Richmond, Tuesday, June 25.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday last either affects a confidence which it does not feel, or if it *does* feel "satisfied with the present and confident of the future," it labors under the grossest delusion.—What is the result of the *late election*, as tested by the severest analysis?—The results which we *have* stated, are on joint vote, 79 anti-Rives Republicans, 6 Conservatives, 78 Whigs, 3 doubtful

The R Whig stated it at 80 Whigs, 13 Conservatives, 73 Administration.

But the Whig statement is fundamentally erroneous. From its 10 Conservatives in the House, we strike off *Prince Edward*, (for Mr. Venable will not vote for Mr. Rives or a Whig.)—*Brooke*, (for Mr. McMillan will vote for an Administration Senator; see the Wheeling letter in Tuesday's Enquirer,)—*Grayson*, (for Mr. Carroll declares in his own letter, that he will vote for an Administration Senator.)—*Tazewell*, (for the Russell letter in the same paper, declares that Mr. Spotts pledges himself to vote the wishes of the people, who are devoted to the Administration,)—*Alleghany*, (the Valley Star declares itself intimately acquainted with Carpenter's politics, and he will go for an Administration Senator, and the last Lewisburg Enquirer, also, positively declares, that "the delegate elect from Alleghany is Anti-Rives Anti-Sub-Treasury, in other respects Administration.")

Strike off these 5 from the Conservative List, and their number in the House is reduced to 5—and 3 in the Senate—making in all, rank and file, 8.

Ewing of Lee is pledged to carry out the will of his constituents in favor of the Administration, (see the letter from Lee in our last, from one of the best informed men in the county.)

We thus break up our list of 3 Doubtfuls; and give up one to the Conservatives, and claim 2 for ourselves—which would swell our column to 81—but as we have to suspend Mr. Smith of Russell, who voted every time against Mr. Rives last winter, and declares that he will do so again, when instructed by his constituents, which he will in all probability receive. The list therefore stands, 80 for the Republicans—8 for the Conservatives—and 78 for the Whigs The Whigs must, therefore, carry 6 of the Conservatives to elect a *Whig Senator*—and 6 Impracticable Whigs will defeat the election of Mr Rives; even if all the Conservatives should adhere to him—But will the 10 Impracticable Whigs go for Mr Rives? Will 6 of the Conservatives still adhere to Mr Rives? Never. Our Wheeling Correspondent satisfies us, that Mr Good of Ohio will scarcely support him The Lewisburg Enquirer says, "Mr. Anderson of Botetourt will, in all probability, receive instructions to vote for an Administration candidate to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States. We learn that he will obey or resign."—It is said, that Mr. Fontaine, the other Senator, will be instructed.—But will *any* of the Conservatives vote for Mr. Rives, when they must see that he is opposed to the election of the Republican candidate, and of course in favor of Mr. Clay.

Thus baffled in its attempt to carry a Whig Senator or Mr Rives—with a popular majority even at this election of from 4 to 5,000 majority in favor of Mr. Van Buren, it is the grossest folly for the R. Whig to affect satisfaction for the past, or confidence in the future. The Whigs are beaten now They are destined to a more signal defeat in 1840 We shall carry Virginia next year by an overwhelming majority.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Light has been thrown upon the doubtful delegates. The Whigs need no longer bluster and deceive. They will be beaten in December. We have the most brilliant advantages. The State is safe. The following is the state of the campaign, as at present advised:

Anti-Rives—Alleghany 1—Botetourt 1—Braxton and Lewis 1—Brooke 1—Brunswick 2—Cabell 1—Chesterfield 1—Clarke and Warren 1—Fairfax 1—Floyd 1—Frederick 2—Giles and Mercer 1—Goochland 1—Grayson 1—Greensville 1—Halifax 2—Hampshire 1—Hanover 1—Harrison 2—Isle of Wight 1—King and Queen 1—King William 1—Lee 1—Louisa 1—Lunenburg 1—Madison 1—Marshall 1—Matthews and Middlesex 1—Mecklenburg 2—Monongalia 1—Monroe 1—Montgomery 1—Morgan 1—Northumberland 1—Nottoway 1—Orange and Greene 1—Page 1—Pendleton 1—Powhatan 1—Preston 1—Prince Edward 1—Prince George 1—Prince William 1—Randolph 1—Rockingham 2—Roanoke 1—Scott 1—Shenandoah 2—Southampton—Stafford 1—Surry 1—Sussex 1—Tazewell 1—Washington 1—Wythe 1—62.

18 Senators.

80

Conservatives—Bath 1—Fluvanna 1—Smith 1—Spottsylvania 1—4

3 Senators.

7

Rives Whigs—58 Delegates—11 Senators—69.

Anti Rives Whigs—10.

Doubtful—Russell, which may be ultimately set down, we guess, to the *Anti Rives* list.

A letter from Wheeling considers Mr. Good, Senator, as likely to go for the Administration Senator—The Wheeling Times denies it, even upon the ground that Mr G. will carry out the wishes of his district, as expressed at the last election—but the fact is, the Wheeling Times is mistaken—for, it estimates the vote in the constituent counties of the Senatorial district, by the delegates' votes; instead of the Congressional votes, which is the nearest approximation—Thus:

	Steenrod.	Haymond
Brooke	359	188
Ohio	250	451
Marshall	355	270
Tyler	345	190
	1,309	1,099
	1,099	
Republican maj.	210	

We know, too, Mr. Good to be decidedly with Mr. Van Buren, except on the Sub-Treasury.

We have no doubt the same remarks apply to Mr. Anderson, Senator of Botetourt.

With these three accessions, the Administration side will have 83 votes, one half the House.—We look forward to other additions.—This is one side—As to Mr. Rives, how can he carry a majority, between the Impracticable Whigs and the Conservatives?—Or, how can a Whig be elected against the Conservatives, even if any candidate can *now* unite all the Whigs?

With a popular majority, too, at the last election, of from 4 to 5,000—and a brilliant prospect of nearly double that number in 1840, in the great Presidential issue, we again proclaim *All's well!* "Heads up! Skies bright!"

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"GRAYSON C. H., June 17, 1839.

"Mr Ewing, of Lee county, is said to be a Whig, (and I can only speak of him from information,) but pledged to support the Administration. It is more than probable, I think, that he may be set down for Mr. Rives. Col. Greiver of Smyth county, and Mr. Spotts of Tazewell, are both Rives men, but firm and decided Republicans, and sincerely attached to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Rives out of the way, as I think he will be, both of these gentlemen may be counted for the Democratic candidate. Col. Carroll, of this county, is as decidedly Administration as any man in the State;—he will be a sure shot for the Republican candidate—otherwise he deceives us all here. Mr Smith, of Russell, I understand and believe, has said he would vote for Mr. Rives, *if his constituents desired it;* otherwise, he is certainly with us. There is not a Whig elected from 'Little Tennessee' except Mr Ewing, and I have my doubts whether he is one. I concur with you fully—we have indeed achieved a most glorious victory in the State, and all will surely be right next winter. The friends of Democracy in the South and elsewhere cannot but rejoice at the result; and, considering the 'ring-streaked and striped' party against whom we had to battle, we may ourselves be proud of the achievement.—To cheat and deceive the honest and unsuspecting yeomanry of the country, Federalists were found in all quarters assuming the name of Republican, and insisting that *they* were the genuine disciples of Jefferson: and it required frequently all our energy to strip them of their mask—real wolves in sheep's clothing, asking to herd the Republican flock, only to afford them a better opportunity to devour them. Mr. Van Buren's majority will be greatly increased in the South-west; and let the election between him and Mr. Clay come when it may, the Whigs will find Mr. Clay's vote much less in 'Little Tennessee' than that given for the White and Harrison ticket."

The R Whig begins to unmask.—It reproves the N Y. American for bringing Gen. Scott forward at this time, and declares that Mr. Clay must now be the man. It proposes at last its plan of organization—"It is, that the Whigs should meet at their county Court-houses, and choose twenty one representatives, one for each Congressional District, to attend at Harrisburg. Two more must be appointed to fill up the number of twenty-three, (that being the number of electors to which Virginia is entitled—These two, if no better mode can be suggested, and no objection be made, will be chosen by the Central Whig Committee at Richmond.—We hope that these suggestions will meet the approbation of our political friends—and if they do, that they will proceed at the August Courts to execute them. Very great solicitude is felt abroad to know if Virginia means to cooperate in the measure, and we hope that in August the Whigs will, by their acts, reply in the affirmative."

So much the better! And now the R. Whig will see the utter desperation of its cause! In vain its efforts to keep up its own spirits—and attempts to support the drooping spirits of its followers. It will not all do.—Virginia will never vote for a latitudinous Constructionist, like H. Clay. Mark it. Nor will the South. The R. Whig in its desperation seizes upon N. Carolina, and Georgia—"There is no State more certain for any candidate, than N. Carolina is for Mr. Clay," (*Where!*) "save possibly, Kentucky for the same gentleman. Tennessee is equally certain." (A well-informed citizen from Tennessee informed us, but the other day, that Clay would be beaten in Tennessee.) "Georgia, we believe, to be scarcely less certain—nor, some remarkable and very recent changes have occurred there in his favor."

Very recent and remarkable changes indeed in Georgia! What does the R. Whig say to the givings-out of its own ally, the Milledgville Journal of only the 11th instant This paper is rank Whig—and bitterly opposed to Mr Van Buren. But what does it say?

"The opposition which is made to Henry Clay by the State Rights' party, is one of principle. They have no predilections for him as President of the U States, nor love for his political creed. He has always been the open and avowed, but generous opposer of their doctrines. They cannot, to be consistent, *cast their suffrages in his favor, and their opposition to his election will be as firmly persevered in*, as will be opposition of the same party to Martin Van Buren. *The State Rights' party of Georgia, will not be alone in this opposition.* They will find battling by their side, their ancient ally. The 'signs of the times' tell us, and we cannot resist the conviction, that 'South Carolina' will be true to her principles, and that 'though tattered and torn,' the banner of State Rights' and State Remedies, that now waves so triumphantly over the sister States, *will never be lowered to the author of the 'American System,'* nor to him who, though once a 'MISSOURI RESTRICTIONIST,' (humiliating reflection!) is now the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

"We will not pretend to deny, for our intention is not to deceive, that should the party by unforeseen circumstances, be driven to the necessity of voting for one or the other of these candidates, there might then be a diversity of sentiment in their ranks. Some would urge the *policy* of voting for Mr. Van Buren, others for Clay, *the larger portion would preserve a strict neutrality*, but acting together as a party, upon party principles, *both will certainly receive their decided opposition.* The charge then that the State Rights Party are insincere in their opposition to Mr Clay, and that, by running another candidate, *they wish to make a diversion in his favor*, is without foundation."

Very remarkable changes indeed in *favor of Mr Clay!* These are *very warm* evidences of the Whig attachment to Mr. Clay in Georgia. It will be found so every where *to the South* H. Clay never can get the vote of Virginia, or the South. He stands not the remotest chance of it. All the inveighing of the R. Whig or its allies can never effect it—can never deceive the people.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, like the Richmond Whig, takes the field for Mr. Clay It contends, that Gen. Harrison "cannot get the South," and that "Gen. Scott cannot be elected." Very well—but can Mr. Clay "get the South?" Never. Can Mr. Clay be elected? Never. Mr. Clay is not the "man who can unite a sufficient number of votes to render opposition to Mr. Van Buren formidable." However, Sirs, try it if you please. Mr. Clay is according to your own account the *only* available steed you have in the Whig stables—but how *little available* he will be, the votes of the people will prove in 1840.

The Republican party have this most decided advantage over you, whilst you are made up of discordant materials, they are united in a solid phalanx.—If one part of you run Mr. Clay, you dissatisfy the friends of Harrison. Run Mr Clay, too, and from that moment thousands of State Rights Whigs will either desert your ranks, or will become paralyzed in the contest. Not so with the Republican party. The Georgia Constitutionalist of the 11th, pourtrays in the following lines, their bright and brightening prospects:

"The result of the elections in Virginia, induces us to congratulate the Republican party in the United States, on the flattering prospect before them of a complete triumph over their opponents at the approaching Presidential election. It must be confessed that at one time that prospect was gloomy and disheartening; but as the financial embarrassments of the times subsided, so the clouds which darkened the political horizon of the Republican party cleared off, and left that horizon bright and cheering. And it will continue to be bright and cheering, if we are true to ourselves; if we keep united; and if we do not deviate from the path traced out by the distinguished patriots of '98. The fact is, that the Republican party in the U. S must always be in the majority and powerful. All the members are united in principles and policy: there can arise no division among them: the same principles and policy actuate the Republicans of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West. How, then, can the opponents of the Republican party resist such a solid phalanx! Can our opponents present such a solid phalanx—united in principles and policy? No. They are united, it is true, in opposition to the present Administration, and to the Republican party; but in principles and policy are they united? Do the principles of the Northern Federal Whigs correspond with the principles of the Southern Whigs? Certainly not. Can the Southern Whigs support a protective Tariff, a National Bank, a splendid Government, and a liberal construction of the Constitution? We should suppose not. On other great questions of national policy, the Southern Whigs cannot support the Northern Federalists. How then can the heterogeneous elements, of which the Whig party is composed, amalgamate and act in concert? Enmity to the present Administration, and ambition, may induce them to act in concert at elections; but as soon as those elections are over, can they all enjoy the fruits of any victory they may have obtained, or grieve together at the defeat they may have sustained? Not so with the Republican party.—Victory, or defeat, is felt in common, because they all entertain the same principles, look for the accomplishment of the same objects, and wish altogether, the prosperity of the country. The re action which took place in Maine, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and other States, was hailed by the South with rapture, because it was a re-action in favor of Republican principles—of principles which are cherished in the South. The re-action in Virginia is hailed with rapture, because it is the harbinger of the union of the whole South in favor of Republican principles. The prospects before us are bright; it requires but union among ourselves, adherence to principles, and moderation in the use of victory over our opponents, to consolidate, in less than two years, the Southern as well as the South-western States, as one Republican body, which, with the Democracy of the North and West, must paralize every effort to give to the Federal Whig party the ascendancy in the Government of the country."

"The veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer has flown to the country for repose after his exertions in the late campaign; mindful of the maxim, "*ne premas sic animes.*" &c. Not one of the leaders of the Virginia train bands, certainly, is half so much entitled to a season of recreation. Equally active, vigilant, and unscrupulous, he was here, there, and every where, animating the Administration troops to the charge, or inciting them to renewed and more vigorous resistance. He promises to be at his post again soon, to dissipate "the misstatements about the late election returns." I am glad to hear this. It is to be hoped he will not be so much occupied with other things as to forget his own wholesale misrepresentation of no less than TEN CONSERVATIVES as "*sink or swim*" men, when it is notorious that eight of them, namely, Messrs. Carpenter, Lockridge, McMillan, Carrol of Grayson, Smith of Russell, Greiver, Crutchfield and Spotts, were opposed by loco-focos—loco-focoism being the test in the elections—and yet each and all came off victorious; and when, moreover, the other two, Messrs. Venable and Payne, had no contest, only because *locofoco* opposition would have been useless!"

We are indebted for the above melange to the Washington Correspondent of the New York (Conservative) Times.—The Editor will be at his post in a few days; and he will find an ample *harvest* of misstatements to cut up, such as they are. The above paragraph is a case in point. When did the Enquirer claim as a "sink or swim" Administration man, Lockridge of Bath, Greiver of Smyth, or Crutchfield of Spottsylvania? It has claimed Carpenter of Alleghany, McMillan of Brooke, Carroll of Grayson, and Spotts of Tazewell—and the letters which have been received within the last week, show, that they will go for an Administration Senator. Mr. Venable will not vote for Mr. Rives, nor a Whig Senator. Smith of Russell voted last winter, a dead shot, every time, for an Administration Senator—The letters lately received leave his position somewhat in doubt—If he has declared to the people of Russell, that he will vote for Mr. Rives, if instructed, then he will not be instructed, and he will be free to vote as he thinks right. If, again, the version of another letter be correct, that he will vote for Mr. Rives, unless instructed otherwise, there will be no difficulty about the matter; because all the votes which were given to Mr. Cowan, will be found on the side of instruction—and of the 40 majority which Mr. S. obtained over Mr. C., more than half that number will be on the side of instruction. No member is more decided for the Administration, than Mr. Smith of R.; and, though we should think ourselves perfectly safe in claiming him again for the Administration Senator, yet, as at present advised, it is best to leave his vote doubtful—And as to Mr. Payne of Fluvanna, we understand him to have declared but a few days part, that if Mr. Rives did not declare himself (upon Mr Leigh's issue) a friend to the election of Mr. Van Buren, his vote could scarcely be given for him—What, then, becomes of the gasconade of the N. Y. Times, and the ribaldry of its Correspondent?

"We understand that our remarks the other day in relation to Mr. Rives, have been regarded by the Baltimore Chronicle as a *pledge* of Mr. Rives to the support of the candidate of the Whig National Convention. Such a construction was not authorized. In the first place, we had no authority to pledge any man; and in the next place, we should not have deemed it prudent nor dignified for any Conservative to suffer himself to be pledged *to* any man. And we hope, notwithstanding the calls that have been made upon Mr. Rives to come out and declare what *man* he is for, that he will not permit his independence to be trammelled by any such unnecessary procedure. The Conservatives will be consistent. We like the sentiments of the Charleston Courier on this subject. We refer the Whigs to the article headed 'Mr. Rives and Mr. Leigh.'"

The above article, is from the leading Conservative print, the Madisonian Justice to it requires a republication of the paragraph But to what does it amount, that Mr. Rives is not *against* Mr. Van Buren? Far from it—because, the Madisonian lately declared in the same article, in the most unqualified terms, that Mr. R. would never go for Mr. V. B.—nay, that there was no office, however mean, which Mr. R. would consent to confer on Mr. V. B. Let the Madisonian then gainsay this part of its proposition, if it can What we want to know at present is, not *to* whom Mr R will give his vote, but that he will not vote for Mr. V. B. If he does not vote for him, then we must adopt the *sequitur* of the Hartford Patriot—that is to say, that in an issue between Mr Van Buren and a Whig candidate, he will go for the last The same distinction is also made by the Charlottesville Republican For, that paper will not say *whom* Mr. Rives is for—but it expresses its decided opinion that Mr. R. *cannot* and *ought not* to support Mr. V. B. Thus, these Conservative presses only raise one half of the mask—but enough to show us the *position* of Mr. R. If he cannot support Mr. V. B under any circumstances, how can any friend of the Administration now vote for Mr. R as Senator under any circumstances?

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Both parties in Maryland are organizing for the Congressional battle We are sorry to part with Mr Ben. Howard of Baltimore. He was one of the worthiest and most accomplished members of the H. of R Both parties have freely paid a warm tribute to his merits. He has declined a poll at the approaching election—and the Republican Convention, which met at Ellicott's Mills on the 15th have nominated as their candidates James Carroll, Sr., of Baltimore, and Solomon Hillen, Jr. Success attend them.

Our exchange papers are unusually barren of any thing like *news*. An arrival from England is looked for with a good deal of interest.

☞ We have received several letters, communications, &c, which will be attended to on the return of the Editor to his post this evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

"——, June 18, 1839

"SIR: I send you this clipping" from a Conservative-Whig-Democratic paper printed in Morgantown, as being the precise state of the poll for the Congressional candidates. How many they have cut off from the real vote, as in the case of Tanzey, to elect Evans, I cannot tell; but the Steenrod vote is less than what the reported majorities, which we were led to believe true, gave him. However, enough is left to cool the ardor of Federalism, and to teach the men of *dirty work*, that the intelligent and straight-forward Democracy of the fine counties of Monongalia and Preston, are neither to be coaxed, purchased, frightened nor cajoled from their principles and their propriety. The "militia documents," "coffin handbills," or in other words, their forged handbill, and the *fidus Achates* of Haymond, who visited the German Settlement in Preston, with base and false personalities on his tongue, to these worthy and Republican people, as coming from our candidate, did not avail them in the contest. Our contest was of a peculiar character—The Bank officers were openly in the field on that day; five presses opened a broadside upon us; and, Sir, I assure you, on the part of the Federalists, there was a *very great noise, and a good deal of splutter;* but it all reminded me of one of the old Indian stories:—One of the early settlers in Pennsylvania, who was strongly suspected of cowardice, boasted of how many Indians he had killed and would kill in the next wars. This man, W——, was a great *bragger*. During times of peace, a half tame Indian, named Jack, used to come in and do small jobs for W——, and it was said, that Jack more than once got an extra quantity of whisky from this man, which was given him as a kind of bribe, in case of any danger threatening him in the approaching hostilities. War broke out; W—— was taken prisoner, and was closely pinioned in the Indian camp. Jack came in and saw W——. He looked at him sternly—"Ugh, ugh, white man." W—— called him by name. Jack responded, "Don't know you—you kill Ingin." W—— began to protest and swear he did not "kill Ingin." Jack, after torturing the braggadocio, laughed out and said, "No, no; you no kill Ingin—You set round the fire, drink whisky, talk big—that's the way you kill Ingin." That is the way the Whigs "killed Ingins" in this District—Or, if a classical metaphor would sound more softly in your Lowland ears, you will find an appropriate illustration in the braggart, *Captain Bobadil;* and no man can draw out the simile better than yourself."

* Published in our last.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Members of the next General Assembly of Va.

The time is fast approaching when you will be again called to assemble for the purpose of discharging the arduous and responsible duties for which you have been chosen by the sovereigns of the State. The elections for members of Congress and State Legislature have now passed away, and much of that party excitement which reigned throughout the land, has ceased to exist. The issue was fully and fairly made up before the people, and they have as unequivocally decided in favor of the party of '98-9. Indeed, no other result could have been expected from the patriotic and intelligent people of Virginia, who have defended the Constitution as often as it has been assailed, and rescued it from the ruthless hands of Federal Whiggery. In the decision of the case of *Federal Whiggery* vs. *Republicanism*, a former verdict given between the same parties, and for the same cause of action, was not even pleaded in bar to a further prosecution; but the defendant, conscious of the justice of his cause, preferred for the case to be decided solely upon its merits. He did not need the lengthy and sophistical statements of counsel, and consequently, did little more than barely state his case. The plaintiff, on the contrary, resorted to every expedient which the cunning of man could devise—in a word, "moved heaven and earth" to make a bad cause appear a good one. In many instances, the expedients resorted to by the plaintiff were so low, so destitute of every spark of honor, that it called forth from many of the judges, a censure as merited as his cause was bad. The people of Virginia have, on this occasion, nobly sustained that high and lofty character which they had so justly acquired with the other States of the Union. Indeed, considering all the circumstances attending the recent elections, the victory gained by the Republican party, may justly be considered one of the most glorious victories ever yet obtained in Virginia. But enough of this; for I am wandering from the object of this communication.

Among the many duties imposed on the next Legislature, one, and by no means the least will be the election of a suitable person to fill the Gubernatorial Chair. In taking a survey of the State, we find many gentlemen well qualified for so distinguished a post, in every section of the State. That there are many conflicting interests which enter into the election of Governor, cannot be denied, but that they will all be amicably reconciled by the combined wisdom of the Legislature, we have every reason to believe. That our Western brethren will cordially unite with us, in giving us a Governor east of the ridge, there can be no doubt.

Among the many persons qualified for so responsible an office, there is one whose claims on the gratitude of his countrymen cannot be overlooked; one, who, ever since the year '96, "with the exception of some years, has served more than 30 sessions in the two branches of the Legislature, down to session of 1837-8;" one who is *known* to be possessed of thorough business habits—industrious, laborious and guardedly attentive to the rights of his country and the obligations of society. But, I have no doubt you will anticipate me, in the person of Major CHARLES YANCEY of Buckingham.

During the administration of the elder Adams, which was a dark and gloomy period in the history of our country, when an attack was committed on the freedom of speech and of the press, by the power and patronage of the Federal Government, when, by the *fury* and *madness* of *party*, the Constitution itself was falling in ruins around us, and all the dearest rights of American citizens were fast sinking beneath the usurpations of the Federal Government, Major Yancey was found gallantly fighting for the rights of his country, by the side of our Madisons and Jeffersons. Major Yancey's whole political course will stand the most rigid examination, and his votes will ever be found recorded on the side of Republicanism. He has served so long, and so faithfully, and has done so much to advance the cause of Democracy, that he has received the honorable appellation of the "Old Wheel Horse;" and every one who is conversant with his political course must admit, that he (Major Yancey) is, to use his own language, "a recorded Republican"—He is not, like many of our party men, who, when the ship of State is threatened by storms and tempests, are found as still and silent as a tomb at midnight!! No—he is always the same old patriarch of Democracy, and ready at all times to do service in the cause of his country. By the election of Major Yancey as Governor, we shall rescue the office from out of the "dust and ashes." He would fill it with dignity of character, and usefulness to the Commonwealth. He is one of your bold and intrepid men, who, knowing his duty to his State, would do it, regardless of all consequences to himself. And if ever there was a time, when such a man was needed at the helm of State in Virginia, *now* is that time. Moreover, by bringing the name of Major Yancey before the Legislature for that office, the Administration party will be enabled to test the sincerity of the *professions* of the Conservatives, and the Conservatives will likewise discover, whether the Administration party will "*proscribe* for a difference of opinion on the financial question."—And should Major Yancey be elected, it will go very far in bringing back to the Administration party many of the Conservatives who are hanging off, expecting that "proscription" will be their portion, and uniting us again into one solid phalanx, by which we should be enabled to withstand all the attacks of our enemy. And it would further serve as a full and just commentary on the late indefensible position of Mr. Rives, and all those who act with him. Now, if the two parties are sincere in their *professions*, (and I believe they are,) they will be able to elect Major Yancey Governor, who would, in my humble opinion, be greeted almost unanimously by the Republican party throughout the State.

PEAKS OF OTTER.

Of the School of '98 and 99.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

The Correspondent of the Enquirer, who some time since made so extraordinary an attack upon the officers of this Institution, (to which I replied by a simple denial of his charges,) has, after several weeks of rumination, brought them forward again, (in the last Enquirer,) with an array of figures to support them.

I had hoped that this individual possessed at least self-respect enough to induce him to reflect upon the unexampled character of his attack, and the unenviable attitude in which it placed him, and not to compel any friend of the College to the unpleasant alternative of placing him in his true light before the community. But it seems that his natural disposition has proved too strong for his discretion, and he has not been able to restrain himself from indulging the inclination (which has always distinguished him in the community where he resides from every other man in it,) to meddle with and pry into every thing, in which indeed his interference will not subject him to personal responsibility. Another remarkable trait in his character is his utter aversion to the prosperity of all around him—the present condition of the College, for example, which is prosperous beyond all precedent, is gall and wormwood to his taste.

I shall now proceed briefly to expose the want of truth and candor which characterise the present assault. In order to sustain his position, that the capital fund of the College has been impaired by improper management, he quotes several isolated fragments of proceedings of the visitors, and of reports on the College funds.—The first is a resolution of the visitors, enjoining upon the faculty not to use the capital; which resolution was passed in 1817. It is to be here remarked, that my denial of this assailant's charges extended to those officers of the institution now in office, and who have been in office for the last twenty years—they, of course, are not responsible for what their predecessors did. What was done before 1817, I do not know any thing about, and have said nothing about.

This assailant then quotes a statement shewing the funds of the College in 1828, and the debt due to the Professors in 1830; (which debt had been accumulating several years,) and next quotes a resolution of the visitors to the effect that the debts shall be paid out of the capital, unless interest enough for that purpose shall be collected within three months. Upon this, I presume, he relies to prove that the capital has been impaired—And here the character of the man and the nature of the means which he will condescend to use, are remarkably exhibited; for, at the same time that the resolution just referred to was passed, another was also passed, directing that if any portion of the capital should be employed to pay debts, it should be replaced, to exactly the amount so employed, by the arrears of interest due to the College. This resolution it did not answer his purpose of misrepresentation to quote. Now, the fact is, that not a cent of the capital was so employed; and that the debts in question have been long since paid from arrears of interest, arising from debts due to the College, which had been long in suit. The debts to the professors arose from the plain cause that the establishment was too extensive for the means. This has been altered.

The position which I took in my former reply to this assailant, was, that the capital fund of the College had not been impaired, but had been steadily improving for twenty years. I repeat it; and it can be sustained by record testimony, if necessary. I will merely quote the results exhibited by the last report, (July, 1838,) on the College funds:

Good debts,		$90,092 26
Stocks,		16,900 00
Actually productive,		106,992 26
In suit, (whereof some are doubtful,).	$7,722 28	
Desperate,	20,646 22	
Unproductive.	28,368 50	

Compare this with the state of the funds exhibited by the report of 1828, quoted by this assailant, viz:

Good debts,		$85,600 51½
Doubtful,	$5,983 15	
More doubtful,	7,370 00	
Desperate,	22,738 78	
Unproductive	$36,091 93	

It may here be mentioned, by the way, as a remarkable fact, that notwithstanding the two storms in the commercial world which have occurred within the last 20 years, the College has not lost a dollar of its capital by injudicious or unfortunate investment.

This assailant says that he has been denied access to the records of the College. If this be true, he should be ashamed to confess it, as no other individual ever encountered such denial; and it can, therefore, be explained in his case only by the circumstance, that those who have the control of the records, choose to disappoint his meddling malice. If, however, he has been denied access to the records, the question naturally arises, how did he obtain the information which he has here given to the public?

He tells the public, that he is "not, and never was, a visitor, a professor, or an officer of the College."—(Strange, indeed, if he had been!) This fact may contain the secret of at least some of his rancor. Perhaps, had he received the office of Bursar of the College, which he some years ago applied for and did not obtain, it would have served as an antidote to his public spirited indignation against the malversation of the College officials.

To his direct attack upon the Professors, I shall say nothing (except that I concur entirely in every syllable of the commendation which he is pleased to bestow upon one of them as an exception to his sweeping denunciation) Those gentlemen require no defence against such assaults.

His reckless onset upon men who never interfere in the slightest manner with him or his concerns, and whose course of life leads them into other paths than his, is, however, perfectly characteristic.

Having thus informed those feeling any interest in the matter, of the character of this individual, and, at the same, time shewn his utter disregard of truth in the present instance, I take my leave of him, with a determination no more to condescend to notice the disgusting distillations of his spleen.

AN ALUMNUS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

Williamsburg 21st June, 1839.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President left this city yesterday on a visit to his home—the first he has made since his elevation to his present station. His route will be through the richest agricultural region of Pennsylvania. He has never, we believe, seen that section of the State which the industry, intelligence, and sober habits of the race from which he sprung, have enriched with the most skilful cultivation and the best specimens of road and canal improvement Old Republican Berks, that tenth legion of Pennsylvania, which never gave a Federal vote we believe in the State or National councils, will have peculiar interest for the President—a kindred people in principle, in origin, and endeared by the strong personal regard manifested for him. It will be admitted that the President must have chosen this route rather to indulge the grateful feelings of his heart among old friends than to make new ones.

The letter called out by the New York committee, conveys a desire on the part of the President to avoid all ostentation. When in control of the city councils, the Federalists lavished immense sums in parade, paying honors to prominent personages. It is wrong to apply the public means to such purposes, although justified by usage. We rejoice to see it discountenanced on an occasion when every thing conspired to induce the Democratic authorities to pursue and confirm the example—the first visit of the first Chief Magistrate given by the State to the Union.—*Globe, June 21.*

Mr. Van Buren's letter, which we publish to-day, shows a disposition to avoid all public parade on the occasion of his approaching visit to this city. In expressing our pleasure at this, we take occasion to suggest to the Common Council the propriety of considering whether any appropriations made by their body for entertainment or display, with a view of doing honor to public men, are not improper, and whether these things should not be left to voluntary contributions.

[*N. Y. Eve Post, June 19*

It having been understood that the President of the United States intended to visit his native State this Summer, our General Committee have been making arrangements for his reception. In answer to a communication in behalf of that committee, the following letter has been received from him:

(COPY)

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter, in which, on behalf of the Democratic General Committee, you ask to be informed of the probable period of my arrival at New York, with a view to a public expression of regard for myself and approbation of my official conduct.

Intending to travel by private conveyance, I cannot with certainty name the day on which I shall reach there, but I hope to do so by the first of July. The interchange of personal civilities with my fellow-citizens in the course of my journey, will afford me the most lively gratification, and the only sentiment in regard to it that I desire to express is the hope that it may be attended with the least formality that is consistent with entire respect to the wishes of my friends.

As your letter leads me to believe that the Committee design to invite me to a public dinner, and as I have been apprized that similar kindness is contemplated in other places, I trust I shall be pardoned if I express, in advance of more formal offers, the obligation I shall feel myself under to decline such compliments

I am not insensible of the apparent indelicacy of thus anticipating the intentions of my friends; but I feel that in so doing, I may safely throw myself upon their indulgence. I need not assure them that I can never be unmindful of any manifestation of their regard or confidence.

Do me the favor to make these sentiments known to the Committee, and to accept for yourself my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed their request. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your friend and obedient serv't.

M. VAN BUREN.

(From the Petersburg Intelligencer.)

DREADFUL HAIL STORM.

The cool weather which we have had for two days past, is accounted for by a dreadful hail storm, which desolated a portion of this neighborhood on Friday evening last, the particulars of which are furnished by the following letter from a friend who was an eye witness of the dreadful effects of the storm:

PRINCE GEORGE, June 15, 1839.

MR. SYME—Dear Sir: Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you and your readers to learn the sad and disastrous effects of a wind and hail storm on yesterday evening, which passed over the Southwestern part of this county, and a portion of Sussex contiguous to it. I will, therefore, give you an account of it, without the least exaggeration, conscious that if you, after reading this, could be an eye-witness to its effects, you would exclaim, "I heard and beheld, and lo! the half was not told unto me." To day, I passed by the farm of Col. Williamson Simmons, and there first witnessed its effects. His crop of Corn (which was yesterday promising) is literally torn into ribbons, and consequently seriously injured, not near so much however as others of which you will soon learn. When I arrived at Mr Edmond H. Daniel's, in Sussex, such havoc, such destruction, and such a desolated appearance, I never before witnessed, and pray Heaven, never may again. His wheat is utterly and entirely ruined—I looked, but looked in vain, for one single stalk standing. He has this evening commenced fallowing it, for the purpose of planting it in corn I next witnessed the disaster of his Corn crop, a portion of which was head high, and as we farmers term it, "laid by," and that is also entirely destroyed—not only the blades, but even the stalks are beaten off down to about 12 inches high, having the appearance of being partially trodden. His oats and garden are also completely destroyed. Mr. Thos Mason's crop of wheat is also lost, and a portion of his corn crop, which was very promising, almost in the same situation of Mr. Daniel's. Mr. Ishmael Harrison's crop is nearly in the same condition. This evening I rode, in company with Col. Simmons and Mr. Daniel, to Mr. Theron Gee's farm, and there, if possible, the destruction is still greater. His crop of corn, wheat, oats and cotton are also entirely destroyed. In his cotton field there is not the vestige of a stalk remaining—So violent was the hail that pigs, goslings, and turkies were crushed to death by its force. In Mr Gee's garden, I saw the bark knocked off of trees in places much larger than a man's hand—and every vegetable in his as well as in Mr. Daniel's, is destroyed entirely—even onions in the ground were bruised and split to pieces—The land in the woods is well covered with leaves and boughs of trees. Mr. Wm. Gee has suffered to the same extent. I learn that at Mrs L. Baird's and Messrs. Peter Tatum's, William Smith's, and Thomas Eldridge's, the weather was almost as violent and their crops nearly in the same situation as those above detailed. Mr. Smith had a field of fine wheat entirely ruined. This evening I saw in Mr. Gee's lane large quantities of hail, some of which was more than an inch in diameter, and that, too, after having laid unprotected by any shade for about 27 hours. In another place where it was protected from the sun, a gentleman of undoubted veracity informed me it was lying then on the ground six inches deep—The cloud commenced rising in the North-west a little after 3 o'clock, lowering in its appearance and portentous of damage. It soon came over, and the wind blew, the rain poured, the hail rattled, as if the "rage and war of elements" was at its height. An old gentleman of the highest respectability