the horrible designs of the Administration without alarm? Two bears in the entry—three wolves behind the door—five lions on the stair-case!—let us fasten the doors, and bar the windows.

Sometimes it happens, however, that the getter up of a bugbear fails by reason of a want of proper attention to probability, and this we suspect will be the case of the Star in the present instance. As little boys grow up and their understandings become enlarged, they begin to doubt the story of bears in the entry and lions on the stair case. The bugbear of breaking all the banks, putting their officers to hard labor in the penitentiary—(unless they are rogues, in which case we humbly opine they ought to be sent thither, as certainly as if they were poor rogues)—and placing all the specie capital of the country in the hands of Mr. Kendall to employ in our elections, is too extravagant and too silly, we should think, to frighten grown up Whigs, with all their party prejudices.

But if this will not answer the purpose, the Star has something else that will. It is not generally known that the editor of the Star is in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren. Into his private ear Mr. Van Buren whispers all his plots and conspiracies, and he faithfully imparts them word for word to the public. According to the Star, Mr. Van Buren has made overtures to purchase Virginia by promising to nominate a Virginia President for his successor. After going through the list of enormities which the Administration intend to perpetrate, in case they carry the State of Virginia, the Star proceeds:—

"But Mr. Ritchie does not fully enter into these plans we are willing to admit. He is blind in the matter throughout, and considers that if he can carry Virginia for Mr. Van Buren, he may secure his election for another term; Mr. Van Buren *assuring him that he will nominate a Virginian as his successor.*"

Here is one of Mr Van Buren's deep laid plots disclosed by the Star, before any other human being had the least suspicion of its existence; indeed, such is the promptness of that most veracious print, that we should not wonder, if it has been disclosed before Mr. Van Buren had the least knowledge of the plot himself."

This at least we can say, that the Star must be much more in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, than we are—for, we certainly have received no such assurance as the Star pretends.—We have no knowlege of such an arrangement—We had no idea even, that any Virginian is *now* looked up to as his successor. We have no such dreams—nor do we believe, that there is any friend of the Administration, who entertains any such idea. It is at least all news to us—The whole story is indeed one of the most ridiculous humbugs, that the inventive ingenuity of the Whig slang whangers has ever invented.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

The contest is not yet over—The die is not yet cast. Yesterday was the day of general election throughout the State, for 21 members of Congress, 134 delegates of the People, and 8 members of the Senate, (a fourth part of that body.)—But the rain began to fall at 5 o'clock in the morning, and fell in torrents until a few minutes before 12 o'clock—It extended from the mouth of Potomac creek, whence passengers arrived in the cars, to a few miles South of this city—How much farther, we have no means of ascertaining, though we understand that it did not reach Chesterfield Court-house. If the rain be partial only, the polls would be closed yesterday in other counties—It will be kept open according to law, "if by rain or rise of watercourses, many of the electors may have been hindered from attending." In such case, it is usual to keep it open for three days.

Under these circumstances, we are at some loss to know in how many counties the great contest is yet open. But be they many or be they few, we call upon every Republican, who has not been at the polls, to do his duty and give his vote. The Whigs of Richmond are enabled by the weather to expend every vote, which they take in the surrounding counties where the poll is kept open. Yesterday was a day of great activity with the whole clique. After voting here, where the books were opened at an early hour, they spread themselves, like locusts, into the surrounding country. Some 20 are reported to have gone to Petersburg, to try to turn the scale in that borough. They have thrown all their force into Hanover; and they boast of having sent near 80 voters to that point—but our own friends may be able to send some 20 votes—which, with the assistance of the Gooch land and Louisa voters, may contribute to break their force. But this reinforcement of the Whig power, along with the very few Conservatives whom Senator Fontaine may carry off with him into the Whig ranks, will scarcely be sufficient to subdue the Republican yeomanry of Hanover. We may have been deceived; but we count confidently upon the success of Col. White.

It is thus, that the Whigs of Richmond are making themselves felt all around us. With the fecundity of the Polypus, they multiply their votes. They are attempting to control the Elections in Petersburg, Prince George, Chesterfield, Hanover, &c. They resort to every appliance which the Railroads, the Livery Stables, their own superior wealth, throw into their power.—They are not content with voting upon lands, which they own by virtue of the ordinary transactions of society, but they buy and split up pieces of land into convenient fragments, for the purpose of giving votes. This is a gross abuse of the great principles of our free Institutions. It gives wealth an undue ascendancy in the administration of the Government. It gives the towns an undue control over the country. The fact is, the Constitution ought to be amended in this particular; and it had not been for the striking and sophistical Speech which Mr Jno Randolph made in the Convention against the amending clause of the Constitution, such a clause might have been adopted—and in virtue of its provisions, the evils of which we now complain might have been obviated before this by an amendment of the Constitution. As it is, the evil is increasing—The provision by law, that the elections should take place on the same day throughout the Commonwealth, is not entirely sufficient to prevent it. A rainy day, by keeping the polls open three days, counteracts the spirit of the law, and enables some voters in the cities to have four or five votes in the country. Thus, one man has four or five votes more than another; and the voters in one town may control the votes of four or five counties—and this, not by the natural distribution of property, but by some votes fictitiously acquired by purchases of land made for that express purpose—The Whigs being generally the most numerous and the wealthiest portion of our towns, acquire an undue ascendancy in our public councils. The Whigs began the game. They are playing it with increasing spirit. Yesterday, they probably gave from 20 to 25 votes upon a small tract of ground in Henrico, carved up specially for the purpose. If things go on in this way, there is no knowing how far the other party may be compelled, in self defence, or in retaliation, to imitate their example.

Never were they more on the alert, than they are at the present election. Arrangements have been made, so to scatter their votes, as to have the greatest effect all around them. The machinery has been so regulated, as to impart the greatest energy to the Whig cause. Does any man doubt the proposition? We refer him to the following extract from yesterday's Petersburg Constellation, as some illustration of their tactics:

☞ *The Philistines are upon us!*—We copy the following notice from the Richmond Whig of yesterday:

"A CARD.

"*To the citizens of Richmond who have a right to vote in the Town of Petersburg.*

"Gentlemen—You are requested to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, on business of importance. Very respectfully, Yours,

"May 22, 1839. JAS. H. LYNCH.

"The business of importance about which Mr. Lynch issues the above Proclamation, is to make arrangements to bring Richmond influence to bear on our Town Election.

"But it is not only the town of Petersburg, to which they extend their jurisdiction, but to our surrounding counties—Chesterfield feels their influence—so does Hanover—so does Powhatan. No place which they can reach, is too distant to escape their influence.

"We appeal to every county, whose poll is kept open, to rouse up, and counteract this effort. We appeal especially to the people of Henrico and Hanover to put forth all their strength, and dissolve the spell which is thus to be thrown over them.

"To the Polls, then, Fellow-citizens, to the Polls!—Arouse yourselves, and assert your principles. Seize upon this day, and the next, to bring all your chivalry into the field—Go to the Polls, and we shall carry the day—We shall put down the State mongrel coalition, which threatens us in vain. The Whigs, and their Conservative allies, are combined against you. You can easily vanquish them now—even assisted as they are by the tricks, which they are practising upon some of the friends of the Administration. The day of settlement is rapidly coming upon these Conservatives. They will have a fearful account to render to an intelligent and injured people. In the mean time, let us act, and save the State. *Once more to the breach!* dear friends! once more! Act as becomes you—this day and to-morrow—and all will be well. A glorious triumph awaits you.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling.

Senator Fontaine is out in the Whig of Tuesday—in one of the most ridiculous Exposes, we have for a long time. The Senator labors very hard to justify himself for voting as he has been seen. It is miserably weak and injune. It really needs no answer. It would be supererogation to attempt it. He was running for Dr. Curtis, the Whig candidate for Hanover.—After having last Spring, denounced the Whigs, as seeking to overthrow the Administration, for the purpose of erecting a National Bank on its ruins—he now comes forward to unite his fortunes with those of the Whig candidate.

We said in our last that this Conservative Senator skips from position to position with the agility of a mountebank. He even exceeds in this letter the description we had given of him. First, he was for running a Conservative candidate; and he got up Mr. Duke. Then, he expressed the belief that the Conservatives could not vote for a Whig. Then, Mr. Duke withdrew—and he confesses, that on the 4th instant, being interrogated before the people, "to say whether I intended voting in the county election, and if I did, how I should vote:" He replied, that his "*intention at that time* was not to vote." Then, he changed his determination and confesses, that he "cannot indeed offer any sufficient reason why (he) had determined at any time not to vote in this election."

A very wise politician indeed, thus to be constantly changing his position, and without having any *sufficient* reason for his changes. How can the People confide in his judgment, who cannot confide in his own?—And now he comes forward, and declares himself determined to vote for Dr. Curtis, whom, by a slap-dash species of logic, which confounds all principles and party designations, he pronounces to be better "entitled to be called the Republican candidate," than Col White.—By this process, he can readily excuse any somerset of his own, and perhaps the next move he will justify will be voting for Mr. Clay.

But enough of this "bit of a bore," who has the modesty to appeal to our *justice*, if we "notice this publication," "to insert the text in our paper"—Fortunately for our readers we have rather better use for our columns, than to insert nearly two columns of such *material*.—One thing we are happy to hear is, that the Senator's pistol is likely to miss fire, and that few of his Conservative friends of Old Hanover will go with him to the camp of the enemy.

The Seeds of Dissolution.

A distinguished Politician presented the following just view to us, the other day, of the prospects of the Whig party. He contends, that the moment they nominate a candidate for the Presidential chair they would be divided among themselves, and many a Whig would fal off from them. Suppose their candidate, however, elected, if we can suppose any such extravagant hypothesis, how then? The first step of the Administration would be the signal of the dissolution of the party. Suppose Mr. Clay President. How would he organize his Cabinet, so as to satisfy his own friends—as well as the friends of Harrison, Webster, &c. In preparing his first Message, what is he to recommend? If he recommends a Bank, he from that moment offends all the Whigs, who are opposed to it. Suppose him to recommend an increase of the Tariff, the same difficulty occurs—In fact, so motley is the character of the Whigs, so discordant are their principles and measures, that he could not please one portion, without displeasing another. The great object which marks the Whig party being accomplished, viz: "turning out our present rulers"—they no longer remain united as a party—They have no common cementto keep them together—The only great point on which they agree being settled, the points on which they disagree would come up—Discord would penetrate their ranks—and they would at once fall to pieces.

CULTURE OF THE SILK.

The experiment commenced by Mr. Breeden, on the borders of our city, has called forth a great deal of the public attention—and increases the confidence we have felt in the success of the cause. We have seen his small cocoonery with admiration. The worms were hatched in the middle of April, and it has been several days, since some of the largest, whitest, and most beautiful cocoons, we have ever seen, have been spun by this wonderful insect—All his worms are of the mammoth white species, about 3 inches long; and they are fed as yet upon the leaves of the White Mulberry—though he has the Morus Multicaulis under way.—We understand, that he will be able to supply the egg in a few days—and we refer our friends to his advertisement for some particulars upon the subject. He hopes to raise four crops of them this season. We shall have an eye upon his experiment, and will duly report progress.

In this connection, it gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following just tribute, from a good friend, a Whig, too, to our good Democratic friend, John Carter, who deserves every thing which our Correspondent says of him:—(Mr. Breeden's cocoonery is the Experiment to which Mr. Carter refers)

TO THE EDITOR.

On my way to town this morning, I met with Mr. John Carter, who, in the course of half an hour's conversation, presented to my mind some original views connected with facts in regard to the production of Silk in Virginia, which seem to me of much value and importance to our people. You will, therefore, I am sure, excuse me for asking that you will devote an hour or two to a visit to him—witness a successful experiment which he will shew you, with the mammoth white silk-worm—listen to what he has to say upon the subject—and if you find it, as I think you will, important, lay it before the public. When you have made this visit, if you will ride to my little farm, just above, I shall be happy to offer you another temptation to Whiggery.

Sir W. Scott remarks in one of his delightful novels: "It frequently happens, that the most beautiful points of Scottish scenery lie hidden in some sequestered dell, and that you may travel through the country in every direction without being aware of your vicinity to what is well worth seeing, unless intention or accident carry you to the very spot."

This most valuable, disinterested and unpretending old man, whose heart overflows with honest patriotism and universal good will to his fellow man, is actually a mine of practical information and good sense—comparatively a hidden treasure, worth more perhaps to an enquirer, than all the books connected with the pursuits of his own life, that are in print. By his own native sagacity and untiring industry, he has been the author of important benefits, which, though enjoyed by many, are known to and acknowledged by few. The culture of the vine—the production of excellent native wine—the culture of the morus multicaulis, and now the raising of silk, have some of them originated with him, and all received important impulses from his advice and example. Whatever he discovers which he thinks valuable, instead of hoarding the information for his own advantage, is freely communicated to all who choose to receive it—and his own success does not, I really believe, give him more pleasure than he derives from witnessing the success of others. I am largely indebted to him for much valuable information, and feel mortified, when I reflect that if I had followed his urgent advice, it would have secured for me a handsome independence. Unluckily, I did not yield to it, and consequently remain as poor as ever. You will, after this, not think it strange, that I should desire to see the public press procuring for the public good, whatever its conductors may find valuable in Mr. Carter's practice or opinions. They are better judges than I am, but will find it necessary to seek the information themselves.

I commenced a note, and have almost scribbled a letter. I need not apologise, I am sure. Two requests shall conclude: Don't put me in the Enquirer—and *do* make me the visit, if you have leisure.

Very truly, yours,

Election in Florida.

The Election of the Delegate to Congress took place on the 6th instant. The candidates were Mr. Charles Downing, the late Delegate, and Mr. Thomas Baltzell, formerly of Maryland. The returns are not all received, and the result is somewhat doubtful. As far as heard from, Baltzell had a majority—but the St. Joseph Times thinks "there can be no doubt of the re election of the present Delegate"—and the Tallahassee Floridian inclines to the same opinion—the vote in East Florida for Downing being, according to its calculation, more than sufficient to offset the vote of B. in the West.

The poll for and against the adoption of the Constitution is still more untertain.

Richmond Medical College.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement concerning the Medical Institution of this city. We are happy to understand, that it has prospered beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends. Its rising reputation is calculated to ensure its permanent establishment, and brilliant success. It promises the most salutary advantages not only to this city, but to the South itself.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the South Side.*

"I returned from Nansemond Court on Saturday, by the way of Portsmouth and Norfolk. The struggle in that Congressional District is tremendous—both parties sanguine, but Holleman more and more more so every day. I heard a bet of $500 proposed upon Mallory taken up promptly, and then the proposer backed out. Nansemond is nearly divided—Some think Hodges will be shut out; but from all I could gather, he will be returned by a small majority. In Norfolk and Portsmouth, I met with several Southampton men, among the number. They consider Ridley's election absolutely certain, and that Rives will get a majority in that county. Pegram's friends once calculated upon 175 majority. Prince George and Greensville are safe.—But, it is in vain to speculate, when the day of trial is so near at hand. The last I heard from Mecklenburg and Brunswick, every thing was promising—Goode has come out for Van Buren, and for Mason as Senator, and they say he will certainly be elected. Our friends in Norfolk county calculate upon electing one of the delegates—In short, if the West should remain true, and especially Little Tennessee, we cannot fail to have a majority upon joint ballot, in the next Legislature; and then, farewell, a long farewell, to any thing like Whig supremacy in Virginia. Our principles—principles, coincident with the high political bearing of the State, will reign triumphant, and she will be regarded as the standard of political orthodoxy."

EXTRACT *of a letter from Buckingham, May 21st.*

Received by last Evening's Mail.

"There seems to be little or no doubt about the *Buckingham election.* I am clearly of the opinion, from the best information I can gather, that we shall carry the county."

TO THE EDITOR:—

"*Diana Mills, Buckingham county, May* 18.

"Looking in the Richmond Whig to day, I saw the publication of the great meeting of the people at Diana Mills, which, by the by, was no doubt written by Citizen Fontaine himself. He and Flood, as he says, tore the old Major all to pieces! This is untrue; and I think it but justice to Major Yancey to let the people know better through your paper. If abuse of an old Patriot can be called tearing to pieces, &c., why the Major is gone.

There were about as many voters at the *great meeting* as there were candidates. TRUTH.

ALABAMA.

EXTRACT *of a letter from Perry county, Al., May* 9.

"I am pleased to say, that our prospects in this district are brightening daily—so much so, that I think there is but little doubt of the success of Col. Ellis over General Crabb. They addressed the citizens here on Monday week last. The General opened with a tirade against the Sub Treasury—was in favor of a United States' Bank—but not *the* United States' Bank as before chartered, but of one that *he* could propose, *if elected*, a mongrel Federal Republican Bank of the States. He spoke about two hours, and, wonderful to tell, the Presidential Election nor the name of H. Clay was once mentioned!—Some may forget, yet will not all forget. Mr. Ellis commenced where Crabb ought (or was expected) to leave off—with the Presidential Election and Henry Clay—satisfactorily demonstrated that there would be no other candidates than Van Buren and Clay. He then drew a faithful parallel, and called upon the States Rights' men to say how they could consistently support Clay or a U. S. Bank man in opposition to Van Buren—that their choice lay between a "Northern man with Southern principles, and a Southern man with Northern principles"—that it was the same *unchanged* Clay that they warred with as Secretary of State under J. Q. Adams—the father of the American System—in short, the *uncompromising enemy of the South and Southern interests*—The General (Crabb) winced under this exposure, and was compelled to intercept Col Ellis, denying that Clay *was* the Whig candidate—that the Convention had not met to determine upon a candidate—and protested against his being considered as before the people as a candidate for ELECTION;—that in the election of a President, he could only give his vote as an humble citizen—but in no case would he vote for Martin Van Buren, *unless instructed* so to do. (This evidently showed a galled spot, and I was pleased to see that the people saw it, and will no doubt profit by it. They plainly saw, that in his speech his intention was to draw them off after a *Sub-Treasury humbug*, and lose sight entirely of the principles they had been so long contending for—to the support of a party inimical to their interest)—Mr. Ellis continued, and shewed his competitor off under his true Federal colors. I shall not attempt an analysis of his speech—It was all that I could wish, and delivered in a happy style. I am pleased to learn, that it had a happy effect—many were changed—and more admitted that he (Ellis) had decidedly the advantage in the argument. The Whigs have yet started no ticket in the county. They generally admit, that we will carry the county.

"I hope my old *mother* (Virginia) will prove true to her principles. It will be a severe trial to her to desert, or rather give up, such a promising son as William C. Rives—but it must be done. All eyes are now turned upon Virginia. Much—much depends upon your approaching Elections."

COMMUNICATED.

To the Stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company.

Gentlemen:—I was informed last evening, by an official letter from the Secretary of the Company, that I was suddenly dismissed from office, after leaving the board that morning, where I had been engaged as usual in the ordinary duties of my station, and in friendly intercourse with the directors. This act of the board being wholly unexpected, and having been consummated without any previous intimation of their intention, you might be led to believe that some supposed dereliction of duty had been suddenly revealed, which rendered imperative the most severe and decisive action. I am therefore compelled, in defence of my character, to assure you that no such occurrence has transpired: that no charges, to my knowledge, have been preferred against me, and no open impeachment has been instituted. This blow came unlooked-for, while I was engaged at the board in the exercise of what power I possess, in discharging the duties which have devolved on me in forwarding your interests.

Desiring to be informed of the motives which would be alleged for my expulsion, I called this morning at the office of the Company, and requested the Secretary to announce to the board that I was desirous of an interview. He returned with a message from Gen. Cocke, that the President, Mr. Joseph C. Cabell, was then absent; and that he, General Cocke, would prefer that I would postpone my interview until his return. I requested the Secretary to inform the board that I had no business with the President in particular, and would desire to have a brief conversation with the board, in session at that time.

My reception by the gentlemen present, was courteous and kind, as our intercourse had always been, up to the moment when I had left them on the day before.

I stated to these gentlemen, that I had received a letter from the Secretary, on the previous evening, announcing the fact, that I had been suddenly superseded in my office; and that, having assumed the professional charge of the work in its incipiency, and conducted it onward to its present attitude, without having ever heard a whisper of dissatisfaction in relation to the faithfulness of my discharge of the official duties of the post, from any member of the Directory, I had called to ask them an explanation of the causes of my removal—admitting, at the same time, their legal right and power to elect and dismiss their agents as they deemed would most subserve the interests of the Company.

Gen. Cocke at first objected to giving me the information which I sought, and desired me to wait for an explanation from the President. I replied, that the members of the Board having individually voted for my dismissal, they were, doubtless, informed of the reasons which had prevailed with them respectively, and could as well satisfy me as Mr. Cabell himself.

General Cocke, acting as Chairman at the time, then proceeded to give me assurances that no member of the board had evinced the slightest personal hostility towards me; according to me the highest praises for ability, (or "talent," to use his own language,) professional skill that was amply adequate to the conduct of the great work, and "energy and perseverance unsurpassed;" asserting that no charges had been made against me, but that the board had deemed, under all the circumstances, that the appointment of the gentleman who has succeeded me, (who, he stated, had, on being applied to, given some members of the board assurances that he would serve if elected,) would promote the interests of the Company.

I replied to this gentleman that he had given me very excellent reasons for retaining an officer in place; but that I had called to learn those which had caused my expulsion: and that I desired to know whether he intended me to understand that I was dismissed from an office which I had held so long, and which the board, by his statement, admitted had been ably filled, and in the discharge of the duties of which I had merited such encomiums—without having committed any reprehensible fault, manifesting any dereliction of duty, evincing any neglect of the interests of the Company, and while it was conceded that the duties of my station had been discharged with "unsurpassed energy?"

He again desired to wait for the return of the President; but being urged by me to give an answer on his own account, and for the gentlemen present, he stated that he would say for himself, that he *had* thought that, while admitting that I was myself energetic and vigorous in the discharge of my duties, I had not sufficiently preserved subordination and attention in the corps acting on the line under my direction; and that in consideration of this circumstance, together with my treatment of contractors, and relations to the proprietors along the work, (the meaning of which I do not understand,) he thought that the interest of the Company would be promoted by my removal, and the substitution of Judge Wright.

I then turned to the other members of the board, and inquired if it were true that for such charges, which had never before been made in my presence, I had been discharged abruptly from an office I had so long filled satisfactorily, by a vote that was as destructive of my reputation, and as ruinous to my character as their vote could be?—Gen. Cocke interrupted me with the desire that I would "wait for Mr. Cabell to explain it," and then added that the board were dissatisfied that I did not advise with the company's consulting engineer.

On my asking, in reply to this, if they were not aware that that officer had not been in Virginia for *five months*, and that I had possessed no means of consultation; and that if *that* were the cause of my removal, whether the offence must not have been committed anterior to the last general meeting of the stockholders—he replied with warmth that he must insist on my waiting for the President's explanation.

The other gentlemen present—Messrs. Early, Sampson, Ellis and Bondurant—said nothing on the occasion; and on leaving the board I was prompted by my own knowledge of how deep a part the President had acted in the deed, to admit that I was sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Cabell's *resources* to be satisfied that *his* explanation would be an ingenious one.

There were present, during this interview, besides the members of the Board, my successor, Judge Wright, and the Secretary of the Company.

This, gentlemen, is all the official information which I have been able to obtain of this transaction. It is not laid before you in the hope or expectation of redress—even if redress be merited. I leave the line and the State; and have nothing to hope from my friends here, and nothing to fear from the few enemies whom I have left in the control of your work.

My object in addressing you through the press, is to offer the only reasons which were alleged to me for my ejectment, viz:

I. The inattention of the Assistant Engineers;

II. My treatment of contractors;

III. My "relations to the proprietors" on the line;

IV. Neglect to advise with the Consulting Engineer;

and to assure you, that however pure and honest may have been the intentions of a part of the Directory, I think an investigation would show, that with others there are other causes than those assigned.

If the *three first* imputations contain the reasons, the board owe it to me, if not to themselves, to explain their meaning; and sustain the charges by pointing out the Engineer who has been treated too leniently; the Contractor who has been used unjustly, and instance those "relations to proprietors" which are made a part of the grounds of my expulsion.

If the *fourth* allegation be the true reason, they owe it to you, gentlemen, to say why they did not act prior to the last *five months*, during which time the Consulting Engineer has not been in Virginia; why they did not act prior to your general meeting in December, when he made his last visit to the State, and why too, the act was consummated *the day after*, rather than before your recent special meeting.

It is due to themselves, if not to me, also to say why their intention was not communicated to the only member of their body, who voted against the measure, (Mr. Early,) up to the very day when the act was to be committed.

These facts need explanation. The board in session and Gen. Cocke could not offer it; but it appeared to be *his* impression, at least, that the President could.

In conclusion, I have to offer as an apology for obtruding myself on your attention, the fact that I have occupied the most responsible station in your company for more than three years; have laid out and planned your works from tide water to the Ohio, and have influenced the actual appropriation of nearly four millions of your property.

But though now driven from the service with this apparent stain on my private and professional reputation, I hope my past exertions for the company will justify the expression of my warmest wishes for the successful consummation of their purposes.

CHARLES ELLET, JR.,
Late Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Company.

RICHMOND, May 10th, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY.

The James River and Kanawha Company, at the meeting called on the 7th of May, accepted the provisions of the law passed by the last Legislature, and instructed the President and Directors to take the necessary steps to borrow the sum authorized by the law.

The monthly session of the Board of Directors commenced on the 8th of May; and at this session, measures were adopted to obtain the loan as soon as practicable.

The writer of this has been informed, that the canal will certainly be opened, as far as Lynchburg, in the course of the present year, and will be prepared above that place, as rapidly as the means of the company will permit. The charter prohibited the company from taking tolls, until the work was completed to Lynchburg—Hence, it became necessary to put under contract the whole line to that place. This rendered it necessary to employ a larger engineer corps, than would have been proper on a shorter line. The work to Lynchburg being now far advanced, and a very large number of the sections being in a situation which rendered certain their completion, in the course of the Spring and Summer, the Board, at the January meeting, took steps to reduce the engineer corps to a scale commensurate to the future prospects of the work. A committee was then appointed to report a plan, for the re-organization of the corps, on such a reduced scale, as the wants of the Company might require, and the election of the Chief and Consulting Engineers was postponed until April. These two officers are annually elected, and the rest of the Engineers hold their offices at the pleasure of the President and Directors. At April, the election was postponed until May, to await the action of the general meeting of the Company on the law of last Winter. At the May meeting, the Board, not deeming it necessary to the interests of the Company longer to retain both offices, abolished the office of Consulting Engineer; and afterwards the election coming on in pursuance of the postponement, Judge Wright, who was the first Engineer employed by the Company, and who has, since its organization, been in its service either as Chief or Consulting Engineer, was elected Chief Engineer. It is said that Judge Wright will locate himself at Scottsville, or some other point near the centre of the line, and give the work his constant personal superintendence. Such further changes will be made in the corps, as the exigencies of the work and the interests of the Company may require. Some valuable young Engineers, in prospect of the expected changes, had resigned previous to the May meeting; but a sufficient number to carry on efficiently the present work, and to execute all the new work it may be prudent to undertake, will be retained out of the present corps. A STOCKHOLDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

WARRENTON, N. C., May 16, 1839.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst., has been shewn me, from which I cut the enclosed contradiction of a statement which appeared in the Whig of the 7th inst:

"One of the Travelling Postmasters, attached to the Southern Mail line, called on us last evening, as we were going to *press*, to contradict a statement made in Tuesday's Whig, that owing to the misconduct or political tricks of the Post Office Agent, the Whig failed to arrive regularly at one of the Post Offices between Gaston and Raleigh, whilst the Enquirer was received. The Agent declares the statement altogether untrue.

"He also declares, that neither he, nor in his opinion, the other Agent, was ever concerned in selling apples, oranges, &c., as stated by the Whig itself—The said agents having enough to do to attend to their own business."

I have *not received* the Whig containing the statement alluded to by the Travelling Postmaster, and which he contradicts so flatly; but the Whig of the 10th, has come to hand, containing the letter upon which the said statement was founded.

Believing that you will not knowingly perpetrate an act of injustice upon a private individual, I have deemed it due to myself to make a statement of the facts of this case, that you may be enabled to place the matter in its true light; and for that purpose, I refer you to the Whig of the 10th inst, in which you will find the letter alluded to above.

I now reiterate every opinion and assertion contained in that letter, and will proceed to give the evidence upon which each is founded. The certificate of the postmaster and his deputy at Ridgeway will abundantly prove the fact, that whilst the Enquirer seldom or never fails to come direct from Richmond, generally the day after it bears date, the Whig frequently fails entirely; and those that do come, almost invariably come from the South, and when they are from four to seven days old, and sometimes older. Upon this *fact*, I ventured the opinion, inferentially, of foul play somewhere.

Now, Sir, I put it to your candor to say, if the suspicion is not a very natural one? Is it not almost the only evidence attainable in such matters? My letters come in due time. The Literary Messenger comes, the Farmers' Register comes, and the Enquirer comes, generally all in due time; yet, Sir, the Whig *sometimes* fails entirely, and never comes in time, though it is *regularly deposited* in the *same office* with the *Enquirer*. If the Travelling Postmasters, or whoever causes the irregularity, are not guilty of favoritism, they owe it to themselves and the public to explain how the failure happens.

As to the Postmaster's selling cakes and apples, I will state the evidence, and you may judge of the truth or falsehood of that assertion—In company with Mr. Th. T Twitty, I went on the train to Petersburg, on the 12th April ult. The Postmaster who was then on the train, whose name is Bull, as I was told by the Captain, did *not* have any cakes or apples for sale, that I saw or heard of—but, as we returned on Sunday, the 14th, the *man* who we were told *was Postmaster*, whose name I did not learn, did carry a basket of cakes and apples round to the passengers, and sold some to all who chose to buy. There were 15 or more passengers in the coach, the most of whom bought some of him, and I among the number. Mr. Twitty's certificate will satisfy you on that head. In his name, (as also in that of Capt. Daily,) you will recognize a subscriber to your paper, and a staunch friend of the Administration.

I have thus given you the facts, that you and the public may see, that I have made no complaint in a cavilling spirit, but had just cause for doing so; and, in writing the letter to the Editors of the Whig, sought only a redress of the grievance which was imposed upon me.

In conclusion, I ask you to publish this letter and the certificates appended, that the matter may be placed in its true light, and that the Postmaster-General have an opportunity of applying the proper corrective.

Respectfully, &c., TH. CARROLL.

This is to certify, that the statement by Mr. Carroll in relation to the irregularity of the arrival of the Richmond Whig is strictly true, some failing to come entirely; whilst far the greater number of those that do come, come from the South, though the Enquirer is pretty regular, and comes from Richmond direct. We have also *heard* by other persons, that the Travelling Postmasters are engaged in trafficing in apples, cakes, fish, &c.

JOHN DALY,
Postmaster, Ridgeway, N. C.
SOLOMON GREEN, *A'st.*

This is to certify, that the statement by Mr. Carroll in relation to the huckstering Travelling Postmaster, is substantially correct. I distinctly recollect seeing one of them engaged in selling apples, oranges, &c., on the railroad between Petersburg and Belfield at the time mentioned by him. THO. T. TWITTY.

☞ The Whig is requested to copy.

(*From the New Orleans Louisianian of the 16th May.*)

A BANK EXPLODED.

We copy the following from the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th inst. The banks have brought the country to a frightful state of disorganization:

Postscript—Last evening, after our form was made up, we received the Brandon Sentinel, containing the following highly important intelligence.

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank at Decatur.

As our paper went to press, we were informed by a gentleman direct from Decatur, (Mr.,) that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set fire to by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that much excitement prevailed; and it was feared that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance upon the persons and property of the directory.

THE ELECTION.

The Polls were opened at an early hour on yesterday morning, notwithstanding the rain; in the City Hall, for the City; and in the Court-house, for those who had votes in the County of Henrico—Those who were entitled to vote both in the City and County, indiscriminately voted at either place for a Candidate for Congress.

At sundown, the vote stood as follows:

In the City, for Congress—	
John M. Botts, (Whig.)	305
William Selden, (Rep.)	138

Mr James Lyons of this City (Whig) 342—no opposition for the Senatorial District.

Mr. Wyndham Robertson (late Whig Delegate) 407—no opposition for the H. of D. Bigger (Rep) 25, Bosher 23, scattering 8.

In the county, the contest was between Mr. McRae (Whig) and Mr. Whiting (Republican)—the former received 320 votes—the latter 174.—There are two Precincts—At the Short Pump, but a very thin turn out—the Republican candidates had small majorities—Polls kept open three days.

Congress—Botts 281—Selden 168.

Senate—Lyons 278.

The polls kept open in the city and county.

Accounts from Petersburg state, that John F. May (late Whig member) was about 50 votes ahead of Pollard, (Rep.)

For the *Senate*, Flournoy (Whig) was ahead of Nash (Rep.)—In Chesterfield, Nash has the majority.

In Hanover, said to be a very thin turn out—We have no returns.

Stock in the Exchange Bank of Virginia.

THE office at Richmond will continue the sale of Stock to the extent of 450 shares, on the terms stated in a former advertisement, viz. by adding interest so as to place purchasers on the same footing with original subscribers. W. P. STROTHER, *Cashier.*

March 19 100—wt31May

MR. WM. T. GILLIAM, administrator of Jacob Mosby, dec'd, Jack M. Gilliam, James Moody and Amy his wife, John H. Gilliam and Martha his wife, Stephen Gilliam and Robert Gilliam, take notice, that I shall on the 1st and 2d days of August next, at the Store-house of Overbey and Jones, in the county of Charlotte, and State of Virginia, between the hours of sunrise and sunset of those days, proceed to take the depositions of Green Moseley and others, to be read in a suit now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Charlotte, in which I am Plaintiff, and each of you are Defendants. I shall also on the 14th and 15th days of August next, at the Store-house of Jennings M. Jeffries, in the same County and State, between the hours of sunrise and sunset of those days, proceed to take the deposition of Francis Barnes and others, to be read as evidence in the same cause. MARTHA C. GILLIAM, *Administratrix with the Will annexed of Allen Gilliam, dec'd.*

May 24 5—w6w

The most prudent and advisable course.

INASMUCH as there are many very indifferent Piano Fortes bought and sold by individuals for the want of proper information in such matters, (and that information is absolutely necessary, there is not the slightest doubt, there being an essential difference in the manufacture of Piano Fortes, well known to sensible and candid musicians,) would it not be the most prudent and advisable course for persons in want of such articles to send their orders to a seller, who keeps such Pianos as have borne the test in upwards of one hundred and twenty instances, where they have been bought and tried by individuals well known for their candor and partiality, a large number of whom have volunteered their favorable opinions; particularly too where the Pianos are sold upon the condition, that if they are not what they are represented to be, they will be taken back or exchanged. The purchaser here has every advantage of *gain*, and nothing to *lose*. When I receive orders for Pianos, and the selection is left to myself, I invariably get the assistance of our Music Teacher, before I decide as to which instrument I will send. $300, $350 and $375 will purchase superb Pianos.

E. P. NASH, *Petersburg.*

May 24 5—6t

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY.

Notice to delinquent Stockholders.

AT a stated Monthly Meeting of the President and Directors of the James River and Kanawha Company, held in the city of Richmond, on TUESDAY, 14th May, 1839:

Resolved, That notice be given to the delinquent stockholders of the Company, that in case the amounts due from them respectively be not paid, or secured in a manner satisfactory to the Board, previous to the 1st day of August next, their stock will immediately thereafter be advertised for sale, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter.

Resolved, That all stockholders having accounts against the Company, and who are in arrears, be and they are hereby requested to send their claims to the Secretary for settlement at the July meeting of the Board, and that in case of a failure to do so on their part, the existence of their claims will not exempt them from the operation of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That for the purpose of giving the notice above directed, the Secretary cause the foregoing resolutions to be published in the newspapers in Richmond, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Lexington, Fincastle, Lewisburg, and Charleston, Kanawha, until the 1st of August.

By order of the President and Directors.

W. B. CHITTENDEN, *Sec'y.*

May 24 5—1A

Stratton's Office.

Drawn Nos in New Jersey Lottery, No. 18, drawn May 20th:

22 19 21 65 27 35 30 3 23 47 4 53

Half ticket, Nos. 3 30 65, a prize of $200, sold and cashed by STRATTON.

Drawn Nos. in Virginia Richmond Academy Lottery, 5, Extra, drawn May 21st:

58 41 66 37 27 61 39 30 26 57 16 42

Whole, Nos. 16 26 30 } Both sold and cashed by
Do. 42 57 61 } STRATTON,
The all Prize Seller.

Splendid Scheme for the 15th June, 1839.

CAPITAL PRIZE.

75,000 Dollars.

And 14 drawn Nos.

Alexandria Lottery,

Class No. 4, for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 15th June, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of	$75,000	2 Prizes of		2,750
1 Prize of	25,000	2	do	2,500
1 do	15,000	20	do	2,000
1 do	10,000	20	do	1,000
1 do	6,000	20	do	800
1 do	5,000	40	do	600
1 do	4,000	50	do	400
1 do	3,608	100	do	300
1 do	3,500	100	do	200
1 do	3,250			

Besides prizes of $180—160—150—140—130—120—100—75—60—50—40