find in their soul one drop of patience" against this vile abuse of the Whig Press, they will find additional consolation in the support of the South, as well as in the example of Messrs. Cooper of Georgia, Holmes of S. Carolina, and of Chapman of Alabama, who have alike been excused from the Committee. Messrs. Shephard of N. Carolina, and White of Louisiana, still hang on to the skirts of Mr. Adams. Every man to his taste! They are welcome to all the thanks which they will receive from the defenders of Mr. Adams.—We respectfully advise the Hon. Speaker to raise the Hon. Mr. Botts to one of the vacancies. It will be a miracle indeed, if the country does not profit in her foreign relations by the discretion of such statesmen as Messrs. Adams and Botts, *(par nobile fratrum.)*

Prisoners at Santa Fe.

The Legislature of Louisiana have unanimously passed resolutions, strongly denouncing the conduct of the Mexicans and their Government, and calling on the United States Government to act forthwith and with all possible energy. The New Orleans papers also give the proceedings of a "numerous public meeting" of her citizens on the 4th instant—which adopted the strongest resolutions upon the subject—declaring that the Mexicans "ought not to be regarded as a civilized nation"—and calling upon the United States Government to take speedy steps to redress the manifold and glaring outrages" (which the American citizens have received)—to "do what it intends to do, and not wait the result of a tardy negociation, which will prolong the suffering of her citizens and probably ensure their destruction."—The New Orleans Bee, (Whig) forgetting its party hostility, calls for some of the feeling of the heroic Jackson, in the following stirring language:

"O for an hour of Dundee," exclaimed the highlander when he saw the spirit of his clansmen evaporating under the tardy movements of their General, and Claverhouse not there to lead them right on to the battle. God grant that we may not have occasion in like manner to apostrophise the spirit that brought up Louis Phillippe with a round turn. We want to see the American eagle with his quills on. The noble bird has too long flaunted in lazy dalliance with the amorious breeze. Its high time he should give wing to the storm and stoop to the quarry."

The Whig charges upon Lord Morpeth, that he "had barely put his foot upon our shores, before he attended an Abolition Fair, and bade the incendiaries 'God speed!' in their glorious career!" We cannot believe it. We are yet to see any proof of it. Such assertions we have seen before—but unsupported by the least particle of proof. We never believe what the Abolitionists say; because fanatics as they are, they always seize upon every thing which they can to magnify their cause, and exaggerate its consequence. What may be his opinions on this subject, we know not—but he is a man of too much discretion to mingle in our domestic quarrels, or to take part for the Abolitionists. We undertake to say, that no stranger ever visited this city, whose manners and conversation showed so little of blood and titles." No one could have meddled less offensively with our society and our institutions. None could say so little to offend us; none could say so much to please, without flattery—None could appear more desirous to avoid all sources of collisions, and to bind together two great countries in the cords of harmony and peace.

Monk Mosely—and "Father Grimes" again!

"We observe, that the Editor of the Enquirer affects to deny all agency in this conversion—one word to him. Did he not stand by and pat Mr. Grimes on the shoulder, whilst Mr. ——exhorted the 'good old soul' to become the Democratic leader? To stand forth, and take Mr. Stevenson under his wing, and to show to the world what vast influence he possessed, by electing his candidate. We repeat, did not the Editor listen to a conversation of this kind, and did he not add his entreaties, to a jolly slap upon the shoulder, "Come, old fellow, show yourself a gallant and successful leader; you are the man to win the race."—*Yesterday's Whig.*

Answer.—Not a syllable of the above statement is true.—We have not the most distant recollection of any such events. In fact, we repeat, we never influenced the course of Mr. Grimes in nominating Mr. Stevenson.—*Enquirer.*

Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina.

We lay before our readers a very interesting article from the Charleston Courier in relation to this distinguished man. We seize with pleasure upon every fair opportunity of attempting to clear his skirts from every suspicion which could attack his integrity. We have every reason to believe that this defence is from the pen of his brother-in-law, Mr. Cruger. He ascribes the transaction to Gen. H.'s disposition to promote the interests of Texas. We understand there are strong grounds for hope, that arrangements will be promptly made for protecting the James River Company from any loss. Mr. Cruger is expected to-day in Richmond, to confer with the President and Directors of the James River and Kanawha Company:

(From the Charleston Courier.)

General Hamilton and the James River and Kanawha Company.—In copying from the Richmond Whig the charges of the above named Company against Gen. Hamilton, we accompanied them with no comment, deeming it more delicate and proper to leave explanation or denial to the friends of that distinguished and honored son of our State, than to venture on any conjectural explanations of our own. We give place, this morning, and invite the attention of our readers to a communication coming from a source entitled to high consideration and respect, and giving a probable explanation of the circumstances, which have embarrassed the relations of General Hamilton with the Virginia Company, and attributing, with great likelihood, his present posture to his earnest, efforts to sustain the credit and cause of Texas in Europe, in the full confidence that his negotiation for a loan would have been successful, and which were defeated only by events beyond human foresight or prevention. This explanation must suffice for the present; and in the mean time every one will see the propriety and justice of suspending his judgment, at least until the knowledge of the accusation can reach its distinguished object—now absent in a foreign land—and place it in his power to answer his accuser in person. We need scarcely add that the full vindication of our eminent fellow-citizen, in this matter, will yield us a large share of the pride and gratulation, which it will diffuse throughout our community.

To the Editors of the Courier:

Gentlemen—The article, from the Richmond Whig of the 7th instant, which appeared in your paper of the 10th inst., details another series of the mortifications and disappointments which have arisen from the traffic, in Europe, of American stocks. No individual, probably, has suffered or is likely to suffer so much from these mortifications and disappointments as General Hamilton.—Enjoying at home the highest confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and, possessing an independent fortune, he took the deepest interest in the Texian revolution and exerted himself to promote its success. In it he is understood to have embarked a considerable amount of his fortune—and when the pressure on the mercantile community and some losses in trade made it necessary for him to endeavor to concentrate his resources, he probably looked to the effecting of a loan in Europe for the new State, as the best means of promoting its prosperity, and of realizing the funds which he had advanced for it. A considerable amount in Texian bonds was held by the Bank of the U. S., and it was therefore an object with the Bank to promote the loan. It is not unlikely that, when Gen. H. went to Europe, with the expectation of negotiating such a loan, he received an intimation from some one or other, who had influence in the Bank, that if the loan could not be obtained on other, or more favorable terms, it might be guarantied by the Bank. Such an intimation is inferrible from what actually occurred. He certainly made great exertions to effect the negotiations without the guarantee. It seems equally certain that he failed. But there is no doubt that when his letter of the 14th February, 1841, to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, and which appeared in your paper of the 31st of March, 1841, was written, he had negotiated the loan with the house of J. Lafitte & Co. So that he considered the matter absolutely and finally settled. The diplomatic agents of Texas in Europe, and in this country, depended, it is believed, mainly, if not wholly, on General Hamilton, and the loan which he was expected to negotiate, to keep them at their posts. He was obliged to make advances for them. A heavy and unsuccessful adventure in cotton is understood to have crippled his own resources. The retirement of the Texian diplomatic agents from Europe would certainly have endangered the loan which he believed effected; and to maintain them, he may have ventured to raise money by a pledge of the State Bonds remaining in his hands belonging to the James River and Kanawha Company, with the firm intention of redeeming these bonds by the very first funds received from the loan. The actual guarantee of the loan by the Bank, of which it seems he had never doubted, reached Europe on February 7, and was, of course, immediately forwarded to him. Within less than fifteen days it was followed by the astounding and most unexpected intelligence that the Bank had failed.—This was an event which no human sagacity could well have foreseen, and assuredly not one man in Europe anticipated. It was well calculated to excite much uneasiness in the minds of Lafitte & Co., and to throw great, if not insurmountable obstacles in the way of a sale of any considerable part of the stock; and the intervention of Mons. Humann, the French Minister of Finance, must have given the finishing blow to the contract. The utter failure then, of this contract left it out of the power of Gen. Hamilton to redeem, from the proceeds of the loan the bonds hypothecated with the Dutch house, and his own recent heavy losses, and the general depreciation of property, would render him, for the present, unable to raise the amount. Beyond all reasonable doubt, it was expended in the service of Texas, and with the view of promoting her interests, and certainly Texas will see that it be repaid to the James River and Kanawha Company.

These remarks are not offered as an apology for the application of the bonds, but as a probable explanation of some of the circumstances under which it was made. They are offered by one, who has no connection, directly or indirectly, with Texas or the Texian loan, and who, through the whole transaction has been a wholly disinterested, but not an indifferent

SPECTATOR.

The Military Institute in Richmond.

A question was taken yesterday in the House of Delegates upon the proposition to establish an Institute of Cadets in this City, upon a plan somewhat similar to the Corps of Cadets at Lexington. After some debate, in which Mr. Rives supported the scheme, and Mr. Daniel opposed it, the House decided against the indefinite postponement, by a majority of seven—And then the question came up, upon the Committee to whom it was to be committed? Mr. Daniel proposed to refer it to the Armory Committee—Mr. Dorman, to the Committee on Schools and Colleges, (of which Mr. Rives is Chairman,) with instructions to report a bill, providing for such an improved condition of the present Public Guard, as to establish a Corps of Military Cadets without pay, and limited to a number not less than sixty, nor more than eighty, who are to be instructed in such a course of education as will qualify them to be competent teachers of our Common Schools. Mr. Dorman's proposition succeeded, by a vote of 63 to 38.

We have forborne touching this subject, from considerations of a delicate character. But our respect and regard for the officers, who are at the head of the Public Guard, must now yield to a sense of public duty. One of the presses of this city has come out against the Institution—and the Delegate of the city has come out in great force against it. Under such circumstances, we beg leave respectfully to remark, that this scheme was suggested by the Education Convention, was opposed in that body, but it was hailed with acclamation and almost unanimously carried. We are assured by one who mixes much more with our fellow-citizens than we do, that the Delegate of the city does not represent their wishes, and that the measure is decidedly popular. Indeed, why should it not be so? What comparison is there between the services of eighty men advanced in years, who are not improving, who cannot improve others: and eighty young and ardent spirits, who are daily improving in their education, and are making themselves capable (like the Cadets of Lexington,) of teaching and improving the elementary schools of this Commonwealth—Youths, who themselves selected for their merit from the poor children of the State, are taught the higher branches *for the purpose of teaching others.* They will constitute, in fact, a species *of Normal schools*, for the raising of what we so much want, *good teachers.* As the Memorial of the Education Convention says, thus "taking so much *raw material* from the great body of the people, to be manufactured into *teachers* and sent back to the people to manufacture the mass of the raw material itself." And this good work is to be accomplished without laying any additional burthen upon the Treasury; and in fact saving some 5 or 6000 dollars of the 22 or 23,000, which is annually appropriated to the support of the present Public Guard. We pray the Legislature to go on; and if they do nothing else during the present session, yet accomplish this work, which will be an honor to them, and an ornament to the State.

The Bank of Virginia.—An unjust and illiberal effort is making by a press in this city, to injure the credit of this Institution. We understand, that it insinuates its insolvency, and forebodes its ruin; and states that it has been a millstone around the necks of the Democratic Party. The same paper ridicules the Democratic States' Rights Convention, which lately met in this City; and upon no other conceivable ground, than that its Address did not doom the Banks to immediate resumption. The Address did all that could be expected from statesmen and men of sense; viz: to reprobate the present rotten system of Banking: call for the most thorough reform, and call at the same time, for resumption of the present Banks, *before* the meeting of the next Legislature. We pass over the discretion, or the justice, of an Ultraist, who running riot in pursuit of its own objects, and in a moment of such general panic and distress, labors to bring into suspicion the credit of an Institution, in which so many capitalists, and the State herself, have such deep interests. But we tell our friends abroad, not to yield to these clamors—not to sacrifice their stock—not to discredit a Bank, whose notes are *here* taken as freely as any other. The storm, which was raised by the indiscretion and mistakes of a Broker in this city to the North, has blown by. The notes of the Virginia Bank are considered at the point of issue as good as any other. An intelligent Whig from another city told us yesterday, that it was his impression that the stock had depreciated, and justly so—but that he had yesterday morning strictly scrutinized its condition, and he felt perfectly assured that the stock of the Bank of Virginia was worth not a cent less than 78 or 80 per cent. Every effort is making to add to its value—and, therefore, we intreat our readers not to give way to the idle clamors of such ultra and reckless denouncers.

We shall engage in no idle controversy with such a press—but to the truth of the remarks that we now make about the Bank of Virginia, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we pledge whatever of character we may possess with the citizens of our native Virginia. We have no motive under Heaven to deceive them—and we would scorn the act in a case like the present. We leave it to the Democrats to say, what ought to be thought of a press which professing to be of the States' Rights School, abuses a great Convention, which has just displayed its consecrated banner—in order to save the State at the approaching Spring Elections from the misrule of the Whigs!

Nothing is more unjust, than to lay at the door of the President of the Bank (as has been attempted by two of the Presses in this city) the misconduct of one of its officers. The arrow, aimed at him, falls harmless to the ground.

We shall copy from the Compiler, in our next paper, the late Correspondence between the Committee of the Legislature and the Presidents and Cashiers of the Banks. We agree with the President of the Bank of Virginia, that it is desirable to give the Banks the benefit of the late tobacco crop and the growing wheat crop, to assist them in resumption—and hence, we should be willing to extend the day till about the 1st of October; but we are unfortunate enough to disagree with the President of the Bank of Virginia in his late suggestion of the 1st of January, presented as it is, with much modesty and with his usual caution.

(From Tuesday's Compiler.)

THE "BROKER'S LETTER."

It will be seen by the following letter, that Mr. H. T. Pairo is the author of the "Broker's Letter," an extract from which appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce, and which elicited from us some comments yesterday. We must confess we were not a little surprised to learn this fact. Had any man conjectured in our presence, that Mr. Pairo was the author of that letter, we should promptly and earnestly have endeavored to convince him that his conjecture must be founded in error. When we penned our article, we did not dream he was the man on whom our censure would fall.

Were the matter exclusively personal, we should not have a word to say further on the subject, but Mr. P. has made an assertion affecting the standing of an institution with which the interests of the State, of the people, and of this community are more extensively involved than any other of our Banking institutions—and upon the issue whether or not that assertion is well founded, it is proper to weigh his testimony.

Mr. Pairo relies upon Mr. Blair's certificate. He said in his letter that the notes of the Bank of Virginia were refused by the country people generally. Does the certificate prove this? Does it give even a pretext for this sweeping imputation upon the standing of the Bank? Mr. Blair asserts in substance that persons urged objections to those notes at the Farmers' Bank counter; but their suspicions were removed, when he told them that those notes were received by the Banks generally. Now, could doubts so speedily removed have been very strong? And that they were not very strong, is it not clear they could not have been generally entertained? And that those notes were objected to, and *upon the instant received*, can that be called a *refusal* of them?—This testimony is wholly unsatisfactory, except so far as it may go to show the feeble nature of the doubts with regard to the Bank of Virginia, and the trifling extent to which they are indulged in this community.

But the truth is, we need not treat the proof thus seriously. Mr. Blair, and he alone, has heard some *objections which were immediately obviated*, and that shows that the country people generally refuse the notes. The idea is ridiculous!

This event (and we are sorry it has occurred,) will show to the public the flimsy pretexts upon which the late panic at the North with regard to the Bank of Virginia, has been gotten up. We call upon the Northern press to aid in guarding the public there against imposition, and to do justice to a sound and solvent Bank, one of the best in the Union.

To the Editors of the Compiler:

Gentlemen—I notice in the Whig and Compiler of this morning, remarks respecting the publication in the Journal of Commerce of New York city, of an "extract from a broker's letter of Richmond," in which the writer is severely commented upon.

Being the writer of that article (which was a part of a private correspondence with my New York correspondent, and never intended for the public eye,) I am compelled in defence of my character, to show that my statement was founded in fact. I will, therefore, refer you, Messrs. Editors, to the annexed certificate of Mr. Archibald Blair.

With respect to the propriety of making such a statement, I will merely say, that the advice contained in that letter was given as a matter of business, in which a Broker conceives it is his duty to his correspondent to keep him well advised of all such occurrences. As to the publication of a portion of my letter in New York, it was without my knowledge, and so soon as I noticed it, I condemned it as strongly as any person in this community could possibly do, and regret the whole occurrence.

You will confer a favor on me by publishing this, with the accompanying certificate.

Yours, respectfully,

H. T. PAIRO.

Richmond, Feb. 14, 1842.

Having been called on by Mr. Pairo, in consequence of a publication in the Compiler relative to him, to state whether objections had not been made to receiving the notes of the Bank of Virginia in payment of checks, I will merely state that such has been the case; but on being informed by me, that their notes and branches were received and paid out in the same manner as the Farmers' and Exchange Bank notes, they were received without difficulty by the holder of the check.

A. BLAIR.

☞ PETITIONS UNDER the BANKRUPT ACT.—At 3 o'clock on Monday, the number of applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law had reached NINETY-NINE.

Judge Mason adjourned the Court on Saturday, until the 23d of March. In the interim petitions may be left with the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Gibson, who may be found daily at his post. The following is the order of Court, under which this course is authorised:

"The District Court will be regarded as open every day (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving the petitions of Bankrupts, and transacting business arising in cases of Bankruptcy generally. When the Court is not in session, petitions and papers may be filed with the Clerk, and such filing with the Clerk shall be considered a presenting to the Court."

Some absurd panic has prevailed to the North about the Bank of Virginia—which a mischievous letter from this place to a New York Broker has contributed to get up. But the truth is not told—the storm has blown over—and the notes of the Virginia Bank have recovered their ground.

Democratic Committees for the Counties,

(Omitted in our last.)

Amelia—John F. Wiley, Edward Green, Thomas E. Jeter, Dr. Robert Jones, Samuel Jones, Thomas C. Wilson, Peter Burton.

Charlotte—Richard I. Gaines, Esq., Capt. John D. Richardson, Dr. John P. Brown, William J. Watkins, Esq., William Smith, Esq., Col. Thomas P. Richardson, George J. Roberts, Esq.

NEW KENT COUNTY.

At a meeting of a portion of the State Rights Republicans of New Kent county, held at their Courthouse, on the 10th of Feb., 1842, it being court day, Col. Wm. Ratcliffe was called to the Chair, and Edward P. Meredith appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Wm. R. C. Douglass in a brief but appropriate address, after which, on motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Wm. R. C. Douglass, B. T. Lester, John S. Lacy, John Parrish, Edmund Christian, Robert Baily, Thomas B. Sherman, Dr. George Williamson, Wm. Brumley, Carter Crump and Elisha Pollard as a committee to nominate some suitable person as a candidate the ensuing Spring for the counties of New Kent and Charles City. The Committee retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, returned with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That William R. C. Douglass be nominated as a suitable person to be voted for by the Democratic Republican party at the ensuing election to represent this Election District in the next Legislature of Virginia, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to ensure his success. The Secretary then offered the following resolution which was also adopted:

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the course of John Tyler, President of the U. S., so far as his vetoing of the two fiscalities incorporated in the two bills at the late extra session of Congress.

On motion of John S. Lacy, it was

Resolved, That the editor of the Richmond Enquirer be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in his columns.

After which the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM RATCLIFFE, *Chm'n.*

EDWARD P. MEREDITH, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

It will soon devolve upon our Legislature to elect a General for the 21st Brigade, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the election of General Thomas H. Bayly to the Bench of the General Court. In conferring this honor upon an individual, especial attention should be given to his qualification in tactics, to his priority in commissions, and to his moral and intellectual attributes. The oldest officer in commission, if he possesses a military turn of mind, and has those qualities which are all-important to a commander, surely is eminently entitled to the honor of being General. Hence as one suiting in all these respects, and one too upon whom the people of this shore are anxious the honor should be conferred, I take this method of proposing Colonel George W. Bundick of Accomac. Colonel Bundick is the oldest officer in commission; is indefatigable in his exertions to add character to our militia; and possesses in a high degree those qualities so much admired in Generals of other times. With the different systems of tactics he is perfectly familiar; for tactics have been his study for many years of his life.—It is admitted by every one, both friend and foe, that he is the best *drill officer* on the Eastern Shore.—He has hardly ever been absent from muster field; and takes pride and pleasure in the evolutions of a military march. He is brave and cautious. In the hour of danger, the people of this Shore would as soon follow the lead of Col. Bundick, as that of any man, because he is intrepid, yet not rash, brave and ever watchful and ready to take an advantage whenever it shall offer in the hour of battle. Such a man, it is the earnest desire of the writer of this humble tribute, may get the office of General.

A SOLDIER.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Feb 15.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, Resolved, That the several standing committees of this House, report on Thursday next the state of business before said committees; and what necessity, if any, for retaining longer their respective clerks.

BONDS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

A bill "increasing the penalties in the bonds of the First and Second Auditors," was taken up on motion of Mr. Hopkins.

A motion to to fix the bond of the 1st Auditor at $250,000 having failed, Mr. Hopkins proposed the sum of $200,000. This was rejected. Ayes 58, noes 59. Mr. Harvie then moved to fill the blank with $150,000. Agreed to.

The blank in relation to the Second Auditor was filled with the sum of $100,000. Mr. Hiner then offered a ryder, which was passed, making it the duty of the Governor or one of the Councillors to attend each settlement and certify the same on the books of the office.

The bill finally passed—ayes 72, noes 45.

The Speaker submitted a communication from the 1st Auditor in answer to a resolution requesting the Auditor to report some plan for the deposit and disbursement of the public revenue in Western Virginia. The communication was, on motion of Mr. Edgington, referred to a select committee.

A bill "prohibiting obstructions in the Dismal Swamp Canal and exempting officers of the company from working on public roads and from militia duty" was taken up on motion of Mr. Dorman, and with the Senate's amendments indefinitely postponed.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Jackson moved that the House take up the report of the Select Committee on the subject of re-apportionment of representation, with a view of fixing the day for its consideration.

Some objection having been made,

Mr. Jackson stated that he had ascertained from the Clerk of the House that this matter ought to have come up regularly several days since, and had been passed by under an impression that it had been laid on the table by the order of the House.

Mr. Daniel, with the leave of the House, explained the vote he should give against taking up the report at present, with a view to make it the order for a future day. He protested against the issue which the member from Wood seemed desirous to force upon Eastern members; that they must take up this question precisely in the form and at the time indicated by himself, or be regarded as wholly opposed to the consideration of it at any time. For himself, he was perfectly willing when the engrossed bills now upon the table had been gone through, to take up the apportionment report, and give it a calm, mature and respectful consideration—and he desired (and begged the reporters to observe it) to be regarded as voting at present, singly in reference to the order of proceeding in the House.

Mr. Taylor of N. B., also begged leave to remark, in reference to his vote, that he would allow no gentleman to make a test for him.

The House finally refused to take up—ayes 58, noes 62.

STATE ARMORY SCHOOL.

A bill establishing the State Armory School, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Daniel moved its indefinite postponement.

A debate ensued, in which the bill was supported by Messrs. Rives and Bowden, and opposed by Mr. Taylor of Norfolk Borough.

Mr. Rives said that the Committee of Schools and Colleges, who reported the bill, had given the most mature consideration to its provisions, and were unanimous in its favor. They were thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the scheme and its expediency, on every ground of economy and efficiency. He was well assured, in his own mind, that the young men could perform all the duties now required of the Public Guard; but to relieve them of a portion of the service, it was proposed to retain twenty of the present Guard, and to substitute sixty Cadets for that portion who would be dismissed. The bill limited the annual expenses of the Institution to $18,000 per annum—a sum less than that which the State paid annually for the Public Guard. Last year, it cost $22,000. Mr. R. spoke of the merits of the scheme, as affording a normal institution for the education of teachers. Young men, entering as Cadets, according to the provisions of the bill, would be required to teach in the Primary Schools for a few years after their graduation at the Armory.

Mr. Taylor of Norfolk Borough opposed the bill. He thought the appointment of cadets would be from the Aristocratic class. Those young men only who had wealthy or influential patrons would be able to secure places. He opposed it because it was new. He went against innovations upon institutions that worked well. Moreover, he doubted whether fine young men, like the Cadets, would be willing to guard the prisoners at the Penitentiary.—Young men would not submit to the drudgery which the Public Guard had to undergo. The gentleman from Albemarle had said that the practicability of the measure had been tested at Lexington. Mr. T. contended that the duty performed at Lexington and to be performed here were essentially different. There, all they had to do was to take care of some arms which might take care of themselves as well without a guard. Mr. T. dreaded expense. He feared the scheme might cost much to the State. It was said that $18,000 a year would answer. But would not a considerable sum be required to put it in operation?

Mr. Bowden took ground in favor of the bill. He did not stop to enquire about the dollars and cents. He thought the State would save by it in the end. The measure was peculiarly appropriate on account of the texture of Southern society. He thought it necessary that a military spirit should be infused into the people. Great occasions might arise when it would be necessary that some one acquainted with military tactics should step forth to head the militia. He combatted the objections to the measure on the ground of its Aristocratic influence. If he wished Aristocracy established on a permanent basis, there was no more effectual way of doing it than by refusing education to the youth of the country. This Institute would call out from their obscurity many young men of a high order of talent. He did not believe they could not bear the fatigue. He would have them made hardy soldiers able to bear the brunt of a heated contest, by inuring them in their youth to fatigue.

Mr. Daniel rose to speak against the bill; but, at Mr. Dorman's request, postponed his remarks until to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: A bill to amend an act, passed 7th of February, 1817, entitled an act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of Turnpike Companies, and for other purposes—A bill to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act allowing a reward for killing grey Foxes in the county of Prince William to the county of Patrick—A bill to explain the act entitled an act for the completion of that part of the Road from Price's Turnpike to Cumberland Gap, which passes through the county of Lee—A bill authorizing James McDowell to establish a ferry or build a bridge across James River—A bill to change the place of holding separate election at Eli Beale's, in the county of Hampshire—A bill to authorize a separate election at Taylorsville, in the county of Hanover, and at Buler's Station in the county of Marshall—A bill repealing the act of 5th March, 1840, concerning ferries, &c.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Cheatham, of the citizens of Patrick, asking that the portion of the said county lying West of the dividing ridge between the waters of Dan and Arrarat rivers, be annexed to the county of Carroll.

On motion of Mr. Dorman, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 16.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Roads, &c., to inquire into the expediency of raising $50,000 by lottery, to construct a Turnpike Road from Huntersville, in Pocahontas, to the North-western Turnpike, at, or near Parkersburg, on the Ohio. Rejected—Ayes 8, noes 81.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, amending the rule of the House, by which the ayes and noes may be at any time entered on the Journal at the call of seven members. The resolution proposes "one-fifth of the members present," instead of seven. Laid on the table for consideration.

STATE ENGINEER.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution, that the Committee on Roads, &c., inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of State Engineer.

On this resolution, a debate arose, in which Messrs. Clark, Dorman, Wood, Toler, Mayo, Caperton, Brown of Preston, and Taylor of Norfolk Borough participated. The resolution was rejected—ayes 44, noes 66.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLOR.

The House proceeded to execute the joint order—the election of a Councillor of State, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the time of service of John Rutherfoord.

Mr. Hopkins rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I nominate John Rutherfoord, Esq. My speech in support of his nomination shall be short. In mind and body—in head and heart—he possesses every quality and qualification we could desire for the office.

Messages having been interchanged with the Senate, the House voted.

For John Rutherfoord, 110.

Joint vote with the Senate—Rutherfoord 132—Scattering 1—(Mr. Willey in the Senate, who voted for H. L. Hopkins.)

STATE ARMORY SCHOOL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to convert the Armory into a State Military School.

Mr. Daniel withdrew his motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, and Mr. Hopkins renewed it.

Mr. Dorman addressed the House, in opposition to the postponement of the bill, which he said he would vote for with pleasure, provided certain amendments which he had offered were adopted.

Messrs. Daniel and McRae followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Rives entered into a defence of the bill from the objections urged against it.

He was replied to by Mr. Daniel, after which, the motion to postpone it was rejected, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ailworth, Mayse, Hunter, Broadus, Irving, Scott of F., Payne, Early, Wood, French, Guerrant, Carroll, Spencer, Clark, Thompson, Kincheloe, Armstrong, M'Rae, Dabney, Woodard, Ramey, M'Ilhaney, Banks, Martin of Marshall, Diggs, Morgan, Harrison of M., Caperton, Harrell, Taylor of N. B., Etheridge, Edgington, Cheatham, Keen, Hopkins, Brown of Preston, Heath, Strother, Daniel, M'Cauley, Leyburn, Cowan, Quillen, Gatewood, Crawford, Crutchfield, Ford, Martin of T., Mayo, Jackson and Leftwich—52.

Nays—Messrs. Southall, (Speaker) Bayly, Rives, Holladay, Davis of Amhert, Kinney, Brooke, Mitchell, Newkirk, Robinson, Cox of Braxton and Lewis, Jones of Brooke, Riddick, Harrison of Brunswick, Toler, Nowlin, Cox of Chesterfield, Thomas, Foster, M'Laughlin, Robins, Erskine, Watkins, Vance, Griggs, Bowden, Moler, Kennedy, Wallace of King George, Edmonds, Clendenin, Taylor of Loudoun, Marshall, Smith of Mason and Jackson, Scott of M., Davis of M. and P., Orrick, Ligon Yetby, Smith of N., Fitzgerald, Hiden, Hiner, Wallace of Petersbug, Williams, Grimes, Wilson, Dey, Brawner, Elliott, Dorman, Shipman, Smith of Rockingham, Tate, Urquhart, Warren, Walker, Buck and Goodson—59.

Mr. Daniel moved the commitment of the bill to the Armory Committee.

Mr. Dorman moved to commit it to the Committee on Schools and Colleges, with instructions to report a bill providing for such an improved condition of the Public Guard, as to substitute a corps of voluntary Cadets without pay, and limited to a number not less than 60 nor more than 80, who are to be instructed in such a course of education as will qualify them to be competent teachers of Common Schools. Agreed to—Ayes 63, noes 38.

BILLS PASSED.

An act for the further protection of wild fowl—An act fixing the allowance to Jailors for the support of prisoners, and limiting the fees for commitment and release—An act concerning sales of certain property under writs of venditioni exponas.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered by the following gentlemen, and appropriately referred: By Mr. McIlhaney, that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of reducing the pay of the clerks of the several committees—By Mr. Edgington that the Committee on Claims inquire into the expediency of allowing Jonathan Allen a sum of money for keeping and conveying a lunatic.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by the following gentlemen and appropriately referred: By Mr. Edgington, of the citizens of Wheeling and Ohio praying that real estate that may be subject to sale under executions, decrees or other process of the Courts of this Commonwealth, may not be sold under the same for less than two-thirds of its value—By Mr. Wilson, of Thomas G. Lindsey and others for authority to sell certain lands in the county of Prince Edward—By Mr. Goodson, the proceedings of a public meeting in Abingdon in relation to the South-western Road—By Mr. Quillen, of the citizens of Scott in favor of a convention.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, the House adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. COX OF CHESTERFIELD,

On the Election of Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. COX said, he could not permit the discussion to end, without offering his testimony in favor of the nominee presented to the House by the member from Petersburg; and in doing so, he should not attempt to become the panegyrist of Judge May. Were he (Mr. Cox) at all disposed to indulge in eulogy, he conceived the occasion unfit and the subject unsuited to it, inasmuch as no picture which his powers of elocution would enable him to draw, would present even an approximation to the distinguished merits of the gentleman whose claims he had risen to advocate. Nor should he in the usual language on occasions like the present, say that he had known Judge May long, and had known him well—this were useless. This House knew him, the country knew him—all had seen and felt, and he hoped appreciated the value of his services here; some of us know their usefulness in all the relations of life. In the councils of this State, and on the bench of the judiciary—as a legislator, and as a Judge, he had earned for himself a fame more than commensurate with the limits of this Commonwealth, and as enduring as our history itself. Believing that truth, like beauty, "when unadorned is adorned the most," he should proceed to place the claims of Judge May before the House in the plainest manner, and leave it to the imagination of gentlemen to honor him with such encomiums as other members had thought fit, in their better taste and fancy, to throw around their respective favorites and nominees. Nor should he attempt to elevate his candidate by disparaging the claims of others. Far from it. Such were the pre-eminent claims of Judge May, such were his distinguished merits, that they would bear a favorable comparison with those of any other gentleman in the State, however great they might be. He wished Judge May to be elevated to this high station, if elevated at all, upon his own instrinsic merits, and not upon the want of suitable merit in others.

Mr. Cox asked, what are the qualifications necessary to fit a man for a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals? What are the indispensable requisites that should be possessed by the incumbent of that office? If he knew any thing of that office, it required talents of a high order, extensive legal acquirements, and the willingness and ability to undertake and undergo labour. As to whether Judge May is a laborious business man, he need not say any thing to this House. For the last six years it had known and profited by his habits of labor and business. We have seen him here day after day, week after week, month after month, and session after session, by his indefatigable industry, comprehending and controlling the business of this House.—We have seen him here, if not courting toil, certainly never shrinking from labor. As to his attainments as a lawyer, there can be no question. He commenced the study of the law when a youth; in early manhood commenced the practice; he left the practice of the law only to become the judge of the law; from the judge of the law, he became the maker of the law, and is now engaged in a laborious and profitable practice of the law. He has, in fact, been wedded to his profession through life, and the best evidence of his proficiency in that profession, is to be found in the success which has attended his efforts. In regard to the character of Judge May's mind, Mr. C. remarked, that it was hardly necessary for him to say, that it was active, vigorous and discriminating; adapted by Nature and trained by education and study to separate truth from error; and by seizing on the strong points of every subject presented to it, to arrive at prompt and just conclusions. Able and willing to examine, patient to hear and quick to decide all cases which may present themselves to him, he seems endowed by Nature and fitted by practice, with those peculiar qualifications which are essential to one occupying a judicial station. He had been a Judge on the Chesterfield Circuit, and his decisions while on that circuit, had given great satisfaction to suitors, and his conduct as Judge been approved by the people at large. When he commenced his labors on that circuit, the docket was heavily crowded, but gave way at once to his talents and industry. Mr. C. said, he would to God it were in his power to place him again on that circuit, or some such man as he is. It would be conferring, not a benefit only, but a blessing upon that people, which they would know how to appreciate, and would not easily forget.

But gentlemen seem disposed to make this election upon other and foreign grounds. They wish to make it a local question, and we are gravely called upon to give them a Western man for this office. Mr. C. deprecated the idea of making this election upon party or geographical considerations. It was the duty of the Legislature to look over the whole State and select that individual who in its wisdom is best qualified for the office, without inquiring whether he be from the East or West, or whether he be Whig or Democrat. He had been governed by that principle, and had hoped that others had done the same. But if gentlemen were determined to make this a sectional question, he was ready to meet them on that subject. What was now the constitution of the Court of Appeals? Why one member was from the far West—one from the mountains—one from Piedmont country, and one from Richmond city, though, he believed, neither born nor raised there. Not one from the seaboard, or from the South Side of James river. When men are wanted to fight your battles, or money to construct your roads and dig your canals, the South Side has her quota to raise; but when any office is to be filled, however important or paltry, she has neither the talents or worth to suit it. Is this right? is it fair? is it liberal? Gentlemen draw too largely upon our generosity. Their drafts are too frequent and too heavy. We shall be forced to dishonor them. When an office is to be filled by the Legislature, the city of Richmond rears her head, proclaiming that "Paris is France," and she alone is entitled to all the profits and emoluments of office. The flourishing little village of Staunton, with the boldest confidence presents her claims, and the little town of Winchester follows in her wake, and it is all well. But when the town of Petersburg, that town which so gloriously won and has so nobly continued to deserve the name of "Cockade of the Union," that town which sent her sons during the darkest period of the late war to encounter the frosts and snows of a Canada winter—rises modestly here and asks you to confer an office upon one of her most distinguished sons—she is told that you appreciate her past services, but you want the office for a Western man. It is time for this state of things to cease. It is unbecoming statesmen and patriots. Let it at once be stopped by conferring this office upon Judge May. No one can raise a single objection to him—let all party spirit and sectional feeling then be buried in a concentration of the vote of the House upon him.

Mr. C. said, he could not close his remarks without adverting to an argument urged in favor of one of the candidates before the House. The House had been told that it should give him its support, because he had on a certain occasion made such an effort as astonished the lawyers and confounded the the judges. Now, he could claim no such merit for Judge May as that, and he should not place his election upon any such ground. His friend, he hoped and believed, had always endeavored so to prepare, digest and argue his cases, as to eviscerate the truth and to enlighten the judges—not to confound them. As he had never claimed the credit of confounding judges, so, he hoped, it elected judge, he might never be confounded. Mr. C. said, he should not close his remarks in the usual language of nomination speech-making, by saying, that he hoped it would be the pleasure of the House to elect Judge May, but should borrow the more emphatic language of his friend from Dinwiddie, used here on a certain memorable occasion, and say, that under all the circumstances, it DEVOLVED upon the House to confer the office upon him.

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