

# THE ENQUIRER.

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## TERMS OF THE ENQUIRER.

1. The ENQUIRER will appear twice a week. During the session of Congress and the Virginia Legislature, either a third paper or a supplementary half-sheet, during the week.
2. Terms of payment, will be FOUR DOLLARS per annum; the whole to be paid at the time of subscribing.
3. ADVERTISEMENTS from those who do not subscribe to the paper, should they not exceed a square in length, shall be inserted for seventy-five cents the first time, fifty cents for each time during three weeks, and for every additional insertion, thirty-three cents; long ones in the same proportion.
4. SUBSCRIBERS shall have their advertisements inserted for fifty cents the first time, and thirty-three cents for every additional insertion.

## SPEECH,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF MR. JEFFERSON'S ELECTION, DELIVERED ON THE FIFTH OF MARCH.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE most superficial attention to the internal structure and external situation of society, in the United States, must convince every impartial mind of the impracticability of reviving in this country any system of oligarchy, or permanent oppression. Instead of being pent within a narrow territory, and environed by populous, opulent and martial states, our people are thinly scattered over an immense and fruitful soil. The ignorant, defenceless and resourceless savages, that wander over the extensive regions, beyond our frontier, hold their possessions and their very existence on the tenure of our will; they may be displaced, exterminated or civilized as our ambition, our exigencies, or our philanthropy shall dictate; those abominable monopolies that prevent the acquisition, violate the security, and pervert the employment of property, talent and leisure are here abolished. The cheapness, fertility and abundance of land; the intelligence, spirit and independence of our people, combine to render their revival impracticable. A proposal to rebuild the tower of Babel would not be more chimerical, than an attempt to revive in America a system of political, territorial, or commercial monopoly. The progressive subdivision of property by succession, alienation and marriage; the facility of acquiring landed property, and the complete security & freedom annexed to the possession and employment of every sort of property, necessarily create, support and diffuse a great degree of personal independence. The extensive exercise and inassailable security of the elective franchise, the safeguard of every social right, and the only existing foundation of rational and practical liberty, give a value and lustre to personal independence, produce a deference for the general will, and an habitual respect on the part of every individual for the rights of every other.

In almost every other country, a vast majority of the inhabitants are robbed directly or indirectly of personal liberty: directly as in Poland, Hungary and Russia, where like brutes or inanimate matter they are attached to the soil, or indirectly, as in commercial and manufacturing countries, where they draw their subsistence from the production and sale of useless and pernicious luxuries, whose price is continually varying, according to the arbitrary will, capricious fancy and fluctuating fashions of voluptuaries, monopolists and despots, and where the scanty, unwholesome and precarious offals, by which they support their lives, can only be obtained by adopting pursuits that menace their bodies with premature decrepitude, their decrepitude with hopeless destitution, and their destitution with the melancholy prospect of seeing their misery renewed and aggravated in the lives of their children. In almost every other country, even in such as are least scourged by oppression, land, the grand material of industry and source of subsistence, is engrossed by a small number of individuals, who exact from the cultivator a rent that dooms him to insuperable indigence, and abject ignorance. Even in those countries where an incensed multitude make a revolution, subvert oppressive governments, and abolish iniquitous laws, liberty, property, and even the itself, become for some time more precarious than ever, from the ambition, revenge and avarice of infuriated factions.

"Criminals usurp the place of Judges and become the oracles of those laws on which they have trampled. Men ruined by extravagance and debauchery, insult by an overbearing pomp those whom they have deprived of their patrimony. The passions suddenly unshackled from all the restraints which law, justice and reason impose, reign triumphant. Avarice seeks to grow rich without trouble, vengeance to gratify its resentment without fear, licentiousness to throw off every restraint, and discontent to subvert the whole order of things. From the phrenzy of carnage, they pass to the phrenzy of debauchery. The sacred bed of innocence and the nuptial couch are polluted by blood, murder & brutal violation. The fury of the multitude amuses itself with destroying every thing it cannot enjoy, and thus in a few moments perish the monuments of many centuries. If lassitude or accident should suspend these calamities, the habit of wickedness, murder and contempt of laws, which necessarily subsists after so many storms, is a leaven ever ready to ferment. Ambitious generals without command, licentious soldiers without pay, a people fond of novelty, from the hope of bettering their condition: this situation of things, these means of confusion, arm the hundred hands of faction with the firebrands of discord, & pave the way for the re-establishment of despotism." The American people enjoy an inestimable immunity from the abuses of hoary and inveterate oppression, & the horrors of revolutionary retaliation. In addition to those car-

dinal blessings, we behold "in the full tide of successful experiment," a government organized and administered according to the general will of the people. We behold the administration of government confided by the suffrages of a sovereign people, to men whose talents, services and virtues entitle them to their exalted stations; to men who unite to the most extensive experience in public affairs, that profoundness of research, accuracy of information and impartiality of decision, which are the offspring of talents cultivated by liberal education, and leisure devoted to study and reflection, and that purity of sentiment and refinement of manners, which constitute the surest indication, the fairest ornament, and the firmest safeguard of pure and incorruptible virtue. In other countries and former ages, it has been the fate of genius to bloom "unseen" in the shade of obscurity, and "waste its sweetness on the desert air." It was reserved for the American people to abolish the absurd usurpations of birth, wealth, chance, imposture and force, and enable superior talents to occupy that space in public estimation, and that rank in political institutions where genius can indulge a genuine enthusiasm, and display an expanded and commanding energy. The circumstances under which the persons who now administer our government were called to occupy their exalted stations, afford an additional security, that they will not abuse the sacred trust which has been reposed in them. They act under the eye of a people recently emancipated from oppression, and roused from the supineness into which they had been betrayed, by a still more recent attempt to organize an oligarchy on the ruins of republicanism. Under the eye of a people enlightened by the discussions and warned by the evils which that attempt produced, they are bound by every obligation which self-love, patriotism or justice can impose, to preserve unimpaired the liberties and to promote by every effort in their power, the happiness of the nation, which has so emphatically manifested its affiance in their virtue, & veneration for their talents. But the acts of the present administration constitute its best panegyric. The unparalleled success of its measures, which even its enemies are compelled to acknowledge, cannot fail to seal the quivering lip and palsied tongue of calumny in eternal silence.

Are we not free? Are we not at peace? Is not concord restored to our counsels, and tranquility to our families? Are not the discontents and tumults, that embroiled not only our cities but even every rural district and every humble hamlet, assuaged? Is not the standing army disbanded? Are not "its swords converted into plough-shares, its spears into pruning-hooks?" Is not the sedition act indignantly repealed, and the Press declared to be free as the air we breathe and "incredible as the faculties of the mind?" Are not the violated rights of the alien restored, and the arms of our country affectionately extended to receive the victims of oppression and the

persecuted votaries of freedom from every quarter of the world? Is not personal liberty protected, and industry liberated from every unnecessary burthen? Is not every department of the federal government, except the judicial, that last citadel of exploded privilege and expiring aristocracy, enriched by the purest virtue and adorned by the brightest talents which our country can furnish? Does the sun in his diurnal course behold a nation so free, prosperous, respectable and happy? To crown all—is not Louisiana ours? Is not the navigation of the boundless waters of the Mississippi secured to us through all succeeding time?—Have not our western brethren obtained it, without shedding a drop of blood, experiencing even a momentary struggle or burthen, without even the ordinary procrastination & difficulties that accompany diplomatic negotiations, have they not obtained what alone was wanting to secure their prosperity, ready access to every foreign market, and an easy empire over whatever can contribute to their civilization and improvement, in exchange for the rich products of their industry?—Is not another section of the New World, of unlimited extent and inexhaustible fertility, redeemed from the wandering savage and the destroying despot, and added to the empire of a sovereign and enlightened people?

"Hark, a glad voice its lonely deserts cheer,  
"Prepare the way" for Liberty appears;  
Glad acclamations and the western sky  
The stars & strange has approaching Liberty.  
And is there an American who can contemplate this auspicious situation of our affairs, this pure and virtuous administration of our government, the envy, wonder and delight of every foreign nation, without feeling his heart swell with gratitude, veneration and affection towards the dispensers of these unexampled blessings? Is there an "American in heart and sentiment" who does not wish that Jefferson may continue at the helm of that government which he so gloriously guides, until, "full of years and full of honour" amidst the tears of an afflicted people, the shades of death shall hide him from our view, until he shall go to the land where Columbus, and Franklin and Priestley have gone?

## BY AUTHORITY.

[LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.]

AN ACT  
Making an appropriation for carrying into effect the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the seventh article of the treaty, concluded at London, on the nineteenth day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, & they are hereby, authorized, to allow an interest not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, on one third-part of the amount of any award made in pursuance of the aforesaid article, and presented at the treasury, previous to the passing of this act, to be calculated from the time when such award shall have been presented.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOHN BROWN,  
President of the Senate pro tempore,  
November 16, 1863.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT  
To repeal the act, entitled, "An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New-Orleans, and therein to amend the act, intitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred, intitled, "An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act, intitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," be, and the same hereby is repealed.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOHN BROWN,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
November 25th, 1863.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT  
To repeal an act entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress passed on the fourth day of April 1860, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," shall be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided nevertheless, that the repeal of the said act shall in no wise affect the execution of any commission of bankruptcy which may have been issued prior to the passing of this act, but every such commission may and shall be proceeded on and fully executed as though this act had not passed.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
A. BURR,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate,  
December 19, 1863.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT,  
For the relief of John Coles.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers liquidate and adjust the claim of John Coles, owner of the ship Grand Turk, heretofore employed in the service of the United States, for the detention of the said ship at Gibraltar, by direction of the American Consul at that port, from the tenth day of May to the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, inclusive; and that he be allowed demurrage at the rate stipulated in the charter party, together with the interest thereon.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
A. BURR,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate,  
January 14, 1864.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Paul Coulon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Paul Coulon, as agent for the captors of the ship Betty Cathcart, and brig Aaron, prizes to the French privateer La Bellone, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars, and forty-four cents, being the amount retained by the Treasury Department from the files of the ship Betty Cathcart, for duties on the cargo of the brig Aaron.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOHN BROWN,  
President of the Senate pro tempore,  
January 26, 1864.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

## Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE  
HAS just received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and Yorkshire from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF  
GOODS,  
Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.  
Richmond, May 10. (1.)

Printing,  
IN ALL ITS VARIETY, EXECUTED  
AT THE  
OFFICE OF THE ENQUIRER,  
WITH NEATNESS, ELEGANCE, AND THE  
GREATEST DISPATCH.