tofore put forth by Governor Seward, to say now, that the Governor of Virginia is *pursuing* humble individuals, who were merely present as seamen on board a vessel in which a slave secreted ihmself.

"If Gov. Seward is justified in this language, he went far out of his way in taking such ground as he did in his former communications;—ground which was entirely unnecessary, according to his present showing, *but which he must have known Virginia was obliged to resist as a matter of duty and safety. It was an enormous wrong to this State to put the refusal on the ground that it was no offence to steal the slave of a Virginian,* when he might have taken the ground, according to his present showing, from facts in his own knowledge, that they were not guilty of that or any offence, but that the affidavit and requisition were made in error.

"We take it for granted that Virginia is indifferent to the result in this particular case, any further than concerns the *principle* upon which the refusal to surrender has been based, and would willingly acquiesce in the decision which acknowledged the right she claims, even although it pronounced that the papers sent to this State were not sufficient to authorize a surrender. Instead of a mere affidavit, it might be reasonable to say that the finding of a grand jury ought to be deemed essential evidence of the commission of a crime. But we cannot try the question of guilt here,—the provision of the Constitution being, that if "any person is *charged* in any State with treason, felony or other crime, &c., and shall flee into another State, he shall be delivered up," &c., and we are bound in good faith and by the strongest guarantees, to deliver up fugitives when such a charge is made, under proper solemnities.

"This ground for compromise is yet open to the parties, and if acted upon would probably heal all the wounds that have come from this encounter, and afford to Virginia the opportunity of taking such steps as are essential to the protection and safety of her citizens and property:—an opportunity that a free State must always have or be disgraced;—and yet leave New York in the enjoyment of the same rights, and not interfere, in any respect, with her love of liberty, or the exhibition of any proper zeal in its behalf.

"For the sake of harmony, and to show the same willingness that Virginia has to comply with her constitutional duties, we earnestly invoke the Legislature to declare such a principle as we have indicated; a principle that will not call for present action from the Governor, but which will be satisfactory to all, without imposing unpleasant duties upon any."

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the Northern Papers.*]

Founded on Washington Correspondence, &c.

[*N. Y. Herald, Washington, March 30.*]

"The crowd have nearly all dispersed from the city. A large number of removals are to be made on the 1st of April. In the General Post Office Department some twenty-four Clerks are to walk out, besides numerous new Postmasters to be appointed.—Several Clerks were removed from the Treasury Department to-day—among them Mr. Gouge, the author of the Sub-Treasury scheme.

"Gov. Wallace of Indiana is to be Commissioner of the Land Office.

"Walter Forward of Pa. is to be 1st Comptroller, in the place of Mr. Barker.

"David Russell of New York is to be 1st Auditor, in the place of Jesse Miller.

"Geo. C. Washington is to be Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the place of Mr. Noland.

"Mr. Munro is to be City Postmaster here.

"Mr. Todd of Pennsylvania is to be Collector of Philadelphia.

"Col. Todd of Kentucky is to be Minister to Austria, in spite of any opposition.

"Waddy Thompson is to be Minister to Mexico.

Mr. Crockett, late M. C., is the most eligible candidate for the Texian Mission.

"Mr. Finly is to be Postmaster of Baltimore.

"Albert M. Lea, of Tennessee, late of the army, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department.

"Robert B. Campbell, of Alabama, late member of Congress from South Carolina, is to be Collector of Mobile.

"Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, is not yet announced as Consul to Havana; but the President has promised it to Mr. Dawson for him. Mr. Calhoun was a speculator in Georgia, and, it is said, was one of those whose operations in that way caused the Seminole war."

"Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, is going to Naples.

"*Foreign Ministers.*—It is probable that all our diplomatic representatives in Europe will be soon recalled, with the exception of Mr. Wheaton, at Berlin, and Mr. Cass, at Paris.

[*N Y. Herald.*

"It is stated in the Signal's letter from Washington, that Washington Irving will certainly be Secretary of Legation to St. James, and that he has applied for the place.—*Ib.*—[*Very doubtful.*]

(*From the Philadelphia North American.*)

"Cushing of Massachusetts is spoken of confidently for Spain. Gov. Cass will remain in France until Senator Preston's term expires. J. R. Jackson of Philadelphia, a man of talents and elegant erudition, is talked of with much confidence for Naples. Epes Sargent (late one of the Editors of the N. Y. Courier) is to receive an attache to a foreign mission, for which he is eminently qualified. It is thought Philip Hone will receive the New York Post Office."

(*From the New York Journal of Commerce.*]

"The expectants of office must be patient,—for it seems that no extensive sweep will be made for several weeks. Mr. Russell, late member from New York, will have the post of second Assistant Postmaster-General, which is the appointing office."

P. R. Freas, editor of the Germantown Telegraph, has been appointed Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Samuel H. Jenks, Editor, has been appointed Postmaster at Nantucket.

The N. Y. Herald says, that the present Cabinet "have already appointed nearly half a dozen editors to office, and we think they might as well stop the further practice of a system which they condemned so much in General Jackson."

A letter in the N. York Commercial Advertiser from N. Orleans, of the 18th March, reports, that "the following appointments are confidently spoken of as being next to official: Martin Duralde, a son-in-law of Henry Clay, collector of the port; General William Dubuys, postmaster; Lucien Hermann, marshal; and Bailie Peyton, district attorney."

The rush upon the late President has been harrassing and oppressive beyond description. We shall give an account, from the Hartford Times, of the disagreeable scene, which took place at the White House, on the 5th March, the first day after his Inauguration—beset on every hand by the greedy applicants for offices, and his pockets and hands, as well as those of the Marshal of the District, crammed with their papers! The account is drawn to the life.

The Washington Correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, on the 22d writes, that "The city continues filled with the expectants of office, and the rivals regard one another with anything but that spirit of union and brotherly love "for the sake of the Union," of which we heard so much a short time ago. Every fellow who has the cash or credit to live here until the extra session, will undoubtedly do so, unless his demands are granted previously; and as the heads of Departments have as yet worked the guillotine very slowly, the hopes of these lazzaroni seem to be on the future. There have been only about one hundred removals from office so far, but as the Federal orators in the late campaign stated that there were some "100,000 office holders," it serves to stimulate the desire of these worthies here to serve their country. Thaddeus Stevens is still undecided as to what *he* will take, but my impression is that the Cabinet are not over desirous of hearkening to his desires. Sherrod Williams, a member from Kentucky, is making strong efforts to obtain the Havana Consulship, but such is the rush of applicants for this particular office, and all of them having such equal claims, that it has *formed* quite a subject of discussion in the Cabinet, as each man has his own favorite to care for. A Whig gave me a knowing wink the other morning when I spoke of the slowness of removals—scarcely five a day—that had taken place, and told me to wait until the Virginia elections were held for a general sweep."

It is presumed, that the new acting President will have the same importunities to meet, the same pressure to encounter from the needy and greedy expectants.—Unless he takes some determination to limit the number of removals, and applicants for office, his path, like that of his predecessor, will be strewn with thorns.

The Secretary of State was obliged to return to Washington on Thursday evening in consequence of the President's illness. He left his father-in-law, Herman Le Roy, Esq., in New York at the point of death.—The venerable old man died on Wednesday night, at the age of 84 years. He was one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of New York. Mr. Webster returned only to witness the lamented exit of the President of the U. S.

We understand, that our Minister in London has presented some strong remonstrances against the British Cruisers *detaining* and *searching* our vessels on the coast of Africa. The British are likely to keep him in constant employment, from such unwarrantable outrages:

"From Salem we learn, (says the New York Herald,) that another outrage has been perpetrated on an American vessel by a British Cruiser. The Richmond, a brig of Salem, Bates, master, whilst on her passage from Salem to St. Helena, and thence to Mozambique; a few weeks before her arrival at St. Helena, when off the Island of St. Thomas on the coast of Africa, was brought to by a British brig of war, and overhauled. Her invoices and other papers were demanded and examined, and she was finally suffered to proceed on her voyage, nothing being found to justify a seizure. This is the fifth Salem vessel that has been searched by English cruisers within a few months."

EXECUTIVE VACANCIES.

We lay before our readers the principal provisions in the Constitution and Laws of the United States, which relate to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President:

(*From the Constitution of the U. S.*)

Article 2, Section 1st.

"6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

"7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the U. S. or any of them.

"8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Article 1.—Section 3.

"4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided."

"5. The Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States."

An Act declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President:

"That in case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore; and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a *President* shall be elected.

"That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, then next ensuing: *Provided*, there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office, were elected, shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification, that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall be accordingly appointed or chosen, and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.—(*Approved, March* 1, 1792.)"

An Act to provide for the Compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States.

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That from and after the third day of March, in the present year, the compensation of the President shall be at the rale of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, with the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the U. S., and now in possession of the President: And that of Vice President at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum: in full for their respective services; to be paid quarter yearly, at the Treasury—(*Approved Feb.* 18, 1793.)"

WM. H. RICHARDSON has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State, in place of BERNARD PEYTON, *resigned.*

☞ The 3d No. of the "Goochland Democrat" cannot *now* for obvious reasons appear. It is addressed to him, whose ear is forever closed. The author's good taste will, we are sure, approve the Omission.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Democratic Committee-men of Virginia.

We are called upon to keep up our organization, and to exert ourselves, by all fair and honorable means, to ensure a Democratic triumph in our coming elections.

We have been cheated and beaten in the late Presidential election. The Federalists are in possession of the Executive branch of the General Government; and from the developments already made by the new Administration, our most gloomy apprehensions seem likely to be realized. Our only chance for safety, is to secure the election of good and true Democrats, to the House of Representatives and to our State Legislature. Let us bestir ourselves, then, and rouse up every sleeping Democrat. There never was a time, since the foundation of the Government, when there was greater need of your exertions. At this busy season of the year, when the great mass of our voters are busy in pitching their crops, and, when not one of them in fifty, have the leisure to read newspapers, or think much of political affairs, an extra session of Congress is called, to carry out the ultra Federal measures of the leaders of this Administration. They seem determined to thrust those measures upon us, before we have time to think of them understandingly, or to offer any successful resistance. Coming into power under high-sounding generalities about the dangers of Executive power, the Administration will fail or refuse to comply with and enforce the obligations of the Constitution. Difficult as it is to unriddle this extraordinary Inaugural Address, there is enough in it that is intelligible to prove to every sensible man who will read it attentively, that certain provisions of the Constitution, designed by its framers to protect our rights and liberties, are to be annulled. It has already paved the way for any usurpation which a majority of Congress may choose to perpetrate. In effect, the Administration says to its partisans in Congress, "Do what you please, and if you can make it appear, or if I take it into my head that what you do is in the way of "ordinary legislation," or is connected with the finances of the country, your acts shall have my approval: whether your measures be constitutional or unconstitutional, the majority have the right to determine. The Executive ought not to interfere with the action of Congress in its "ordinary legislation," and least of all, in matters of finance. And besides, most of the great statesmen who have distinguished themselves in the discussions of the great constitutional questions which have hitherto divided the country, have, at different times, been on both sides of those questions."

I put it to every impartial and attentive reader of the Inaugural, to say if this is not the spirit which it breathed, the substance of its sounding slang, about the dangers of Executive power? And I call upon every honest Republican to say, whether the Administration has not aimed a blow at the Constitution as it is written, which threatens to break the force of all constitutional obligations, and to leave the States and the people utterly destitute of constitutional protection, against the usurpations of an interested and corrupt majority of Congress? True, in other parts of the Inaugural cases enough are cited, admitting the necessity for the exercise of the veto power—cases enough to satisfy the rankest friend of that power. In truth, any man of any party may find in this extraordinary state paper some expression suited to his creed, be that creed what it may. But no impartial and well informed reader can rise from its perusal without the fixed conviction, that the destinies of this nation in relation to all great money questions are to be placed at the mercy of a majority of Congress, without any hope left to the people that the power of the Executive will be wielded for their protection.

Committee-men! Bury the ten thousand contemptible electioneering topics which have blinded and bewildered so many of our people. Go to see your neighbors, and rivet their attention upon the measures which are brewing by the leaders of this Administration—measures which they are attempting to thrust upon us, without giving us time to weigh them in all their bearings. Impress upon every voter around you, the dangers, corruptions, and oppressions to be apprehended from the creation of a great KING BANK, which these leaders are striving to erect over us. The very grounds upon which they justify their course, ought to be sufficient to arouse a determined spirit of resistance in the breast of every sound-hearted Republican. "We must have a National Bank," say these leaders, "with a capital of from fifty to an hundred millions of dollars, to regulate the commerce, currency and exchanges of the whole country, and to manage the fiscal affairs of the Government." These dread powers are to be centred in a Board of Bank Directors, invested with the power of wielding this immense capital, and with the high privilege of holding and speculating upon the monies of the Government besides, free from any practical responsibility to the People. These National Bank Directors are to hold the mastery over eight or nine hundred State Banks, and of course, to a most dangerous extent over all those who deal with those State Banks, or are in any way interested in them. Any thinking man must see, that to confer such powers and privileges upon any set of men, in the present state of the country, is equivalent to placing our fortunes at their mercy. Can the politician be honest who seeks to alarm us by the constitutional powers of a Democratic President, and about the apprehended abuses under a constitutional Treasury, regulated by law, at the same time that he seeks to saddle us with a national corporation, clothed with these dread powers?

But we are not left to reason and conjecture alone, as to the dangerous powers of such an institution.—We have experience upon the subject. You cannot cast your eyes over a newspaper published about the period of 1819,—'20—'21, that does not bear record of the disasters in our monied concerns, under the reign of the late National Bank. We had proofs enough to satisfy even the fathers of that Bank, that such an institution is utterly incompetent to regulate the currency and exchanges—for, never were they in a worse condition—never was there as much suffering amongst our people, from disorders in our monetary affairs—and not a few of the original friends of the Bank came out loudly against it, and charged it with creating most of the mischiefs which were then suffered by the people. Certain it is, that in its *regulating* operations, it drained the interior Banks of their specie, and compelled them to put the screws to their customers.—Our clerk's offices and sheriff's books of that day, bear sad evidences of the distresses of our people. Verily, our merchants and speculators who deal with Banks—and the holders of stock, and all who are otherwise interested in our State Banks, must be blind as mockasins in August, in desiring, under the present circumstances of the country, to try this grand experiment over again, and upon a still broader scale. Verily, verily, the mass of the people must be deaf, blind and dumb to their own interests, if they can disregard past experience, and sanction the renewal of such an experiment.—Sanction it they never will, if awakened to the subject, with an understanding of it in all of its bearings and tendencies.

The distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands is proclaimed by the Whig leaders, as another of their leading measures. They proclaim to the world in one breath, that Van Buren has left the nation in debt, and that the Treasury is empty, or nearly so—and in the next breath they cry out for a scheme which is to give away money from that empty Treasury, to the State Legislatures! And the iniquities of this scheme are to be concealed from the eyes of our people, or under the mysteries of the hieroglyphic cost-marks of the merchants. Democratic Committee-men, take your honest neighbors to their store accounts, and let them see how this scheme will work—that they are to pay to their merchants increased taxes upon goods, necessary to their comfort and convenience, in order that the Whig leaders in Congress may claim their gratitude for distributing a poor pittance of the amount thus collected to the State Legislatures. Upon the most favorable calculation that can be made for the distributionists, we shall pay five dollars at least for every three dollars thus distributed. Let any man who understands plain arithmetic, cypher for himself, and he will find this to be true. Brother Democrats! make the thing plain to your neighbors. Shew them that they not only pay the merchants the duties laid by Government, but the merchants' profits upon those duties—and that every successive merchant, from the importer to the country merchant, with whom we deal, lays on his per centum upon all that he pays; so that the consumer not only pays the tax, but from 50 to 100 per cent. upon that tax. Cypher the thing out, and it will startle and astonish nine-tenths of our voters to see how their pockets are to be picked by the soft fingers of the merchants. We all know that the bills of the merchants ruin more people, than the tax accounts paid to our sheriffs. But how few consider that the General Government is thus working out their ruin! In the days of the Adams and Clay administration, the duties laid upon goods was ruinous. Under them the people were ground down and oppressed—many of them not knowing how. Under the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, these duties have been gradually reduced; so that now we pay less upon one hundred and thirty or forty millions of imported goods, than we paid under John Quincy Adams' administration upon seventy millions. The Adams and Clay party are again in power, and are seeking to increase our burthens again under this fraudulent distribution scheme. Let our people see into their game, and the voice of the nation will be—"Down! down!! with those who have gotten into power by alarming us about the extravagance of Martin Van Buren's administration; but who now are wielding the powers conferred upon them, to *increase* the burthens upon us, under the fraudulent pretence of benefitting us; benefitting us by distributing to us a small pittance of monies first to be filched from our own pockets!"

A COMMITTEE-MAN.

COMMUNICATED.

It having been previously announced at the last Essex Court, that the Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter would visit King William on last Monday, to mingle with his old political and personal friends, the annunciation excited intense anxiety in this and the conterminous counties, and our Court green was thronged at an early hour with a dense gathering of the yeomanry of the county. The marks of attention and the demonstrations of gratitude and enthusiastic regard paid Mr. Hunter was quite an engaging and imposing scene. Friend and foe sought him out to testify the merited tribute of a hearty welcome to that virtuous and patriotic citizen. Mr. Carter M. Braxton, who resides contiguous to the Courthouse, could not resist the obligations of merited justice, and he did not disdain to evince the most flattering and respectful attention to his opponent in all of their colloquial intercourse, though I could but observe his restlessness under these courtesies, and chagrin at the eclat and warm reception indicated for his rival.—Mr. Braxton, about twelve o'clock, mounted the rostrum, and harangued the multitude for about three hours, in relation to his toils and sacrifices to subserve the dearest interests of the modern Democracy, and the supposed aberrations of his rival—To his most ostensible detriment, he made a low bow and retired—doubtless fearing the castigation that was to follow. Mr. Hunter, in advancing to the stand, cast upon his opponent a look of calm and sublime regret, and then surveyed his audience with a smile of consciousness, of an auspicious vindication and decision, if the people of King William would mete him sheer justice. His defence was spirited and repulsive; and with his characteristic pacific temper, modesty and reverence for the feelings of every gentleman. He repulsed the shafts of his adversary, and drew from his audience acclamations and smiles of approbation upon every act of his political life, and the expression of his political creed. Mr. Braxton put in a rejoinder, which I did not hear. At the conclusion of Mr. H.'s remarks, a motion was made and reiterated until the very welkin rang, for a meeting of all persons friendly to the re-election of R. M. T. Hunter. Whereupon a vast concourse, without discrimination of party, assembled in Mr. James Thornton's Tavern to testify their respect and unabated confidence in the public and private character, in the incorruptibility and patriotism of Robert M. T. Hunter, Esq., and also to nominate him for re-election to the Congress of the U. S.

The meeting having come to order, on motion of Mr. Thos. W. S. Gregory, Gen. Philip Aylett was called upon to preside over the action of the meeting, and Capt. Wm. Washington was appointed Secretary.—The Chair in a very lucid and able manner explained the object and purpose of the occasion. Whereupon Mr. Thos. W. S. Gregory offered for the adoption of the meeting the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously approved:

"We, a portion of the people of King William county, assembled without distinction of parties in public meeting, to consider the justice and propriety of uniting, in support of R. M. T. Hunter, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to Congress in this district, do hereby honestly and fearlessly declare, that they believe a frequent recurrence to first principles is enjoined by the sacred duties of patriotism: that it is the only means by which enlightened and pure love of country can exert itself to promote, in practice, the full and perfect development of our free system of government; guard the Constitution against criminal usurpation, and throw off the occasional corruptions which all governmental institutions are liable to contract: That in reference to the present state of public affairs, and the organization of parties, they do freely, and in good faith, agree to the following rules and principles of political action, in relation to the choice of a representative in Congress for this district:

Let the contest for men be considered as over, and let us now contend for principles. Let us agree to unfurl the banner of States Rights principles, so gloriously raised by Virginia in '98–'9; and now, as then, let all who are ready and willing to fight under that brightest of all banners be regarded as *true Republicans.* Let us have no chieftain leader, no party drill, but a pure and sacred reverence for "the *long-cherished*" principles of Virginia: those great principles which bear *her name*, and which throw around that name a bright and cheering light. Let us make a firm stand on principles, against the tide of usurpation, now threatening to inundate our country. Let us become united on those principles—and whilst, as true patriots, we give to the present Administration an honest approval of all that may be done right, let us, in the same spirit, openly and honestly condemn all that may be done wrong.—Let us agree to require, as the condition of our support, a strict adherence to the prescribed powers of a written Constitution, *honestly construed.* By those tests, let us try the course and the measures of the present Administration of the Federal Government, and censure or approve, according to its *demerits* or its *merits.* Let the senseless prejudices of party strife no longer keep asunder those whom interest and common safety ought to keep united. Let the *South* anticipate the approaches of danger and make ready for the worst that may come. *And for ourselves, let us agree to remember the declaration and the act of this meeting as an honorable and patriotic bond of union between State Rights Whigs and State Rights Democrats:* Therefore,

Resolved unanimously by this meeting, That they properly appreciate the honesty, patriotism and ability of R. M. T. Hunter, Esq., and that uninfluenced by the misdirected shafts of party so often aimed at him, they will most cordially unite with his other friends in this District, in an effort to re-elect him to Congress.

Resolved, That a Committee composed of the following gentlemen—Thos. W. S. Gregory, Major Thos. Dabney, Heath J. Christian and James Roane, be appointed to wait upon the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, tender to him the respects of the meeting, and inform him of his nomination. The Committee went in pursuit of Mr. Hunter, to inform him of the action of the meeting: but he had just left.

Resolved, unanimously, That this meeting earnestly request the Editors of the Whig and Enquirer to give the proceedings of this meeting an early insertion. There being no other business for the consideration of the meeting, it adjourned, *sine die.*

COMMUNICATED.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

It seems to be known to very few that the election of a Senator to represent the District represented in the last Legislature by James Lyons, Esq., will take place this Spring. Is it taken for granted, that Mr. Lyons will be the only Candidate; or that there will be no candidate? Why this stillness about the matter? Is there no man in the District who can represent it as well as Mr. Lyons, the president of the city Log Cabin?

A DEMOCRAT OF THE DISTRICT.

AMELIA.

At a meeting of the Republican party of the county of Amelia, on the 25th day of March, 1841, at the Courthouse of said county, it being court day—

On motion of Thos. E. Jeter, Esq., who briefly explained the objects of the meeting, Dr. Robert E. Jones was called to the chair, and George C. Moore appointed Secretary.

Mr. Jeter then announced to the meeting that a communication had been received from Mr. Wiley, our late Delegate, on which the meeting might take such order as they might think proper.

On motion of Thomas P. Giles, Esq., the letter of Mr. Wiley was read to the meeting, which conveyed the disagreeable intelligence that he could not be a candidate for re-election.

On motion of Mr. Lewis E. Harvie,

Ordered, That Mr. Wiley's letter be read to all the people assembled at the Courthouse on that day, and Mr. Jeter was requested to read it; after which a very large accession in number was made to the meeting.

Mr. Thomas P. Giles then arose, and in a succinct manner, gave the political creed of Lewis E. Harvie, and nominated him as the candidate of the Republican party. Mr. Giles stated, that upon all the great questions which now agitate the public mind, Mr. Harvie is heart and soul with the Republican party; that he is opposed to a National Debt, a National Bank, to a Tariff for protection, to Internal Improvement by the General Government, and to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States; that he was a State Rights man of the Jeffersonian school.

No other gentleman being nominated, and the question being called for, Mr. Harvie was unanimously selected the candidate of the Republican party of this county, to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

By request, Mr. Harvie was invited into the room, (he having retired, when he was informed by the Chairman of the result of the meeting.) He accepted the nomination with feelings of gratitude; declared his willingness to enter vigorously upon the canvass, and reiterated the same political sentiments that Mr. Giles had vouched for.

On motion of Geo. C. Moore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to John F. Wiley, Esq, for the satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of Delegate during the last session of the Legislature, and their wishes for his health and prosperity; and on motions severally made, the names of John W. Jones and John W. Nash were tendered the same for the manner in which they had performed the duties of their several stations.

On motion,

Ordered, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted by the latter to the Editor of the Enquirer, for publication, with the request that all other political Editors in the State will copy them in their respective journals.

RO. E. JONES, *Chm'n.*

GEO. E. MOORE, *Sec'ry.*

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Democrats of the Essex Congressional District.

How does it happen that a respectable portion of our party, and a few straggling Whigs have new lights in regard to Mr. Hunter's qualifications for Congress?—He has uniformly been the same man in political sentiment, and never has been objectionable to our party, so far as we could ascertain his principles by any declaration or avowal of political opinion; but we all contend, and truly too, that conduct speaks louder than words, and we have an abundance of this kind of testimony to make him a good Whig—for instance, his election to Congress, twice by Whigs, and a fragment of our party, that we have always charged with a dereliction of duty. He was elected Speaker to the House of Representatives as a Whig, and a Whig triumph trumpeted through the land—a few Democratic members on that occasion yielded their support in opposition to the known wishes of our party generally. He was friendly to the return Whig members from New Jersey. He could not, by any means, consider Wm. C. Rives a political renegade—Could see no disparity in principle or qualification between Mr. Van Buren and Wm. Henry Harrison for the Presidency.—Could stand by, with folded arms, and see the enemy, in dispite of our arduous exertions, sack the citadel of Liberty; and even *now*, in case of his election, claims only a discretionary agency in dislodging him. He voted for Doctor Roane to represent this county, knowing that he would support William C. Rives; and another Whig candidate—say Archer, to represent us in the United States Senate. He voted for Roane's immediate predecessor, who, had he lived, would have voted as Roane did on these important and trying occasions; and Rives and Archer have voted for the dismissal of Blair and Rives, our Democratic Printers to the United States Senate, in utter disregard of well established precedent, and in violation of a sacred and binding contract; and consequently their conduct must meet the approbation of Mr. Hunter. Mr. Hunter, to be sure, as he has invariably done, avows Democratic principles; but lest he should excite the ire, lose the confidence and support of the Whigs, he will not consent to assume our name: telling us that names signify *nothing*, but that *he* is a States Rights Republican, which signifies *something*—that this name has a magical influence, by which men of different parties may unite on principle, and dispense entirely with their long-cherished sympathies and attachments for Democratic or Whiggish principles! He will not consent to be called a Whig, because, forsooth, his principles are Democratic; but all his personal predilections run in this line, and that he would feel more *honored* by Whiggish than by Democratic support; but courts an amalgamation sufficient to elect him.

Now, what is all this but a fanfaronade, lest we should discover that he is holding with the hare and running with the hounds—lest we should discover, what he himself in a former communication acknowledged, he would labor under the suspicion of being "a trimmer between parties"—To say the least, Mr. Hunter is a candidate of doubtful character, as the mongrel crew by whom he is supported incontestibly prove. Why should a respectable portion of our party "shiver in the wind and shoot madly from their spheres"? I tell you truly, and I hope in time, that unless we unhesitatingly strike for Braxton, our cause in this District will be lost, and the event terminate in favor of Corbin.

LOCO FOCO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

"HARTFORD, March 28, 1841.

"You have probably, ere this, heard of the appointment of Charles L. Porter for Postmaster, in the place of Gideon Wells, Esq., removed. Our worst fears are realised. In the place of a stern, unflinching Democrat, we have a sort of milk and water Federalist and tacit Abolitionist. I care not what his friends may say in regard to his abolition predilections, but I can assure you that there is scarcely an Abolitionist in the place (and their name is legion) but what has signed a petition for his appointment. *They*, at least, are satisfied with his Abolition principles. We are grieved at this. The Democrats of this State, and the Eastern States generally, have been battling against this unholy and State-destroying faction for years. Such a man is foisted upon us, and it now only requires the appointment of Charles King, editor of "New York American," to the responsible office of Postmaster of that great city, to fill up the measure of wickedness of the Whig party. We see it insinuated in the New York papers that he is to have the appointment, and every man who has read his paper knows how *rank* he is on the subject of Abolition—has known and *felt* the sneer that he is constantly uttering against the South and her institutions. I really hope that the report is untrue, but from what has already been done, I fear the worst. Truly we have fallen upon sad times. We hope to gain one or two members of Congress from this State in April.—We all expect great deeds from proud old Virginia."

☞ Connecticut now elects by Districts, not by General Ticket.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

I, me and myself and I.

The Senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, in his last Saturday's paper, plays "The Three Singles" in fine style. First he appears in his true editorial slippers, and gives us "Whig *prospects in Virginia.*" He then comes out in a robe of "MANY" colors—cries out, "*Whigs of Henrico!*" and commands his little militia *all* to vote for Capt. McRae. He changes dress, thinks of the "splendid" services of John M. Botts as one of that "Executive Committee" of gold spoons, Army bills, Hooe cases, and all sorts of splendid humbugs that Botts' inventive genius, aided by the Abolitionist Saltonstall, and others, could rake and scrape and pack into the mail bags. Thinking on these splendid services, Mr. Botts' "total freedom from Transcendentalism, and his entire coincidence of opinion with the Administration in its leading measures," again he changes dress, comes out as "A WHIG," and gravely recommends this Hamiltonian Federalist as Speaker of a Whig House of Representatives!!!

But better than all, if I do not mistake him in this disguise, he then steps forth "A TRUE WHIG," and reads the people of the Albemarle Congressional District a long lecture for daring to start opposition to Jas. Garland!

If the Editor of the Whig did not write all of these articles himself, I give up my judgment on such matters. Will he deny that he wrote them or any of them? He cannot. He will not. It is thus he contrives to give, even to Whigs, erroneous views of public opinion—taking more forms than Proteus—and though confined to his editorial chair, actively exercising an ubiquity far greater than that he would ascribe to our excellent acting Governor. He ought to appear on the Washington boards. The new Cabinet ought, by all means, to engage this Star for their summer campaign.

HENRICO.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN LYNCHBURG.

At a meeting of a portion of the Republicans of Lynchburg, held at the Court-house of said Town, on Tuesday evening the 30th ult., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Delegates to be run in conjunction with Captain Adam Clement, Richard K. Cralle, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Charles Edward Davis and B. M. DeWitt appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in an appropriate manner by the Chairman; after which, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to recommend a suitable candidate to the meeting. Thereupon, the chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee, namely:—Pleasant Partin, Hill McCraw, Adolphus D. Read, Chs. E. Davis, and B. M. DeWitt.

The committee having retired for a few minutes reported the name of *Captain Miles Cary*, who received the unanimous vote of the meeting.

The following resolution, offered by Ro. Cawthon was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Richard K. Cralle, Wm. Daniel, Jr., Adolphus D. Read and D. R. Edley, Esqrs., be requested to address the people of Campbell county at their April court.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to notify Capt. Cary of his nomination, and to urge his acceptance of the same. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen in pursuance of this resolution:—Micajah Davis, Adolpus D. Read, D. R. Edley, B. M. Dewitt.

The meeting then adjourned.

RICHARD K. CRALLE, *Ch'mn.*

C. E. DAVIS, B. M. DEWITT, } *Secretaries.*

[Mr. Cralle had been previously nominated as a candidate by a Republican meeting—but he declined the nomination, in a letter which want of room only prevents our publishing to-day. The letter and the reasons he assigns for declining the honor are both very creditable to the writer.]

Capt. Mathew Pate and Capt. Wm. N. Meriwether are candidates in Bedford.

By last Evening's Mail.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

"WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

"Before this reaches you, you will have been advised, no doubt, of the demise of the President of the United States.

"I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt, nor do I believe any candid man will contradict the fact, that the President's death has been essentially produced by the feverish excitement in which his mind has been kept since the day of his inauguration, until he retired to the sick bed from which he never arose. He has been morally, if not literally overwhelmed by the reckless importunities of thousands of marauding office-seekers, principally from the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, who have beset him with the ravening maws of hungry tigers, and threatened desertion from his ranks, unless he made room, by the proscription of others, for every man for whom an office could be created, from a Cabinet Minister down to messengers and lamplighters—claiming to have paid the consideration "*for the spoils*," in achieving the glorious victory which placed it in his power to bestow *any* office, and they, alone, were entitled to fill them.

"The good old man—and I believe in my soul he was endowed with a benevolent heart, already worn down by age, fatigue and disease,—was not equal to the crisis his new position placed him in—it is said, he often exclaimed, in the delerium of the moment, "*I am tormented to death by these office-hunters.*"

"May we not be permitted to hope that a kind Providence may "come with healing on its wings," and free our beloved country from another "*reign of terror*," of more portentous import than that of "*alien and sedition law memory*"—and that within the compass of a few days, our political horizon will beam forth with a brighter sun and milder sky? If this shall be brought about, consequent on the advent of John Tyler, and under his auspices, then the laurels which a Cæsar won, compared with his, were weeds—and the "mother of States," when her jewels are demanded, like the Roman matron, "*will point to her sons.*"

From another—"*Washington, April* 4.

"The death of the President has cast a gloom over our City and drowned all political differences in a sense of the uncertainty of life and the nothingness of human grandeur—"*Sic transit*" is the pervading sentiment; yet, there is much natural speculation upon the result. I hope for the best. If John Tyler is true to his principles—and who will do him the injustice doubt it?—our liberties are safe. Though not President *jure divino*, he is so by the immediate act of God, and he stands untrammelled before the country. If he prove true to himself and to the cause of which he has ever been the honorable advocate, his fame will be pure and imperishable.

"Let us, then, calmly abide the result, and place confidence in the honorable consistency of a son of Virginia, living in her land. Things are more important than names or parties. If Mr. Tyler will save us from the incubus of a Bank of the U. S.—which he has often pronounced to be a violation of the Constitution, which he has sworn to observe—if he will set his face against the dangerous scheme of distribution—if he will discountenance the iniquitous Tariff system, &c., &c., what more can the most zealous Republican desire? If faithful to the doctrines of the State Rights school, to the doctrines for which Virginia has ever contended, I, for one, will sustain him with generous confidence, from a sense of duty to my country, which rises above personal and party considerations.

"Moreover, the country expects from the character and associations of Mr. Tyler, that he will at once put an end to the miserable system of proscription (inflicted by Webster & Co.) which, by whatever party practised, is degrading, cruel and unworthy of a generous people. It is a system odious to Virginia, above all, and it will be worthy of one of her sons to repudiate it by his elevated and disinterested example. But if, listening to treacherous counsels, or still more treacherous blandishments, Mr. Tyler should indirectly sanction the odious and dangerous schemes which Federalism is preparing to rivet upon us, he will lose not only the high reputation he has hitherto sustained, but involve himself in inextricable difficulties. The Abolitionists must desert him at once, as a slaveholder; the Anti-Masons will not be able to stomach a high-minded Virginian. These too factions are lost to him at all events. He must then throw himself upon the original States Rights Republican party, which will manfully support him, if he chooses the right, but which will indignantly frown upon the slightest deviation from the path of honor and rectitude."

The Acting President.

Mr. F. Webster chartered the steamboat, on Sunday night, in order to reach Mr. Tyler, at his house in Williamsburg at the earliest possible hour. Last evening about 5 o'clock, the boat arrived here with