"EDDYVILLE, August 6, 1839.

"DEAR SIR: The Democracy is triumphing in this, the 1st district, far beyond our most sanguine expectations. In this county, Caldwell, the vote stood at the close of the polls the first day: *Caldwell*—Boyd 375, Murray 235, Patterson (W) 309; *Trigg*—Boyd 412, Murray 13, Patterson 279; *Calloway*—Boyd 580, Murray, 286, Patterson 107.—Boyd, a real thorough going Democrat, and against a National Bank on constitutional grounds will be elected by a fine majority, notwithstanding Murray, our last Representative, is dividing largely the Democratic vote with him."

In the 3d district, the report is said to be in favor of the re-election of Underwood, (W)—and in the 11th district, it now runs in favor of Andrews (W) instead of Ward (V. B.) But the Globe says; "We have seen returns from two counties in the 11th district, represented in the last Congress by Mr. Menefee—Montgomery and Fleming—which lead us to believe that Andrews, the Federal candidate, is elected. The returns received from the third Congressional district induce us to believe that Elijah Hise, Dem has been elected in the place of Joseph R. Underwood, Fed."—The Frankfort Observer says. "In the Montgomery District, represented in the last Congress by Mr. Menefee, (L. W) Andrews was the (Whig) and Gen. Thompson Ward, the (V. Buren) candidate. No definite returns have been received. but the rumor is that Mr. Andrews is elected by a small majority.

"In the Warren District, represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, the candidates were Mr Underwood (Whig) and Elijah Hise, Esq., (V. B.) The contest has doubtless been very close. We have the returns of the 1st day's vote at Bowling Green and the Martinsville precinct in Warren, as follows:

	Bowling Green.	*Martinsville.*
Underwood	680	
Hise	350	220 maj.

"At the last election, the vote at those places, at the close, stood

Underwood	739	19
Hise	233	197

"This result now, compared with that of the last election, exhibits a considerable gain in favor of Hise."

We had taken it for granted, that in the 8th (Louisville) District, Mr. Graves (W) was re elected—The Observer says, by "several hundred" majority—But the following is a Postscript from the Cincinnati Advertiser of the 13th, (the latest date we have:)

"We have received information from Louisville yesterday, that Mr. Nuttal has been elected over Graves by a majority of fifteen. This information, though unofficial, we have good reason to believe is authentic. We have strong hopes that the 8th district has exonerated itself from the infamy of having a Representative like Graves."

The Whigs have again carried the Legislature; but by diminished majorities.

ALABAMA.

The Globe says: "The two Congressional districts represented in the last Congress by (Oppositionists) have again returned members of the same political stamp, but by decreased majorities. Dixon H. Lewis (Dem.) has been re elected without opposition. The two remaining Congressional districts, represented in the last Congress by Messrs Chapman and Martin, (Democrats,) will probably give two to one for the Democratic ticket."

The vote in the Mobile district is said to stand as follows:

	Dellet, Whig.	*Murphy, Dem.*
Dallas county	196 maj.	
Wilcox	309 "	
Monroe	341 "	
Marengo	22 "	
Clarke		385 maj.
Washington		28 "
Baldwin		18 "
Mobile		7 "
	868	438
	438	
Dellett's maj.	430	

The Mobile Register states, that "A number of tickets were printed and *polled* with Gov. Murphy's (Cong.) name on the general ticket for State and county officers. These votes were not counted. They ought to have been deposited in a separate box. We unhesitatingly believe, and more than ever since this election, that we have the strength in this county by a least 200 votes, and that we have met with a partial defeat, from bad management on our side—by running a ticket which our party would not support, and by the skill and ingenuity of our opponents, in taking advantage of our divisions, weak points, and lukewarmness. Without the least intention to boast of what we *will* do hereafter, it is perfectly fair and true to say, that the Whig party have dearly bought this victory, by the lesson of policy which it has taught us for the more important struggles of the next season. The aggregate poll of the county fell short of last year about 320 votes. The vote at the country precincts was particularly small, and in the country lies our principal strength."

Tuscaloosa District—The following is reported as the state of the poll:

	Crabb, (W.)	Ellis, (V. B)
Perry,	887	829
Greene,	1,104	768
Tuscaloosa,	1,192	993
Bibb,	513	568
Jefferson,	390	502
Pickens,	751	913
Sumpter,	"	10 maj.
Shelby,	82 maj.	"
Talladega,	"	234 "
	4 919	4,817
	4 817	
Crabb's majority,	102	

Crabb's majority in the District more than 100—Last year, it was 909.

The Congressional representation stands, 3 (Ad.) and 2 Whigs. The Savannah Georgian remarks, "It is almost certain, that the Congressional representation of this State will be the same as in the last Congress."

The Tuscaloosa Intelligencer (Whig) of the 5th says—"The Van Burenites have, doubtless, elected their Governor; three out of five members of Congress, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

Below, says the same paper, we present a hasty view of the polls as far as heard from in this county. It will be seen that the vote polled is much larger than that polled last year, and a Locofoco gain. It is probable that Mr. Phelan* is elected to the Legislature, and that our county delegation will stand as it did last year—three Whigs, one Dem."

Bagby is re elected Governor without any serious opposition.

*Mr Phelan was the former distinguished editor of the Huntsville Democrat.

INDIANA.

Two of the districts are yet undecided. In our last, it was stated, that Owen (Dem.) was elected in Boon's district over Proffitt (Whig)—and that Rariden (Whig) was re elected—But the Louisville Journal of the 10th states, that Proffitt is elected, and the district of Rariden is so large, that time enough has not been allowed for all the returns to come in. We have received a letter from Knightston (Ind.) of the 8th, from which we make the following extract:

"KNIGHTSTON, (Ind.,) Aug. 8.

"You will see from the papers, that the result of the election in this State, is likely to be most gratifying. As informed at this time, the whole delegation in Congress will be Democratic. In this district, the result is doubtful. There are three candidates—1 Whig, Rariden; 1 Independent, McCarty; 1 Administration, Thompson.—The contest is between Rariden and Thompson.—Our district extends back almost to the lakes. It will be several days before we get the result. The contest will be close. This State, I think, will be safe for Van Buren, if the contest is between him and Mr. Clay—Our prospects are good."

The following extract is from the last New York Evening Post:

Extract of a letter, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1839.

"Ere this reaches you, you will have seen that an entire regeneration has taken place in the political character of Indiana. We have had every thing there to contend with—a dead majority of 9,000 at the last Presidential election, greatly increased at the Congressional election of 1837—the whole patronage of the State, and that arising from the disbursements under the immense system of public works—the great advantage of nearly all the Federal candidates being the incumbents, and the fact that at least five-sixths of the press was arrayed against us, which in the vehemence and bitterness of its attacks has been (in Indiana at least) unparalleled. But the honest and fearless yeomanry of the State have successfully vindicated their claims for intelligence and love of freedom.

"We are certain that Smith, Carr, Wick and Davis are elected, and morally sure that Howard has succeeded from the partial returns received from his large and remote district. We have strong hopes also that Owen has beaten Proffit. He (Owen) came out late, however, and has had a hard contest. A return from one county (Harrison) shews, that he has gained there on Boon's last vote (when he was elected) above 400 votes. If he has succeeded, we shall have six out of seven members; precisely reversing the political character of the delegation.

"To morrow, I hope, will bring us intelligence of Owen's election. The majorities, in every instance heard from, are unusually large. Indiana thus responds to the Democracy of the city of New York.—She is safe for our worthy President in 1840. Mark that."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The representation in Congress will consist of 7 Administration, 6 Whigs, and 1 doubtful, viz:

Whigs.	*Administration.*
Lewis Williams,	M. T. Hawkins,
James Graham,	Jesse A. Bynum,
Edmund Deberry,	Wm. Montgomery,
Edward Stanley,	James J. McKay,
Kenneth Rayner,	Chas. Shepard,
	Henry Connor,
	John Hill,

Doubtful, *Charles Fisher.*

☞ Those in *Italics* are new members.

The following is the state of the poll in the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Districts:

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Fisher.	*Henderson (W.)*
Rowan,	884	508
Davidson,	978	740
Chatham,	590	812
Randolph,	668	855
Davie,	433	455
	3553	3370
	3370	
	—— Fisher's maj 183.	

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Edney (W.)	*Connor (Ad.)*
Lincoln,	942	1655
Cabarrus,	747	381
Mecklenburg,	815	1005
	2504	3041
		2504
		537 maj.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

James Graham (W.) re elected without opposition.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Williams (W.)	*Murchison (Ad.)*
Ashe,	–	367
Iredell,	661	–
Surry,	–	250
Wilkes,	109	–
	770	617
	617—153 maj.	

Cheering.—Every thing indicates the growing strength and ultimate success of Martin Van Buren. The overwhelming results in Tennessee and Indiana—the great accessions in North Carolina and Kentucky decidedly show, that his march is onwards.—The 'Great Western' will in vain attempt to arrest it. He may harangue till doomsday.—The fact is, his political principles are at war with the genius of the Constitution, and the character of a Federal Republic. There are other and powerful objections to Mr. Clay's election. He may read his fate in the elections which have transpired. The ball, too, is rolling on—and will continue to roll, until his pretensions are entirely crushed. As the Charleston Mercury says, "the career of the Whigs is essentially downward."

It is really amusing to see the different ways in which the late disastrous news of the Whig defeats has been received by the Whig Press. The Baltimore Chronicle augurs the best success from its defeat; because it will rouse the Whigs—upon the new principle, we suppose, that two birds in the bush are worth more than one in the hand.—The Whig is not astonished at their defeat; because an Irish Orator once exclaimed, "They rose as they rotted"—that is to say, we suppose, because the People, the source of power, became corrupt, (*they*) the Democrats triumphed.—The Editor of the Alexandria Gazette takes the thing like a man, and bears it all with a great deal of philosophy: *He* moralises after this manner.

"We observe that some of the newspapers are already commencing the game of "breaking the fall," consequent upon the late disastrous news for the Whigs, from the Western States. We wish to be engaged in no such effort. Let the whole extent of the Whig defeat—if there has been a defeat—be seen fully, clearly—and let the Whigs come to the ground *lumbus*, as the boys say It may do some good. They may rub their eyes, get up again—and see clearer and better than they did before.—Where the Whigs have been defeated or lost ground, it has been owing to the *want of votes*. There may be thousands of excuses—but one *fact* is better than fifty subterfuges."

Yes, that is the truth—The Whigs have been beaten by the want of votes—and they will be beaten again for the same reason. This is the whole fact; and no subterfuges can disguise it.—It is well that the Alexandria Editor is such a philosopher; for, he will have occasion for his whole store of consolation in time to come.

"Stand aside and let Little Tennessee speak."—*Whig prper.*
"One hundred Guns for Tennessee."—*Ditto.*

A wag remarks, that Polk has spiked the Whig *Cannon.*

The Whig presses are now attempting to figure out a majority in the H. of R.—One of these Arithmeticians is the Baltimore Chronicle, who succeeds in giving the Whigs 119 in the House, as far as the Elections have been held, and the Democrats 111—and in the 3 States which are yet to vote, assigns to parties the same ratios, which they had at the last session, viz: 2 Whigs in R. Island, 2 in Mississippi, 5 in Maryland, and 2 Republicans—thus running up the number to 128 Whigs, and 114 Republicans. But in working out this problem, the Chronicle claims 3 Whigs in Indiana, 6 in North Carolina, the whole 9 Representatives in Georgia; the two in Mississippi, and what is most remarkable, the whole N. Jersey Delegation, when it is notorious, that 5 out of these 6 are to be palmed upon the House, by one of the grossest frauds that ever disgraced a free People. The Whigs have not carried 3 in Indiana, and it is extremely doubtful whether they have 6 in North Carolina—They will not make the 9 in Georgia available. They will not carry the 2 in Mississippi—They will be stript of 5 members in New Jersey—And they will not command a majority in the next House.

Messrs. Van Buren and Clay.

The Whigs had begun to style Mr. Van Buren's temporary excursion to Ballston and Troy, as the Hegira or Flight (from Mr. Clay)—but it appears that Mr. Van Buren returned to Saratoga on the 12th, with no form, but "with exceeding quietness." The papers are full of gossiping letters from Saratoga. The Correspondent of the New York Times says, that "as soon as Mr. Clay heard he was on the ground, he went and called on him.—In honor of the occasion, I suppose, the black band played National airs during dinner. Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, though far apart, took wine and snuff with each other. After dinner, the drawing room was filled with the *elite* of the place. Mr. Clay was evidently the favorite, and threw His Republican Majesty completely in the back ground." (The Correspondent of the New York Post, gives the palm to Mr. V. B.)—Mr. Legare of South Carolina arrived on the 12th.

Another scribbler for the Times gives us more gossip:

"SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 13, 1839

"The presence of Mr. Van Buren and Mr Clay, here together in the same house, have given additional excitement to our community. The weather yesterday—wet, raw, cold and blustering—was enough to give us all the blues—yet there seemed to be more than ordinary life and spirit among the company. Dinner went off with more animation and social enjoyment than usual. Mr. Van Buren led in Mrs. Poinsett, the lady of the Secretary of War, and took a place at the head of the table. Mr. Clay retained the position assigned to him on his arrival, which is by no means a conspicuous place at the board. General Scott sat near the President—and Mr. Tallmadge was not far from Mr. Clay. The distances, however, were too great to allow any continued conversation between these notable persons. They all seemed in excellent spirits;—and vivacity pervaded the whole company.

"The drawing room, after dinner, reminded me of the President's levee at Washington; but here there was a far greater display of beauty in proportion to the numbers, than I ever saw. There were a few presentations of new comers to the President and to Mr. Clay, both of whom walked through the rooms easily and familiarly, shaking hand with those who saluted them, and occasionally meeting each other, and exchanging good humored remarks. Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Legare, who are objects of great attention to the company, were present, but they did not meet the President in his winding perambulations. In the midst of the brilliant scene, General Scott came in with a look of haste, shook hands hurriedly with the President and Mr. Clay, bade adieu to them and several of his friends, swept rapidly round the room, bowing on all sides, and then proceeded as quickly as possible to the railroad depot, with the air of a man who has business to despatch immediately."

Gen. Scott, whose manners and service have won him the attention of all parties, has left Saratoga for N. York.

Mr. Clay was to leave Saratoga on Saturday last for Albany—to visit Poughkeepsie on Monday—and was expected to arrive in the City of New York on Wednesday. The Star says, that arrangements are making to receive him, and that he will remain two days in the great Emporium.

Mr. Clay is expected at the White Sulphur on the 26th—and he will scarcely be able to greet his Whig friends in Hanover.

The President was to leave Saratoga at a very early day, for an excursion to the Northern frontiers.

Markets and Money.

The New York Express of Saturday last says, that the Mediator, with Liverpool dates of the 15th ultimo, had brought "indications of a better state of things in England, of which we shall, in all probability, have accounts by the next arrival. There had been a supply of bullion in London from South America to the amount of 1,200,000, and no doubt was entertained that there would be further arrivals from Mexico, which the French blockade had been interrupting. This opportune arrival of this amount of bullion had a decided influence on the Bank Parlour in preventing a further rise of interest, and on the 13th Bankers in London freely discounted at 4 1-2 per cent. to 5 per cent for money brokers. The news had a very favorable effect on stocks in Wall street, and as soon as it was known they all jumped up 1-2 to 1 per cent. at the Board, and before the news was known there was a decided improvement in some of the fancies, which rose from 1 to 2 per cent. The Liverpool is now looked for (every moment, as she was to sail on the 1st,) with much more interest than ever."—There is no demand for specie to go to England.

The New York Sun of Saturday says, that "Liverpool or no Lirerpool, matters appear to be wearing a much more favorable appearance. The people of this country are beginning to learn, that England does not exactly hold the issues of life and death with us, and that the fiat of her lordly bank cannot strike us out of existence, however it may shake the nerves of a few timorous bankers and brokers."

Disputed Elections.

The Harpers' Ferry Constitutionalist calls upon Mr. Barton to strike off the *forty two votes from Hardy county, that were polled in Hampshire for him.* It says, that these votes are bad, because the Election law expressly declares that the vote should be given in the county in which the property is held—and that this fact alone settles the controversy in favor of Mr. Lucas. The Winchester Virginian says, "We will give Mr. B. the advantage of the list of votes imported into Hampshire from Hardy (out of the Congressional district and therefore not legally admissible, as we believe,) and still will greatly beat him in the count of legal votes; and as Mr. B. promises *in good faith* to give up the contest so soon as he finds the majority is against him, we expect that very soon he will be enabled to announce that result.—So from being elected by from 50 to 70 majority of legal votes, as Mr. Barton says he is—he will find a majority of 50 against him, and if carried into Congress, even with the help of a Whig committee, he cannot get the seat, any more than the sheriffs could give it to him when the majority of votes polled was against him—We learn also, that this is the opinion of Mr. Lucas, and his counsel, and that although the defence of his seat, to which he has been legally returned, will cost him much labor and expense, he entertains no fear of losing it."

In the contest in Marshall county for a seat in the H. of Delegates, the Elizabethtown Sentinel says, that on the 9th and 10th instant, "on Fish creek, 26 depositions were taken of those who voted for Mr. Scott, and 2 were taken on a previous day, making 28 altogether. Out of the whole number taken, it is supposed not more than 6 will be thrown away.—On the part of Mr. Caldwell, we learn 25 have been taken altogether, out of which, it is thought by those who have heard or read the depositions, that 8 or 9 will be thrown away—at least 8.—Should the remainder of the contest result, as it has thus far progressed, of which we have little doubt, Mr. Scott (Republican) will retain his seat by a more respectable majority than he anticipated at the time he received his certificate of election."

Cheering from Georgia!

A letter from Western Georgia to the Standard of the Union, states it as the general impression, that Judge McDonald's election is certain; and that "in the Cherokee counties, his majority over Dougherty will be a thousand more than Schley's over Gilmer—and that our majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, cannot be less than 20."

☞ Within a few days we have sent a statement of their several accounts, to delinquent subscribers, that they may forward the sums due, per mail, *at our risk*—A prompt remittance of all such balances, while it would be but a slight tax upon our numerous friends, individually, would enable us to meet present engagements, as well as new ones to be incurred for the benefit of our readers. We cannot but earnestly bespeak the attention of all concerned, to a matter of so much importance to ourselves.

"THE SPRINGS.—We learn from a gentleman just from the Salt Sulphur, that there are now at that place 80—as the Red 180—at the Blue 120—at the Sweet Springs 120—at the White a full company—at Dibbrel's 130—at the Alum Springs 36. We are not able to state the number at the Warm and Hot. The Enquirer informs us that there is a large and gay company at the Fauquier White Sulphur."—*Lexington Star, Aug. 15.*

The Warrenton Times of Saturday says, that there were at least 500 Visitors at the Fauquier White Sulphur.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.

We refer our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Buckingham's Lectures on Egypt and Palestine or the Holy Land, in our paper of to-day. The Introductory Lecture was delivered last evening in the Presbyterian Church on Shockoe Hill, and the Regular Course will be entered on To Night, and continued throughout the week.

Mr. B. is the distinguished Traveller, whose Lectures in the Northern cities and in New Orleans and Charleston, have attracted so much attention and such numerous audiences.

☞ Mr. Elmore of S. Carolina has resigned his seat in Congress.

"*A Louisian,*" on the Rives Louisa dinner, will appear on Friday.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

In this country, science and literature are yet in a state of comparative infancy; much, however, has been done, and from the increasing zeal and energy which are daily displayed in the cause, there is ground for hope that America will not long linger behind other countries. Many institutions that do honor to their founders, have been projected, and met with a success highly creditable to their patrons and professors.

Hitherto the South has been lamentably deficient in Colleges for preparing her youth to enter into successful competition with those trained at other institutions; and the student of medicine, preparing himself to heal diseases incident to the South, had to seek in the North those facilities for instruction which were denied him at home.

It is to be hoped the day has already dawned that will melt the chains with which supineness has so long bound the South; and that Virginia, so long and so justly distinguished for political influence, wisdom and patriotism, will assert and maintain, at least an equality with her sister States, in science and literature. Her University and other Literary Colleges have already acquired widespread celebrity; and it remains to be decided, whether she will be true to herself, and faithful to the cause of science and human improvement, in lending a generous support to a *Medical College*, which promises to be an ornament to her Metropolis, an honor to the State, and a powerful instrument in promoting the cause of science throughout our whole country.

The Medical College has passed through the probation and triumphed over the difficulties incident to an experiment, and it has gone into operation with every prospect of complete success.

Let us take a brief survey of some of the arguments which commend this College to the cordial support of the South, generally, of Virginia in particular, and most especially to the citizens of Richmond.

Virginia, and all the States of the South, should hail the commencement of this institution as an important era in their history—an era from which they may date their emancipation from the servile bondage which has hitherto fettered their intellectual energies and made them dependent on foreign seats of learning for the education of their sons. If the South extend to it a liberal patronage, they will build up a Medical College, combining all the advantages of the Northern Universities, with many peculiar to its locality, at which their sons may enjoy every facility for acquiring a thorough knowledge of their profession among a people whose social institutions, manners, feelings and interests are identical with their own. Virginia is eminently interested in the success of this College; not only as a matter of State pride, but in a pecuniary point of view. Instead of paying hundreds of thousands yearly, as she now does, to foreign institutions, she will annually receive an accession of thousands to her capital. Richmond is directly and deeply interested; many intelligent and well educated young men will be annually added to her society, and the vast sums (two hundred thousand dollars, at least,) which now go from Virginia alone, will be expended among her citizens.

The infirmary attached to the College, and which has for some time been in successful operation, ought to be sedulously fostered by all who feel interested in an institution fraught with countless advantages to the College, the City, and the whole community. The citizens of Richmond should be fully alive to the deep stake they have in this department of the College. By fostering the Infirmary they provide an asylum for the afflicted, who would otherwise be unable to procure medical assistance. A patient in the Infirmary will receive the daily attention of a physician and surgeon, board, lodging, in spacious, neatly kept rooms, and constant attention from diligent and skillul nurses, for five dollars per week. The laboring classes cannot possibly afford to provide in sickness, one half of the comforts that are furnished in the Infirmary. Servants can seldom meet with anything like the same care and attention which they receive there; so that, by cherishing the Infirmary, its patrons diminish their cares, trouble and expenses, multiply those comforts so grateful to a bed of sickness, and greatly augment the chances of a speedy and permanent recovery to the sufferers. Surely these considerations will not be lightly thrown aside by the intelligent and philanthropic citizens of Richmond.

Let us now take a brief view of some of the advantages which this College holds out to the student of medicine.

The faculty is composed of men of the highest moral worth, ability, and acknowledged proficiency in the science of medicine—men, who have earned for themselves a deservedly high reputation, by a long and successful practice of their profession.

Dr. Warner, the Dean of the Faculty, is a graduate of the University of Maryland. He lectured for some time to a private class in Baltimore, and in this, his first essay, he acquired considerable popularity as a teacher. He was subsequently appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia, where he greatly advanced his reputation as a teacher, and fixed his claims to a high order of talents, extensive acquirements, and rare excellence in all that constitutes the professor, upon a lasting foundation. His glowing fancy and the classic beauty of his style, throw the charm of poetry around every thing he touches, warming the imagination while he instructs the understanding.

Dr. Cullen is an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania. He has acquired considerable note as a private lecturer, and has practised his profession in Richmond for many years, with distinguished success. Dr. Cullen is at once a genius and a scholar, a man of masterly abilities and fine taste—always interesting, always instructive, and often very eloquent.

Dr. Johnson is also a graduate of Pennsylvania University. Before taking his degree, he practised in the Alms House of Philadelphia for more than a year, and for some time after he graduated. He then received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia, which he filled for seven years with great ability. He then went to France, and attended the courses of lectures in Paris, enjoying all the advantages which a constant attendance in the hospitals of that vast metropolis could furnish. With a perseverance never surpassed, and seldom equaled, he has pursued the study of his profession, and has partaken largely of the advantages offered by the best medical colleges of both hemispheres. Seeing the necessity for, and the benefits that must result from a Medical College at the Capital of the Old Dominion, he has been foremost amongst those whose energy, perseverance and zeal have so well entitled them to the gratitude of their country. Dr. Johnson inherited from nature a mind of great power, and he has, from early youth, devoted all his faculties to the profession in which he delights, and of which he is a distinguished ornament, both as a skillful surgeon and an accomplished professor. Every one who knows Dr. Johnson, accords to him talents of the very first order; and all who ever heard him lecture, unite in ascribing to him wonderful powers of analysis, and great facility in conveying information to the minds of those whom he is instructing.

Dr. Chamberlayne is also a graduate of Pennsylvania University. He has for many years been known as a skilful and successful physician in Richmond. His private and professional character stands deservedly high with all who know him—the one is above reproach, the other highly reputable. His style is chaste and perspicuous, and his lectures are always instructive.

The diploma of Dr. Behannan bears the signature of the immortal Rush.

The success that has attended his practice in his particular department, furnishes the most satisfactory testimony of his proficiency. The writer of this article never heard Dr. Behannan lecture, and as he has no personal acquaintance with him, he can say nothing of his style as a lecturer, nor of his intellectual endowments. But the satisfaction which he gave to his class last winter is the most flattering proof of his capacity as a teacher.

Dr. Maupin is a graduate of the University of Virginia. He is a young man of rare endowments. Profoundly erudite, and of indomitable industry, he devotes all the resources of his well stored mind to the investigation of his subject; he portrays with a pencil of light, and illustrates with the force of demonstration. As a lecturer, Dr Maupin has few equals of his age, and perhaps no superior.

The Infirmary is rapidly rising in importance, and must have triumphant success. The contract which the Faculty have entered into with the General Government will place in it many diseased mariners—increasing its resources, and extending the variety of interesting cases. This, together with the Alms House and Penitentiary, which are under the superintendence of two of the professors, and to which the Students have access, will, in the course of a session, probably furnish cases of almost every disease incident to our climate. During the session which closed in April last, the professors exhibited to the class almost all the simple and complicated surgical operations upon the living subject.

The abundance of the best material for dissections, the ease and cheapness with which it can be procured, furnish advantages not to be met with at any institution *North* of the Potomac, and equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The winters are sufficiently cool to continue the dissections uninterruptedly, as late as is desirable, and the cold is never so intense as to injure the subject or endanger the health of the student, while engaged in this arduous but most important branch of his enquiries. The salubrity of the climate is such, that it furnishes a sure guaranty for the health of the native of every latitude. Those of the North have nothing to fear from excessive heat, and the Southerner is in no danger from extreme cold.

The Museum, which already contains many valuable anatomical preparations, and fine specimens of morbid structure, is rapidly increasing, and will soon present a collection surpassed by none in this country.

Board convenient to the College, can be produced at a cheaper rate than in any city of the Union at which there is a Medical College.

To the hour of relaxation, which is indispensable to every mind, a virtuous, enlightened and polished society offers its exquisite enjoyments; and there is no better safeguard against dissipation, immorality, and vice of every kind, than an intercourse with the pure, the virtuous and the refined. While enjoying the best advantages for acquiring an extensive knowledge of his profession, the student may devote his leisure hours to the refined pleasures of polished society, contract acquaintances and acquire manners which will furnish materials for pleasing retrospection, and be a source of profit, and an ornament to his future life.

The writer of this article has no interest in this institution, other than that which every Virginian ought to feel in the institutions of his native State. He is in no way connected with the College, and in commending it to the favorable consideration of his fellow-citizens, he has no selfish purpose to subserve; whatever may be due to *his* views, they must carry with them that weight which truth ever gives to a good cause, however feebly expressed. He invites investigation and attention to the subject and hopes that abler pens will engage in advocating an institution so interesting and important to the community. VERUS.

☞ The Globe, National Intelligencer, and other papers of the South, are requested to copy the above.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

WARWICK COUNTY, Va., August 15th, 1839.

One of the resolutions of the Commercial Convention, which met in Norfolk in November last, was in the following words: "Resolved, That the members of this Convention view with increased interest the progress of public opinion on the importance of Commercial Conventions in the Southern States, and they hereby pledge themselves to exert their influence in their respective districts, to cause delegations to be appointed to the Convention proposed to be holden in Raleigh in November next." Having been a member of the Norfolk Convention, and having witnessed with pride and satisfaction the harmonious exertions then made to raise the hitherto depressed situation of the States of the South, I feel very solicitous that Virginia should send to the approaching Convention a large number of Delegates, and that she should select her most able and energetic sons. I should indeed be mortified, after the great exertions made last November by the associated talents of North Carolina and Virginia, if we should now stop short in the great cause so very important to the Southern States. Will not every high-minded son of the Old Dominion come up now to the rescue, and go with pleasure to the land of Macon, and unite with her sons in one united effort to make the South the Eden of the world? One thing is only necessary, and the people are alive to its importance—Tap every artery, and let the streams of our back country pour into the great outlets for commerce and importations, and then our Northern brethren will be compelled to look upon us as a people able and sufficient to whiten the ocean with our canvass, and carry our products to the most distant climes; to bring to the farmer the real worth of his labor, and to show ourselves independent of aid from those who manifest to so plainly a disposition to make us tributary to them for articles of merchandise, which we have hitherto procured on terms unpropitious to our prosperity. The spirit of internal improvement is alive in our land, and this is the time to give it a fraternal embrace, and carry out the views of those real benefactors of their country, who have set the enviable example to the admiring world. Let me then appeal to those members of the late Convention who heard the thrilling remarks of Mr. A. Venable, and ask them to come up now to the breach. Let me press those who, like myself, were delighted with the able Report of Mr. Stockdell, from the Committee on Manufactures, to assist in the glorious work; and let every son of Virginia well know and appreciate the worth of a restoration of the Foreign Trade; a want of which has made Virginia lose her former standing as the first State in our glorious Union. Let us reflect upon the situation of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and ask ourselves seriously what is the cause of our decline. Let us shew the affinities that ought to bind the South together in one great and grand effort to resuscitate our dormant resources. Let us so act, that our merchants may compete successfully with those of that city which now proudly boasts that she is the Commercial Emporium of the new world! Let us shew to our fellow-citizens, that there is no superiority in bales and boxes marked with the New York stamp. And in meeting our brethren of North Carolina, let us meet them as those of our own household, work with them, happily, in the promotion of the great and important objects that shall bring us together. May nothing of a selfish and misguided zeal actuate us; but, as a band of brethren, may we open every avenue that shall make us more wealthy and more respectable. This will awaken our Legislatures, and the wants of the people will and must be attended to. These things are of great moment to the South, and every hour lost manifests our folly, and but too clearly show us how we drop astern of our Northern friends. The direct trade is admitted to be wanting, and urgently called for. In fact, the Southern States should build ships, and give a decided preference to their own bottoms—And why might not Norfolk and Charleston, in their own ships, engage in those employments now exclusively resorted to by our Eastern brethren? Yes, why might not the leviathan of the great deep be a source of commerce to us? We have a population—yes, an unemployed population, whose bodies and estates would be alike benefitted by industry and enterprise—but energy is wanting, and we see our wants. But, like the unpurposed Charlatan, we talk while others act; and, in the midst of congestion, we fear to deplete. Thus it is, the Southern States, possessing every advantage which a bountiful Providence has scattered around us with the most outstretched hands, we live in want and die in debt—and why? from an apathy to apply our resources. Let, then, every Southern man feel as he ought and should for his native land, and put his shoulders to the wheel, and blessings, more than we can now anticipate, will result from our labors—and our children will rise up and call us blessed. The Lowland of Virginia has awakened and is now ready to aid in the great work of internal improvements. Her sons are becoming an inquiring people, and they find, without more energy, the far West will take away our most virtuous population: and they begin now to ask themselves, shall we quit the bleached bones of our fathers? And Virginia, veiled in habiliments of mourning, asks, in the attitude of a heart-broken widow, of her beloved sons. "will ye also go away?" North Carolina and her interest is identified with us, and we call upon her to select her strong men. Shall we call upon her in vain? No! the remembrance of Mecklenburg will arouse her gallant sons, and they will devise means for our proud ascension from our present fallen state, and with an united effort on the part of the South, all will be well

A CITIZEN OF WARWICK COUNTY, VA.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

BUCKINGHAM.

The proceedings of "the opponents of Martin Van Buren" at Buckingham Courthouse ought not to pass unnoticed. It is but justice to the President, as well as to the Republican party in Virginia to say, that these proceedings contain any thing other than "honorable means to defeat the present incumbent, M. Van Buren." But they are moreover a libel on the Republican party, whose free suffrages made Mr. Van Buren President of the U. States. These doughty "opponents of Martin Van Buren" assert in their preamble, that he reached the Presidency "singly by fawning and sycophancy, and holding on to the skirts of his 'illustrious predecessor,' who willed that he should be President, and it was so." Had this libel on the independence of the freemen of the U. S. been left where it originated, it would neither have merited nor received any thing more than silent contempt; but when Whig meetings, drummed together and led on by the deputies of that prince of roving demagogues, Henry Clay, gravely and solemnly base their proceedings upon the fabrications of partizan Editors, and publish them as worthy of credit, the case is very different. Did it once occur to Col Bondurant and his corporal's guard of Whigs, in that meeting, that they were uttering a slander on the great majority of the people of Virginia, when they affirmed that the people voted for Van Buren because Jackson willed it? If I mistake not, a *majority of the people of Buckingham* voted for Van Buren! Some may have been brought over to Whiggery since, by the zealous pertinacity of Whig leaders through such misrepresentations as are put forth by these Whig proceedings at Buckingham Courthouse. Is there a single individual in Buckingham who voted for Mr Van Buren, and who has since joined the Whigs, because of the Sub-Treasury or for any other cause, who is base enough to acknowledge that he voted for Van Buren, because Jackson willed it? If so, he may make a very good Whig. He never was a Republican. But I will not do such injustice to the people of Buckingham, who have been misled by too great confidence in certain leaders, as to believe for a moment that the great body of the Whigs of Buckingham either authorised or approve this slander on all who voted for Mr Van Buren.

But, why did the draftsman of the Buckingham preamble so craftily blend Mr. Van Buren's administration with Andrew Jackson's? It was to give a color of truth to what would otherwise be too glaring to deceive the most ignorant. Hear him: "The course of the present "and past Administration, in retaining men in office "for months after they were known to be defaulters, "and in appointing men to office after they had been "rejected by the Senate of the U. S., has had, and continues to have, a corrupting and demoralizing effect, "and calls loudly for reform." The most accomplished Jesuit, whose studied purpose was deception, could not have composed a more ingenious sentence than this. Is Mr. Van Buren the candidate for the Presidency, or is Gen. Jackson? To which of their Administrations did this cunning Whig intend to apply any specific charge that may be educed from this wonderful sentence of generalities and ambiguities? If the whole conception be not literally false as a whole, and in every particular, whether applied to "the present or past Administration," the whole is utterly untrue, if applied to either, for the purpose of proving corruption in either. The people are everywhere beginning to discover the true source of "corrupting and demoralizing effects that call loudly for reform," and Indiana and Tennessee have just taken a noble lead in the great work.—A general remark or two to the Whigs, and I shall conclude for the present. We Democrats may not boast of "all the wealth and all the intelligence," but we certainly are gifted with a native shrewdness which makes us an over-match for Whiggery with all its "thousand tricks." We never judge a lady's beauty with her veil on; and if she boast loudly of her virtue and amiability, we suspect both. Just so we judge you, Whigs. You have thrown the veil of *Opposition* over your faces—of what texture it is composed, no one on earth can tell. We cannot see whether you are fair or brown, black or mulatto. In fine, we know nothing of you, except that you are "Opposition." Besides, you boast so much of your patriotism, your wealth, your virtue, disinterestedness and so forth, we're afraid of you. Mr. Van Buren is the very reverse of all this.—He will not even wear a wig to hide his bald head. He puts in no high claims to reward for his services. He does not boast of "scars and wounds," nor demand an "honorable discharge." He has no need to compass sea, lake and land, trumpeting his own patriotism. His merits speak his praise. Mr. Van Buren tells us lainly, he is for divorcing the Government from Bank. When we ask you, Whigs, what *you* propose, you answer "opposition." Shame to you! Come out like men and patriots. Give us your plans—not your opposition. Give us facts—not fabrications. If the people voted for Van Buren, because Jackson willed it so, what is the use of Col. Bondurant and his Corporal's guard opposing him? If the people are consistent, they will vote for him again, for the same reason. "So much for Buckingham!"

A HENRICO DEMOCRAT.

DEATHS.

DIED, at Cross Creek, in the county of Surry, on Thusday the 8th instant, in the 43d year her age, Mrs. ELIRA STITH, wife of Drury Stith, Esq—It is not extravagant eulogy, but a tribute justly due departed merit, to say, that this deceased lady possesd many admirable qualities. Blest by nature with sound and discriminating mind, she acquired for herself the steadiness of purpose and inflexible perseverance of design, which give emphatically, decision to character. Experimentally acquainted with the vicissitudes inherent to human life, Mrs. M. was ever equal to the emergency before her, and generally triumphed over the difficulties which beset her way. It was but lately, however, that the fortitude which formed the striking feature