Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be instructed to report to this House such papers and such of their proceedings as they may desire to have printed by order of the House; and that they be instructed also to report forthwith which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey received the greatest number of lawful votes from the whole State for Representatives in the Congress of the United States at the election of 1838 in said State, with all the evidence of that fact in their possession: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of said committee in taking testimony, and deciding the said case upon the merits of the election.

Mr. R. GARLAND inquired of the Chair whether, if the amendment was rejected, the question would not then be on the original resolution, as reported from the Committee of Elections?

The SPEAKER replied affirmatively.

And the question was then taken on the amendment, as amended, and was decided in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas 103, nays 90.

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

And the question recurring on the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were, by general consent, dispensed with.

And the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion, by yeas 62, nays 93, was rejected.

And at a little before 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

RICHMOND, Va., TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

SCENES IN OHIO.

EXTRACT *of a Letter, to the Editor, from a Virginian of high respectability, dated*

"COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) Feb. 24, 1840.

"How happens it that the Republicans could not elect McDowell Governor, having, as they evidently had, the force? You could not have gotten a more splendid man, nor one more devoted to the interests of Virginia—especially her great subject of Internal Improvement, which should be pressed with zeal. I am glad to find that double-faced political Rives has at last given himself a position, as likewise those false and pretended Democrats, his followers. They can now no longer embarass the Democratic party by their false position; they are now known as enemies, and the people will meet them and conquer them. You must up and a-doing." The stake is great—it is liberty itself—and it therefore becomes us to settle all minor differences, and consult together with becoming brotherly love—Let nothing be wanting in the way of preparation. The contest is a momentous one—it is a contest of a combination of parties, whose success will carry us back to the days of Federal misrule, against an Administration which only wants the adoption of the Independent Treasury, to place the Government precisely where it was in the days of Jefferson. It then becomes all hands to go steadily and zealously to the great work, determined to conquer. I know our friends have an overwhelming majority in the State;—but let not their great strength lull them into a false security—"the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

"I presume you will be gratified to hear something of the great Whig Convention, which was here on the 21st and 22d instant. The several previous days were calm and favorable, until Thursday, the 20th, when it rained at intervals most of the day; in the evening, however, it cleared off, and Friday was a mild and brilliant day; and the crowd arrived, and the great Convention came on and off, on that and the succeeding day; and a great Convention it was, in pomp and numbers; but, in my estimation, it was greatly wanting in that dignity and elevation of character, that singleness and unity of purpose, befitting the occasion, and which ought to characterize a congregation of freemen, assembled for the holy purpose of advancing the great cause of freedom, by the cool, calm, and dispassionate exercise of that reason, and charity, on which freedom is based. It was all rant, and rave, and shout; more buffoonery, and folly, and fantastic capers, I never saw, even at the show of a mountebank. There were to be seen, freemen, doffing the habiliments of civilization, and sinking themselves into the character of the Indian savage, by wrapping in his blanket costume, and tramping the muddy streets with mock-heroic step. I saw log cabins in miniature, covered with coon-skins, and smoky clap-boards, and log-canoes, all drawn on wheels by horses, with sundry accompanying devices, to attract the attention and merriment of the multitude; but a deduction therefrom of any elevating moral, to awaken the mind, and impel it to generous and patriotic deeds, I could not see; if there was such a design, it was too much hidden for common observation. I saw, too, a lawyer of some reputation, and a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, prostrating the dignity of his profession, and playing the buffoon, by sitting on the coon-skins of one of the log cabins, and aping the monkey, to the great merriment of a crowd, by nibbling a johnny cake, &c. Shame, shame! where is thy blush? Fort Meigs was paraded through the streets—it was said to be not a bad representation. I saw, too, in the procession, a living bald Eagle, tied in a basket, fixed on the end of a long pole. He was restive, and gave signs that his place was not there; he apparently felt no interest in the show; he saw, 'tis true, the log cabin, but it was the log cabin in derision, and not the log cabin of the sturdy, honest-hearted Democrat, perched on some rocky cliff, or sequestered in some cove or alcove of his loved mountain country. He looked sickly, and gave instinctive indications of his distrust of *federal keepers*, and his strong desire to roam more free and uncontrouled his native forest — truly emblematical of that freedom of thought, and action which gives character and manliness to the Democrat; but there they kept him confined, "nolens volens," there they forced him to perform his part in this great show for the sole benefit of others, as they will chain and confine the freemen of this land, if these Whigs shall get in the ascendant, to the footstool of irresponsible corporate power for its own benefit. We had, too, several companies of the military, with the bristling bayonet and their bands, decked with plume and epaulette to enliven and grace the scene. I saw likewise a very large and badly executed likeness of Gen. Harrison, painted on canvas, and borne along in the procession by two men. As it passed by, many doff'd their hats and did it homage. Alas! poor fallen mortality! 'Tis true we have heard that they worshipped in olden times the golden calf. The conceit, however, and the excellence of its execution in these days of darkness and superstition, may offer for them some palliation; but the worship of a pictorial representation of living man, is left for the enlightened Whigs of this our day, and time without a redeeming circumstance. The serfs of Russia bow and bend the knee as their *living lords* may pass, but never, I believe, to their painted likenesses on canvass; that has been reserved at least in part, for the leaders of the *all-intelligent and all-decent Whigs*, assembled here in the endeavor to prop up their fallen destinies and their aristocratic pride and pomp, and pageantry by this mock homage and buffoonry. I hope, however, the sturdy and honest-hearted Democrat every where will do as the Democrats did here, whilst looking on this scene of folly and fruitless attempt to drown and bewilder the reasoning power, by show and shout and parade; yes, I hope the sturdy and honest-hearted Democrat everywhere, will stand erect and firm, and steady to his purpose, and shew, that he understands and appreciates the true principles of our institutions, by paying homage to none, but the Omnipotence, and thus preserve the equality, the elevation and dignity of regenerated man.—Numerous flags on the houses and across the street, with many Democrats on the side-walks, nothing daunted, served to fill up and finish the scenery, and the day was closed by an illumination; but as it was not very general, it made no great display. The beauty and brilliancy of Friday departed with that day. Saturday morning was lowering, "and heavily in clouds came on the day." The revellie, however, was played, the guns were heard, and the great concourse were again under way about nine o'clock, and re-acted the scenes of the preceding day.

"The business of the Convention was mainly done by a committee composed of men from each Congressional district; even the nomination of a Governor, who is very acceptable to the Abolitionists, many of whom were members of this Convention, and have amalgamated here, as they will everywhere else with the Whigs. Nothing was done to offend them, for the Whigs appear determined to carry their ends, reckless of the means. The number of the Convention is variously estimated from six to twenty thousand. I myself believe the first number more nearly approximates the truth than the latter.—The scene has now shifted; this Federal show has now vanished, and the mind has settled down in calm reflection, and finds but little left for the commendation of the patriot. That it was gotten up for effect, and based on the Whig universal rule of action, that the people are ignorant, and easily gulled, is evident. No declaration of principles was made, no appeal to the calm, sober senses, or for the reflection of the well-poised mind—all was addressed to the passions and prejudices of the multitude, in songs of doggrel rhyme, and inflammatory harangues; some from persons, whose frosted heads should have indicated less heat, and cooler discretion, than was evinced. The various elements which compose this Convention, should give to the Southern patriot, timely, but melancholy warning, to prepare for the preservation of his rights, his peace and his prosperity; for, they will be *assailed*. It should give to the patriot every where a well-grounded fear, for the safety of his institutions; for, there will be engrafted on them, other principles, than those given us by our forefathers, if this Whig party shall gain the ascendancy. But I do not despair, notwithstanding we have a fierce and inveterated foe to contend with, composed of *Abolitionists*, Monopolists, Bankers, and hungry, rabid office-hunters, aided, I know, by many who honestly, though mistakingly, believe, in the dangerous tendency of the Democratic principles on which our institutions are founded. The Abolitionists will leave no stone unturned to carry their unhallowed schemes, which, if successful, must result in the ruin and desolation of the South. The Monopolists and Bankers, judging of the future from the past, will do all that can be done, "*per fas aut nefas*," to perpetuate their power, and riot on the earnings of the producing class. And the hungry, rabid office-hunters, will, if possible, move heaven and earth, to accomplish their schemes of self-aggrandizement. Here are the elements of a mighty conflict; still the bone and sinew Democrats, especially of this great State, will triumph—for, I see they are determined; and I know they are based on truth; and truth is omnipotent and splendid, and must prevail. You will hear of great changes here. I have been much confined, and have no good opportunity of knowing; but I do not believe in them; if, however, there be any, it is in that floating capital which belongs to every society, and is ever ready for something new. But the great body of the Democrats here, so far as my observation extends, are based on principle, and are firm, and uncorrupt, and incorruptible; and they are in sufficient numbers to triumph. I, consequently, firmly believe, they will give their opponents a well-fought action, when all will be well and the day ours; and for the sake of liberty and the safety of our institutions, the Lord grant it may be so! I have thus hastily given you a glance at the things here, and the impressions they made on my mind. I will be with you soon to aid in the good fight."

"The Ohio Statesman contains a list of the members of the Whig Convention, with the name of each delegate, the place from which he hails, and what his profession or calling.—This list was prepared immediately under the nose of the Convention, and is unquestionably correct. From this it appears that the convention was composed of FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT BANKERS AND DEPENDENT OFFICERS—OF THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX LAWYERS AND DOCTORS—OF SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE OFFICE-HOLDERS; a large number of MERCHANTS, and SPECULATORS and LOAFERS completed the list!—This (says the Baltimore Post,) is the boasted convention of *farmers* to elevate the *farmer* of North Bend to the Presidency; and it is upon such facts as these that the most extravagant accounts are sent forth of the rising of the people in favor of Harrison."

The Columbus Statesman states, also, that "A. M. White, from Licking, who has *been ridden on a rail for lecturing on Abolition*, was the *principal orator on the 22d*, and decidedly the best speaker at the Convention."

Among the mummeries, which were got up by the Whig Actors at Columbus, is the following from the C. Statesman:

"Language can scarce express the admiration experienced on Saturday last in witnessing an act of the most *magnanimous* and *daring* character. Shortly before the adjournment of the Federal Abolition Convention, ☞ JOHN C. WRIGHT, (honest George Kremer's *cackling hen*) a Federal Lawyer from Cincinnati, mounted the stage and produced a likeness of MARTIN VAN BUREN, painted upon glass. For some time he presented it to the view of his auditors, and then, in the height of his enthusiasm, he valorously dashed it to pieces upon the floor, and ☞ trod on it!!! Does not this act of the little Federal cackling Bankite place him upon a level with the Knights of old? Does Federal Abolitionism produce many more such heroes?"

[We would fain disclose the name of the author of the above admirably written letter? Of all men living, he has the least of non-committalism in him. *He* wears no mask—*He* assumes no mystery—*He* is a Virginian, frank, bold, above-board. But we have no authority to publish his letter, much less his name. And though these are times which require men to speak out; yet we cannot "take the responsibility" of publishing his name. The character of the man, however, is written on his production.]

A large meeting, consisting of both parties, was held at the Exchange in the City of New York, on Thursday last. It is said to be the largest meeting ever held in that building. It was called for the purpose of considering the propriety of applying to Congress for a *General Bankrupt Law*. They were addressed in favor of the proposition, by Messrs. M. C. Patterson, John McKeon, Hugh Maxwell, and last of all in a powerful speech by D. F. Butler (late Attorney General of the U. S.)—Mr. B. insisted, that such a law should apply to *artificial* as well as to *natural* bodies, to *corporations* as well as *individuals*. Resolutions were finally passed, urging upon Congress "the enactment of such a bankrupt law as the Constitution authorizes, and the exigencies of the country now imperatively demand"—and inviting the co-operation of citizens and Legislatures of other States, &c., and addressing copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, &c., &c.

We understand, from the best authority, that our friends in Washington are in the best spirits about the approaching campaign. Information has been received from the State of New York, which leaves scarce a doubt, that the Empire State will not abandon her own son. The last N. Y. Post refers to the recent local township Elections, as an evidence of the favorable state of public sentiment: It says, "the progress of Democratic principles in our State, if the recent local elections afford any indication, meets with no check.—Lewis county, which we think last year gave, for the first time during many years, a Whig majority, has elected a Board of Supervisors, consisting of nine Democrats and two Federalists.—The Martinsburg Republican promises a Democratic majority of 200, at the next annual election."

EXTRACT *of a letter from a gentleman of high character at Washington, March* 1.

"I do trust, that we have not a friend in the State so stupid as to listen even to the Whig lies and rumors which are set afloat. I am told, that it is reported in Richmond, that *we have all given up here!*—and even that Van Buren declines a re-election!!—And here it is said, that in Virginia *you are all despondent!!!* (We know that this is false—Our friends here and *throughout* Virginia were never in finer spirit.) WE are in *fine spirits* here, and will do our duty"

"The 'Old Dominion' is imbued with the fires of her 'own Henry,' and her Wise, Leigh, Rives, and a host of other noble men, are gone down into the arena to grapple hand in hand with the hired legions of the enemy."—*N. Y. Star.*

Take my word for it, Citizen Noah—that these "noble men" will grapple in vain with the Democracy of the Old Dominion. With all their "monstrous dinners—with all their appliances to boot; with their multiplied press, their 50,000 Addresses, their spouting Electors scattered through the Commonwealth, hunting or singly, hunting (as Wise proposes) in couples—with the Electors of all the border States (according to a 2d wise suggestion of Mr. Wise,) coming into Virginia, who has so often given the tone to other States, not received it—with their 50 good and true men stationed in each county (according to the 3d wise resolution of Mr. Wise,) whose names are to be hunted up by the Central Committee, and to be sent on to the Whig members of Congress, for the purpose of scattering all sorts of documents under the frank of the aforesaid members of Congress!—and of which 50 good and true Whigs—that is to say, deserters from the good old principles of Virginia, many a county cannot furnish her contingent, as for example, Rockingham or the 10th Legion—with all the recruits too which Wm. C. Rives can seduce into their ranks—with all these, and a thousand manœuvres to boot, the Whigs can never carry the Old Dominion for Wm. H. Harrison. No, they cannot carry it—mark it! But the Little Magician will carry it by thousands.

The Lion and the Lamb lying down together!

The Charlottesville Advocate describes the Celebration of the 22d at that place, and adds as the finishing touch, that "Among the most happy events of the day, we may mention the cordial reconciliation which took place between Messrs. T. W. Gilmer and W. C. Rives, the personal relations of whom, as our readers are aware, had been interrupted for years. The meeting was entirely accidental, and the disposition to forgive and forget the past, seemed mutual, and more cordial and satisfactory than if effected by the intervention of friends."

☞ The Richmond Whig, in noticing the proceedings of the House of Delegates on the New York case, has been guilty of gross injustice to Gen. Bayly, as well as the Committee. The hit however was designed to injure Gen. B. especially. We have really no room this morning to repel the imputations, or to state the facts.

New Jersey Case.—The reader will perceive from the resolutions *at last* adopted by the House of Representatives on Friday evening, that the House is almost in sight of land. We presume, that the five Representatives elected by the majority of the legal votes of the People of New Jersey will immediately take their seats, in spite of the Governor's broad seal—and that she will not be longer stript of her representation, about which the Whigs have made so much clamour.

☞ The *Prospectus* for the new, cheap, weekly sheet, "THE CRISIS" (to be issued from this office) is now in the hands of the Printer, and will be sent to various Post Offices, Chairmen of Committees, &c., &c., in the course of the week. THE CRISIS itself will be issued on Saturday next in neat quarto form, at the moderate price of one dollar.

As the 1st No. will contain the whole of the Journal and Address of the Republican Convention (corrected,) the members of the Legislature who want extra copies will call at the Enquirer Office and leave their orders.

☞ It turns out, after all, that the "Hon. Mr. Wise" was a Special Delegate to the Whig Convention. It appears, that he and three others were appointed by a miniature meeting of some 14, in the decidedly Republican county of Alleghany! The Naval Committee man came this time from the mountains. Archimedes wanted only an inch of ground to move the Earth—Mr. Wise shared his inch with three others, and deputed by a small fraction of the People of Alleghany, availed himself of his diminutive title to harangue the Convention against the "blood-hound Administration"—and to offer his three wise resolutions. What a humbug scheme for foisting him into the Convention, and what a humbug use did he make of his privilege!

☞ We must bespeak the patience of our Correspondents. We have thrown a large variety of interesting communications on our 1st and 2d pages, besides others that we give under the Richmond Head—but we have a large budget still on hand, which we shall bring out, as far as possible, in our next. Among these, is the amusing Dialogue (from Christopher Quandary) between a Whig Richmond and a Republican from the country. This is the first echo we have received from the country, of the "monstrous dinner," the "greatest dinner" that ever was and ever will be—where the Whigs were "as numerous as the sands on the seashore." Christopher castigates the whole "monstrous" humbug, with the lash of ridicule—and well does it deserve it; for, never have we seen so extravagant a spectacle, and so complete a burlesque upon the simplicity of Virginia manners, and upon their contempt for man-worship—But the "voice of Paris is not the voice of France."

A letter from Fauquier, tells us, "We expect to carry this county in the Spring—great enthusiasm prevails among our friends."

The following was omitted in the publication of the Toasts, which were drunk at the Democratic Dinner, of the 24th. It was offered by a Merchant on the Main-street, of this City:

Clay and Adams: Antipodes at the Treaty of Ghent in 1814—Brethren in the Presidential Election of 1824—that unnatural union of "fish and flesh" has left a "Newfoundland" fragrance on the fame of both, which all the waters of the "Mississippi" can never wash out.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir—It would appear from the toasts given at the late Democratic Dinner, as reported in the Enquirer, that I was present. I was not at the dinner; but the toasts given by me were sent to a friend with a request that one or the other should be presented—perhaps one or *both*.

I observe my name is omitted in the published proceedings of the Convention, from the Committee to prepare the Address.

Will you do me the favor to publish this note in Tuesday's Enquirer.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. MAYO.

Henrico, Feb. 29.

☞ We were about to correct the Journal at the suggestion of a friend in the Senate, who noticed the omission, and pronounced Mr. Mayo to be, as he really was, a *prominent* and most *efficient* member of the Committee.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from a former member of Congress, dated Patrick county, February* 10, *to a Senator of Virginia.*

"I have noticed the proceedings in our Legislature, and in Congress with no little interest—and am sorry to be compelled to say, that the latter has done nothing as yet worthy of the country. The barefaced attempt of the Whig members to force upon the House the N. Jersey Whig claimants without investigation, and with an admitted majority of the people of New Jersey against them, will be long remembered by the people of this country to the prejudice of that party.

"I was delighted with the President's Message—and almost converted to his view of the Sub-Treasury question. I never opposed that measure on the ground that it was fraught with danger to the liberties of the People. I simply opposed it on the ground that it was a less safe and more expensive mode of keeping the public money. I was never in favor of the General Deposite System, with the State Banks. I always advocated a Special Deposite System, which, if practicable, is, in my opinion, the best. Both parties, however, think it impracticable; and there seems to be no chance of obtaining a majority in its favor. My objections to the General Deposite System, have been much strengthened, by the last suspension; and as between that system or a United States' Bank on the one hand, and an Independent Treasury Bank, on the other, I should not hesitate to choose the latter.

"I have seen the result of the two first days' balloting for United States Senator. You have close work. I cannot conceive how any men who call themselves friends of the Administration and in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, can now vote for Mr. Rives, who is not only the Whig candidate, but has avowed himself in favor of Gen. Harrison, and rejoices at the success of the Whigs in New York. Those gentlemen, it seems to me, should do one of two things: They should either abandon Rives, or throw off the mask at once and join the Whig ranks. You know that I was a great admirer of Mr. Rives, and would not give him up as long as there was a hope of retaining him in our party. I was convinced last Spring (though not before) that he was off, and from that time have looked upon him as an Opposition man.

"There is a decided majority of Administration men in this county, though it is represented by a Whig; next Spring the matter will be put right."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

WARRENTON, (Fauquier,) Feb. 27.

Sir: I have just read Mr. Rives' last letter, published in the "Madisonian." He need have given himself no trouble to proclaim to the world his preference of Harrison to Van Buren; no person doubted that.—But why did not Mr. Rives come out before, whilst the Senatorial election was pending before the Legislature? Why were efforts made by his friends, with his concurrence, to induce some of the *honest Conservatives* to vote for him? Why play this double game? Mr. Rives bases *(he says)* his preference for Harrison, on the ground, that he is the *true Republican candidate*. This subterfuge is too shallow to deceive any man in the Commonwealth. It may answer as a cloak to cover his froward and disappointed ambition, in his own estimation, but it is too thin for the strong eyes of honest men. Mr. Rives need give himself no trouble about declaring who is or who is not the Republican candidate. His letter displays too much ignorance of the facts, or too anxious a disposition to pervert them, to entitle him to the distinction of Sir Oracle.

The Federalists are the only friends he has here; the Republicans rarely ever speak of him, except to point the finger of scorn at the Deserter.

JEFFERSON.

EXTRACT *from a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Page county, to a member of the House of Delegates. Feb.* 22*d*, 1840.

"Will you do any thing in relation to that shameful New Jersey affair? I hope not. That rascally Governor of New Jersey and his Council, instead of receiving the sympathy and justification of any other State, should incur the execration of every man in America who values the right of suffrage, and is in favor of a Government of the people, rather than the dictation of a few Aristocrats."

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY SNYDER as a candidate for re-election in the county of Roanoke.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHNATHAN B. STOVALL as a candidate to represent the county of Halifax in the next General Assembly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HENRICO, Feb. 29th, 1840.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of a portion of the Republican party of the county of Henrico, held at their Courthouse on the 3d inst., you were unanimously recommended as the Republican candidate for the Virginia Legislature at the next Spring election.

This communication would have been made at a much earlier day but for your absence.

A reply is expected from you as soon as you can conveniently do so, through the Richmond Enquirer.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
BENJ. B. R. BARKER, *Chairman.*

To RICHARD REINS, Esq.

SIDNEY, Henrico, Feb. 29, 1840.

Col. B. B. R. Barker:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 29th inst., informing me that "at a meeting of a portion of the Republican voters of the county of Henrico, held at their Courthouse on the 3d inst., you (I) were unanimously recommended as the Republican candidate for the Virginia Legislature at the next spring election," has just been handed to me to-day; and I hasten to reply, that I should have been much better pleased, had the meeting fixed upon some other individual than myself as their candidate. I shall, however, make no objections to accepting the nomination, though I might with propriety offer many. My business will of necessity call me from the county for a few weeks; but I shall return, I trust, in time to meet my fellow countymen frequently before the day of election, when I shall have it in my power to express to them more fully than I now can in this communication, the principles that will govern my course as their Representative, should it be their pleasure to elect me as such. I trust that our friends will feel the importance of the occasion, and will put forth all their strength. The crisis demands it—the love of our Republican institutions calls for it. Let the watch-word of every Republican voter be, "The union of the Democracy, for the sake of Liberty and the Constitution."

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD REINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

In almost every paper which you have published since the election of Governor, and also in some before, you have attempted to use the power of the press to put me down. Whilst I am engaged at Richmond in the discharge of the duties of representing the interest and wishes of the people who kindly sent me here, you are using the advantage you possess by sending your paper into the recesses of the mountains, filled with the terms "Recreant Lockridge!" "Renegade Lockridge!" and other abusive language towards myself and the other Conservatives. I presume after all this, after waiting till you had abused me to your heart's content, you will at least publish a few words for me in my defence. I will give a plain statement of facts, believing that my constituents will not punish me because you choose to pass sentence on me.

I was elected with the positive understanding, and, indeed, I may say, instructions, of my constituents, that I was to vote for Mr. Rives—and that without any conditions, such as that he was to support every thing Mr. Van Buren might recommend, but the Sub-Treasury. My constituents knew that the enemies of Rives contended, that he was the determined opponent of Mr. Van Buren's re-election. Mr. Rives's friends declared that he would support such measures only as he approved, and would oppose such as he thought wrong, come from what quarter they might. Knowing that the U. S. Senator had nothing to do with the election of President, they decided to disregard all the clamor about his not committing himself; they justified him in that position—being willing to let him vote for whom he pleased as President, and elected me as the decided friend of Mr. Rives, because they had confidence in him.

When the election came on, I voted for him as long as I thought there was any hope of his being elected; but rather than have no election of Senator, I did what was known to be my determination—I voted for Mason. Now this pleased you very much. You did not call me "Recreant" and "Renegade" for that, although some of my constituents might have done so, if I had not explained that I was still a friend of Rives, and voted for Mason only, rather than have no election.

Now, as to the election of Governor, how could any man show a greater desire to be faithful to the wishes of his constituents than I did? Although they, as well as myself, were opposed to the Sub-Treasury, yet I voted for McDowell, a Sub-Treasury man, as long as there was any hope of his election. Owing to his local situation, (being a Western man,) I thought it would be pleasing to my constituents to have him elected Governor. But upon the same principles that I acted upon the Senatorial election, when I found McDowell could not be elected, rather than defeat an election, I voted for Mr. Gilmer, who is, I believe, a sound Republican—who holds all the doctrines of the old Jeffersonian school—and whom *you*, Mr. Editor, but a little time ago, pronounced one of the "State Rights' Whigs," who properly belonged to the Van Buren side, and whom you had hopes of getting on your side, and was good enough to be taken into your party. Now, it is for voting for this man, rather than have no Governor, that you brand me with the names of "Recreant" and "Renegade Lockridge." There is another thing that must not be forgotten. While the election of Governor was going on, a speech of Mr. McDowell was read, delivered in 1834, when General Jackson removed the Deposites from the U. S. Bank, declaring that he was in favor of *a* National Bank. One of his votes too, was produced, directly expressing the same opinion. On a resolution from the Senate, declaring the Bank *unconstitutional*, he voted NO.

Although I did feel that there was inconsistency in making such a noise and parade about the U. States Bank, and still voting in favor of a Bank man for a high office—yet as he was, as I believed, a favorite of my constituents, I voted for him as long as there was the least chance for him. I then came to the conclusion, rather than defeat an election, to cast my vote for Mr. Gilmer, and I feel satisfied, that my constituents will approve my course. He is a man of talents and pure moral character, and according to your own account, Mr. Editor, good enough Republican for you to be very glad to get him on your side. He is moreover in favor of dividing the surplus of the public lands among the States, to be used for making our improvements, and educating our poor children; while your party, I believe, are in favor of keeping it to be spent by the General Government, in great military fortifications, or some other way. I do not believe that my constituents will demand at my hands, that I am to support those men only who agree to support the President. They supported Rives, because they know, that unless they stand by independent Representatives, their own independence was gone. They are mountain freemen, and I am willing to leave it to them, whether I am a renegade and traitor.

Your obedient servant,
WM. LOCKRIDGE.

February 19*th*, 1840.

(And to these freemen of the Mountains, we, too, are willing to leave him. They will judge whether he has been a "renegade and a traitor." We have little desire, or time, or room, to criticise Mr. L.'s letter, his opinions, or his acts. Who would "break a butterfly upon the wheel?" In all that we have said about the Delegate of Bath, we have fallen short of the remarks that have been made upon him by the Delegates of his own generous mountain country. Were we to tell his constituents what was said of him at the time when he left Jas. McDowell and voted for the Whig Governor—and the next day and the day after, when the Republicans from the West scouted at him and turned their backs upon him, we might indeed disturb his equanimity—Those of his constituents who have seen in the Fincastle Democrat the letter which was written from this city, in reprobation of the conduct of Mr. Lockridge, may form some idea of the feeling which the Western Delegates entertained towards him. We might also refer to what the 'Star of the Valley" says of his conduct.—One thing, too, is notorious, that Lockridge was the only man who turned from McDowell to a Whig—and when he did turn from McD., he went to a Whig, instead of trying to make some other Republican the Governor. But we forbear. He is in the hands of his constituents, and may plead at their bar—and God send him a safe deliverance!—But two remarks more, and we have done with Mr. Lockridge. His slang about Mr. Gilmer's support of the distribution of the surplus of the public lands, is amusing—but his ignorance or his misrepresentation of the state of the Federal Treasury is despicable. Mr. L. knows, or he ought to know, that the U. S. have not enough revenue to pay their own expenses, if you strip them of these proceeds—and that if we do so, we compel them to resort to loans, to direct taxes, or to an increased Tariff upon the South. The statesman Lockridge may take his choice among these alternatives. As for his cant about M. Rives, it is too flimsy to conceal its own deformity. "A straw may pierce it." The argument, if it deserves the name, is this: Mr. Rives is so independent of his former friends, that he must throw him entirely in the arms of his enemies. He is so independent, that because he opposes a single measure, he must oppose the whole Administration. He must turn Whig, because he does not like the Sub-Treasury—and go for a man as his President, whose principles he reprobated, and whose qualifications he ridiculed three years ago. Are the Republican people of Bath too prepared to show their own independence, at such a tremendous sacrifice of their principles? Let Mr. L. say what he will, we will not believe it. "A fellow-feeling makes *him* wondrous kind" to Mr. Rives. The recreant Delegate can sympathise with the recreant Senator—but a free press will speak out, and a free people will not imitate their servants in all their somersets. They have too much *independence* to follow the lead of Lockridge or of Rives. [*Editor.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Feb. 28, 1840.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. CRUTCHFIELD submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President or Secretary of the James River and Kanawha Company be requested to report to this House a statement showing

1st. The aggregate amount of the printed or engraved notes issued by the Company, payable at six months, or other specified periods, to order, carrying six per cent. interest, commonly called James River and Kanawha Company Scrip.

2d. The aggregate amount of said scrip which has been taken in or redeemed, shewing whether the same was paid in money, exchanged for stock of the Corporation of Richmond, or of the State or for the 30 years' bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company, guaranteed by the State.

3d. The amount now outstanding of the said Scrip.

4th. The amount of the James River and Kanawha Company's Bonds guaranteed by the State, which have been issued, and in what manner disposed of—whether immediately to first creditors of the Company, or to purchasers of the Scrip from them, and whether at par or less.

5th. The amount of the stock of the Corporation of Richmond, bearing 6 per cent. interest received of said Corporation in payment of its subscription—how much thereof have been sold or disposed of, at what rate, and in what manner—whether immediately to first creditors of the Company, or to purchasers of the *Scrip* from them, and what amount of loss, if any, has been sustained by the Company on the stock received from the Corporation of Richmond.

6th. The common rate of discount, monthly, in the market on the several scrips, bonds and stocks above specified, from the time the Company commenced issuing or disposing of them.

7th. The amount of contracts entered into since the Company began to issue their scrip, stating the monthly amount during the last six months, and the amount still executing and to be executed, distinguishing the amount above Lynchburg from that below.

8th. In what medium the compensation and salaries of the President, Directors, Engineers and other officers and agents of the Company have been and are paid—whether in money or in the scrip of the Company at par or otherwise.

Some discussion occurred between Messrs. CRUTCHFIELD, MAY, ROBERTSON, DORMAN, BANKS, and VENABLE, when, on motion of the latter, the resolution was laid on the table until to-morrow.

A petition was presented—by Mr. STAPLES, of Martin Cloud and others, praying for the formation of a new county out of parts of Patrick, Wythe, and Grayson.

On motion of Mr. BAKER, *Resolved*, That the House will, on Saturday the 7th of March, proceed by joint vote with the Senate, to the election of a Brigadier General for the 16th Brigade, Virginia Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Elisha Boyd.

Mr. WOOD moved that the Report of the Committee on the petition of Elizabeth Binns, be taken up and considered. Lost, ayes 47, noes 49.

The bill to provide for a revision of the laws, was, on motion of Mr. SOUTHALL, taken up.

Mr. SOUTHALL offered a substitute for the bill, authorizing Chapman Johnson Esq., to contract for a Virginia Justice, for the use of Justices of the Peace, which was adopted, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Report and resolutions concerning the fugitives from justice, refused to be surrendered by the Executive of New York, were taken up.

The second resolution, as follows, was the question under consideration:

2d. Resolved, That the course of the Executive of New York cannot be acquiesced in, and if persisted in, will make it the solemn duty of Virginia to appeal from the cancelled obligation of the constitutional compact to her reserved rights.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed at some length the resolution in its present form, urging that it held out a threat uncalled for and not compatible with the dignity of the Commonwealth.

Mr. BAYLY replied in support of the resolution, but before concluding, the hour for the joint order arrived.

The joint order having for its object the election of an Agent and Storekeeper, and Superintendant of the Penitentiary, was taken up.

Mr. COX nominated the present incumbents, Chas. S. Morgan and Jas. G. Watson, and on his motion the rule was suspended so as to make the election of both at the same time.

Mr. TUNSTALL said he had been requested some time since, to put the name of a gentleman in nomination for the office of Agent; but the gentleman was now absent from the city, and he did not know whether he was in earnest or not. He would, therefore, not nominate him. But he could not vote for the present incumbent, because he had been made the instrument two years ago, of ejecting from the office, the first and only individual who had ever made the office profitable to the State, because of his political sentiments.

Messages were interchanged with the Senate. The vote stood for Morgan 116, Watson 92, Wight 20, scattering 3.

For Morgan and Watson—Messrs. Gilmer, (Speaker) Bayly, Cropper, Carpenter, Cabell, McCue, Lockridge, Burwell of B., Myers of B. Hannah, McMillan, Meredith, Haskins, Kyle, Flood, Thornburg, Fox, Corbin, Coleman, Cox, Burwell of C. and W., Broadus, Wilson, Whitworth, Crafford, Powell, Scott, Alderson, Payne, Howell, Wade of F., Baker, King, Guerrant, Carroll, of G. Erskine, Butts, Taylor of H., Clarke of H., Gibson, Allen of H. White, Lee, Armstrong, McRae, Smith of I. of W., Gregory, Reynolds, Wright, Fontaine, Ramey, Harrison, Lipscomb, Orgain, Banks, Caldwell, Taylor of M. & M., Goode, Clayton, Evans, Chapman, Wade of M. & P., Myers of M., Massie, Allyn of N. B., Yerby, Aleshire, Hiner, May, Tallman, Carroll of P., Venable, Roberts, Heath, Ratcliffe, Sturm, Robertson, Snyder, Doman, Shipman, Smith of Russell, Quillen, Conn, Bare, Greever, Ridley, Crutchfield, Fitzhugh, Clark of Surry, Prince, Stephenson, Goodson, Stanger—92.

For Morgan and Wight—Messrs. Southall, Wood, Stuart, Toler, Cardwell, Roane, Marshall, Hale, Smith of Glo., Worthington, Kennedy, Tayloe of K. G., Lawson, Beard, Watts, Etheridge, Staples, Tunstall, Leyburn and Walker—20.

For Morgan and Hale—Messrs. Hamlett and Keen—2

For Morgan and Pickett—Mr. Tayloe of L. and R.—1.

Joint vote with the Senate: Morgan 142, Watson 113, scattering 28.

So Morgan and Watson were declared duly elected Superintendant, and General Agent and Store-keeper.

Mr. BAYLY resumed his remarks in support of the resolution.

Mr. SOUTHALL followed in a few remarks, excepting to the phraseology of the Resolution. He moved to amend it as follows:

Resolved, That the course of the Executive of New York cannot be acquiesced in; and if persisted in, in this and similar cases, it will become the solemn duty of Virginia to adopt, for the protection of her property and rights, such measures as the occasion shall authorize.

Mr. BAYLY opposed the amendment, and expressed a determination to move to lay the report and resolutions on the table, in case of its adoption.

Mr. SOUTHALL rejoined, and Mr. BAYLY sur-rejoined.

Mr. CRUTCHFIELD called the Previous Question.—The House refused to second the call. Ayes 33, noes 78.

Mr. MCRAE expressed his views on the subject.

Mr. MAY submitted the following amendment to Mr. Southall's amendment, and as a substitute for the original resolution:

Resolved, That the course of the Executive of New York cannot be acquiesced in; and if sanctioned by that State, and persisted in, it will become the solemn duty of Virginia to adopt the most decisive and efficient measures for the protection of her citizens, and the maintenance of rights which she cannot and will not, under any circumstances, surrender or abandon.

Mr. SOUTHALL most cheerfully accepted the amendment as a substitute for his own.

Mr. ALLYN made a statement of the circumstances under which the negroes were stolen from Norfolk, and contended that resolutions too strong could not be adopted. He stated that the thieves were not white men, but vagrant free negroes.

Mr. GOODE and Mr. ROBERTSON continued the debate. The latter moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the words "acquiesced in." He was opposed to our saying now to New York, what, under a mere possible contingency, would be our course.

Mr. GREGORY expressed a strong inclination to move the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.—He had no faith in mere resolutions. We had our journals filled with them now. He would support a bill, if brought in, which would operate forthwith upon New York, and would make her do us justice.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected—ayes 2, noes 113.

The question then recurred on the amendment.

Mr. MAY and Mr. MCMILLAN supported and Mr. GREGORY opposed the amendment.

Mr. LEE called the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment was adopted—ayes 79, noes 38.

Mr. VENABL