sail, 174 guns. Plymouth Station—14 sail, 412 guns. South American Station—13 sail, 418 guns. West India and North American Station—25 sail, 461 guns. East India Station—14 sail, 356 guns. Command of Good Hope and African Station—25 sail, 310 guns. Mediterranean Station—16 sail, 354 guns. Steam Vessels at the different Stations—10 sail, 18 guns.

Packet Service—23 sail, 76 guns. For Service—23 sail, 74 guns. Total—133 sail, 3510 guns. The above does not include Yachts, Steam-Packets, tenders, or vessels employed on the Revenue Service.

The amount voted by parliament for the supply of the Navy for the year 1851, was £2,875,551 1r. 8d., or \$26,000,000.

BIGGER'S PRIZE OFFICE. Three more Capitals sold by BIGGER, in one Lottery!

DRAWING of the Virginia Petersburg Lottery, No. 3: 54 60 57 13 30 58 10 29 56. Whole ticket 25, 29, 55 Pairs of \$3,000. C. D. 10, 13, 37, 50, do. 200. Half do. 13, 29, 54, do. 200.

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British Navy.—The United Service Journal of February, thus gives the stations of the ships of the British Navy:—The North Sea—11 sail, 174 guns. Plymouth Station—14 sail, 412 guns. South American Station—13 sail, 418 guns. West India and North American Station—25 sail, 461 guns. East India Station—14 sail, 356 guns. Command of Good Hope and African Station—25 sail, 310 guns. Mediterranean Station—16 sail, 354 guns. Steam Vessels at the different Stations—10 sail, 18 guns.

Packet Service—23 sail, 76 guns. For Service—23 sail, 74 guns. Total—133 sail, 3510 guns. The above does not include Yachts, Steam-Packets, tenders, or vessels employed on the Revenue Service.

The amount voted by parliament for the supply of the Navy for the year 1851, was £2,875,551 1r. 8d., or \$26,000,000.

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