

Virginia and South Carolina. We are gratified to announce that the resolutions reported on Monday from the Select Committee of 13, were last evening adopted with remarkable unanimity by the House of Delegates. They define clearly and justly the position of Virginia. At 5 p. m. the resolutions were taken up. Mr. Merritt called for the previous question, which was sustained. Mr. Talbot asked the ages and names, and Mr. Darman, for a separate vote on each resolution. During the vote, Mr. Harrison asked leave to make an explanation, and Mr. Tomlin moved to offer an amendment to the second resolution—but they were each, overruled by the decision of the Speaker, sustained by the House, that the previous question applied to the whole series of resolutions. We publish them with the vote on each.

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of South Carolina has passed an act to provide for the appointment of Delegates to a Southern Congress, "to be entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate with the view and intention of resisting further aggression, and if possible of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not, to demand due reparation for her future liberty and independence," which act has been formally communicated to this General Assembly: [Agreed to without division.]

It is therefore Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That whilst this State deeply sympathizes with South Carolina in the feelings excited by the unwarrantable interference of the non-slaveholding States with our common institutions, and whilst diversity of opinion exists among the people of this commonwealth in regard to the wisdom, justice and constitutionality of the measures of the late Congress of the United States, taken as a whole, and commonly known as the compromise measures; yet the Legislature of Virginia deems it a duty to declare to her sister State of South Carolina, that the people of this State are unwilling to take any action in consequence of the measures calculated to destroy the integrity of this Union.—[Ayes 110, noes 1.—Mr. Harrison.]

Resolved, 2d, That, regarding the said acts of the Congress of the United States, taken together as an adjustment of the existing difficulties to which they relate, and cherishing the hope that, if fairly executed, they will restore to the country the harmony and confidence, which of late have been so unacceptably disturbed, the State of Virginia deems it unwise (in the present condition of the country) to send delegates to the proposed Southern Congress.—[Ayes 110, noes 3.—Messrs. Harrison, Batt and Tamm.]

Resolved, 3d, That Virginia earnestly and affectionately appeals to her sister State of South Carolina to desist from any meditated aggression upon her part, which cannot but tend to the destruction of the Union, and the loss to all of the States of the benefits that spring from it.—[Ayes 114, noes 1.—Mr. Harrison.]

Resolved, 4th, That Virginia, believing the Constitution of the United States, if faithfully administered, provides adequate protection to the rights of all the States, of this Confederacy, and still looking to that instrument for defence within the Union, warned by the experience of the past, the dangers of the present and the hopes of the future, invokes all who live under it to adhere more strictly to it, and to preserve inviolate the safeguards which it affords to the rights of individual States and to the interests of sectional minorities. [Ayes 118, noes 1.—Mr. Harrison.]

Resolved, 5th, That all legislation or combinations, designed in any way to affect the institutions peculiar to the South, deserves the most unqualified reprobation, is derogatory to the rights of and peculiarly offensive to the Southern States, and must if persisted in, inevitable defeat the restoration of peaceful and harmonious sentiments in these States.—[Ayes 118, noes none.]

Resolved, 6th, That the Governor of this commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of the State of South Carolina, with the request, that they be laid before her next Legislature, and that copies be also transmitted to the Executive of each of the other States of this Union—the State of Vermont only excepted.—[Without a count.]

[Richmond Enquirer 26th.]

Dinner to Gen. Quitman.

The New Orleans papers, of the 13th, contain notices of a public dinner given in that city to Gen. Quitman. General Augustus presided. The veteran Planchette sat on his left, and General Quitman on his right. Judge Harris, of Mississippi, and Captain C. C. Danley, Auditor of Arkansas, and an Aid of General Quitman in the Mexican war, were invited guests.

The N. O. Picayune, thus briefly notices the affair:

The guest of the evening, Gen. Quitman, for whom we entertain personally the highest respect as an excellent gentleman, and as a soldier who has done his country good service in the field, was looking very well, and received, in a dignified manner, the congratulations of his friends.

In reply to a toast, personal to himself, he indulged in a few remarks, we might say a speech, in which he alluded to the late judicial proceedings to which he was a party, and took a eulogical view of the present position of the country. He declared, emphatically, that he was innocent of any actual participation in the Cuba affair, though he admitted that the success of the expedition would have afforded him pleasure. His only offence, he declared, consisted in the fact that he was made the recipient of the confidence of the Gibsons, and invited by them to lead the operating forces. In speaking of the struggle now going forward, and the struggle before us, leaving it to be inferred that he no means desired a cessation of agitation in the present position of affairs. His remarks concluded with a general review of the position of the South, and her rights and duties as he understood them.

Among the toasts given, were some for the Union, for Pierre Soule, for States Rights, and to the memory of Calhoun, the last drunk and in silence.

Throughout the whole evening hilarity and good feeling prevailed, such as we hope always to see among Americans, and among the different sections of our common country.

A foreign paper states that the remains of Daniel O'Connell are held in pledge by the proprietors of the burial ground where they are present, for the expense of their removal from Genoa, where he died.

Consolidation in Missouri. As an evidence of the fearful progress of consolidation, we give the following resolutions recently passed by the Missouri Legislature in condemnation of the Nashville Convention and its proceedings. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the practice of convening such bodies as the late Nashville Convention is dangerous to its tendencies, calculated to foster sectional jealousies, and to weaken the bond of the Union. The people of Missouri will cooperate with no organized body, be it North or South, the apparent object of which may be to foment national discord, to alienate one portion of the Confederacy from another, or to diminish the veneration of the people for the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the House emphatically denounces the doctrine of secession as maintained by Southern statesmen, and disavows the resolutions of the Nashville Convention, as enclosed to his Excellency the Governor, by the Hon. C. J. McDonald, of Georgia, and the Governor is respectfully requested to return the resolutions to Mr. McDonald, with a copy of these resolutions.

God save the South, say we, when she is forced to go to such men as voted for these resolutions for counsel or assistance. They are themselves ready to be slaves, and are well described in the following extract which we take from the speech of Mr. Clingman, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 15:

"Certain professed national organs and orators have preached devotion to the Union in any event, and under all circumstances. A baser sentiment never fell from the lips of mortal. It is substantially the same with the doctrine of passive obedience, and non-resistance, which brought the head of Charles the 1st to the block. Since then no Englishman has had the effrontery to avow such opinions. Its only supporters in this country formerly were the Tories of the revolution. Those who have preached the doctrine in our day, will only find their places among the palace-slaves of Asiatic despotism. Their proper position is below everything that Providence has created, when in its natural state. Even the meanest reptiles struggle upward against the oppressors. The American people justly regard these individuals as degraded below the rest of animated nature."—Macon Telegraph.

"PROGRESS" IN DELAWARE.—We cut the following advertisement from the Tribune, a few days since. It purports to be the prospectus of a journal to be published at Auburn, in this State, at \$1 per year. It reads as follows:

"Prospectus.—Disclosures of the Interior and Superior Care for Mortals. This publication is dictated by spirits by them edited, superintended and controlled. "Its object is the disclosure of Truth from Heaven, bringing mankind into open vision of Paradise; open communication with spirits redeemed; and proper and progressive understanding of the Holy Scriptures, and of the merits of Jesus Christ, from whom they originate, in unpermitted absolute and of whom they teach, as the only savior of a discovered and bewildered race.

"The circle of Apostles and Prophets are its conductors from the Interior, holding control over its columns and its pages. No article to find place therein, is admitted or admitted by spirits, unless it be directed by them."

"James Congdon, Charles Coventry, Andrew L. Wilson and Louisa Bush are its publishers and proprietors; they having become, in full confidence of mind, disciples of the Lord; and being present external agents of the Circle Apostolic and Prophetic; acting under direction, while faithful, as instruments for the distribution of truth."

Here then, we have the "spirits" going into the publishing line, and driving a close competition with Joe Smith and the Mormons. The slow process of getting at knowledge by the "rappings" is, we suppose, to be superseded, and the rappings will find that their "occultation" gone. They will be voted "a slow coach," and plainly "behind the age."

We have many things coming from the columns of the New York Recorder. Let it be observed that this wretched piece of humbuggery hails from the north. Where is their boast of superior enlightenment, and more rapid progress in a higher civilization, when compared with the South? Could such a contemptible force be played off upon the most ignorant of all the classes of southern society?

The "higher law" party are evidently on the increase at the North. Ohio has just elected a "higher law" Senator in the person of Mr. Wade, and the Lower House of her Legislature has passed a bill similar in its scope and purposes, to the nullification act of Vermont. New York has elected Mr. Hamilton Fish. Mr. higher law Senator's friend and candidate, to the Senate.

The time seems hastening on when the Constitution Union Party or Georgia will be called upon to redeem their pledges, and become a disunion party. Yet this latter very patriotic party seem at present absorbed in the amiable business of abusing and denouncing their Southern Rights friends, as traitors and disunionists, for exposing the rottenness of public sentiment and action, in reference to the Constitutional Rights of the Slave States.

Webster, Fillmore and other first rate Constitutional Union men at the North, were foremost and most efficient in putting this anti-slavery excitement in motion and keeping it up for the purpose of overwhelming the Northern Democrats who stood manfully up for Southern Rights. But those gentlemen received the laudatory praises and plaudits of the Constitutional Union party of Georgia and are even talked of as worthy the votes of the people for the Presidency.

The Southern people will indeed have become a degraded race when they can be cajoled into kissing the hands of those who have in times past struck the heaviest blows at their rights in this Confederacy.—[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

NEW CODE OF PRACTICE IN KENTUCKY.—The new "code of practice" prepared by Messrs. Johnson, Harlan and Longworth, commissioners for the General Assembly of Kentucky. The new code, among other reforms, abolishes the distinction between "law" and "equity," so far as to allow legal and equitable rights, &c., to be enforced in the same action. It abolishes all common law forms of action, &c., & establishes in their stead two other forms of remedies in all civil cases. The common law mode of pleading gives place to a brief and plain statement in common language of the cause of action and of the defence, which each party is required to verify respectively by affidavit. Each party may examine his adversary upon oath.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—In passing through the ship yard of Capt. J. A. Robb a day or two since, we noticed that the pioneer steamship which he is building for the line between this city and Charleston, S. C., is being pushed forward with much despatch, the entire frame of the vessel being nearly up. Her model already displays the beautiful clipper-like proportions which it is designed to give her, and which even to the cursory spectator give evidence of the rapid sailing qualities she will possess. Her burthen will be about 700 tons. She will be a propeller steamer, her engines and machinery being already in progress at the establishment of Mr. Charles Roeder, on the south side of the Basin. The vessel will, we feel confident, in every respect, prove one of the finest and most efficient steamships of her class which has ever been built. Suited, as experience has shown this description of steamships to be, to a trade like that between this city and Charleston, we are assured that her launch and prosperous career, greatly advantageous to the commerce, commercial interests of both cities.—Balt. Am.

CHEERAW, MARCH 25.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—We learn that on Tuesday evening last, Mr. John A. Blankney, of this District, met with an accident which resulted in his death instantly. The particulars, so far as we have been able to gather, are these: On the evening mentioned he took his daughter, barrel gun, and walked out to where his hands were at work in his field, and after giving some directions, walked to a small distance from them, when the report of his gun attracted their attention; on looking round, he was seen to fall in one direction, and it was discovered that both barrels of his gun had been discharged, both balls taking effect in his mouth, and the other passing nearly directly through and tearing off the back part of his head.

Between him and his gun lay a log, and from the marks of both hammers on the off side, it is supposed that he either set the tip of the gun upon the log, from which it slipped, or that he attempted to set it against the log and struck the hammers, which discharged both barrels. Mr. Blankney was a highly respectable citizen, and was married about two years, and leaves a wife and child and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely and sad fate.—Greenville.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Friday morning last there was an explosion of fire damp in the Washington Company's Coal Mine, at Fort Griffith, which in its consequences was very disastrous. Two young men were instantly killed, and several others were injured—two of them very badly. The young men killed were George and Robert Nesbitt, brothers, recently from Potsville.

We understand there was a fire in the mine with a view to extinguish it the night of the explosion had been closed. On Friday morning a number of hands were engaged in opening the entrance. After succeeding, the explosion occurred. The two young men killed were thrown some distance—one of them had nothing remaining on him when he struck the ground, except a boot on one leg.

A gentleman, somewhat familiar with the difficulties in mines where fire damp occurs, writes us that there was a gas explosion in the mine before that a gas escaped through fissures, into the mine, which on being ignited, would burn with a constant glare of light, and without explosion. As a precaution, an air shaft was sunk, connected at the lower end with the mine. From this shaft a quantity of coal ignited. In order to get rid of the fire, the air shaft and the entrance into the mine were closed. After remaining closed for some time, both were opened, and a Superintendent went with a safety lamp some distance into the mine, and returned, believing the air was pure.

The hands were then at work at the mouth of the entrance; the Superintendent having just left the mine, and walked but a few yards from them, when the explosion occurred. The surviving hands say a lamp had been carried into the mine after it was opened, by either of them. It is supposed the explosion may have been spontaneous. It is more probable, however, that the fire in the mine had not been extinguished, and that it caused the explosion after the admission of air.

We learn that one of the men who were killed, was struck by a falling rock, and was badly hurt. We understand that the latter was hurled into the engine house, passing through a hemlock board over twelve inches thick, without the breaking of a bone.—[Wilmington Advocate.]

"SHADRACH" THE FUGITIVE IN MONTREAL.—GRAND BENEFIT TO ESCAPED SLAVES AT THEATRE ROYAL.—Shadrach, whose rescue and flight from the hands of Patrick Riley, *passé commodore*, and the Boston Court, when he gave him a notoriety above all others of his time and race, is now in Montreal, in a state of great destitution. We saw a letter from him yesterday addressed to a gentleman of this city, who is neither a Free-soiler nor Abolitionist, begging a small sum of money to support his wife until he could get employment. This letter was dated September 1st, and was signed "Shadrach the Fugitive Slave," a programme of which we append.—Boston Mail.

THEATRE ROYAL.—MONTREAL.—*Under the Red Ethiopian Savanah!* (Composed of Five Colored Men): A. Hardy, Volin; Dal Taylor, Bangs; D. Fitzgerald, Bones; E. Hensgen, Ginter and Fute; W. Freeman, Tambourine.

Announce that they will give their Farewell Concert at the above place, for the Benefit of Messrs. Shadrach, Williams, Johnson, Tybold and Scott, (Five Fugitive Slaves) who have lately escaped from bondage, and are now in this City destitute of the means of subsistence.

This (Thursday) Evening, March 13. When they trust that a generous public will sustain them in this effort to Redeem their unfortunate Fellow Countrymen.

[Here follows the programme, consisting of four parts, and including the pre-nuptial Ethiopian airs, so popular all over this country.]

After which, Shadrach, whose case excited so much interest in Boston a short time since, will here give an account of his wonderful Escape, and relate other incidents in his previous life.

The whole to conclude with a variety of Break-downs, Twists, Turnovers, &c., &c., by Hardy, Taylor and Fitzgerald. Admission—Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 3d.; Gallery, 7-12d.

Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

The estimated value of the public parks and squares in New York city is estimated at \$8,950,000.

THE SUMNER BANNER. Sumterville, So. Ca. J. S. G. RICHARDSON, W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, EDITORS. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1851. Messrs. A. WHITE & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

The Market. Cotton.—There was a moderate demand for Cotton in Charleston on Saturday, and the sales reached 1650 bales, as follows, viz: 7 bales at 8; 54 at 8 1/2; 92 at 8 3/4; 235 at 9; 89 at 9 1/4; 25 at 9 1/4; 61 at 9 1/2; 52 at 10; 37 at 10 1/4; 7 at 10 3/8; 101 at 10 3/4; 58 at 10 13/16; 70 at 10 7/8; 91 at 11. The prices paid on Friday were fully sustained.

The Virginia Resolutions. Virginia, among the very first to perceive the dangers that impended over the South, shewed no timidity in addressing herself to meet them, she declared her determination at all hazards to resist aggression and insult and she drew up to her honorable position the other Southern States. The very measure against which she then protested has in effect been passed in the Compromise; but though the first resolution admits the unwarrantable interference of the non-slaveholding States with our institutions, and that a diversity of opinion exists among the people of that State with regard to the wisdom, justice and constitutionality of the Compromise, her Legislature undertakes to call it an adjustment of the exciting questions to which it relates and prays her sisters henceforth to live in harmony and adhere more strictly to the Constitution. We would ask what expectation Virginia can reasonably cherish of the non-slaveholding states regarding our rights for the future when they have been unwarrantably interfering with us in the past.

The Charleston Mercury, in the conclusion of an article upon the subject of these resolutions, remarks that "the most serious proposition contained in them is, in effect, that the secession of South Carolina would be dangerous to the integrity of the Union; and the only practical measure proposed, is the instruction to the Governor to send a copy of the resolves to every State except Vermont. So we have a new Virginia platform, made up of the profound deduction, that secession is unfavorable to the integrity of the Union, and of the comprehensive remedial measure of cutting the acquaintance of Vermont, and there is to be an embassy to South Carolina to set forth these immensely important matters."

The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph takes from the Mobile Advertiser the following extract from a letter of a gentleman in Sumter District, S. C., to the Greenville Southern, which says the Advertiser "expressly holds relief the true state of things in the State."

"The position of our state is peculiar. She has been driven to that position by an oligarchy as bold and reckless, considering the intelligence of her people, as ever existed in any age or country. They claim to be the State. They usurp the prerogatives of the people—some dozen of them manufacture at courthouses and cross-roads, what they call public opinion, and their papers publish and circulate it as such. They undertake to pledge the State in a certain course of action, and to squander her means without consulting the people and in contempt of them. Through their press they falsify fact, mislead and deceive their constituents. How long will the people suffer their rights to be thus invaded, their opinions defied and their interests jeopardized."

Who are the reckless oligarchy who claim to be the State, who palm off opinions upon the people and lead them blindly? We have up to this moment been of the opinion, and we are so still, that in this contest the people had taken up their own quarrel and gone far in the advance of those who filled the high places of the State. Those whom she has distinguished by her honors has, with perhaps a single exception, recommended a course and a delay which THE PEOPLE, the substantial, thinking, fighting yeomanry of the country have thought too cautious; and the pledges of the State to a certain course of action and that proper certainty for her defence which this letter writer calls "squandering her means" were not made "without consulting the people and in contempt of them," but were made by some in the Legislature willingly, because their feelings were in unison with those of their constituents, by others unwillingly, because they dared not return to those they claimed to represent without having given public expression to the people's indignation and made preparations for that resistance which they had determined on. Who "they" are, who the writer says "through their public presses falsify facts and mislead and deceive their constituents," we know not; we believe that the *Banner* has never yet been a channel for falsehood and deception. If it be intended for us, in our conduct of this Journal, we repeat it as a calamity.—We may not have been wise and statesmanlike in our views, we may have had too little confidence in the honesty and fraternal feelings of the enemies of the South but we claim at least to have been honest in our belief, and to the extent of our humble ability, a truthful expositor of the perils which menace us, of the path of Honor and Safety.

The Telegraph indignantly retorts upon this letter writer as follows:

Now we assert that the above extract presents, in bold relief, as many lies as could well be crowded into the same space, and we are surprised that the Mobile Advertiser should undertake to speak so authoritatively, as to the condition of affairs in another State. The extract, we repeat, is false—false in its general scope and tenor, and false in almost every substantial allegation it involves, and we claim to know something of South Carolina, and the feelings and sentiments of her people.

Equal Rights. Abolitionists take Equality for their watchword and demand for all men, at whatever stage of development and improvement, equal privileges and powers.—They would give to the ignorant and debased a share in government, and to a great extent as that share will give them influence, power over the good and the wise. They seem to shut their eyes to the nature of men and the history of men. Let a truly good man do as he pleases, and in proportion to his knowledge and his power will he secure universal happiness to man. Give the same freedom of action to one whose motives are not elevated, the law of whose conduct is the gratification of his desires, who has never learned to control himself and who does not know the pure happiness that results from doing good, and in proportion to his power will the interests, the rights and happiness of others suffer less and himself be made unhappy. The prisons of the most enlightened lands would, of themselves, be sufficient evidence that liberty can be accorded only to the virtuous, that punishment must be held up before the selfish and the impure to terrify them from encroaching upon the rights of others. In every age there have been, not only individuals, but nations and races who have exhibited no powers of self rule, who could not to advantage be masters of their own actions, and who were therefore most helplessly aided more in the advancement of the human family, when, subjected to the wills of others, their passions were perforce restrained and their energies usefully employed. Nations and races, like individuals, must first pass through a state of pupillage; that people must be far advanced they must be proud of the present, they must be able to look back upon centuries of past progress, improvement, refinement, they must have in their history worthy, noble deeds to sound in their ears like a battle cry and press them on to victory over rapacity, meanness and self-hood, who shall, without injustice to themselves and the rest of mankind, be emancipated from all save self imposed restraint. The citizens of this country are free and our liberty is productive of happiness to us; but is that liberty the offspring of our free institutions? Are we free because no tyrant king reigns over us; are we free because as a people we have learned to rule over ourselves and to exercise dominion over our passions and desires? And this is not the work of an hour or a few years, but during ten centuries has our education been protracted, and yet there is more to learn. How little, how criminal, is it then to wish for and advocate, and use means to effect, the removal from over three millions of African slaves that dominion under which they have been industrious, moral and happy, and to give them over to the unmitigated thraldom of the oligarchy of the non-slaveholders according to their equality of rights.

Let us not then tyrants not only over themselves, but also over others. Could they be taught even to comprehend what civil liberty is; and if they could, what motives, what influences, would be sufficient to induce them to practice self-denial, self-restraint; what could make them patriots? Have they been educated to freedom through virtuous centuries, and has their past been so noble, so glorious, that they would be forced to great achievements that comparison with their ancestors should not shame them? Inferiority, degradation, is not only their forced condition here, but the state, the character, of the millions that are spread over the black man's native lands, who neither appreciate the higher purposes of existence nor find happiness in self-sacrificing beneficence, but sunk in vice, taught only the lessons of depravity, exult in the gratification of the fiercer, the more brutish passions, and prey continually on each other, alternately the tyrants and the slaves; and all this too for centuries past.

Liberty and virtue, as respects the consequences to society, being synonymous, in a republic, where all have equal political powers, equal influence over the interest of society, the greater the number of the virtuous, the smaller the number of the ignorant and vicious, the more stable will liberty be, the more secure and general will be peace and happiness. What devastation then would follow the elevation to citizenship of this inferior, degraded class, giving to them the law-making, the law-executing power, for majorities rule, and in the plantation States they far exceed the whites in number; they would be the dominant, the whites the subject, the degraded, class.—These consequences are so evident that it must be supposed they are desired by Abolitionists. But if, though free, the blacks were deprived of political power, the evil could not be less; idle, criminal and unrestrained, because of their numbers, they would take to themselves the profits of the labors of the industrious, (if any then could have a motive to industry) and, giving a free rein to their passions, would drive order, peace and happiness from the land and all that is now so fair would be but blight and desolation. Even at the North, where so many exhibitions of sympathy for them have been made and where their numbers are so small, their presence is felt to be a plague and the modes of ridding themselves of the evil have claimed the anxious attention of the people. The desire we believe is now universal there to prevent any of the black race, always excepting runaway slaves, from entering into their borders, and to remove those who are now resident among them. But they find it no easy matter, indeed it passes their ability, to remove the few they have. And the evils and dangers to good order, which were before individual, are now multiplied by the efforts made by the Northern blacks to organize and band themselves for the purpose of effecting some change in their

condition. Disatisfied, wretched, ill-treated, perceiving that their interests and those of the whites are at war with each other, a lawless, despairing feeling seems to be growing upon them which will exhibit itself in turbulence and crime until extermination shall come upon them.—Among the most important signs of the times is a Convention of blacks, recently held in the City of New York, the deliberations of which extended through several days. One of the Resolutions adopted by it, after premising that all history teaches that every people should be prepared to defend themselves by a knowledge of the use of offensive weapons, impressively recommended to their young men their organization into military Companies. This seems to be a beginning of insurrectionary movements by that class to result in their being crushed and swept away, for there they are outnumbered. But how will it be with us? The same dangers, though far more terrible in degree, confront and menace us.—Can we doubt that, if the South shall weakly continue in this Union, the efforts of the Abolitionists will be successful and the blacks be slaves no longer! But the principles of Abolition will not then cease in their effects. The whites and the blacks to live harmoniously together in the enjoyment of "Equal Rights!" Never: those principles will lead on to turbulence, robbery, assassination, to a general struggle for life between the two races; and whose will be the victory, and how much will not the victory have cost! Abolition has restricted slavery, it will root out slavery; it is gathering strength every day and every revolution of time whirls us nearer the dreadful gulf. Shall we passively shut our eyes until we have been swept past the last limit of safety, or shall we determine not to perish so gloriously!

JENNY LIND realized \$3,600 from a concert in Natchez on the 11th March, of which she gave \$1000 for charitable purposes. The gross receipts for her thirteen concerts in New Orleans were \$200,000.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Accounts from all points of the river below the mouth of the Arkansas, are unfavorable, and portend disaster. The breaks on the river line, in Carroll parish, will again swamp our many friends on the Bayou Macon, Tenness and Black Rivers. There is little time now, under the most favorable change for the waters to pass off from a large portion of these extremely fertile cotton lands, of the Mississippi.—N. O. Crescent, March 23.

THE ARTISAN WALK.—Mr. Weston, in the prosecution of his annual labors, has now reached the depth of 1020 feet, and is slowly penetrating a mass of rock, beyond which there is a hope that a supply of pure water will be obtained. He unites an indomitable spirit of perseverance which enables him to put up with the vexatious frosts of what may be regarded in the most aggravated sense of the term—a bore. The well has progressed, however, without further accident or break age—a result which augurs favorably for the future.

Courier.

THE NEW SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The Richmond (Va.) Times says it is amusing to observe the virtuous indignation with which the Richmond Enquirer and other Democratic organs look upon this election. We cannot doubt (says the Enquirer) that the United States Senate will set aside the election, and that the Democrats of New York carry the next Legislature, they will disregard the present burlesque and appoint a good and true Senator.

The best commentary (says the Times) upon this expectation of a "good and true" Senator to be elected next winter by the Democrats, is the simple statement of the fact that the John A. Dix, the most adroit and able leader the Free-soil party ever had, was the Democratic candidate against Mr. Fish in the late election.

"LETTERS OF FIRE" has until lately been one of those stock phrases of poets, in use since Homer's time. It is understood as being entirely figurative and typical of enduring fame. But Warnock, the hatter, in the first story of that Irving House, has written his name in actual fire—so-called material gas-light. As soon as Broadway grows dark, the word "Warnock" formed by a hundred jets of gas, blazes out over the street from his window, lighting the way to a choice and elegant stock of hats. Mr. Warnock, it is clear does not hide his light under a bushel—as is also proved by the sale of his hats.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE AUSTRIAN CONVENTIONS.—The letter of Mr. Webster to M. Hulsmann, an Austrian Charge d'Affaires in Washington, relative to the mission of Mr. Mann to Hungary, was duly communicated by the Charge to the Austrian Government. In a letter of the 11th instant, Mr. H. advises Mr. Webster that the Austrian Government is not convinced by the arguments in Mr. W.'s letter, but that it waves all further discussion of the subject, as they are unwilling to expose the friendly relations between the two Governments to the danger of interruption by it. Mr. Webster makes a brief and fitting reply, and thus the matter ends.—[Baltimore Sun.]

The Victoria Advocate of the 13th has the following confirmation of the death of Gen. Brooke:

On Tuesday evening an express from San Antonio reached this place, bearing the mournful intelligence of the death of Gen. Brooke. This veteran soldier breathed his last at San Antonio, on Sunday morning last, at 3 o'clock. His sickness was short, but severe. On the previous Friday, he was seen walking the public streets in apparent good health. In two days afterwards, the spirit of the good old General took its flight, and he now sleeps the sleep of death beneath the soil of Texas.

N. O. Picayune, 21st.

MOULDY BRASS may be restored and made fit for use, if not very bad, by rinsing well in hot water, and carefully drying. Mouldy corn or peas may be treated in the same way.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 26.—Major Bartlett, a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has arrived from Texas. He left the Commission at El Paso all well, and reports that the difficulty with the Mexican Commissioners had been arranged. Major Bartlett reports the occurrence of horrible scenes at Laredo, a frontier town—a band of desperadoes had infiltrated the town, committing many murders. The members of the Commission raised a force of Americans, who captured eight or ten of the murderers, tried, and immediately hung them all. One of the persons murdered by the ruffians was Mr. Clarke, a son of the Hon. J. W. Clarke, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 27.—Crevasse has broken out at Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and Iberia, and are doing considerable damage. The progress of the crevasse opposite this city has not been stopped. The river is higher than it was at this time last year, and the levee is considered in great danger.

GIANT COTTON STALK.—The Alabama Journal (Montgomery) says we were shown, a few days since, by Mr. Cook, one of the delegates from this quarter to the World's Fair in London, a section of an immense cotton stalk, which he will take with him as a specimen of the plant as it grows in the rich prairie bottoms of Alabama. The plant was twenty feet high and bore one thousand bolls. It was grown on the plantation of Mr. P. A. Wray, of this county. Mr. Cook and brother will leave at an early period for Europe.

ARRESTS IN CUBA.—It is reported by the late arrivals from Havana that a number of persons have been arrested, some of them citizens of the United States, on the suspicion of being implicated in the renewed treasonable designs of Lopez. A correspondent of the New York Herald reports that five or six of these persons were sent by a late steamer to Spain, and that the rest, including Baubarra, the chief, are confined in the Moro. Reports are current, confirmed by these arrests, that the project is revived of an invasion of the island of Cuba under Lopez.

ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE.—In St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on Friday, a number of persons disguised, and with a supply of tar and feathers, prevented the officers from selling property levied on for military taxes. The sale was stopped, and the officers beaten.

The Valley Whig cautions the public against receiving ten dollar notes from the Charleston (S. C.) Bank, five dollar notes on the Planter's Bank of South Carolina, five dollar notes on the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, and three dollar notes on the Bank of North Carolina, without rigidly scrutinizing them. During the week the officers of the bank have seen not less than half a dozen rank counterfeits of the denominations above described.

VIRGINIA, THE SOUTH, AND THE COMPROMISE.—A series of resolutions were submitted to the House of Delegates of Delegates of Virginia on Thursday, sympathizing with South Carolina, and sympathizing to the requirements of the compromise, pledging support to the Union; also denouncing the late conduct of Vermont. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, and after an animated debate, have been referred to a special committee of thirteen.

NEW YORK, MARCH 27.—A day since the iron bridge, over the Niagara, from Weston to Queenston, was tested in the presence of a large number of persons. The bridge, a wooden one, laden with sand and stone, passed from each side, meeting in the center; and at the same time one hundred persons on horseback and on foot passed over. The result was satisfactory to the parties concerned.

An old lady of Jersey had an unaccountable aversion to House of Representatives, and in a fit of pique, she said—"making it into whiskey, and that I can, now and then, worry down a little."—Exchange.

This reminds us of the speech of a member in a Western Legislature.—Mr. Spenser, my county beats all creation, last year we made 50,000 barrels of whiskey, besides wasting thousand of bushels for bread!

THE DRY DOCK AT PENSACOLA.—The floating dry dock on the balance plan, in progress of construction by Gilbert & Seagraves at the Pensacola Navy Yard, was launched on the 19th inst., without the slightest accident. This work is capable of receiving a steamship of 6,100 tons, or double the tonnage of the Collins's ships. Its dimensions are, length 250 feet, width 105 feet.

It is stated by the New Orleans papers that the immense drift which has been for years accumulating at the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine has suddenly given way and floated down, increasing very much the force of the current, and sweeping into the Bayou a large portion of the drift of the river.

It is said that application will be made to the Governor of Maryland for a requisition on the Governor of Massachusetts, for the murderer of Chaplin, the abolitionist, on a criminal charge.

FAMINE AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Minnesota Chronicle of the 10th inst. states that sad accounts have been received there from the upper Indian country. The Indians above Crow River were suffering extremely, and many had literally starved to death. It is estimated, adds the Chronicle, that within a short time past, from five to seven hundred of them have died in consequence of privations.

A CLOCK FOR SIXTY CENT.—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, has actually made a timepiece, which he will warrant to keep good running, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

WISCONSIN SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—At the Fifth Anniversary of the Wisconsin Sabbath School Union at Waukesha, February 18, W. H. Byron, President, and Rev. W. L. Parsons, Secretary, the following resolutions, after a discussion by several of the Clergymen and Sabbath School Teachers, was adopted:

1. Resolved, That the highest law is God's law.

2. Resolved, That all human law that contravenes or comes in conflict with that law is wrong.

3. Resolved, That the late Fugitive Slave Law is in contravention of God's law and that the youth of this State ought so to be taught.

4. Resolved, That E. D. Holton introduced these resolutions.

A home exemption bill of \$500 has been reported and passed in the Massachusetts Legislature.