

Virginia Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention of Virginia... unanimously adopted the following Resolutions amidst great enthusiasm on the 16th inst:

1st. Resolved, That we regard the Acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise Acts, as a final settlement and adjustment of the questions involved in them, and we will consider any attempt to disturb them a blow aimed at the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

2d. Resolved, That we approve of the administration of President Fillmore, believing that by his wisdom, evinced in the conduct of our National affairs amidst embarrassing difficulties—his loyalty to the Constitution—his firmness in the maintenance of the laws and his just regard for the rights of the States—he has eminently fulfilled our expectations, and justly entitled himself to our continued confidence and support.

3d. Resolved, That we prefer Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency over all other persons who have been proposed for that high station; and if he shall be nominated by the Whig National Convention, the Whigs of Virginia will give him their cordial support.

4th. Resolved, That the Whigs of Virginia will give a like cordial support to any other true Whig who may become the nominee of that Convention, who has stood by, and does stand by, the Compromise act, and out, and regards it and stands by it with an unalterable determination as a final settlement and adjustment of the measures in it.

5th. Resolved, That the wise maxims of Washington, respecting the foreign policy of the country, which have been practically illustrated in the Administration of President Fillmore, ought ever to guide the Federal Government in its intercourse with foreign Nations.

6th. Resolved, That the public lands are the common property of all the States—and that such a disposition should be made of them as will ensure equally the benefit of all—and that an equitable portion of them in kind, or a like distribution of the proceeds of their sales among all the States, is not only clearly within the Constitutional power of Congress, but is the wisest and most rightful disposition that can be made of the common land.

7th. Resolved, That whilst we are opposed, as to a tariff, to excessive duties,—and as to Internal Improvements, to lavish appropriations,—we are content by a judicious arrangement of duties necessary for an economical administration of Government and to encourage our domestic industry,—and to provide in time of peace, such improvements in our harbors and principal rivers as may be necessary to assure our strength within, and secure our safety without.

8th. Resolved, That we hold the Union of the States to be a primary object of patriotic desire—and the Federal Government to be indispensable to its efficacy and permanency; as this sprung only from a compromise and mutual concession between diverse interests, so we believe it can only be successfully administered in the same conciliatory spirit which gave it birth; and we consider that respect for its just authority and acquiescence in its constitutional measures are duties required by the plainest considerations of the national state and individual welfare.

The Whig Caucus in Washington.

The Baltimore Sun of the 21st has a full telegraphical account of the Caucus proceedings. A very exciting discussion took place on the resolutions declaring the finality of the Compromise. The caucus adjourned at eleven o'clock at night. It was determined to hold the Whig National Convention at Baltimore on the 17th of June. The following were the proceedings previous to the vote on the Convention:

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered the resolutions introduced by him at the first meeting of the Whig Caucus.

Mr. Stanley contended that they were out of order, and the chairman sustained his objection.

After a discussion, principally between Messrs. Marshall and Stanley, the decision of the chair was sustained—yeas 46, nays 18.

Mr. Marshall said as the chair had decided the Compromise principles of the Whig administration out of order, the caucus was no place for a Whig to remain, and then withdrew.

The negative vote against the decision of the chair were Southern men, except Stanley, Morehead, McCullough, and two Kentuckians.

Among the affirmatives were Fowler, Wade, Campbell, Sackett, Schoolcraft, and others. The attendance was rather thin, a number of Southern members and some of Mr. Webster's friends being absent.

Another despatch says that Senator Dawson recommends Whigs at the South and all others who demand a pledge of adherence to the measures of the Compromise, to stand aloof from both party organizations until the respective National Conventions take their position. He also expresses the opinion that the friends of the Union organization at Washington will endorse the recommendations which have been made of a National Convention of the party in that city.

Proceedings of the Union Convention.

Macon, April 22.

The Union Convention met at Milledgeville to-day. Fifty counties were represented by one hundred and eleven delegates. Hon. A. H. Chappell, of Bibb, was chosen President of the Convention; and Hon. James Thomas and Hon. Saml. Harris, Vice Presidents; P. W. Alexander, Arthur Hood and W. W. Fane, Esqs, were appointed Secretaries.

Hon. Charles J. Jenkins moved the appointment of a Committee of three from each Congressional District to report business for the Convention. Motion carried and then adjourned till 3 P. M. The Convention is harmonious.

The Committee to report matter for action are: 1st district—Cuyler, Barlow and Hopkins; 2d, Sturgis, Bivins and Davis; 3d, Poe, Tripple Carinus; 4th, Diamond, Kendall and Staughtens; 5th, Lumpkin, Lawton and Milner; 6th, Reese, Cook and Keenan; 8th, Jenkins, Corwin and Thomas. A.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (VIA MACON.) April 23, P. M. The Union Convention Committee reported this morning. The report reaffirms the principles of the Union party; takes no action upon the Presidency at present, and calls a Union Convention of Georgia, to meet after the National Conventions have made their nominations.—The report was confirmed. It is thought a few members will send delegates to Baltimore on their individual responsibility.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On the afternoon of the 8th, George L., an interesting boy, son of John Loft Phillips, Esq., of this city (but now in California,) while fishing from one of the piers of St. Sebastian Bridge, lost his footing and falling into the deep part of the river, was drowned, there being no boat or other means at hand with which to afford him relief. His older brother, John, who was at the

time on the bridge, on seeing him fall, promptly plunged into the stream to essay his rescue; but the tide being too strong for him to stem it successfully, with the weight of the brother who was clinging to him, they sank together; on rising again to the surface, finding it impossible for both to reach the shore, he called to the other to loose his hold, or they would both drown—when, wonderful to say, the noble, self-sacrificing lad, as if seeing the propriety of the request in the hopelessness of his own case, obeyed, and submitted to his fate alone, rather than involve his brother in the hazard of sharing it with him. The body, notwithstanding constant search, is not yet found.—St. Augustine Ancient City.

FLORIDA REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE:

Thursday, April 29, 1852.

St. John's Bar—The Light House.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found an article describing a newly-suggested mode of effecting an object which must be greatly desired by our community—the deepening of the bar at the mouth of our river. The author of the communication has recently made an examination of the mouth of the river and adjacent coast—which has resulted in the conclusion that the damming up of Fort George inlet would produce the result desired, by the natural operation of causes ensuing—the mode requiring less labor and being much less expensive than that formerly suggested of applying the system of pneumatic piles to the bar of the St. John's.

So far as the object appeals to the Government, it merits national aid, upon the ground mentioned by the projector alone—that of saving the light house—without reference to the obligations resting on the Federal authority to open up great thoroughfares of trade between States. From information we gather, it appears that a more than ordinary fatality has attended light houses on the Florida coast. A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce says, he can recall to mind six light houses which have tumbled, or been blown down on this coast, within a few years; and the same writer contrasts the destruction of American coast beacons with that occurring in Britain, and says he can recall to mind no such disasters on the coast of the latter, except that of the famous Eddystone light, which was razed one hundred years ago.

But there is more than private or newspaper authority to show that, in our light house management, we are behind other nations, when we should be among the first—ours being the second commercial nation on the globe. There is in existence a Light House Board—holding its appointment under authority of Government—composed of army and navy officers, including Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey. This Board, in their report on the subject, officially exhibit that our light houses, in character and safety, most disadvantageously compare with those of the first European nations; and yet their suggestions are not properly acted upon, either by the Department at Washington or the appropriate Committee in Congress.

Now, when a case strongly in point is presented—when the imminent danger of another Florida light house is pointed out, and the means suggested which may avert it—while, at the same time, an important incidental benefit can be bestowed upon the commercial interests of our young State—how urgently does it call upon Government to extend its aid. The first request is, a more thorough examination of the St. John's and contiguous outlets, by the Coast Survey; and, if the feasibility of the proposed plan be endorsed, that the necessary appropriation be made by Congress (say \$10,000) to undertake the work.

To show the frequent occurrence of disaster to light houses, on both extremes of our coast, we append an item of information from the Detroit Advertiser, dated, Allegan, Michigan, March 20, 1852: "The light house at the mouth of our Kalamazoo, unwilling to serve any longer as a decoy to an unimproved harbor, after having long witnessed the distress, danger, and death of many a mariner, only for the want of that which it is sacrilege on the part of Congress to withhold, has prostrated herself into those sands and waves where sleep the spirits of those victims of Government cupidity and perfidy; and there she lies in all her ruin—lit monument of a ruinous and (to us on these shores and these waters) an accursed policy. She fell on Wednesday, the 17th."

Letter from Captain Casey.

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from this officer, dated at Tampa, the 18th March, in reply to the letter of Mr. CABELL, published in the same paper some weeks ago, and which we copied, in reference to aspersions loosely cast upon our State in connection with the recent reports of threatened Indian difficulties, and the obligations of the Government to enforce the removal of the Indians. Captain CASEY condenses the following as in substance the allegations of Mr. CABELL, and continues his letter for the purpose, he writes, of "showing the character" of the charges:

- 1. By the Treaty of Paine's Landing, and all treaties made with the Florida Indians, since that time, the "faith of the Government" has been pledged to the people of Florida that the Indians should be removed.
2. "The plighted faith of the Government to the State and people of Florida has been violated."
3. Certain officers of the regular army have, at various times, taken the responsibility of making agreements with the Indians, by which they were to be allowed, on certain conditions, to occupy a portion of the territory of the State of Florida.
4. The Government has failed to give that protection they are bound to give to our frontier.

We do not see that Captain CASEY has made a clear refutation of these complaints, or that the historical facts he narrates entirely take away their justification. The treaty of Paine's Landing, which stipulated for the removal of the Indians, and contemplated the riddance of the country of all of

them who would remain in it upon no other condition but that of outlawry, was evaded by them from the first, and remains unexecuted after a lapse of nineteen years, when its terms required its fulfillment in three. And, what is the treaty but an implied pledge "to the people of Florida," who, in their territorial condition, and repeatedly since, have been urging their appeals upon Government for the removal? Even the arrangement of 1842, permitting a portion of the Indians longer to remain—made, if not by the "responsibility" of the officer who concluded it, at least by the "responsibility" of the acting President, in the face of the treaty—was violated by the withdrawal of the military provided for the defence of the frontier, and transferring them to service in Mexico; and this fact fully verifies the fourth allegation.

That Captain CASEY has no desire to be classed among officers who "loll about the pleasant post of Tampa," we can well imagine; but if the reputation he has acquired for superior skill and influence in managing the Indians be eclipsed by a successful negotiation on the part of Gen. BLAKE, the loss of individual prestige would be but little taken into account by the "people of Florida," in view of the great result accomplished.

The "Finality" Democracy.

The Floridian, of the 24th, comes to us with the proceedings of the anti-Compromise "Finality" party, in Convention at Madison on the 19th inst. After organization, JAS. E. BROOME was nominated for Governor, AUGUSTUS E. MAXWELL for Congress; for Presidential Electors, for Western District, Jesse Cox; for the Middle, J. CARAWAY SMITH; for the East, McQUEEN McINTOSH.

Delegates to the National Convention.—For the State at large—Hon. David L. Yulee, Dr. Samuel W. Spencer. For the Western District—C. C. Yonge, Jesse Cox, and John Julian. For the Middle District—John Branch, A. K. Allison, and John Westcott. For the Eastern District—Charles Byrne, Gad Humphreys, and J. G. Dell. For the Southern District—Thomas F. King, W. W. McCall, and M. C. Brown.

The Convention re-affirmed the "do-live-and-die-by" resolutions of '38, and those of the Baltimore platform of 1844 and 1848. The "finality" of the Compromise measures was remarkably prominent—they not being once named. The Floridian compliments the platform as one of "exceeding comprehensiveness." Fortunately, for Mr. Cass said that of 1848 was only large enough to hold the Cassites and to exclude the Whigs.

Despatch from the Governor.

We have, through the politeness of Gen. Hopkins, been placed in possession of the following copy of a despatch from the Governor to that officer, which exhibits the prompt, energetic, and humane purposes of the Executive in regard to the Indians:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA. TALLAHASSEE, April 3, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Your communications of the 25th and 27th ult., were received by the mail of this morning, and I am necessarily compelled to reply to you very hastily, and without an opportunity for much reflection.

Your movements show much decision, energy and expedition, and meet fully my approbation and commendation. But I think you hazarded too much in going so far into the wilderness, with so small a force. A disaster, under the circumstances, would have been irreparable; and your getting back safely with your prisoners, I conceive to be a very fortunate circumstance. It is unquestionably proper, and I hope you will always bear it in mind, to guard against incurring any unnecessary expense, yet it is of more importance to guard against surprise and defeat. These Seminole Indians are known to be treacherous; and there may be more of them over their boundary than is generally supposed. There may be an understanding between Bowlegs and some of those who are called outlaws, and knowing that you are far from the settlements, with a small force, they might rally a party sufficiently strong to surprise and defeat you, or to force you to retire—either of which events would have a very bad effect upon their removal. Consequently, every precaution should be taken to guard against any failure in our movements against them. I have, therefore, sent you commissions for a full company. You asked only for a commission for a Captain and for one Lieut. If you think the commission for 2d Lieut. unnecessary, you can return it. But I think, under the circumstances, a full company as small force as you ought to make a second expedition with; because there may be preparations to surprise you.

I wrote you, a short time ago, fully my views, which I perceive you have not received. My letter was directed to Enterprise or Fort Galin, and I think to the care of Mr. Gunn. When you return you will enquire for it; it will give you my views more fully than I shall be able to give you at this time. One thing you must bear in mind, that you were ordered to the frontier, because of the confidence reposed in your judgment, prudence and capacity, which would enable you to act in any emergency upon your own responsibility, without waiting for instruction or advice, which might cause a delay that might prove fatal. I shall expect to receive communications from you, whenever you can make them; but your position must necessarily be such as to render it impossible for you often to consult me in regard to your movements; consequently you must draw upon your own resources to meet circumstances, with a full assurance that your acts will be approved by me—knowing that the main objects you have in view are for the good of your State.

If General Blake can communicate with you, and he has any prospect of inducing the Indians to remove peacefully, you will cause all your movements to tend towards

aiding his scheme, so long as you believe there is a prospect of his success in any reasonable time. But if his scheme fails, or you believe his prospects hopeless, steps must be taken for their removal by force; and if the General Government will not make the necessary appropriations for that purpose, and the officers of the U. S. Army will not heartily co-operate with you, you must take steps for their removal on the part of the State. The people are determined upon their removal without any further delay, and it is my duty to carry out their wishes. You are now in the field, and you may expect to remain in it until all the Indians are removed from the State. We will not look back until this important measure for Florida is accomplished.

If you have cause to believe that the body of the Indians are inclined to hostilities, you will organize a force, not only sufficient for the protection of the frontier, but to capture or defeat them whenever they appear, and on no account, if possible, suffer a surprise, or a party to risk defeat. In all cases, cause your captives to be treated with humanity and kindness, particularly the women and children, and never suffer your men unfeeling or carelessly to inflict injuries on the women and children and the helpless. I regret exceedingly the wounding of the squaw, although I have no doubt it could not have been avoided, and I am highly pleased that you caused her to be treated with kindness and attention. Whilst we are compelled to enforce their removal, we are bound to commiserate their unfortunate situations.

You will deliver no captives to Bowlegs or any of the chiefs. You may send them to St. Augustine, or any other U. S. port, but in delivering them to any U. S. officer or agent, you will take a receipt or certificate, for the number, describing the age, sex and condition. Wishing you health and every success, I am yours, very truly,

THOS. BROWN.

Maj. Gen. B. HOPKINS.

The Indians.

There will be seen a marked discrepancy between the statements of the following letters—both being dated at the same time, and both mentioning the arrival of the James L. Day at Key West. Yet, one states that Gen. BLAKE had seen Bowlegs and others, and obtained their promise to emigrate; and the other, that he expected to see them on his return trip. There is, however, we are happy to say, later intelligence direct from the scene of negotiation, going to show that the Indians are, in reality, about to quit the State.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.]

KEY WEST, (FLA.) April 15, 1852.

Editors Georgian:—The steamer James L. Day, arrived here from New Orleans, on the 12th inst., making the run in a little less than seven days, including her various stoppages, and detention by getting aground at Tampa Bay.—Gen. Blake the contractor for the removal of the Florida Indians, came as passenger—he has lately returned from a visit to the Indian Nation, whither he has held conferences with Halotta Mikko Chee (Bowlegs), Appalaika (Sam Jones), and many other of the principal chiefs; they have at last consented to emigrate, and it is expected that a large body will leave very soon on the steamer James L. Day. Gen. Blake feels confident that by the month of October next, there will not be left a single Indian in Florida. Capt. Casey, U. S. A., former Indian Agent, was met by the steamer, on his way from Fort Myers, whither he has been on Indian duty; he was proceeding to Tampa Bay, the present headquarters of General Childs; he reports every thing quiet among the Indians. Gen. Blake has written a letter to Captain Jeragan, instructing him to deliver over to his charge the Indians recently captured by him, while on his last scout; he apprehends that no serious results will arise from the killing of the squaw, as it was purely accidental.

[The squaw referred to is not dead, but is doing well.—Ed. Rep.]

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican]

KEY WEST, April 15, 1852.

Gen. Blake, who is attempting to remove the Indians from Florida, was a passenger on the James L. Day on her late arrival from Tampa. He intended to have landed at Charlotte's Harbor on the trip downward of the boat, but was prevented on account of her arriving there in the night. He returned in the Day, intending on arriving at Charlotte's Harbor to take a small boat and proceed to the Carlosahatchie river, where he expects to meet the Indians whom he had brought from the West and sent to the Indian territory, and also to hunt Billy Bowlegs for the purpose of a talk. The General seemed quite sanguine that he would be able to remove the Indians in a short time. Bowlegs is willing to go he says, and he thinks Sam Jones is willing also. The reluctance of the latter to remove has long been known to be the chief cause that the removal of Indians in Florida have not gone West. What argument Gen. Blake may or has brought to bear on this objection to induce him to remove at this late day, from his native soil, we do not know. No argument or inducement heretofore made has been able to influence him, but he always obstinately refused to leave the Everglades. Such is his authority over the Indians that he has them completely under his control, and his word is law to them. If Gen. B. succeeds, he will accomplish what the Government, officers of the army, and civilians, have been trying for in vain, since the close of the Indian war. We hope he may not be disappointed. South Florida will be vastly benefited when this continual cause of alarm and apprehension is removed from her frontier, and emigrants know that they will be secure in settling and making improvements.

General Blake.

Extract from a letter in the Wakulla Times dated TAMPA, April 7:

"The reports from Gen. Blake are favorable about the removal of the Indians, and he is sanguine that most, if not all of them, will go. He says they shall go, and he will not give them much time to make up their minds. Bowlegs has sent for the delegation, and they are now out at his place, having a Big Talk. The General will be fortunate, if he too is not fooled. However, he talks to them right, and they now are beginning to understand that they have got to go. After the Indians are gone, the progress of this section cannot be calculated."

Congressional Apportionment.

By the Census law of 1850, the whole number of Representatives in the House is fixed at 233, with a provision for an extra Representative to the State having the largest fractional population below the ratio. A difficulty is caused by the complete returns from California not being in, as to whether that State or South Carolina has the larger fraction. By the present returns South Carolina has the largest. But the law admitting California into the Union allowed her two Representatives, upon an assumed estimate of population, although a rigid adherence to the Census law might reduce the number to one. A supplementary act before Congress has therefore been so amended in the Senate as to increase the whole number to 234 for the purpose of allowing California her two. South Carolina will therefore still claim her additional number for the largest fraction. A motion was made to increase the whole number to 235, so as to give Louisiana another member for a large fraction which she has, and which also may exceed that of California. This was decided in the negative.

The following table, supposing the House of Representatives should concur in the late action of the Senate, exhibits the fixed vote in the Electoral College for the next President, and of course the number of voting delegates to be admitted into the party national conventions:

Table with columns: States, 1852, '48, States, 1852, '48. Lists states and their electoral votes for 1852 and 1848.

Temperance at a Discount.

In the State election of Connecticut the Whigs, who defended the Maine temperance law—that being made an issue—lost their Governor and are in a minority in the Legislature. The result is the election of a U. S. Senator by the opposite party.

In Portland, Maine, where "temperance" seems to have possessed Whiggery also, its champion for the Mayorality of that city, Neal Dow, was defeated by Albion K. Pariss, formerly a Federal officer at Washington, under Van Buren. So that for their detestation of liquor, a good licking has befallen the Whigs.

In the New York Assembly, a vote on a bill similar to the "Maine liquor law," has been defeated by a fair majority. In the Lower House of Pennsylvania, a similar bill which had passed the Senate met with defeat by a vote of 50 to 46.

One branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed the Maine bill. Greely is decidedly lachrymose over the untoward fate of the "principle" elsewhere. We hope the result won't encourage people down this way to drink.

A correspondent of the New York Express has written a letter declaring that the Southern Whigs are nearly unanimous in opposition to Scott, in his present attitude—the hostility even existing with such men as Mangum, Stanly, &c. Mr. Stanly addressed a reply to the Washington Republican, denying all authority for the statement. He says he has confidence in Gen. Scott's approval of the Compromise, and quotes Mr. Cabell's assertion that he used his influence in favor of those measures while acting Secretary of War after the death of General Taylor. He says "Mr. Clay, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Gen. Scott, have all been denounced as Abolitionists when their names have been brought forward for the Presidency. So will it be, no matter who is nominated." Undoubtedly it will, so long as their opponents are compelled to present as their own candidates men with damaged political reputation, such as Gen. Cass.

The Express writer rejoins with much force in support of his reasons for the alleged opposition, and says Gen. Scott only supported at the time referred to the four original adjustment measures respecting the Territories, but that his views are unknown as to the Fugitive Slave law and the District Slavery bill.

Letter writers highly compliment Mr. Mallory's proposal for discipline in the Navy—that of half-pay for life after a certain period of regular service and good behaviour, rewards, &c., and forfeiture of pay for misconduct. This is somewhat better than a restoration of the old method of whipping, which Mr. Mallory some time ago defended in a lengthy speech.

The caucus of the Loco members of the Maryland Legislature have expressed a preference for Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

The much feared South Carolina Convention—composed of a majority of Secessionists, elected by about one-fourth of the voters of the State, to take into consideration and act upon the measures of the Southern Congress—was to have met, and, perhaps, did meet, on the 26th inst.

In the House of Representatives, on the 9th instant, a bill was passed indemnifying the legal representatives of JAMES C. WATSON, of Georgia, for moneys paid for slaves purchased of the Creek Indians.

Congress has appropriated half a million of dollars for the further extension of the Capitol. The workmen, not having had for some time any work to "throw up," have thrown up their hats.

A despatch from Ohio, dated the 16th instant, states that, so far as heard from, the District Conventions have appointed SCOTT delegates to the Whig National Convention.

Expedition to Japan.

In the Senate, a message has been received from the President of the United States, covering a report from the Secretary of State, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 4th ultimo, calling for copies of all communications relative to the Empire of Japan that may be on file in either of the Executive Departments, particularly the instructions under which Commodore BIDDLE visited Japan in 1846, &c.; which was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The documents are voluminous, extending from the 28th of October, 1832, to the 10th of May, 1851. The Reporter gives an extract of the letter of President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan, which we append. It possesses a chasteness, terseness, and propriety for the occasion which the reader cannot fail to mark. It occurs to us, in view of the style of the epistle, that, among the numerous plans devised to get Bowlegs & Co. out of Florida, a mission of Billy to his "great father," in Washington, to hold "a talk," might not be without its effect. The following is the extract from the President's letter to the Emperor:

"I send you by this letter an envoy of my own appointment, an officer of high rank in this country, who is no missionary of religion. He goes by my command to bear to you my greetings and good wishes, and to promote friendship and commerce between the two countries."

"You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea; that the great countries of Oregon and California are parts of the United States; and that from these countries, which are rich in gold and silver and precious stones, our steamers can reach the shores of your happy land in less than twenty days.

"Many of our ships will now pass, in every year, and some perhaps every week, between California and China; these ships must pass along the coasts of your Empire; storms and winds may cause them to be wrecked on your shores, and we ask and expect, from your friendship and your greatness, kindness for our men and protection for our property. We wish that our people may be permitted to trade with your people, but we shall not authorize them to break any law of your Empire.

"Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nothing more. You may have productions which we would be glad to buy, and we have productions which might suit your people.

"Your Empire contains a great abundance of coal; this is an article which our steamers, in going from California to China, must use. They would be glad that a harbor in your Empire should be appointed, to which coal might be brought, and where they might always be able to purchase it.

"In many other respects, commerce between your empire and our country would be useful to both. Let us consider well what new interests may arise from these recent events, which have brought our two countries so near together, and what purposes of friendly amity and intercourse this ought to inspire in the hearts of those who govern both countries."

The District delegates to the Baltimore Convention, of the State of New York, who met to choose two delegates for the State at large, have selected those possessed of Free-soil propensities, in opposition to a pair of Old Hunter rivals. The elect, it is said, will sustain Governor Marcy, upon whom the Buffalo robe has fallen.

The Missouri State Democratic Convention have affirmed the finality of the Compromise, nominated an anti-Bentonite for Governor, and instructed their delegates to the National Convention to support Cass and Butler.

The New York Whig Legislative Caucus have adopted resolutions in favor of General SCOTT for the Presidency, by a vote of 50 to 1. It is stated, however, that thirty members were absent—mostly National men, who entertain preferences for Mr. FILLMORE.

The State election of Rhode Island has resulted in the defeat of the Whig candidate for Governor, though they have elected their Lieutenant Governor and a majority of the Legislature—thus securing a Whig U. S. Senator.

Kossuth and the Order of the Lone Star. We are informed, (says the N. O. Delta of the 1st inst.) that a committee of the General Assembly of the Order of the Lone Star waited upon Gov. Kossuth last evening. A long and deeply interesting interview took place, which, being secret and confidential, the results have not transpired.

We think this fact, above all others, justifies all the opposition which the sense of the nation has evinced towards the schemes of Kossuth. His secret conferences with certain "Orders" very much impair all the eloquent defences he has made of his motives and purposes, and form an incident entitling him to as hearty a "God speed" from our shores as was his "welcome" to them.

VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—There are thirty-two students at this Institution at the present time; twenty belong to the Diocese of Virginia, six to New York, three to Pennsylvania, and one to Massachusetts. In the Junior Class, there are ten students in the Middle, eight, and in the Senior, fourteen.

UNDER-GROUND RAILROAD OUT OF ORDER.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed by a Boston house to the captain of one of their vessels now in Charleston:

"See that you do not bring any negroes—slaves—away. If you find any secreted after you get to sea, no matter if in Boston Bay, we wish you to turn to port and deliver any such slaves to their owners, or the proper authorities. We would spare neither expense or trouble in restoring to our Southern friends their slaves."

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND PILOTS.—Judge KANE, of Philadelphia, has decided that a vessel and her owners are not liable for injuries done by her collision with another vessel, if she has a pilot on board; but that the pilot is responsible for any damage done to other vessels, by collisions, while he is on board. Judge KANE decided that the pilot is not the servant of the owners, as the law compels them to take him on board, and that they are not responsible for his neglect, misconduct or want of skill.