to dismiss Gales and Seaton in 1837, he would have raised his voice against such a wanton violation of the faith of the Senate, and of a solemn contract. They (Mr. King and his friends) were then as much opposed politically to those individuals (Gales and Seaton) as the honorable Senators opposite could be to the individual now under his trial. Yes; his character was on trial, for that was the point on which the whole matter was made to turn. He (Mr. Blair) was on trial, without the possibility of defending himself. An American citizen, possessing equal rights with his accusers and judges, is put on trial, his character branded as deep as Senators on the other side could fix it, and he is denied the privilege, which belongs to every freem[illegible] [illegible]n in this land of liberty, to be heard in his defe[illegible] Was this what they had a right to expect fr[illegible]ce. Was [illegible] of the United States? Was this th[illegible] the Senate Was this the high, the liberal [illegible]e promised reform? was to actuate the Whig [illegible], the manly spirit which heard much through[illegible] party? They had recently be permitted to [illegible]out the whole country (should he tion for on[illegible] call it rant and fustian) about proscription gentle[illegible]union's sake; and this is the first act of those [illegible]men who are exerting their utmost energies in opposition to their own professions. Yes, but a few days had passed, since they had heard speech after speech denouncing proscription.

What a beautiful illustration is this procedure of the doctrines then laid down. He was pained to see an American Senator enter into this matter in this spirit. He had been here long, and his associations were of an intimate character with many who entertained different political opinions from himself. He could say, and no man could gainsay it, that political differences alone had never induced him to cut off social intercourse with those he deemed to be gentlemen. He acted with them as gentlemen who honestly differed with him. He held his opinion and was willing they should hold theirs. He himself never gave a vote for any measure which his judgment did not approve; but he did not reproach others who differed with him. This body (said Mr. K.) has been called the highest tribunal in the world. Should the Senate, then, to get clear of a political opponent, fritter away this high character? Should it induce this people to doubt that the Senate of the U. S. is the protector of right, the frowner-down of every thing that is wrong? He hoped not. He hoped, for the credit of the respective States, whose sovereignty we represent, such an example would not be set. He would not further detain the Senate. It had not been his design to have said any thing, but he could not repress the feelings of his bosom.

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky said he rose to say a few words on a collateral point. He was perfectly aware of the relation in which he stood to the Senate and to this country. He was aware that he was now, as heretofore, to be the object of attack, of concerted attack. He stood now, as he had stood heretofore, firm and erect, and ready to repel assaults, when worthy of his notice, from whatever quarter they came.

He had said, in the course of his remarks yesterday, that he believed the Globe to be an infamous paper, and its chief editor an infamous man. He said nothing of gentlemen on the other side, who chose to vote for this editor as Printer to the Senate. But by matter of unlawful inference and illogical deduction, two or three had risen and undertaken to consider that they partook of the infamy of Blair & Rives, if they be infamous. If any one of them had appealed to him to say whether he regarded them as infamous because he regarded this principal editor as infamous, he should promptly have said that he had no such views. But no such appeal was made to him; and yet the Senator who sits in the corner yonder, [Mr. Smith of Connecticut,] and who must excuse him if he (Mr. Clay) considered him unworthy of his notice, had gone on in a course of general remarks, which were evidently intended for him, (Mr. C.) He, however, should have said nothing to him, [Mr. S.:] but a Senator, who he supposed considered himself responsible, had gone a step further, and had chosen to class him (Mr. Clay) with Blair, and to consider Blair as equal to him in every point of view—in reputation and every thing else. Now, this was altogether an unparliamentary proceeding. They had the right to comment, and in the freest manner, on the character and standing of persons nominated for office, or who had come before them as these men had done. During his long services in the Senate he did not know that he had spoken of an editor, or of his newspaper, unless the matter came up before the Senate; and when he spoke of the infamy of this man, he spoke of him in connection with his daily libels. He scarcely ever looked at a paper, edited by this man, in which his (Mr. Clay's) name appeared, which was not filled with untruths and misrepresentations. Not long ago, this same editor called the honorable Senator from South Carolina, John Catiline Calhoun, and it was charged by this very editor, that it was impossible for him [Mr. Calhoun] to speak the truth. And, in return, it had been said of that editor, that he looked like a galvanized corpse. Now, if they were to take the character of this editor from what his present friends had said of him, they would find it to be infinitely worse than any thing he had said, bad as it might be. But he (Mr. Clay) should be unwilling to take the character of his (Mr. Blair's) present friends from what he had said of those friends, for he considered him a common libeller, and the Globe a libel; and for the Senator from Alabama [Mr. King] to undertake to put him on an equality with Blair, constrained him to say that it was false, untrue, and cowardly.

Mr. KING rose and said: Mr. President, I have no reply to make—none whatever.

Mr. SMITH rose for the purpose of saying but one word in answer to the Senator from Kentucky. It seemed that he (Mr. Smith) was not worthy of that Senator's notice.

Mr. CLAY. Not at all.

Mr. SMITH. But the Senator from Kentucky was worthy of his notice. He did not, however, design to take a view of those characteristics of the honorable Senator on which he (Mr. Smith) presumed that Senator prided himself; but he was willing to admit, if the character of that honorable Senator was to be formed from the acts of his public and private life, he did possess a character far more notorious, in some respects, than his, and a character with which he (Mr. Smith) did not desire that his should be compared.—That Senator pretended to despise him. What was it for? He had undertaken to say that he (Mr. S.) had thrown out remarks to him. But why should that honorable Senator take any thing he (Mr. S.) had said, to himself? Was it because he (Mr. Smith) had repelled as vile slanders as ever came from a vile heart? Humble as he (Mr. Smith) might be, he would not descend to the prominent points of the character of that honorable Senator, which gave him so much fame all over the world. He (Mr. Smith) did not belong to those walks. If, however, the Senator thought those prominent characteristics of his reputation gave him a distinction of such elevation as to place him (Mr. Smith) beneath his notice, he would not, in return, call him "the Senator who sits in the corner," but he would leave him to the people; who, four years hence, will show the Senator, as they have shown him heretofore, that they understand his reputation and know how to appreciate it.

Mr. PRESTON regretted that any thing should have occurred that should have driven honorable Senators to do any thing inconsistent with parliamentary decorum; and then proceeded at length to speak on the resolution.

Mr. WRIGHT then obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

IN SENATE—*Saturday, March* 20, 1841.

THE VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Paige laid on the table the following preamble

Whereas, the Governor of the State has refused to deliver up upon the demand of the Executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey, alleged fugitives from justice, charged with the crime of theft, viz: stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia. And whereas, the Governor has assigned for the reason of such a refusal, that the stealing of a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is not a felony or other crime within the meaning of the second section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia is a crime within the meaning of the second section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the U S, and that therefore the reasons assigned by the Governor for his refusal to surrender the said alleged fugitives from justice, upon the demand of the Executive of Virginia, is not in the opinion of this Senate sufficient to justify such refusal.

Mr. Paige, in submitting this preamble and resolution, briefly gave his reason for so doing. He alluded to the serious aspect which this subject had now assumed, and referred particularly to the law lately passed by the Legislature of Virginia, which virtually declares a non-intercourse between the two States. He called upon the Senate to come forward and either support the Governor in his views, or to declare, as appeared to be the opinion of all learned jurists, that he was in error.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, the resolutions were ordered printed.

POSTPONEMENT OF McLEOD'S TRIAL.—By the annexed letter from the District Attorney of Niagara County to the authorities of Rochester, it will be seen that McLeod's trial goes off for the present, on a technical error:

"LOCKPORT, March 12, 1841.

"Dear Sir—In consequence of an error of our County Clerk in drawing a jury for our next Court, the Court will go down, and McLeod will not be tried now. I drop you this line in hopes you will so inform the witnesses, that they may be saved the trouble and expense of coming up. We shall want them by and by at another Court. I will let them know when.

In haste, &c.,

J. L. WOODS."

From other sources, observes the New York American, we learn that the defect was in the Clerk's not having given the legal notice of the drawing of the panel, the statute requiring *six*, and the Clerk having only given five days notice. The Chief Justice deeming this a fatal defect, decided not to go to Lockport, and attempt to hold the trial.

General Scott was in Albany at the last dates, suffering from the effects of his fall; but would proceed, notwithstanding the postponement of the trial, to the frontier, were some indications were supposed to exist of a purpose of rescue, by lawless persons from the Canada shore.—The precautionary measures taken will doubtless put an end to such projects, if entertained.

McLEOD.—We regret to perceive by a letter of the District Attorney of Niagara county, published in the Rochester Democrat, th[illegible] in consequence of an error of the Niagara co[illegible]nty Clerk in drawing the jury, the Court will [illegible] over, and that McLeod will not be tried, as had b[illegible] [illegible]en counted upon.

[illegible]is is to be regretted, both as a matter of justice to the prisoner, who, if innocent, as his friends contend, ought not to be held in confinement, and to the public interests and feeling, which cannot be particularly benefitted by the delay. It is not to be disguised that the subject is one of irritation between the two Governments; and there are few who do not desire to see it disposed of as early as possible.

We are told that the Chief Justice has intimated that he cannot hold a special oyer and terminer until after the May term of the Supreme Court. But we hope that a question so urgent as this, may be brought to a decision at the earliest practicable day.

[*Albany Argus.*

THE BLOODHOUNDS.—It will be remembered that next to the Ogle falsehoods about the executive mansion and Mr. Van Buren's alleged luxurious mode of living, there were few things more harped upon as a reason for a change of administration, than the terrible sin of having imported bloodhounds from Cuba to destroy the Seminoles. For a time, the newspapers and the stump resounded with nothing but bloodhounds—the importation of these dogs was represented to the people as a crime which should crush the authors of the act forever. It will also be remembered that a sudden check was given to this outcry by a declaration made at a large meeting in the 1st Congressional District, by Rich'd K. Call, then spouting about the country as an advocate of Harrisonism, that he was the individual who brought over the dogs and that the Administration had nothing to do with it whatever. After that, a perfect silence was observed in regard to the bloodhounds; but as we presume the sin is not altogether changed into a virtue in the eyes of Harrisonism, because perpetrated by one from its own number, consistency at least demands that our opponents should be a little shocked on discovering that the new President has actually appointed this same General Call, who imported the bloodhounds, to the Governorship of Florida, from which he had been previously dismissed. Cannot the Federal Journalists republish on the occasion, some of their pathetic anti-dog articles which so lacerated the public mind during the recent campaign? Where are now their philanthropic effusions on the cruelty of "Marooning" the poor Indian?

This bloodhound affair, coupled with Ogle's monstrous stories about the White House, forms a striking commentary upon the vile mode of electioneering resorted to against Mr. Van Buren. The contest being past, every day explodes a new humbug, until the people will soon see that the Inaugural Address is at least correct in one point—that the defeat of the Democratic party was indeed the result of a "delusion," but of one which cannot last much longer.

[*Pennsylvanian.*

NEW YORK, March 24.—It must have been exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Van Buren, yesterday, to witness the immense crowd of persons assembled at the Battery to welcome him back to his native State, and to be received with such cordial and enthusiastic marks of respect. Though the day was unpropitious, the rain falling in torrents the greater part of the time, nothing could have exceeded the animation of the occasion. Not since the famous visit of Gen. Jackson in 1833, have the people turned out in greater numbers or testified with more sincere and unequivocal expressions their approbation of the services, and their esteem for the virtues, of a public servant.

Mr. Van Buren reached Jersey City at three o'clock, P. M., and was immediately escorted by the committee of citizens sent thither to meet him, on board of the steamboat Superior, to be conveyed to this city. When he landed at Castle Garden, the air was rent with the shouts of the multitude who thronged to see him, and so great was the press of people, and so eager the desire of his friends to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman who had sustained their principles under all circumstances with a manly zeal and honesty, that it was difficult a way was made for him to the coach designed to carry him in the procession. The crowd pressed round the carriage and hung upon its steps and wheels. Nothing less than a hearty shake of the hand, or a personal recognition, seemed enough to satisfy their ardent wish to manifest their undiminished attachment to the intrepid leader who had been so true to his and their convictions during the great political struggles of the last twelve years, and their unwavering confidence in his patriotism, fidelity and talent.

After a while the barouche which Mr. Van Buren, occupied, in company with the late Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth supported by Mr. Wright Hawks, from the Convention, and Mr. James McKeon, in behalf of the Democratic Young Men's Committee was enabled to move, and the immense mass formed themselves into a line. The procession, which was headed by Captain Brown's corps of Lancers, beautifully dressed and equipped, and a numerous body of armed firemen, under the command of Captain Follen, moved in the direction of Broadway. But here the street was so completely filled by the throngs of people, that the progress of the line towards the City Hall was almost obstructed. The entire space of the vast thoroughfare seemed covered with carriages and men, while the public buildings, dwelling-houses and stores on each side, from every balcony, window and door, were animated by a living mass of human heads. The waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and the prolonged and deafening cheers greeted the procession wherever it passed. As it arrived in the vicinity of the Park, Mr. Van Buren was conducted to Tammany Hall, where he was addressed by Mr. Robert H. Morris, as follows:

"MR. VAN BUREN—Delegated for this purpose by the Democracy of this county, in their name I bid you welcome to our city.

"You, sir, have, at the call of the Democracy, successively occupied the most important and elevated stations in our State Government. Upon their demand, also, you have filled the most prominent and responsible positions under the government of the United States, and have now retired from an office, the most exalted of human creation.

"The Democracy of New York have, sir, abundant reason for the joy with which they this day greet you. You are the first of her sons who has filled the Presidential chair; you have faithfully represented them and their principles; all which is gratifying alike to their self-consideration and State pride. There is, sir, however, a pleasure in the association of this day, compared with which, all others sink into insignificance. We rejoice in you as one, who in the discharge of every important trust committed to him, has been actuated by and exhibited the Democratic principle, which looks to the rights of man as such, without reference to his social position; and whose ability in enforcing this principle has been commensurate with the difficulties which it has been destined to encounter—as one who, in success, did *not* forget his professions when a candidate, and for whom the prospect of defeat had no terrors, when the alternative presented was the abandonment of principle.

"The fidelity of the democratic cause which has marked your whole political course, causes us not only to exult in the past, but to confide in the future, for your conduct will stand pre-eminent as an example to all servants of the Democracy.

"It is therefore with mingled emotions of pride and pleasure that we welcome you home to your native State."

To this Mr. Van Buren made the subjoined reply:

"My best acknowledgments are due to the sterling Democracy of this county for the friendly greetings with which they have been pleased to distinguish my return to my native State, and to you, sir, for the obliging terms in which their sentiments have been communicated to me. I feel that I am entitled to the merit of having earnestly endeavored to act up to my professions, and to adhere at all times to the path of duty, regardless of the difficulties by which it has been obstructed. The opinion that I have faithfully discharged these, the most imperative of the obligations which attach themselves to all public stations, and the approval of my official acts and of the principles by which it has been regulated, which you have expressed in behalf of so large a portion of my immediate fellow-citizens, shall be held in constant and grateful remembrance. I would be most unjust as well as most unthankful if I failed so to cherish them.

"Believe me, sir, that the exhibitions of unshaken confidence and personal regard on the part of those by whom I have been elevated in succession to the highest places in the Republic, which I have witnessed at every step in my journey from the seat of the General Government to this the commercial emporium of the Union, and which have been this day repeated, afford me more real satisfaction than the possession of office can bestow. Added to the numerous and great favors which I have already received at the hands of my countrymen, they leave me without a political desire for the future, save only that Providence may enable me always to demean myself worthily towards the great cause to which I have been long and devotedly attached, and toward the virtuous and industrious yeomanry by whom I have been intrepidly sustained in the hour of difficulty."

When he had finished speaking, a complimentary address was made to Mr. Forsyth, to which he answered in a very terse and appropriate speech. Both gentlemen were then escorted to their lodgings at the Carlton House, and the multitude adjourned. In the evening Mr. Van Buren attend the Bowery theatre, which was filled from pit to dome, by an assembly who momently interrupted the performances by their enthusiastic cheerings. To-morrow, the Ex-President will see his friends at the Governor's Room.

We are glad that the return of Martin Van Buren has been attended with these demonstations of popular devotion. They are the homage of a sincere and grateful people, to a man of fine talents and lofty virtue, to a statesman of clear sagacity and devoted patriotism, and to an Ex-President, who during the period of his office, pursued with a single eye the permanent welfare of his country, and, in his retirement will retain the proud consciousness of having firmly and justly discharged his duty at a time of the severest trials and temptations. He will carry with him, also, a confident assurance that the principles which guided him in conducting his administration, will lose nothing by defeat, while the man whose firmness and integrity has identified himself with their success, will grow in the affection and esteem of his fellow-citizens.—*Ev. Post.*

(*From the New York Sun.*)

"We have seen so many public receptions in fair weather in this city, that they have become rather tame affairs. But we yesterday beheld, for the first time, a reception in a storm—and such a storm! Having accompanied the Committee, by invitation, as a spectator, we can speak from personal observation.—There was sublimity as well as novelty in the scene.—The steamboat Superior, which had been chartered for the occasion, left Jersey City at about half past three, with the Ex-President, and about three or four hundred other persons on board. It was ebb-tide, and the wind blowing a gale from the South.—We have seldom seen a heavier sea in the bay. The boat rolled and pitched so that it was difficult for any one to stand, and the rain poured down in torrents. As we approached the shore, we were astonished to find such an immense throng crowding Castle Garden, the Battery, and the piers, and braving the very elements. As the shouts of the multitude and the music of the bands mingled with the peal of the artillery, rose above the roar of the tempest, the scene was truly one of grandeur. From the Battery, where the procession was formed, to the Park, every window and every favorable position was occupied by spectators. The procession, which was very large, proceeded through Broadway, Bleecker street, down the Bowery, and through Chatham street to Tammany Hall, where Mr. Van Buren was adddressed by the Hon. Robert H. Morris, and made a feeling and appropriate reply. He was evidently much affected by the warmth with which he was received, despite the inclemency of the weather. We doubt whether any reception which could have been given to Mr. Van Buren, on a fair day, would have been more gratifying to his feelings than this. It was truly an assurance, on the part of his friends, that they were willing to stand by him in storm as well as sunshine. And if the people of New York will stand fire as well as they do water, Great Britain may come on with her troops as soon as she pleases."

The Standard has the following:

"At about six o'clock, the Ex-President, accompanied by Mr. Forsyth—the Vice President of the Convention, (Wright Hawkes, Esq.)—and Major Davezac, proceeded to the Carlton House, where the two late functionaries have taken lodgings. It is particularly gratifying to our citizens that the eloquent statesman who has enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of the Ex-President, and is one of the firmest and ablest supporters of the Democratic cause, has accompanied Mr. Van Buren; and the cordial reception of the talented Georgian, both at the Battery and at old Tammany, cannot but have been grateful to him. In the evening, Mr. Van Buren attended the performances at the Bowery Theatre.

The New Era supposes that, notwithstanding the violence of the tempest, there were at least thirty thousand Democrats from the city and the adjoining counties assembled on the Battery to witness the reception, who rent the air with their shouts as the Ex-President stepped on shore and entered the barouche which had been prepared for him. The same paper, in speaking of the visit to the Bowery Amphitheatre in the evening, adds:

This immense house, capable of containing three or four thousand persons, was literally crowded from the pit to the dome with one of the most respectable and enthusiastic assemblages of citizens that ever came within its walls. The cheering was tremendous upon the arrival of the President, which was repeated at intervals throughout the evening.

MR. VAN BUREN, who received his friends yesterday at the Governor's room in the City Hall, was waited upon by a very great number of persons of both sexes. It was a beautiful Spring day, and people from all parts of the city and from places in the vicinity of the city, crowded to pay their respects to the Ex-President. It is supposed that in the course of two hours, more than eight thousand persons had called upon him.

This enthusiasm in behalf of a man who has no longer the prestige of official distinction, nor the rewards of office to bestow, are signs of the depth of that impression which his high character and abilities have enabled him to stamp upon the popular mind.

[*N. Y. Post, March* 26.

(*From the Savannah Georgian of March* 23.)

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Gen. Clinch, Captain Brookes, from Pilatka, the editor of the Georgian last evening received from his attentive correspondent the following letter:

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

FLORIDA, March 16th, 1841.

Sir: The ball is moving; 58 Indians came in a few days since at Fort Fanning, and declared for emigration. They have been sent to Tampa. 100 more, now on the other side of the Suwannee, are deliberating—a very important step in all Indian councils. The star of hope is rising, lifting with it the dark cloud hitherto fast anchored between us and "home, sweet home." It is now possible that we may again see the U. States, which to some of us has been forbidden ground during the past four or five years.

The different commands sent out in pursuit of Allucktustenuggee, who was handsomely whipped a short time since, by Lt. Albertis, 20th Infantry, has returned. The dragoons under Capt. Ker, surprised and captured a party of 21 Indians and negroes, headed by Cosatustenuggee. Ten pounds of rifle powder were found amongst the plunder. Cosa say the powder was given to him by the General at Tampa, for the purpose of shooting "white birds." T'wont do, General—it is a great evil, and might be carried to a great extent in this community.

Yours.

FLORIDA, March 21.

Sir—In addition to the 58 Indians mentioned in my last, as having gone in at Fort Fanning, ten warriors have surrendered at Fort No. 4, opposite Cedar Key. I have no doubt but that this afternoon's express will bring glad tidings of the *deliberating* one hundred—if so, I will add a postscript.

The very judicious and decisive steps recently taken by the Commanding-General, meets the approbation and concurrence of the well informed. All things, I am happy to say, are tending towards peace, a consummation most devoutly wished for.

(*From the Savannah Georgian, March* 24.)

By the steam packet Charles Downing, Captain Dent, arrived last evening from St. Augustine, we received the following from our attentive correspondent:

Correspondent of the Savannah Georgian.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS, }
St. Augustine, March 21, 1841. }

The Steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Griffin, arrived here this morning from Southern Posts. We take pleasure in announcing the return of Lieut. Col. W. S. Harney with his small detachment of brave soldiers to this city, after a lapse of many months, and during which period, they have accomplished, in the expedition of the *everglades* and the capture and destruction of the enemy, objects which will hold them up to posterity as worthy of a country's praise. Col. Harney's health, after the toils and fatigue he has undergone, we are happy to say, is much better than heretofore.

We learn, by this arrival, that Lieuts. Ketchum and Fields, with four or five canoes, lately went on a cruise in the everglades, and came across several Indians, but, unfortunately, they succeeded in making their escape.

We have no news here to inform you of.

IMPORTANT DECISION—*Alberti vs. Bank of the United States.*—We learn from the National Gazette, that Judge King, yesterday, declared the opinion of the Court in this case, adverse to the plaintiff, on the ground that the process under which the suit was brought is unconstitutional, inasmuch as the resolutions of the legislature authorizing the process was a breach of contract between the Commonwealth and the stockholders of the Bank.—*Philad. Sentinel, March* 23.

The New Haven Herald states that the order for the release of the Africans of the Amistad had been communicated to the Marshal, and with the exception of three little girls, left New Haven on Thursday last, in the railroad cars for Farmington, where they are to be placed on the farm of Mr. Williams until capable of taking care of themselves.

A splendid Fête on the Birth-day of Washington was given by Gen. Cass, our minister to France. About one thousand persons attended, including all the Americans in Paris. The prime minister of France, M. Guizot, M. Thiers, Count Mole, the Ambassadors of the various Courts of Europe, except Lord Grenville, of England, (who was represented by his Secretary, Henry Lytton Bulwer,) and many other distinguished persons.

UNCOMMON PUNCTUALITY.—Mr. Bancroft, the present Collector of the port of Boston, will retire from his office March 31, that is, at the close of the present quarter. It is a remarkable fact that while Mr. Bancroft has collected more than ten millions of dollars of revenue, every bond which has been taken by him and has fallen due, is discharged. There is not now a single instance of default on the part of any merchant during his official term. Such a result, it is believed, has never occurred for any other period of the same length of time. It is most honorable testimony to the character of the Boston merchants now on the stage.

The Governor of the State of North Carolina, has, in pursuance of authority vested in him, fixed upon Thursday, the 13th day of March next, as the day of election throughout that State, of Representatives to Congress.

GEORGE FITZHUGH & JNO. TAYLOE THORNTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Port Royal, Virginia*, will practise regularly in the County and Superior Courts of Caroline, King George, Westmoreland and Essex, and in the Superior Court of Spottsylvania. George Fitzhugh has been practising in most of the above named Courts for many years past.

Port Royal, 30th March, 1841. 108—2m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Griffith Dickinson, deceased, of the county of Prince Edward, are respectfully requested to make payment of the amounts that are due, as I am anxious and determined to wind up the Estate as soon as practicable, in order that a final distribution of the Estate be made, agreeable to the will of the deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate will please make them known immediately for payment, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar against any claims that may be presented after the Estate shall have passed out of my hands as Executor.

THOMAS CLARK,
Executor of Griffith Dickinson, deceased.

March 30 108—5t*

RICHMOND, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1841.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The Whig press is praising the terms of the *Proclamation* at the expense of the provisions of the Constitution.—The N. Intelligencer even cites it as "a motion.—The N. Intelligencer even cites it as "a motion." "It is (says the official organ) "strictly constitutional. The President convenes the two Houses—this is *his* constitutional duty. He says that, when convened, he shall lay before them information of the state of the Union. This, also, is *his* constitutional duty; and these duties being performed on *his* part, it will rest with *them* to devise and adopt such measures as the exigencies of the country may require. This is *their* constitutional duty. The new Congress, therefore, will come together for the adoption of measures necessary for the well-being of the country, and to carry into practical effect the great revolution which has been accomplished."

[We pass over the last ominous remark, which is itself at war with the terms of the Proclamation. That Proclamation says: "whereas sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress, &c., &c.: Therefore," &c., &c. That is to say, the Proclamation principally confines its objects to the condition of the *revenue* and *finances*. But the Intelligencer goes a bow-shot beyond these objects, by embracing generally all "the measures necessary for the well-being of the country"—and in still more sweeping terms, "*to carry into practical effect the great Revolution which has been accomplished*"—that is to say, according to the readings of the N. Intelligencer, a National Bank, a Distribution, an increased Tariff, &c., &c.]

But let all this pass. Let the Intelligencer show by its own glosses the hollow professions of the Proclamation, and the real objects of the Extra Congress. Our design in taking up our pen was to show another thing, viz: how directly the Proclamation is at war with the Constitution, and how completely the Intelligencer shows it to be so. The Proclamation runs thus: "And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such *information* respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to *devise* and adopt such *measures* as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require." The Intelligencer adopts the same distinction, viz:—that the President is to give the *information*, and *they* are to *devise* the necessary *measures*. (We shall not quarrel about the word "adopt," because it is the duty of Congress to *adopt* measures in bills, which are then to be signed by the President.) But we maintain, that both the Proclamation and the Intelligencer are at war with the Constitution, in assigning to the President the duty of *giving information*, and in assigning to Congress the exclusive duty of *devising measures*. We appeal to the Constitution itself. What does it say? Article 2d—Section 3d—"He (the President) shall from time to time *give to the Congress information* of the State of the Union, and *recommend* to their consideration *such measures* as he shall judge necessary and expedient." He is equally bound, therefore, to give information, and to "recommend measures." They are embraced in the same clause of the Constitution, and placed upon the same footing—and if he does not discharge both duties, he shrinks from the responsibility which devolves upon him. Has not every President of the U. S. recommended measures to the consideration of Congress—and does it become Gen. Harrison to violate the whole practice of the government and the direct provisions of the Constitution? It will not do for the "Columbus Journal" to attempt to escape the dilemma, by saying that the President is only bound "to suggest or recommend *subjects for their consideration*." It is by no such hocus-pocus as this change of phraseology, that the Journal can reconcile the terms of the Proclamation with those of the Constitution. This last instrument says "*measures*," not "*subjects*" for consideration.

We claim for Congress the full liberty of judging of the measures recommended by the President—of rejecting or adopting them—or of devising others for themselves—and in any event, of ultimately adopting his suggestions or their own. But we hold it to be equally the duty of the President, to "recommend to their consideration such *measures* as he shall judge necessary and expedient." He cannot escape such a responsibility, without changing the terms and the purposes of the Constitution itself.

The Black List!

(*Official—from the N. Intelligencer.*)

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

"John Chambers to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

Otho H. W. Stull, to be Secretary for said Territory.

Thomas B. Johnson, to be Marshal for said Territory.

Cornelius Darragh, to be Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Walter Forward, who was appointed to said office, having declined its acceptance.

Charles Hopkins to be Solicitor of the General Land Office

Postmasters.

Charles L. Porter, at Hartford, Connecticut.

Samuel H. Jenks, at Nantucket, Mass.

Collector of the Customs.

Nathaniel F. Williams, Baltimore, Md., vice Wm. Frick, removed."

There is a mystery in this mode of stating many of the appointments adopted by the National Intelligencer, which shows a conscious sense of guilt, and a design to throw dust into the eyes of the people. It states the new *appointments*, but in some cases it does not name the reasons for making them. Here are the appointments; but not the vacancies. Are they by death, resignations or removals? Here are the *nominees;* but who are the *removees*? They are in many cases thrown out of view—as if the Nat. Int. were ashamed to show the removals that are made, and the proscription that is at work. The fact is, the heads are cut off; but where are they? The guillotine is merrily in full play; the blood of the victims is streaming, but saw-dust is strewed upon the scaffold to conceal it from the eyes of the people. The official organ and its patronising Clique keep from our view the names and the fate of the recent incumbents. But the Globe detects the fraud, and strips off the mask, in the following article which it dedicates to the memory of some of the victims:

[*From the Globe.*]

NEW FORMULA IN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The National Intelligencer of this morning contains the preceding list of appointments, without the decapitations.

"This is not in conformity with the accustomed mode of giving information to the public. It has been heretofore announced in the Globe that Mr. Lucas, former Governor of Ohio, was commissioned as Governor of Iowa by President Van Buren. How he has been disposed of does not appear from the official notification. Is he dead? has he resigned? has he been removed? or is Mr. Chambers sent only as an adjunct Governor? There were *two Roman Consuls* always appointed during the existence of the famous republic, and possibly our Romantic Chief Magistrate has taken it in his head to introduce into our Territories this plan of a double Executive. But if this were the case, the public should have been notified.

"To be serious, however, we must say that there is only one explanation to be given of this novel sort of official announcement. Silence is observed as to the disposition of the old incumbents, because those in power who are so pledged against proscription, wish to conceal the names of the numberless victims they are making. They are unwilling that the falsification of promises, should continually appear in their own daily official journal. They are unwilling that the names of *the proscribed* should be seen side by side with *the appointed* and contrasted. They are unwilling that the country should know whom they are stripping to furnish spoils, for those who made a hunt of the last Presidential election. We will endeavor, as far as practicable, to fill the blanks in the official record, that the country may not be altogether in the dark as to what its administrators are doing with the Government. We hope the Democratic editors acquainted with the individuals removed in their respective neighborhoods will publish their names, and, at the same time, give the character of the successor and the sort of service for which he is rewarded; whether for pipe-laying, travelling as an orator, singer, keeping a log cabin, or whatever else his calling. The Salem Register, in an article which we copied the other day, extols the secrecy with which the present Cabinet conducts the public business. This is natural in the organ of the Essex Junto and Hartford Convention Federalists. Will it suit the genius of the Republicans, who have been duped into the support of Harrison by professions of Jefferson Democracy, to see the Government turned into an inquisition, and measures secretly concocted and carried out—proscriptions covertly resolved on and executed, and not even a notice to the public of what has been done so privately? It should be remembered that Gen. Harrison pledged himself in his published letter to Harmar Denny, that, in case of his election, he would remove no man from office without assigning the causes for the removal at the nomination of his successor. So far from publishing the causes of removal, the attempt here is to conceal the removal itself. We restore the usual mode of official announcements, and fill the blanks in that of this morning's National Intelligencer:

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in place of Robert Lucas.

Otho A. W. Stull, to be Secretary for said Territory, in place of J. McCants.

Thomas B. Johnson to be Marshal for said Territory, in place of Francis Gehon.

Cornelius Darragh, to be Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Walter Forward, who was appointed to said office, having declined its acceptance.

Charles Hopkins, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office, in place of William Ward, *removed.*

Postmasters.

Charles L. Porter, at Hartford, Connecticut, in place of Gideon Wells.

Samuel H. Jenks, at Nantucket, Mass., in place of George W. Ewer."

We call again upon our Democratic Brethren every where to supply the information which the Globe specifies. If they will not tell us from head quarters *whom* they are turning *out* in order to put *in* their needy and greedy office-hunters, let us have the necessary information from the places where the removals and appointments are made. Without this species of statistics, we cannot make out a numerical list of the victims under our Black Register. Now and then, indeed, we have some gleamings of the facts from the places where the removals are made. For instance, we have the following sign from Baltimore:

"TROUBLE! TROUBLE!—The 'wigwam' is in trouble! The Whig camp is on *fire*.—Yesterday, when it was announced that Nathaniel F. Williams was appointed Collector in the place of Mr. Frick, removed, the report came like a clap of thunder upon some. 'Why, who expected it?' said one. 'Ain't it too bad,' said another. 'There is a d—d party that rules the city,' said a third; and so on might we enumerate the bewailings of many, disinterested patriots. The truth is, that many had settled down with the opinion that another would be appointed, and some had been promised situations, who by this announcement were thrown all aback. It appears there are two or three *cliques* in the Whig party; and now that one of these have the ascendancy, the others fall aboard of them with their denunciations, and those who were promised situations are on the scout for *new* names to recommend them to mercy.—New names are in great demand, and will, we expect, bring better prices than U. S. Bank Bills. How many a slip there is between the cup and the lip. How poor, how mean, how abject is that man, who lays his hopes upon so slender and attenuated a cord, as Whig *promises!* Alas! alas! All is vexation and vanity.

"SHAME! SHAME!! SHAME!!!—The guillotine is still going on, and removals constantly taking place. We understand that a WIDOW LADY, named Riley, whose husband kept the Light House at North Point, and who, for some years since, has kept the Light herself, has been removed to make place for a Whig. This lady has four or five children dependent on her exertions, one of whom is deaf and dumb.

Proscription! thou blood-stained God
At whose red altar sit death and destruction;
Oh! to what madness will party drive thy votaries.

"We know not how the 'powers that be' can sleep under such conduct, but tender hearts would quail at its bare recital. We envy not their couch."

[*Baltimore Argus.*

The Boston Post says, "Yesterday Mr. Isaac P. Davis received a commission as Naval Officer at this port, vice Isaac O. Barnes, removed, which is the first *removal* made here. The Madisonian promises that the victors shall have the spoils."

A letter from Providence to the New York Evening Post states, that "The removals that had been made by Messrs. Clay and Harrison in the revenue department of this port and district, have created very great excitement and disapprobation. The removal of the collector of the port, Mr. Walter R. Danforth, to make place for a Mr. William R. Watson, is a subject of universal denunciation among Whigs and Democrats. Mr. Danforth is a man of vast personal popularity; indeed it was not known that he had a foe on earth. He had held the office for upwards of ten years, and during that period had given unbounded satisfaction. He voted at all times for the democratic candidate for President, and of course Clay denounced him, and he was removed.—The successor of Mr. Danforth, a Mr. William R. Watson, was known to the people of the State as a regularly graduated office-hunter.—It was this same gentleman, who made a constructive journey from Providence to Cincinnati to get a certificate that Gen. Harrison did drink hard cider; but, "did not sometimes drink a little gin and water in the shape of apple toddy"—The removal of Mr. John B. Barton, the Surveyor of the port, elicits a good deal of sympathy. He is the son of the heroic Barton of the Revolution, and had held the place thirty-eight years. Being a man of great private worth and a zealous member of the most numerous class of religionists in the State and having spent his best days in the service of his country, this act of dismissing him in his old age, creates a generous sympathy, and a common feeling of disapprobation."

The Portland Argus says, "It will be seen, the Axe falls upon *Maine*, with most merciless severity. Mr. *Evans* works hard, for his hungry partisans, and deserves their thanks." One would think that on some particular sitting of the Cabinet, they had begun with Maine, as the Chair of the H. of R. calls up petitions, beginning with the Northern State! In the List set forth by the Argus there are *five* new Collectors put in—exclusive of Kennebunk, where the reputed Editor of a Whig paper has been appointed Collector. This is new evidence of the favors that will be showered upon the Whig Editors. The Whig prints point to another appointment of a similar sort. This is the case of Colonel Todd, one of the President's travelling suite—one of his late confidential Committee—and Editor of the Cincinnati Republican. The Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette of Philadelphia, says of him, "Colonel Todd to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Austria, as the representative of the tobacco interest of the U. S. Col. Todd has been an editor of a western newspaper. His appointment is supposed to have emanated directly from the President, who found, on laying the nomination before his Cabinet a very strong prepossession in favor of Mr. Jenifer of Md., who has rendered conspicuous service to the tobacco planters." The second in the anticipated batch of appointments, stated by the same correspondent, is Geo. C. Washington, formerly a representative in Congress from Md., to be appointed Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in place of Major Nolan, *removed*, and next, Thomas Munro, Postmaster of Washington, in place of Dr. Gunnel, *removed*. (Other scribblers say, that Mr. Fendall, or Dr. Jones will succeed him.)

The lust of office is not yet satiated. The Whigs are crying out like the horse-leech—"More! more!!" Removals must be effected to gratify the needy and the greedy expectants. Their pressure upon the Departments is intolerable. The President cannot escape their personal importunity. His house is still crowded with the swarm. How little does a fawning correspondent in the Madisonian understand the grave and important duties of a President of the United States, when by way of paying a compliment to General Harrison, he draws a contrast between him and his predecessor—saying, that the present President "never secretes himself in his private chamber, or denies himself, when his fellow-citizens wish to see him. He is always visible, except when engaged in cabinet council, at his meals, or during the hours necessarily devoted to repose." "Always visible"—to friendly visitors and to greedy office-hunters! Has he then no time to read the public documents, or the public papers; none to consult his most confidential friends? none to meditate on the grave affairs of his public office? No man can conduct his own private affairs, unless he devotes a large portion of his time to them—How then can the Chief Magistrate conduct the affairs of State without devoting great care, labor and reflection to its complicated concerns?

Even the Whigs admit, that the swarm of office-hunters at Washington is still most harrassing and disgraceful. The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writes on the 20th March, that "such is the pressure (of the office-seekers) on the various members of the Cabinet, that they find themselves continually impeded in their efforts to transact the business which falls within the regular and necessary nature of their duties. Their attention is unavoidably kept in a state of distraction from matters which require solemn and absorbing deliberation; and it has been found impracticable to acquit themselves, as they are seriously endeavoring to do, of the fearful responsibilities of their several stations, without regulating and limiting the hours in which applications for office will be received, and other minor and contingent matters permitted to occupy their care."

The cry then is office, office! Cupidity and clamor will lead to removals. Victims enough are found who are to be sacrificed for opinion's sake. In spite of the pledges of Gen. Harrison, or of the professions of his supporters—in spite of his declaration, "I am OPPOSED to the practice of making appointments to office the *reward of partizan services*," the guillotine will go on—and martyrs enough will be found to rouse the people. As the New London Gazette says:

"When Gen. Jackson came into the Presidency, he saw fit in some instances to fill with new appointments the vacancies which occurred by the expiration of commissions: this was denominated by the Opposition proscription, and the Federal presses from one end of the Union to the other were loud in their condemnation.—It was then denounced as tyrannical and unjust to pass by a man who had held an office and appoint another, more particularly where a difference of opinion seemed to be the ostensible cause. During the whole of Gen. Jackson's Administration, nothing was heard so loudly denounced as proscription for opinions' sake; and yet, during the whole twelve years, since the first election of Gen. Jackson, we cannot call to mind an instance where an officer was removed before the expiration of his commission, that is, where they were appointed for a definite term by the President and Senate; there were cases, where the term of office was unlimited, that removals were made and the vacancies filled by new appointments, but in no instance, we believe, did he turn out a man without other cause than political differences, before the expiration of his commission. Gen. Harrison has been in office hardly half a month, and what has he done? out of the whole of the appointments made by him, we believe there are but four re-appointments; does this look any like proscription? we think it does; but the Federal papers are entirely mute upon the subject. It has been said that Gen. Harrison would be more tolerant than Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, and it was asserted that he had not made one removal when the Senate adjourned. Nothing could be more false than such an assertion, taking the Federal interpretation as the standard; who were appointed at New Haven and Middletown, in our own State? Were not the old incumbents ousted and new ones appointed? This is the same kind of proscription practised by Jackson and Van Buren, and so much denounced by the Opposition; they now forget entirely all their repugnance and can see nothing of proscription in these removals—all fair and right. But we have another class of removals, since the adjournment of the Senate; there seems to have been some restraint upon Old Tip while the Senate was in session, but before the members have reached home, we see announced a whole batch of appointments and removals. Below we publish the list, which will show what we are to expect from the new Administration; here are thirteen removals at one batch, after the Senate have adjourned, and all of that class which require the confirmation of the Senate—this is undoubtedly an index of the coming Administration. When the elections are over, a clean sweep will be made, to make room for the hungry partisans who have expressed so much holy horror of office-holding."

The Richmond Whig and its Correspondent, "A Citizen," in yesterday's paper *know*, that they are guilty of a gross act of injustice, when they confound the course which we took ten years ago (a course, moderate indeed in comparison with that of the Whig,) with the course of Mr. Granger and the Abolitionists. The most that we then said was, that "something ought to be done"—but we have uniformly protested against the interposition of the citizens of other States with our Domestic Institutions. We have denounced it in every shape which it could assume. The Whig knows this well—and it might as well attempt to screen Granger and Garrison, for their impertinent and mischievous interference, under the cloak of its own declarations made some ten years ago. But the liberal Whig is not only pleased to forget its own extravagant exertions for Emancipation in 1831, whilst it attacks us,* but it goes further—it confounds subjects that are essentially distinct from each other—what he or what we (a citizen of Virginia) said in 1831, with the reckless and fanatical darings of the Abolitionists of other States.

We do not exaggerate the influence or the exertions of the Abolitionists of the present day. The reader will see from Gen. Bayly's speech, which we shall commence on Friday, the fearful strength and designs of these Hotspurs. In May, 1835, when the Whig was fiery and fierce against the Abolitionists, because it then thought that it could be made to bear against Martin Van Buren, until he came out like a man and dissipated the slander in air, there were but 225 Abolition Societies in the U. States. In May, 1838, they had run up to 1,346—and the number of enrolled members was 150,000—And now, when their number has increased and their political influence with it—when Gen. Harrison is indebted to them for his nomination, and for his success in N. York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—when the influence which they wielded is so overwhelming that they have carried the jury trial law of last May in New York, and when Gov. Seward cannot even refuse the delivery of the fugitives felons, who steal our slaves, without consulting a colored clergyman in Albany,—what doth this same master Whig? Why, it underrates the power and consequence of the Abolitionists at the very moment when they are the most alarming. It becomes faithless to the rights of Virginia. When she talks of redeeming her solemn pledge of last winter, in her controversy with New York, the Whig treats it all lightly—sneeringly speaks of Virginia abstractions, and her transcendental doctrines; and when she adopts an Inspection law for the protection of her own property, the Whig denounces it as treason against the Constitution of the United States. The States never have yielded to the General Government the power of protecting the lives and property of their people by adequate police laws. They pass quarantine laws, pilot laws, inspection laws; and yet, according to this Chevalier of the Whig office, and according to the protests of the Whig minority of the two Houses, which the Whig praises lustily, *we* have no right to pass an Inspection law to prevent the stealing of our slaves. Oh! no—though the citizens of New York, who steal our property, will not be surrendered, according to the behests of the Constitution; though our slaves, when they are carried to New York, are placed beyond our reach by a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature of New York, we have no right to pass a law to prevent them from stealing our slaves. Such is the enlightened doctrine of the Whig and its Protesters.

A word more! The R. Whig refers to Gen. Harrison's declarations in this City against the Abolitionists. He threatened to give the Abolitionists H—ll in his Inaugural—And had he done so in good faith, we pledged ourselves to seal our lips in relation to him upon this subject. But how has he redeemed his pledges? By the merest flummery of the vaguest generalities—By a paper, in which he did not dare once to utter the name of Slavery or Abolition. He was afraid to utter a single bold truth or an open denunciation, for fear perhaps that he might offend their "ears polite." And yet *we* are not to say a syllable, even when Gen. Harrison has entrusted the circulation of the mails to F. Granger, (whom we have proved by the record to be tainted with Abolition feelings.) We must be silent, too, when Gen. H. recognizes the right of these men, in general phrases, to give us advice, in any form which their own sense of propriety may suggest—and of course may advise us through the mails, by letters, or by papers, or by firebrand pamphlets.

* The Richmond Whig has the hardihood to say, "a few months since, we saw his editorials of that day quoted by an Abolition print, to justify and sustain the movements of the Fanatics."—Shame! Shame! Does not the Whig recollect, that its own editorials have been frequently quoted for a similar purpose? and does not its own article of yesterday give some coloring to the use which the Abolitionists would make of its declarations? The fact is, that the Whig went a bow shot beyond the Enquirer in 1831. Its appeals were more emphatic—and it even claimed the right of confiscating the slaves, to set them free, without allowing a cent's compensation to their masters.

The authors of the Address from the General Assembly to the People of Virginia, will no doubt feel deeply mortified, when they come to see (if ever they do see!) the strictures of the New York American.—How very distressing it is to see such criticisms, from the man, who stooped to extenuate the Dartmore murder of our countrymen—of the man, whose aristocratic principles and press are a dead weight upon his party in New York—and who is now "crooking the pregnant hinges of his knee, that thrift may follow fawning."—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, that the two most prominent candidates for the Post-Office of New York, are Charles King of the New York American, and James Watson Webb of the New York Courier,—*Par nobile fratrum!* Indeed, no single circumstance would more distinctly show the infatuation which rules the destiny of the present Administration, than for them to descend to either of these candidates for the Postmaster of the most important Post-Office in the Union! If the New York American expects to curry the favor of the "great men at Washington" by abusing the authors of the Democratic Address, or the Richmond Enquirer, they (both the Beggar for office and the Patron who confers it) must be sunk low indeed. Of one thing we can assure the Editor of the New York American—that the author of the Address is as remarkable for his modesty as his merit—for his talents as his virtues—that both are admitted by the most bigoted enemy as well as his most partial friends—that he is worthy of Virginia in her palmiest days—and that it would be no honor to him, to compare *him* with one of the most illiberal and bloated aristocrats in the city of New York.

But we are not at all astonished at the Editor of the New York American abusing the Address—since that address denounces the proscriptive *removal* of a Postmaster, and the appointment of the *Editor* of a newspaper. The Editor of the New York American unites in his own person both these objections. This Editor would have no sort of objection to remove a Postmaster to reward a partizan Editor.

NORFOLK DISTRICT.

We cheerfully second the following proceedings of our brethren of the Norfolk District. They have determined to start no opposition to the present representative—having full confidence in his constitutional States Rights principles—those principles "which are so highly prized by every Virginian." Dr. Mallory will not deceive us. We trust to his principles, for saving us by his votes from any National Bank of the United States, from an increased Tariff, from a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. We remember with pleasure, his admirable Report to the Commercial Convention, in behalf of Southern principles and Southern Rights—and his overwhelming objections to a National Bank. We cordially agree with our Republican brethren in the wise and statesman-like course which they have pursued in nominating no candidate in opposition to Dr. Mallory.

(*From the Portsmouth Old Dominion.*)

DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the District Convention was held yesterday, March 25th, in the Borough of Norfolk; the proceedings will be found below. It will be seen that no nomination was made of a candidate for Congress, the majority of the Republican party being satisfied with the manly support given by our present Representative, to those principles which are so highly prized by every Virginian. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed during the deliberations of the Convention. Addresses were made by Messrs. J. T. Allyn, J. McPhail, Major Cornick, Dr. E. C. Robinson, and T. Fisk.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION for the first Congressional District, met yesterday at the Court House in the Borough of Norfolk, pursuant to adjournment from Portsmouth, on the 22d of February.

Capt. John Capron was called to the Chair, and Henry Robinson appointed Secretary.

On motion it was,

Resolved unanimously, That we deem it inexpedient at this time, to nominate any individual as a Candidate for Congress, for the ensuing election in April.

Resolved, The publication of the proceedings of this meeting be requested in the Portsmouth and Norfolk papers, and the Richmond Enquirer.

On motion—*Resolved*, That this Convention do now adjourn without day.

JOHN CAPRON, Prest.

H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

City of Richmond.—Until within a few days past, Messrs. Robert C. Stanard, and R. Travis Daniel, (of the Whig faith,) were the only *candidates* for the House of Delegates; but Mr. Samuel Taylor, (also Whig,) has been brought out with his assent, and by his authority. In consequence of this movement, Mr. Stanard has come forward in the daily papers, and withdrawn his own pretensions in favor of Mr. Taylor.

The Royal Family in England have their tradesmen and craftsmen, who seek patronage under the shelter of their great names. The King not only has his Poet Laureat—but there is the King's tailor, the King's blacksmith, the King's shoe-black, &c., &c. In the same spirit, Thomas Allen of Washington issues Proposals for publishing the Madisonian Daily, and by way of bringing toll to his shop, advertises, that he is ren-