Richmond Enquirer.

BY THOMAS RITCHIE & SONS. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1845. VOLUME 41—NO. 96

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

☞ The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY. For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a short er period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, payable in advance, *to be paid in the office*, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of the year.

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IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, of Northampton county, on the 7th day of February, 1845:

James H. White, Plaintiff:

against

John S. Wilkins, Thomas F. Spady and Benjamin Haley, Defendants.

The defendant, John S. Wilkins, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant, John S. Wilkins, do appear here at the rules to be holden for the said Court, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy. Teste,

LOUIS P. ROGERS, C. C.

Feb. 18—w2m

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, of Northampton county, on the 7th day of February, 1845:

Edward C. Thomas, Plaintiff:

against

John S. Wilkins, Thomas F. Spady and Benjamin Haley, Defendants.

The defendant, John S. Wilkins, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant, John S. Wilkins, do appear here at the rules to be holden for the said Court, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy. Teste,

LOUIS P. ROGERS, C. C.

Feb. 18—w2m

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Northampton county, on the 7th day of February, 1845:

John B. Ailworth, James J. Ailworth, and Edward R. Allen, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Ailwerths & Allen, Plaintiffs,

against

John S. Wilkins, Thomas F. Spady, and Benjamin Haley, Defendants.

The defendant, John S. Wilkins, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant, John S. Wilkins, do appear here at the Rules to be holden for the said Court on the first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste:

Feb. 18—w2m LOUIS P. ROGERS, C. C.

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Northampton county on the 7th day of February, 1845:

Robert S. Upshur and Edward C. Thomas, late merchants and partners trading under the firm of Upshur & Tnomas, Plaintiffs,

against

John S. Wilkins, Thomas F. Spady and Benjamin Haley, Defendants,

The defendant, John S. Wilkins, not having entered his appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant, John S. Wilkins, do appear here at the Rules to be holden for the said Court on the first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste:

Feb. 18—w2m LOUIS P. ROGERS, C. C.

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At a Rule-day held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Madison county, the 3d day of February, 1845:

Eliza J. H. Banks, Plaintiff,

Against

Joel Banks, Robert A. Banks, Thomas Farish and Fanny his wife, Mary Banks, Julia Lee, Alexander H. Hansbrough, Peter A. Hansbrough, John Hansbrough, Wm. H. Hansbrough and Maria his wife, Northanna Hansbrough, John McMullin and Peachy his wife, Hiram Walker, Adam Walker, Albert G. Walker, Linn Walker, Gustavus Walker, George A. Sugg and Elizabeth his wife, James M. Miller and Helen E. his wife, Joseph N. Walker, Elijah McCormick and Sarah his wife, F—— Travis and Harriet L. his wife, R. F. Hume, Charles O. Hume, John H. Hume, Mary E. Hume, Jonathan Spaulding and Elizabeth his wife, William C. Simpson, Henry Simpson, Warren Grearr, and Fanny his wife, Jameson Davis and Mary his wife, Charles Simpson, Lucinda Simpson, Sarah J. Simpson, William B. Taylor, Maria L. Standard, Richard Winslow, Fayette Mauzy, William Finks, Robert Bowers, John C. Major, and Linn B. Sanders, administrator of Linn Banks, deceased, Defendants.

The defendants, Thomas Farish and Fanny his wife, Mary Banks, Julia Lee, Peter A. Hansbrough, Northanna Hansbrough, Hiram Walker, Adam Walker, Albert G. Walker, Linn Walker, Gustavus Walker, George A. Sugg and Elizabeth his wife, James M. Miller, and Helen E. his wife, Joseph N. Walker, Elijah McCormick and Sarah E. his wife F—— Travis and Harriet L. his wife, R. F. Hume, Charles O. Hume, John H. Hume, Mary E. Hume, Jonathan Spaulding and Elizabeth his wife, William C. Simpson, Henry Simpson, Warren Grearr and Fanny his wife, Jameson Davis and Mary his wife, Charles Simpson, Lucinda Simpson, Sarah J. Simpson, William B. Taylor, Maria L. Stanard, Richard Winslow, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of said Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the plaintiff by her attorney, it is ordered that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be published in some public newspaper, printed in this State, for eight weeks successively, and another copy posted at the front door of the Court House of said county for the same time.

Copy—Teste.

BELFIELD CAVE, Clerk.

Feb. 11—cw8w

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber, after an experience of many years in the sales of Tobacco at Shockoe Warehouse, offers his services to the Planters and Dealers in Tobacco in Virginia and North Carolina, to sell Tobacco, Wheat and Flour on commission. All produce entrusted to him shall have his strictest attention. Office—in front of Shockoe Warehouse.

JNO. M. SHEPPARD, JR.

Richmond, Dec. 24, 1844.—c2m

WM. FRAZIER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Staunton, Va.*—Retiring from the Legislature, at the close of the present session, will, in future, give his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. He practises in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Augusta and adjacent counties, and in the U. S. District Court for Western Va., holden at Staunton. Feb. 20—d4t•

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, continued by adjournment, and holden for the county of James City and the city of Williamsburg, at the Court-house in the said city, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four:

Susan C., Eliza A., Henry L., Mary, Jesse and Allen Lindsey, infants, by Richard Coke, their next friend, Plaintiffs:

against

William Browne, Administrator, with the will annexed, of William Geddy, deceased, John H. and Jones R. Christian, Executors of William Douglass, deceased, Thomas H. Terrell, Richard Graves, Beverly Crump, Nathaniel Piggott, in his own right, and as Administrator of Allen Lindsey, deceased, Daniel P. Hankins, Humphrey Garrett, James Bingley, Administrator of William H. Bolton, deceased, Elizabeth Shelburne, Executrix of James Shelburne, jr., dec'd., William G. Smith, Sarah M. Nunnally, Maria Smith, George B. Goddin and Harriet R. his wife, who was Harriet R. Smith, and George W. Smith, Eliza Ann Smith, Susan R. Smith, and George E. Geddy, deft's.

Nathaniel Piggott, adm'r of Allen Lindsey, dec., Pl'ff,

Against

George W. Trueheart, Richardson Henley, executor of Wilson V. Henley, dec., George W. Taylor, James J. Mountcastle, Jacob Sheldon & Co., Richard Coke, Jr., and Thos. M. Henley, executors of Leonard Henley, dec., Andrew B. Hankins, Roscow Cole, George E. Geddy, and Susan C. Lindsey, Eliza A. Lindsey, Henry L. Lindsey, Mary Lindsey, Jesse Lindsey, and Allen Lindsey, deft's.

Susan C. Lindsey, Eliza A. Lindsey, Henry L. Lindsey, Mary Lindsey, Jesse Lindsey, and Allen Lindsey, the last five infants, suing by Richard Coke, their next friend, Plfts.

against

Nathaniel Piggott, administrator of Allen Lindsey, dec'd, Defts.

By consent of the parties, without settling any principle, it is ordered that the following accounts be taken before one of the Commissioners of this Court: First, a separate account of all the real and personal estate of Allen Lindsey, now in the hands of this Court or of the administrator; second, an account of Allen Lindsey's transactions as the guardian of George E. Geddy, who, it is now suggested, has come of age; third, an account of Allen Lindsey's transactions as guardian of Susan and Eliza Lindsey for one year from the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; fourth, an account of Allen Lindsey's transactions as the guardian of Susan, Eliza and Henry L. Lindsey, for one year from the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in which three last accounts are to be included all charges for disbursements for the wards, and all credits for receipts during the guardianships aforesaid. Fifth, an account of all other receipts and disbursements of Allen Lindsey, on account of his children not comprehended in the foregoing accounts, showing in a separate statement for each child how, and in what form, and from whom, Allen Lindsey received money, or other thing, for his children, and how and when disbursements were made for them. Sixth, an account showing how Allen Lindsey paid for the land and slave Jim, in the proceedings mentioned, and whether any part of the money of his children was used in making the purchase and payment for the same. Seventh, an account of all the judgments, debts and claims against Allen Lindsey, brought together in one view, showing out of what funds, and in what proportions, they should be paid—which several accounts the Commissioner is to examine, state and settle, and to the court report with any matter specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated.

And, at a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, continued by adjournment, and holden for the county of James City and the city of Williamsburg, at the court-house in the said city, on Monday, the eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

The death of Richard Coke, the guardian and next friend of the infant children of Allen Lindsey, dec'd, on the first and third suits, and the guardian ad litem of the said infants in the second suit, is suggested on the record, and the arrival to lawful age of Susan C. Lindsey, who had intermarried with one Richardson Taylor, who has since departed this life, she, the said Susan C. Taylor, surviving her said husband; also, the arrival to lawful age of Eliza Ann, Henry L. and Allen Lindsey, is suggested on the record; it is therefore, ordered, that the said suits respectively stand and be conducted in the names of the said Susan C. Taylor, Eliza Ann, Henry L. and Allen Lindsey, aforesaid; and the Court doth appoint the said Allen Lindsey, the next friend of the said Mary Lindsey and Jesse Lindsey, in the first and third suits, and guardian ad litem for the said infants, Mary and Jesse Lindsey, in the second suit aforesaid, and which is accordingly done.

And at the same term, to wit: at a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery continued by adjournment, and holden for the county of James City and the city of Williamsburg, at the Court House in the said city, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, aforesaid:

The *scire facias* awarded in these causes to receive the same against Ponkethman T. Garrett and Robert Garrett, Executors of Humphrey Garrett, dec'd, having been returned duly executed, and no cause being shown against the revival thereby sought: It is ordered, that the same stand and be received against the said Ponkethman T. Garrett and Robert Garrett, Executors as aforesaid; and the Commissioner appointed to make sale of the land in the bill and proceedings mentioned, of which Allen Lindsey died siezed and possessed, having made his report of said sale, and no exceptions being filed to the same, the Court, in consideration thereof, doth adjudge, order and decree, that the said sale be confirmed and established between the parties.

Copies—Teste: TH. O. COGBILL, C.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Williamsburg, Jan. 25, 1845.

The parties interested in the foregoing orders or decrees are hereby notified that I have appointed Saturday, the 1st day of March next, to take the several accounts thereby directed to be taken, at my office in the City of Williamsburg. On which day and place, by ten o'clock in the forenoon, the said parties are desired to attend with the necessary vouchers, papers and testimony to enable me to carry the said orders or decrees into effect, accompanied by the original decrees and this notice.

SAMUEL SHEILD, Com'r.

Feb. 11—ctMhl

SOUTHERN MEDICAL REFORMER: *A Semi-Monthly Journal, published at Forsyth, Georgia,* devoted to the Exposition, Defence and Advancement of the Thomsonian or Reformed Medical Principles and Practice.

"Truths, that the Theorist could never reach,
And observation taught us, we would teach."

HENRY M. PRICE, M. D., *Editor and Proprietor.*

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☞ Postmasters and Physicians are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Postmasters who send us a list of all the Thomsonians in their neighborhood shall have a copy of the work gratis.

N. B.—Editors throughout the country will confer a favor by giving this a few insertions, and it will be reciprocated when occasion may require.

Forsyth, Dec. 4, 1844.—c 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Edward Henry Jones, formerly of Amelia county, Virginia, are requested to present them to Mr. Philip B. Jones, Richmond, for payment, as soon as possible, as he is anxious to close his administration on said Estate. JESSE SNEAD,

Late Sheriff of Henrico county, and as such, administrator of Edward H. Jones, deceased.

Jan. 8—c&d3taw2m

THE ENQUIRER.

Richmond, February 26.

Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire.

The Convention convened in the State House on the 12th of February, 1845, and was called to order at ten o'clock by Hon. Franklin Pierce, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hon CYRUS BARTON was chosen President of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Danforth of Nashua, the Chair appointed as a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention,—Messrs. Pierce of Concord, Danforth of Nashua, Woodbury of Bedford, Hubbard of Charlestown, Wilkins of Manchester, Moses of Portsmouth, Webster of Chesterfield, Fletcher of Nashua, Clark of Manchester, Jenness of Strafford, Farrington of Rochester, and McQuesten of Wentworth.

Mr. Sanborn, from the Committee consisting of the delegations from Rockingham and Strafford counties, to whom was referred the subject of reporting the name of a candidate for Representative to Congress in place of John P. Hale, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we unanimously recommend to the consideration of the State Convention the name of Hon. John Woodbury of Exeter, to be supported as a candidate for Congress from the first Congressional district in this State.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were *unanimously* adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that in no political contest can the Democratic Party safely lose sight of the essential and fundamental points of difference which have existed between the two great political parties in this country since the formation of the Constitution of the United States; and that the cause of Democracy cannot be firmly and permanently advanced by any triumph in which the influence of the high and vital principles upon which it stands shall not be potential and decisive.

2. *Resolved*, That we re-affirm the opposition of the Democracy of New Hampshire to the institution of another National Bank, to the corrupting scheme of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—to a high protective Tariff, and to the whole system of the unconstitutional and unequal measures and principles of the Federal party; and that we re-affirm the platform of general principles and measures of political policy, declared by the last and previous Democratic State Conventions.

3. *Resolved*, That the annexation of Texas is a national measure of paramount importance to the well-being of the whole Union; and that whether we regard it as affecting our political relations with other nations, or affecting the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the North, South and West, a more deeply interesting and vital measure has not been submitted to the decision of the American people since the formation of the Government.

4. *Resolved*, That it directly involves the questions, whether European despotism shall control the destiny of the North American continent—whether that power which regards our Government and our free institutions as "*a Republican Monster*" that "*must be checked*," and as "*a nuisance on the highway of the world*," shall gain more and firmer foothold for her ambitious schemes of aggression, dominion and commercial sway, on this continent, and for machinations to "*check*" the progress of our free institutions, and the cause of man's equality in the world—whether American interests and the hopes of mankind shall be made to bend and succumb to the interests and arrogant, unfeeling claims of despotic powers and tyrant oppressors of their race.

5. *Resolved*, That Texas and the whole of Oregon are American ground—ground for the growth and expansion of American institutions of liberty and equality—and that no foreign power can be permitted to encroach upon any portion of it, while Americans shall remain true to their highest interests, remember their plainest rights, and respond to the warmest and strongest appeals of patriotism.

6. *Resolved*, That, in our view, the annexation of Texas will confer vast and lasting benefits upon the navigation, the commerce and the manufacturing interests of the North; and that, if it were certain that it would not highly promote those interests, still it is demanded to give security to our Southwestern frontier; and it is our imperative duty to reclaim what rightfully belongs to us by position, what otherwise might furnish a formidable lodgment for the enemies of free Government.

7. *Resolved*, That in declaring strongly, decidedly and unequivocally for the immediate annexation of Texas, we speak the sense of the Democracy of New Hampshire; and that the Legislature, in the passage of the resolutions in favor of this great national measure, faithfully represented the sentiments and will of the people of this State.

8. *Resolved*, That this Convention condemns the course of John P. Hale, a representative in Congress from this State, in his opposition to the measure of annexation—that his letter addressed to the Democratic Republican Electors of New Hampshire," is insidious in character, and deceptive in its presentation of the question of annexation; unscrupulously misrepresents the views of two leading Democratic statesmen, and exhibits its author as opposing the measure in all forms and shapes on the ground of unconstitutionality and slavery, when the same man has offered in Congress a proposition to make one half of Texas slave territory—that his opposition to the measure has been in defiance of the well-known wishes and virtual instructions of his Democratic constituents, (constituting a large majority of the people of this State,) as declared by their primary meetings, by the resolutions of the last Democratic State Convention, by the people at the ballot boxes in November, by the resolutions of the members of the Legislature, by the resolutions of the various Democratic Conventions held within the last two months, and in defiance of the duty of the representative to carry out the views and will of his constituents.

9. *Resolved*, That the support of John P. Hale intends and amounts to the unqualified condemnation of Messrs. Woodbury, Atherton, Burke and Norris; and that if Hale can be sustained, then these able, eloquent and faithful representatives of the Democracy of New Hampshire must be rebuked and repudiated; and that a vote for Mr. Hale is a vote virtually sanctioning his imputations of credulity, ignorance and degeneracy upon the Democratic members of the Legislature, the various Democratic conventions, and every man in the Granite State, who is in favor of the annexation of Texas.

10. *Resolved*, That we never will consent to the doctrine officially promulgated by the high priest of Abolitionism, Federalism and Whiggery, that the arm of the representative should not be palsied by the will of the constituent.

11. *Resolved*, That we re-affirm the nominations of the candidates, made by the Democratic State Convention in June last, with the exception of John P. Hale, and that we will use all honorable efforts to procure their election, and the election of Hon. John Woodbury, this day nominated.

12. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the election of James K. Polk as President, believing that his administration of the Government will be characterized by fidelity to the best interests of the country and to the noble cause of Democracy, by signal ability and by unswerving firmness and patriotism, and in this confidence we pledge his administration our hearty support.

13. *Resolved*, That the recent movement in Massachusetts of an organized effort, by the leading Federalists and Abolitionists of every hue, to array the Northern against the Southern States, to lay the foundation for the execrable scheme of Disunion, and to sow dissension and hostility through this happy and prosperous country, merits and must receive the deep condemnation of every lover of his country and its institutions, and cannot fail to excite alarm at the boldness of their proceedings, and at the atrocity of their designs.

[*From the Valley Star.*]

The deed is done! John Rutherfoord has been ejected from the Council by a Whig Legislature.

No party in this or any other land has made more noise about proscription than the Whig party of the present day, and no party has ever used it with more pleasure, whenever an opportunity for its exercise presented itself. Some two weeks since, we stated, that the organ of the Whig party at Richmond had urged its followers in the Legislature to proscribe this excellent officer, but we did not then think that the recommendation would be followed. But we are mistaken, and we announce with regret, that Mr. Rutherfoord has been proscribed, and R. T. Daniel, an anti-Texas Whig, elevated to his place.

The Whigs all admit that Mr. R. is an honest man—that he is entirely capable, and that he has faithfully discharged all his official duties.—Not one word of complaint against him, either as a man or an officer; but, then he is a Democrat, and for this he is to be turned out, to make way for a noisy partizan, greatly inferior, as we believe, in all respects. Will the people of Virginia approve the act?

Session after session the Democrats in the Legislature have re-elected Heath, Brown and others, all of whom are decided Whigs. They were unwilling to proscribe these men for an honest difference of opinion; but how different the conduct of the Whigs. They may rely upon it, their course on this occasion will not be forgotten. A day is coming, when they will get the full benefit of the example which they have set us.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, February 22.

After the Speaker had signed all the bills, about 1 o'clock Mr. GALLAHER was despatched to the House with a message, that the Committee of the Senate had examined all the enrolled bills, and found them truly enrolled; and a message was received from the House, that it was now ready to adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. CARTER moved a vote of thanks to the Speaker, (the Chair being temporarily occupied by a member,) which passed unanimously.

Mr. SPEAKER SCOTT having resumed the Chair, addressed the Senate in a feeling and appropriate Valedictory, in which reference was made to the demise of the late esteemed Senator from Bedford, Colonel Campbell.

On motion of Mr. BONDURANT, the Senate adjourned to the first Monday in December next.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday Feb. 22.

A message was received from the Senate, as follows:

IN SENATE, Feb. 21.

The Senate have passed the bills entitled—

An act authorizing a separate election at the house of Mrs. Prudence Perkinson in the county of Prince Edward;

An act for the relief of securities of trustes;

An act for the relief of the James River and Kanawha Company;

An act amending the act passed 18th November, 1798, entitled "An act against those who counterfeit letters and privy tokens to receive money or goods in other men's names;"

An act authorizing Willis Wilson to construct a bridge across Moon's Creek in the county of Isle of Wight;

An act concerning the election of Directors of the several banks within this Commonwealth;

An act divorcing Geo. B. Thurman from his wife, Lucy Ann;

An act divorcing Wm. Bastlam from his wife, Temperance;

An act divorcing Margaret Ann Warden from her husband, Malachi Warden;

An act changing the time of holding the County Court of Braxton county;

An act concerning dams on the Little Kanawha river;

An act amending the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts to regulate the solemnization of marriages," &c., passed March 1st, 1819;

An act incorporating the Charlottesville and Gordonsville Turnpike Company;

An act amending the act entitled "An act to prevent more effectually obstructions to the passage of fish in the waters of this Commonwealth," passed Feb. 13, 1844;

An act authorizing a separate election at West End or West Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax;

An act to increase the library of the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg;

An act divorcing Jacob Bagent from his wife, Eleanor;

An act authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Oliver Snead of the county of Russell;

An act for the relief of the heirs of James T. Watson, dec'd, and others;

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to B. Chamberlayne as Clerk to the Committee on Claims at the last session of the General Assembly;

An act authorizing Peter River to establish a ferry from his lands in the county of Berkeley across the Potomac River;

An act incorporating the South Shenandoah Copper Company;

An act providing for the redemption of part of the public debt;

An act reviving the acts incorporating the Goose Creek Navigation Company;

An act incorporating the Waterford and Point of Rocks Turnpike Company;

An act to select the real estate in the city of Richmond of which Nathaniel Bowe died seized; and

An act to revive an act entitled an act to incorporate the Marshall Manufacturing Company of Richmond, passed 23d March, 1837.

They have also passed the bills, entitled—

An act assenting to the purchase made by the United States of a piece of land in Chesterfield county for an arsenal;

An act ratifying purchases of its stock made in behalf of the Lynchburg and Buffalo Springs Turnpike Company and authorising similar purchases hereafter, (with amendments in which they request the concurrence of the House of Delegates.)

They have rejected the bill entitled—

An act concerning John N. Bell, an idiot;

And have postponed indefinitely the bills entitled—

An act releasing the Commonwealth's right in the Price's Turnpike and Cumberland Gap road to the courts of the counties through which the road passes, on certain conditions; and

An act to provide more effectually for the opening and repair of the public roads in the county of Loudoun. A. HANSFORD, C. S.

The said amendments to the bills named in the message were read and concurred in.

The order of the day being on the resolution for an investigation into the affairs of the James River & Kanawha Company, returned from the Senate with an amendment, which Mr. Harvie had moved to amend as before stated, came up for consideration.

Mr. HARVIE said he would relieve the House from further difficulty on the subject. The Senate had sent down the resolution with an amendment, which, he believed, would thwart his object—when there was no quorum, so that, if there should be opposition, the measure could not pass. As anxious as he was for an investigation into the affairs of the Company, he would rather have none than such an one as that proposed by the Senate. He hoped the next Legislature would make a proper investigation into the affairs of the Company. To disembarrass the House, he would now ask to withdraw his amendment.—To this the House assented.

Mr. HARVIE then moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. Agreed to.

A further message was received from the Senate, that they had rejected the bill entitled "an act to amend the several acts concerning the Literary Fund."

On motion of Mr. LACY, the chair was vacated for a while to enable the Speaker to sign the enrolled bills, many of which had been reported as duly enrolled, by Mr. Winston.

The House was again called to order about one o'clock—Mr. WHITE in the Chair.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. GALLAHER, that the Committee on the part of that body had examined all the enrolled bills, and found them duly enrolled.

Mr. HARVIE presented the following resolution, which was adopted (unanimously as appears upon its face.)

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this House be presented to Valentine W. Southall, Esq., for his able, dignified and impartial conduct as Speaker of this House, during the present session.

Mr. SPEAKER SOUTHALL having resumed the Chair, and being informed of the vote of thanks to him, just passed, addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen: When, at the period of your organization, you were pleased to call me to this station, and when, in return, I gave you a pledge of fidelity to the high and responsible trust with which I was clothed, I was not insensible to its delicate and arduous duties, and came to their discharge, not only fully conscious of my own deficiencies, but relying, mainly, upon your support and generous forbearance in the relation which had been created between us. The resolution you have just adopted, the vote of approbation you have awarded to me at the close of our labors, is received, therefore, gentlemen, I hope, with a due sense of obligation on my part, and for which I pray you to accept my very sincere and unaffected thanks.

In these times of high party excitement, when we are arrayed in opposite political ranks, when, whilst each is struggling for what each deems best for a common country, when, in the honest zeal of contending partizans to attain their particular ends, legislative halls are occasionally the arena of fierce and violent debate, it is not to be disguised, that there are moments when the office of Speaker is one of difficulty and delicacy; which, however anxious the incumbent may be to discharge with firmness and impartiality, yet subjects, at times, his motives to criticism; and, in the excitement of party, to be questioned and impugned. If, then, up to this, the hour of our dissolution, it has been my good fortune to escape, and to receive your verdict of acquittal, I shall carry it with me into private life as a gratifying earnest that my efforts to fulfil your wishes, and meet your expectations, have not been altogether unavailing.

And, though the feelings of party politics may pervade our ranks—may sometimes excite to bitterness and disturb our deleberations; though, amongst ourselves, a division may exist, as to the internal policy of the State; though the views of some come in conflict with those of others; though our wide domain of mountain and lowland may present some diversity of interests, yet, may not, and does not the patriot feel, that, in this, our native land, but one altar burns, and that around its fires, Virginians, sinking all other considerations, are prepared to rally, and prepared to swear eternal allegiance to this, the mother of us all?—Shall we not, in these days of agitation and political strife—when questions of national and solemn import pervade the land—when elements of discord and distraction are kindling in the Union—when our political horizon is skirted with clouds, foreshadowing what it becomes a patriot to deprecate—shall not we, and those to whom we are about to return, stand together, and, for the integrity, the interests and the honor of Virginia, present but one heart, one community, one people? Shall not the streams, which, at other times, bear upon their bosoms adverse and contending parties, when the great claims of the Commonwealth demand it, flow together, and mingle their waters in one patriotic current, where each of her sons will be found, shoulder to shoulder, against all her foes?

Such are the feelings, gentlemen, I am well assured, that animate us all; such the feelings that belong to our people; and such, I am equally confident, will be their display when the occasion shall require.

Separating, as we are about to do, for our respective abodes—severing associations and ties which our sojourn together has formed—parting, as I trust we are, with feelings of personal kindness one for another—I pray you, gentlemen, to take with you my sincere wishes for your future and individual welfare and happiness.

On motion of Mr. BROADUS of Culpeper, the Senate was informed (Mr. B. being deputed by the Speaker for that purpose,) that the House had despatched the business on its table, and was ready to adjourn *sine die*—and in brief space a similar message was returned from that body by Mr. BONDURANT.

On motion of Mr. BANKS,

The House then adjourned *sine die.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS--2d Ses.

Friday, February 21.

IN SENATE.

After the usual morning business had been transacted—

Mr. Allen's resolution proposing to change the hour for taking up the special order of the day from one to twelve, being under discussion—

Mr. MILLER deprecated any alteration in the hour. A great mass of general business had still to be acted upon, and he thought two hours in each day was as little time as could properly be devoted to that object. There would then remain four hours in each day for the consideration of the subject of Annexation.

Mr. WALKER stated, that it had been ascertained there were eighteen Senators who wished to address the Senate on the subject of Annexation. This being the case, it would be impossible that the debate should be brought to a termination, even during the whole short remainder of the session, unless the discussion of this question was commenced at an earlier hour than at present. In his opinion, the whole of what was called the morning business, was not of so much importance as the important subject now forming the special order of the day.

The amendment was then adopted, and the debate on the special order will hereafter commence at 12 o'clock.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The joint resolution from the House, for the Annexation of Texas, being under consideration—

Mr. SIMMONS resumed the observations which he commenced yesterday. He examined the constitutional ground assumed yesterday by the Senator from Georgia, and made an elaborate argument, deduced from his view of the Constitution, in opposition to the annexation of Texas upon the principles of the joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives. In 1837 Texas applied for admission into the Union. There was, in his opinion, much in the mode of annexation then proposed which was preferable to the one now before the Senate. He denied the necessity for haste in this matter, arising from any interference with the question by England: she had denied all inclination to interfere, and he believed her; and, if she did violate her word, she was a responsible nation, and might be held to account. All the views he could take of the question seemed to point out the propriety of negotiation as a preliminary step. He examined the joint resolution received from the House of Representatives, and strongly deprecated its adoption. He denied that Texas was knocking at our door for admission. This is a made case, to operate upon the decision of Congress. There is no application of the kind. Texas may desire annexation with us, but there is no evidence of it in the shape of any application on her part.

The resolution cannot be adopted without a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Jefferson's opinions had been quoted with respect to the admission of new States, and his competency as an authority had been denied. Mr. S. advocated Mr. Jefferson's competency, and paid great respect to his opinion. Sympathy for Texas may, and ought to be felt, but those who had voluntarily gone out from the land of their birth, and made Texas their home, have no claim upon us to endanger the well-being of the country by extending to them our assistance. We were not bound to jeopard the peace of the United States to promote the good of any foreign people whatever. If the annexation of Texas was really desired by the people of the United States, that annexation could be effected by safe, honorable and constitutional means. He did not regard the resolution before the Senate as conducing to that result by such means.

Mr. MERRICK said he had labored long and earnestly to arrive at a correct view of the question before the Senate; but he was afraid the conclusions he had arrived at, and the opinions he should declare, would not prove acceptable to many of his friends on that floor.

He argued that the Constitution gave to Congress the power to admit Texas into the Union in the mode now proposed and under discussion. He quoted very largely from an argument of Luther Martin, in favor of the opinions he was advocating. He denied the paramount authority of the treaty-making power; it was merely an auxiliary, a subordinate power, granted not to control or abridge the power of other branches of the Government, but to aid and assist them.—The great object in establishing the treaty-making power was, to provide for secrecy, security and despatch in the prosecution of negotiations with foreign Governments, and not any desire to prevent an abuse of power on the part of Congress. The treaty-making power was not necessary to the passage of the resolution now before the Senate, nor would it be infringed by its adoption.

The joint resolution on the table was not a treaty, nor would the passage of it by the Senate be an infringement of the Constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in accordance with the practice of the Government from the establishment of the constitution to the present moment.

Nature had pointed out the propriety of annexing Texas to the Union. No one could look upon the map of Texas without perceiving this.—He argued the commercial expediency of the proposed union with Texas.

He considered that the principal ground of opposition to this measure was, whether slavery should have the power of expanding itself, or whether it was to be shut up and cramped within its present bounds, until, by the natural results, the section of country where slavery existed would not be safe for a white man to reside in, and must be given up to the possession of the African race. He could not, as a Southern man, as a Marylander, as a Representative of the people of Maryland, a State which had the institution of slavery in her bosom. If the moment when he should give his vote in favor of this resolution should prove the last of his existence, he felt that he could not spend it better than by so employing it. He should thus, he thought, best provide for the general security and welfare of the country.

Mr. HUNTINGTON commenced his observations by replying to the Senator from Georgia, and defended the people of the non-slaveholding States from the imputations cast upon them.

Mr. COLQUITT said, that he had not said any thing against the patriotism of the people of the North; but he had said, and did say, that the real opposition of the Northern people to annexation arose from the question of slavery. However the constitutional question might be raised here, this was the question at home.

Mr. HUNTINGTON replied that he wished to say what he had to say in a temper of propriety and decorum, and had no wish to impute to the Senator from Georgia any thing which he had not said.

Mr. H. said the question affected our national honor, our national credit, our national peace, our national prosperity, he would not say our national existence. He felt it due to his constituents to raise his voice against this attempt at legislation so calculated to break down the national guarantees and securities, and endanger the liberty and prosperity of the country.

He argued strongly upon the unconstitutionality of the resolution, and denied that either Gouverneur Morris or Luther Martin had advanced any thing in proof of the contrary. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Calhoun that Congress cannot make a treaty with a foreign nation. When a contract is wanted with a foreign nation, it passes from the legislative power, and reverts to the treaty-making power to make that contract. Whatever requires the consent of another nation belongs to the treaty-making power, and can only be regulated by it. These were the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and every word showed the enlightened statesman. Mr. Pinckney of Maryland also held and expressed similar opinions.

Mr. Huntington continued his argument against the constitutionality of the joint resolution until after five o'clock without concluding; when,

After two unsuccessful motions to adjourn previously—

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WRIGHT of New Jersey, after considerable difficulty, obtained the permission of the House to submit the following resolution, which had unanimously passed the Legislature of New Jersey, in favor of the bill which had passed the Senate for reducing postage, viz:

"*Resolved*, (the Senate concurring,) That the Representatives in Congress from this State be and they are hereby requested to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill which has lately passed the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives of the United States, reducing the rates of postage."

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. McKAY moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to resume the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Mr. VANCE asked Mr. McKay to withdraw his motion to go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to move that the committees be called for reports, (not giving rise to debate.) He had hoped that the appropriation bill would have been disposed of previous to this day, and that the House would to-day have devoted itself to private bills; but, as he feared that the state of the appropriation bill would not permit it so to do, he hoped, at least, that the committees would be allowed to deliver in such reports as were now ready to be made.

Mr. McKAY withdrew his motion, to suffer the business on the Speaker's table to be disposed of, and with the understanding that committees were to be called for reports.

The bills on the Speaker's table were accordingly referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, called for the consideration of the bill to grant to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to amend the bill by adding the following section, saying that he had no objection to the bill, but that every such bill should contain a similar provision:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said Railroad Company, when the said road shall be completed, to transport the United States mail on said road so long and so often as cars are made to travel over said road, when required to do so by the Postmaster-General, according to a schedule to be presented, for which a compensation shall be paid by the Post Office Department not exceeding that paid for average of stage service for the time being within the States of Tennessee and Alabama; and in case of the failure or refusal of the said Railroad Company to comply with the terms of this section, the right of way granted by this bill shall be abrogated and annulled."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved the previous question; it was seconded, and under its operation the section moved by Mr. Hopkins was agreed to by yeas and nays—133 to 22.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and, being engrossed, was read the third time forthwith and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. PHŒNIX called for the consideration of the bill from the Senate allowing drawback on foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chiahuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico.

The amendments heretofore reported to this bill by Mr. Phœnix, from the Committee on Commerce, were read. These amendments extend the provisions of the bill to exportation of goods to the British North American provinces, adjoining the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

The Speaker's table having been cleared of bills, when the Committees were about to be called for reports, there arose a good deal of opposition and a struggle to bring up various propositions; whereupon—

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the General Appropriation Bill, in the consideration of which, and the numerous amendments proposed thereto, the remainder of the day's sitting was consumed. The bill, however, was finally passed through the Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House, after which an adjournment took place, without any further action.

Saturday, Feb. 22, 1845.

SENATE.

Several communications were received from the Treasury Department, on Customs, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHOATE asked and was granted leave to introduce a bill for extending Morse's Telegraph from Baltimore to New York, which was read and referred.

Mr. EVANS made a report, making an appropriation for the Military Academy, with amendments.

The following bills were read a third time:

A bill to improve the present organization of the District Courts of the United States in the State of Louisiana;

A bill to extend a patent to William Woodward;

An act for the relief of the Corporation of Washington;

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to carry into effect, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those States, with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservation."

Mr. WALKER presented the credentials of the Hon. Jesse Speight, who has been elected a Senator from the State of Mississippi for six years from the 4th of March next.

The special order of the day, being the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, having been called up,

Mr. HUNTINGTON resumed his remarks in opposition to the measure.

He was followed by Messrs. ASHLEY of Arkansas, and DICKINSON of N. York, in favor of annexation.

Mr. DAYTON next obtained the floor.

Mr. WALKER observed that it had been suggested, and he believed there was a general understanding, that the vote ought to be taken on this question on Wednesday. He hoped there would be no objection to a resolution to that effect.

Mr. SEVIER was not aware of any understanding of that nature.

Mr. CRITTENDEN hoped the Senate would go into Executive session.

Mr. BUCHANAN felt that it was very desirable some arrangement should be made to take the vote on Wednesday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN had heard of no such arrangement, and would not consent to it. The Senate, could, on Wednesday, if it saw fit, decide upon taking the vote just as well as if a resolution were adopted now that it should do so.

Mr. McDUFFIE hoped that, on Monday morning, a resolution would be adopted to go on with the debate till 9 or 10 o'clock every night till finished. A recess of an hour could be taken from 4 to 5 o'clock, and an arrangement could be made, that it should not be in order to move an adjournment till 9 or 11 o'clock at night, until the discussion was closed.

Mr. ALLEN asked why not sit to-night till 9 o'clock. He would move to take a recess and return.

Mr. DAYTON insisted on his right to the floor; and moved an adjournment.

Mr. WALKER called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and resulted—yeas 24, nays 21.

So the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House took up the bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1845.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were read—those to which objection was made, were passed over for separate votes, and the others were concurred in by the House.

The amendment reducing the appropriation of $87,775, to $69,943, (for the purchase of books, under the resolution of the 14th of June, 1844,) or so much thereof as may be necessary, and providing that no part of this sum shall be expended until the Committee of Accounts shall have examined the publishers' prices, and reported the same to the Clerk of the House, that they are fair and reasonable, was agreed to: yeas 98, nays 64.

The amendment to increase the appropriation of $2,500 to $5,000, for the purchase of books, for the library of Congress, was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 82.

The amendment appropriating $6,000 for repairing and painting the Presidential Mansion, and $14,000 for furnishing the same with furniture of American manufacture, in addition to the proceeds of the old furniture, was agreed to—yeas 120, nays 42.

The amendment appropriating $8,000 for defraying the expenses of the magnetic telegraph between Washington and Baltimore, for the year ending February 1, 1846, to be expended under the superintendence of the Postmaster General, was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 64.

The amendment appropriating $5,000 for improved iron water posts on Pennsylvania avenue, for flagging in front of the Treasury building, for repairing the figures about the Capitol, and the purchase of hose for the Anacostia Fire Company, was agreed to—yeas 72, nays 59.

The amendment authorizing the President of the United States to employ a skilful architect for the purpose of reporting a plan of buildings, similar to the Post Office Department, for the War and Navy Departments, to be erected on the lot where the present War and Navy offices now stand, and that eighty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose, was agreed to—ayes 95, nays 81.

An amendment was agreed to (submitted by Mr. Adams yesterday) appropriating $9,000 outfit for a Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and $2,500 for a secretary.

The amendment appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a custom house at Savannah, Georgia, was agreed to—yeas 88, nays 58.

The amendment authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the clerks of the custom house at New Orleans the arrears of their salaries from 1832 to 1836, both inclusive, on the same principle as has been applied to the clerks of the custom houses of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, was rejected—yeas 62, nays 71.

The amendment, appropriating $5,000 or so much as may be necessary, for the liquidation of a debt due to the Maryland Hospital, for the support of lunatic paupers of the District of Columbia from the 10th of March, 1843 to June 10th, 1844, was agreed to—ayes 82, noes not counted.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's amendment was next taken up, viz: to add to the clause for the salaries of ministers to England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Mexico and Brazil, the following words: "And for outfits for said ministers $72,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 103, nays 69.

The amendment making an appropriation of $9,456 for salary and outfit of Henry Ledyard as charge d'affaires at Paris, was agreed to, without a division.

On the amendment appropriating $824 for pay and mileage of Wm. L. Goggin, while contesting the seat of Thos. W. Gilmer, the yeas and nays were called for and ordered, and resulted thus—yeas 115, nays 30.

On the amendment which enacts that the mileage of members of Congress shall be computed by the nearest mail routes, to be taken from the books of the Post Office Department, the yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, resulted thus: yeas 136, nays 13. So the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment (adopted in committee, on motion of Mr. E. J. Black, by ayes 69, noes 61) further enacting that the materials and furniture necessary for the repairs of the President's house shall be of American manufacture, if it can be purchased on equal terms, as to price and quality, with the foreign, and, if it cannot be, providing that it shall be purchased on the best terms practicable, without regard to the place where manufactured, being under consideration—

Mr. COBB asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 75, nays 82.

The amendment restricting the Clerk of the House from drawing from the Treasury on account of the contingent fund of the House, a sum greater in amount than the amount of his official bond, was also agreed to; and

The amendment making the assignments of the property and assets of defaulters liable, was also agreed to.

The question was then put on the engrossment of the bill, and it was carried.

Mr. HOPKINS then moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was seconded by the House. Under its operations, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKAY gave notice that he should on Monday next move to take up the army and navy appropriation bill; and he requested those gentlemen interested to attend, as it was important that these bills should be passed that day.

Mr. OWEN made an ineffectual motion for an evening session after 7 o'clock; when

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.—Mr. Ashley spoke to-day in the Senate, on the annexation of Texas. Unfortunately, he was laboring under the effects of a severe cold and hoarseness, which necessarily compelled him to hurry over his remarks in as brief a period as he possibly could. This is particularly to be regretted—as every one who heard his argument concurs in admitting, that, for force, originality, and logical deduction, it was remarkably felicitous; and that if it could have been extended and illustrated, as Mr. A. evidently had intended, his speech might, very appropriately, have closed the debate on the Democratic side. Even abbreviated as it was, it puts boldly forward common sense positions, which admit of no reply. The points of his argument will be found in our synopsis of the Senate proceedings.

Mr. Dickinson followed Mr. Ashley, and pointed out the disadvantages under which he entered into the debate after the subject had been so ably and eloquently argued by others. One object which he had in view, was to set the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Barrow) right in regard to an error he had fallen into, with respect to this question not being an issue in the late presidential election. That Senator had particularly inquired if the Senators from N. York would not admit that it was not an issue in their State. Now, he thanked the Senator for the opportunity this inquiry afforded the Senators of New York of clearing up that matter. He would say, for himself—and he believed he spoke the sentiments of his colleague, too—that among the great mass of the party which had triumphed in the election of the State, the annexation of Texas was a prominent issue. In all the assemblies of the Democratic masses throughout the State of New York—in all the processions during both the State and Presidential canvass, the banner of the lone star of Texas was hailed with the strongest demonstrations of favor. And although the favorite citizen of that State, chosen for its Governor by so large a majority, was known to have taken decided ground against the treaty of last session, it was universally understood that he was favorable to the annexation of Texas—his objections being only to the details of the treaty. He (Mr. D.) did not mean to say that all were agreed upon the details of the manner and conditions of annexation; but that on the general question of annexation the Democratic party was unanimous. As the subject had been so fully discussed, Mr. D. very briefly stated in condensed form his views in accordance with those expressed by Mr. Ashley, both on the constitutionality and expediency of of the measure, and particularly with regard to the propriety of the mode of admitting Texas now proposed. In thus stating his views, he was perspicuous and forcible, and particularly felicitous in exposing the absurdity of the arguments on the other side, that, by this principle, Patagonian savages and man-eaters might come to seats in our halls of national legislation. In conclusion, Mr. D., with great eloquence, replied to the unmanly attack on General Jackson, made by Mr. Barrow on Wednesday. The occasion justified the withering philippic which Mr. D. administered to the representative of the very city whose booty and beauty were saved from invading devastators by the unparalleled heroism of the very man he so wantonly stepped out of his way to assail.—[*Globe.*

☞ A meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Henrico will be held at their court house on Monday, the 3d day of March, that being the first day of the quarterly term of the County Court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the District Convention which has been called to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Republican party of this district at the ensuing election.