Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, January 22, 1847.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The excitement which had existed in our Legislature on Wednesday and Thursday on the subject of the election of a Senator of the United States, to supply the place of Mr. Pennybacker, was terminated last evening by the choice of Jas. M. Mason, Esq., of Winchester. The lists published in another column, will show the state of the vote upon each ballot. It will be seen from this table that Mr. Mason received a majority of thirty-three votes over all others. This is the largest majority given for any individual as U. States Senator from Virginia within our recollection. He received the votes of 42 Democrats and 55 Whigs, and we believe that he will carry with him to the Senate the confidence of the Democracy in his principles and an entire admiration, on the part of both parties, of his talents and character.

Mr. Mason is not one of those who have been frequently before the public of late, and consequently less was known of him by the Representatives than of other gentlemen in nomination for Senator. All, however, who knew him well, bore the highest testimony to his fitness for the place. For our own part, we congratulate our friends upon his election, because we believe him to be a good and true Republican. At the same time, we repeat what we said yesterday, that the principles and interests of Virginia would have been ably defended by any one of the other nominees, had "the fortune of war" given the victory to either of them. We learn, upon good authority, that Mr. Mason will give a zealous, cordial and hearty support to the measures of the Administration, and that he approves of, and will abide by, the decision of a National Convention, should one be held by the party, to nominate a Democratic candidate for President in 1848. He was presented to the Legislature of Virginia for election as a distinguished member of the Democratic party—and, as such, elected. On all the great questions which divide the parties in this country, we have no doubt he will be found where he has always been, in the ranks of the Republican party

This is not the first occasion upon which Jas. M. Mason has received high trusts at the hands of his fellow-citizens. With distinguished ability he has, as a public man, acted in a variety of capacities. He served in the House of Delegates some years since. He was among the wise and good men of the Convention which framed our Constitution in 1830. He was subsequently in Congress, and although for a brief period separated from the body of his political friends on the occasion of the first introduction of the Independent Treasury, yet he was among the first to perceive the tendency of Mr. Rives' alienation and to return to his old position, which he has since constantly maintained. As a literary man, he was some years since complimented with the appointment of Visiter at the University of Virginia, which appointment he still holds. [Both of our new Senators are Visiters of that Institution.] His talents as a financier gained for him the place of President of the Farmer's Bank at Winchester. From that post and from the pursuit of his profession as a lawyer, he is now called to go into the highest deliberative body in the country, as one of the representatives of the Old Dominion. If we may venture to predict such a thing, we will prophesy for him high standing in that body.

Before concluding, we will mention, as an act of justice, that the vote received by Mr. Samuels was not a fair test of his real strength. There were gentlemen (and among them we remember Mr. Newman of Pendleton) who declared that they would have voted for him, had they not conceived that the issue was finally made up between Mr. Mason and those then in nomination.

To show how Mr. Mason is appreciated by his Democratic neighbors, we append an article from the Winchester Virginian, the Democratic organ of that portion of the State:

THE WESTERN SENATOR.—The death of Judge Pennybacker will devolve upon the Legislature the duty of electing a Senator to fill his place in the Senate. As it has now become the settled policy of the Legislature to select one Senator from the East, and the other from the Western part of the State, we cannot resist the conviction, that the vacancy occasioned by Judge Pennybacker's death, will be supplied by the election of James M Mason.

It is utterly superfluous to state in detail the claims and qualifications of Col. Mason. From the day of his service as a delegate in the General Assembly to this time, he has attained and sustained a place among the first men and the first Statesmen of our good old Commonwealth.

To a mind of high order, we were going to say of the highest order, he superadds a most perfect and polished early education—high professional attainments and eminent qualifications as a Statesman. As a debater he is calm, courteous and convincing. Neither on the public arena, nor in private intercourse has he ever gratuously inflicted a wound. Like that great debater, Silas Wright, he ever seeks to save the friend, whilst he aims to prostrate the adversary. It is this caste of his character which is pre-eminently adapted to the dignity, decorum and composure of the National Senate Chamber. We do not wish to enlarge at present further upon this subject. But, as public journalists, we have felt bound to sketch some of the prominent features of Col, Mason's character, feeling well assured, and so assuring our friends, that the interests and character of the Old Dominion may be well entrusted in part to his keeping, as one of her immediate Representatives in the National Legislature.

We give to-day only the votes of Wednesday and Thursday on this Senatorial election. We are compelled to postpone the "war of words" on the caucus and almost every other subject. It is proper that we should add, that some excellent speeches were made and many capital passes of wit. Now that this exciting election is over, we hope to see the Legislature talk less and actively set to work in discharge of the pressing business before them.

A VOICE FROM CASTLE HILL.

The Whigs of the Albemarle District have selected Mr. Wm. L. Goggin, of Bedford, as their candidate for Congress. They had previously addressed a letter to Mr. Wm. C. Rives, calling upon him to act as the Whig standard-bearer; but he declined, most wisely in our opinion; for it would have afforded the Democrats in the district the most exquisite pleasure to give a severe drubbing to one who had been a leading champion of Virginia's doctrines, but who had proved himself so faithless to his political principles.—Had Mr. Rives consented to be the Whig candidate and appeared before the people for their "sweet voices," what a ridiculous position would he not have been placed in by the bold and eloquent Democratic speakers, in contrasting his past and present opinions, and in convicting him of the most arrant inconsistencies! He has done well not to expose himself to so searching a scrutiny before the people of his district; but in declining to be a candidate he could not forego the pleasure of shooting a Parthian arrow at the Democratic party and President. His letter, so greedily published by the Whig press, is one of the most extraordinary documents of the day, for its ill-temper and gross assaults upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation and our own Government, now engaged in carrying on war against a treacherous and insolent foe. We have laid it aside for future analysis, when Senatorial elections and other important questions shall be over, and shall allow us a little more space. In the mean time, we ask the attention of our readers to the following scathing article from the Union:

Mr. William C. Rives, of Virginia, who died politically several years ago, (having found a few personal friends willing to galvanize him into a momentary life before the public by tendering him a nomination to Congress, which they well knew he would have the *prudence* to decline,) has written a long and incoherent letter of abuse against the administration, the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the war with Mexico. Mr. Rives writes this letter for the purpose of showing, among other things, how fond he is of *retirement*, and how he hates to flaunt before the public eye. He managed, a little while ago, to get up some high Tariff correspondence with Mr. Abbott Lawrence apparently for the same purpose of avoiding publicity.—He may, to be sure, have one other motive for his present communication. Reversing the maxim of Sacred Writ, he may consider, that if *one rise from the dead* and speak, the people will certainly hear him! And, sure enough, the unlooked for voice, coming out so suddenly from the dusky depths of forgetfulness has startled the National Intelligencer, which, always on the watch for some testimony against the cause of its country, parades Mr. Rives's lucubrations in its columns as "evidence" of (forsooth) "*public opinion!*"—This is much as if one should decypher the hieroglyphics written on the fillet of an Egyptian Mummy, and bring the scroll forward as a specimen of the talk now current on 'Change.

Here is the Intelligencer's view of that "*public opinion*" which is embodied in the sudden utterance of the great Political Defunct:

"Need we say that we rejoice in this testimony in favor of a just and peaceful policy, and of rooted aversion to unnecessary war, especially of war for conquest, for aggrandizement, *for a difference of religion, of language, of European origin—a war founded upon distinct on of races?*"

The Mexican war a war for a "difference of religion, of language, and of origin!" This is the revelation—according to the Intelligencer—for which Mr. Rives's friends have resuscitated him. To tell us this, it is that this unlooked-for ghost has reappeared for a moment on the old and well known scenes of former defeat and discomfiture! To tell us this—to inform us kindly that we are fighting to put down the Spanish language and the Catholic faith; for *this*, has Mr. W. C. Rives come up from the shades! Of a truth to us, the errand seems hardly worth the journey; and in view of the supernatural machinery here invoked, we cannot but remember the good sense of the Latin poet,

"*Nic Deus inters it nisi dignus vindice Nodus.*"

"A war for religion and language!" It is the last and feeblest fabrication of a desperate clique, maddened by the shame of assailing its own country, and by the well-deserved odium of its treasonable course.

Among all the wretched aspersions which Federal rancor belched forth against Mr. Madison and the war of 1812, there was not one more supremely contemptible.

But let us see a little more of Mr. Rives's "public opinion," in which the Federal organ so much "rejoices" He says:

"We have seen a blind spirit of party rage, urged on by Executive instigation, in a single session of Congress, levelling to the ground long-established and well-tried systems of national policy, coeval with the Constitution, and identified with the vital interests of the national prosperity. The Tariff of 1842, though proved by the best of all tests, its actual operation, to have been a highly salutary and benignant measure, was ruthlessly sacrificed to appease the spirit of party vengeance, because it was one of the measures of a Whig Congress; and, on the other hand, the same fell spirit wilfully restored to the statute-book the odious Sub-Treasury, which had been most signally condemned and rejected by the deliberate sense of the nation, because a Whig Congress happened to be the instrument of executing the national judgment upon it."

This is admirable! Mr. Rives, speaking the "public opinion" of Virginia, bewails the untimely fate of the Tariff of 1842! The very Tariff against which he strenuously protested on its passage, as more abominable in many respects than the "bill of abominations," the Tariff of 1828.—A connoisseur in antiquities would be glad to know the *date*—the *era*—of this same "*public opinion.*" Mr. Rives is now the Rip Van Winkle of politics. He stares round at the new world about him, calls out the old names, looks for the old signs, is quite bewildered by the new mottoes and the new voices, and, poor statesman! thinks the Bank question is just where it was when he *rattled* from his party, and went to sleep his long political sleep among the mountains of Virginia!

One more extract from his letter, and we have done. See the *naive* unconsciousness with which he brings forward, in relation to the Oregon controversy and to the Mexican war, the topics, which, having played their brief part of factious opposition, have now been fairly abandoned even by the remotest *country portion* of the Federal press. To Mr. Rives, however, these worn out vituperations seem to be quite fresh and new. He tells us about "the headlong and short sighted counsels of the President, hurrying us into a war with England;" just as if such wretched slang had not now become obsolete. He deals with the advance of our army to the Rio Grande, as if he were taking part with the federal opposition before it had become ashamed of that stale pretence, and then in ludicrous ignorance, or forgetfulness of the act of the 13th May, and of the events which have followed it, and of the overwhelming unanimity of popular opinion upon that subject, he prates about the war power being vested in Congress, and not in the Executive! But we will spend no more words about this gentleman's extraordinary political resuscitation.—Having no personal ill-will towards him, we hope hereafter that he will take for granted that the public are quite willing to let him enjoy his retirement, and not write absurd letters, to let the people know how unwilling he is that they should bring him forward into political life again. But if he must write, we hope that his retirement will inspire him to some better purpose than a villification of his country's cause, and a factious abuse of an administration laboring to uphold that cause in a just and righteous war.

The following paragraph is a specimen of his whole letter:

"The same perverse spirit, in its heedlessness or its blindness, has been as ready to sport with the external peace, as with the domestic interests and prosperity of the nation. We were saved by the firmness and wisdom of the Senate from a destructive war with England, into which the headlong and short-sighted counsels of the President were fast hurrying us, only to be plunged by his unscrupulous assumption of power, against the plainest mandates of the constitution, into a bloody, expensive, unseemly and embarrassing war with the republic of Mexico. That the war with Mexico was brought on by the single act of the President in ordering the hostile advance of the army into a territory claimed by Mexico, and of which she held and had continually held the actual jurisdiction, is a proposition too clearly established by incontrovertible facts to admit of discussion. He himself impliedly confesses it by the studious and elaborate display of alleged causes of war against Mexico set forth in his late message, which partakes far more of the character of a manifesto to justify what he had done, than of an annual communication on the state of the nation to the two Houses of Congress.—Suppose all this long list of grievances and complaints to be well-founded, although Congress had slept over them, (and Mr. Polk roundly takes them to task for having done so,) to whom did it belong, under our republican system, to adopt the last resort of nations for their redress—to the President or to Congress? The constitution itself answers—*Congress* shall have power to declare war. From what source, then, *above* the constitution, did Mr. Polk derive his authority to make war upon Mexico? There is but one answer—his own will."

PLEASANT INTERLUDE.

In the Senate on Wednesday, when both Houses were wearied out with speeches and anxious to vote for Senator, the Whig Senator from this District arose in his seat and delivered a serious homily upon the caucus system. "King Caucus was dethroned and dead," and such cant phrases, which have become stale and flat in the mouths of Whig orators, formed the web of his discourse. Expecting to hear nothing new, amusing or instructive on this hackneyed theme, we left the Senate Chamber and were invited to the Clerk's Office, where the liberal host of the Columbian, Mr. Sublett, had spread a bountiful repast for the members of the Legislature, Editors, &c. We there found nearly every member of the House of Delegates, and many Senators, who seemed to regard Mr. Sublett's repast as vastly more refreshing than the intellectual feast spread out by the Whig Senator from this District. We take pleasure in referring to Mr. Sublett's liberality. Not only on Wednesday, but on Friday, when the Legislature was kept together for seven hours, the same abundant "provaunt" was supplied to the hungry and the thirsty. It was worthy of the Columbian, a house of entertainment which needs no commendation at our hands.

P. S.—Yesterday, a similar collation was furnished by Mr. Sublett.

After the election of U. S. Senator yesterday, at half past 5 P. M., the two Houses proceeded to the election of a Councillor of State—when John M. Patton Esq., was re-elected, having received every vote but three scattering ones.

We are requested to ask the author of "Roane," in the Enquirer of Tuesday, January 12th, addressed to Carter M. Braxton, Esq., to send us his name.

In noticing yesterday the important services of Lieut. Col. John Garland in Mexico, we omitted to state that Gen. Taylor, in consideration of his gallantry and efficient conduct, had appointed him Military Governor of Monterey.

Mr. De Ferranti, the great Guitarist, gives his Concert to-night. We expect an interesting treat.

For the Enquirer.

A writer in the Richmond Whig and Petersburg Intelligencer, over the signature of "M.," takes our worthy Governor to task, because at a recent meeting, it seems, the Board of Public Works instructed the State Directors in the Petersburg Railroad to advocate a resolution prohibiting the sale of tickets over that Railroad to *known agents of the James River and Bay Boats.* The State of Virginia owns, it appears, nearly one half the stock of the Petersburg Railroad, and its patriotic Governor is denounced because he has the independence and energy to insist that the directors on the part of the State in that institution shall be *true to the interests of the State*, and not allow, as far as depends on them, the Petersburg Railroad to be made use of to keep up an opposition by means of the River and Bay Boats to the Railroads North of Petersburg, in which the Commonwealth is also deeply interested. The writer of "M.," from his own showing, is either ignorant on the subject he is writing about, or endeavors to mystify a very plain matter. Neither the Governor nor the Board of Public Works have pretended to regulate rates of fare on the Petersburg Railroad; but they have taken ground against the agents of the River and Bay steamboats being allowed to buy the tickets of the Petersburg Railroad Company, and selling them in connection with their own tickets; thereby virtually making a through ticket from Charleston to Baltimore by the River and Bay Line. This is the head and front of the Governor's offending, for which in "M.'s" opinion, he should be removed from his position in the Board of Public Works, and that Board itself should be converted into a senseless and powerless incubus. The writer of this knows something of Gov. Smith, and he can assure "M." that he will find himself mistaken if he supposes that the Governor will be deterred by newspaper squibs from the exercise of all his energy and influence in fulfilment of the plain duty he owes the State, of making her improvements productive, and thereby diminishing the burdens of taxation. JUSTICE.

For the Enquirer.

CAPTAINS IN THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

The Editors of the Times and Compiler and of the Richmond Whig, seem greatly dissatisfied with the arrangement of rank made by the Governor and Council among the Captains of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers; and a writer signing himself Justice is bold enough to insinuate, *political preference* may have influenced the determination. Before this unfounded insinuation was made, "Justice" had better have ascertained whether Governor Smith had not been aided much in the performance of the high duty by the counsel and advice of as estimable and distinguished *Whigs* as any in the State. Both he and they, looking *alone* to the good of the service, and eschewing all party predilections, have acted under these influences.

The writer of this speaks *now* upon what he knows is the fact. When the rank was settled, the most of those placed high on the list, if indeed not all of them, were absent from Richmond, and it is believed none of *them*, either directly or indirectly, urged any priority for themselves. With the arrangement made, Captain Carrington's friends seemed to be dissatisfied Will they be pleased to say, *which* of the Captains that rank above him are not as well *qualified* by education, *military* or *civil*, as he, to command? At present the objection is general, and it may be that those friends believe Capt. Carrington ought to rank above *all* the other Captains—a pretension at which most men would laugh—and which I am sure the gallant Captain would not tolerate.

The article of the Times and Compiler of the 20th inst., and which is adopted by the Whig, is full of errors. Capt. Carrington did not raise and tender the *first* company for service under the call last Spring. He did not raise the *first* company under the call for volunteers in November, and it was some five or six days *after* two other companies had been mustered into the service of the United States before he had a sufficient number of men to enable *him* to be a so mustered into service. He may have been the first *Captain elected*, but the Captain did not have the requisite number to make up a company, and had not for some four or five days after Captains Archer and Scott's companies had been mustered into service, one of these companies numbering then 91 and the other 88 men. But, I pray, why is this matter to become one of angry discussion? The writer of this has heard some six or seven of the Captains declare, that they were content to take their rank, where the constituted authorities of the State placed them—that they would take no part in any strife but against the *enemies* of their country—that whether on the right or left of the regiment, they expected opportunities enough would be afforded for all who cared to do so to gather honors and distinction in the service. Why, then, shall editors and newspaper essayists, unasked by any one, and no doubt against the wish of *all*, do what must have a *tendency*, if not designed, to produce discord in the regiment, and to separate these gallant young men, who should be bound together, as a band of brothers, "by hooks of steel?" AMICUS.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

MADISON C. H., Jan. 9, 1847.

Messrs. Editors—Our faithful representative having declined a re-election, it becomes the duty of the people of Madison to elect one to represent them who is competent to maintain that stand in the Legislature which our worthy delegate has done for so many years. There is no one more worthy or competent to fill that place than Solomon H. McIntire. Last spring, but a few days before the election, Mr. McIntire was announced in your paper as a candidate for the county, in opposition to Mr. Banks. Being a warm personal friend of Mr. Banks, he declined becoming a candidate; and to show the enthusiasm of his friends, (without his knowledge or consent,) he received a very respectable vote; and I have not a doubt but Mr. Banks will be glad to see him his successor, and will do all in his power to secure his election.

Though Mr. McIntire was born and educated in Washington city, he is now a citizen of Madison, and we are proud to claim him as such; and should he be elected to the Legislature, Virginia will be proud to claim him as one of her sons.—In justice to Mr. McIntire we will state that his recent visit to Richmond was in no way connected with the election of U. S Senator, which is to take place in a few days. He being an intimate friend of Gov. Smith, it has been thought by some that his recent visit to Richmond was for the purpose of lending his influence in behalf of Gov. S. Such is not the fact, as we are authorized to state; he was there solely upon private business. MANY VOTERS.

☞Charlottesville Republican and Fredericksburg Recorder please copy.

For the Enquirer.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF KING & QUEEN.

Our political opponents, being somewhat elated by their temporary success in other States, will no doubt make a strong demonstration upon King & Queen, and, when aided by their foreign vote, have sometimes given us some trouble, particularly when our own forces were not entirely united. We believe it is pretty well understood that a Whig candidate is to be run next Spring, and a gentleman has been named, who, from his talents and private virtues, will carry the entire Whig vote, if no more. It is needless to disguise the fact, that our party at this time seems to be disunited, arising from two Democrats upon two several occasons being run; thus, in some degree, rendering both unpopular. King & Queen is a Democratic county, and if a Whig is elected in April, it will be for the reason above stated. The enquiry then is, what ought to be done? The answer is at hand: select some one against whom this objection does not lie. *This ought to be done*, Who is he? We answer, Thomas W. Garret, Esq, than whom there is not a purer man or Democrat in the county. His claims are strong, *very strong*. For years he has stood firmly to his post. Never, for a moment, has he been known to flinch from his duty. In sun-shine and in storm he has been with us. His friends were anxious last Spring for him to be a candidate; but for fear it would divide and distract his party, he refused, as there were then two other Democrats before the people. We believe that every one of our party would vote most cheerfully for him, and that he can be elected. It is true, Mr. Garret is no orator, but he is a gentleman of sound practical sense, and well understands the doctrines and views of the Democratic party, and, if elected, would vote to carry them out.—*Let us elect him.* Who says yes?

MANY DEMOCRATS.

For the Enquirer.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

We feel it a duty we owe to one of the distinguished gentlemen placed in nomination on Wednesday last for the office of Senator, Mr. John Winston Jones, to state that many gentlemen regretted they could not cast their votes for him Believing that the West was fairly entitled to the Senator, the East having just secured a Senator in the person of Mr. Hunter, they considered it an act of sheer justice that the other Senator should hail from the West. Mr. Jones may well be proud of the complimentary vote he received under the circumstances. It is a high compliment to the sterling and unflinching Democracy which he has always advocated without shadow of turning and to his unimpeachable character against which the breath of calumny has never uttered aught.

INDIAN BATTLE.—A letter from Council Bluffs reports a battle, on the 16th December, between a party of Sioux and a band of Omahas, in which sixty of the latter were killed.

An error of the types perverted the meaning of our allusion, in yesterday's paper, to the positive assertion of the Times, ("we know,") that the Administration is bitterly opposed to the election of Mr. Hunter. The little word "not" was improperly introduced. We quoted the Union to show, that the "we know" of the Times turned out to be apocryphal.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Gentlemen—We beg leave to trespass on your space and attention, for the purpose of saying a few words in relation to the worthy and talented representative from King William, Mr. Thomas Robinson. He has expressed a desire to retire to the rural shades of private life, at the expiration of the present session of the Legislature; but the Democratic party in old King William is not willing, neither is it prepared, to dispense with the services of one who has heretofore served them with such marked ability and fidelity.—His contemplated retirement, if publicly announced, would fall like a shock of electricity upon the Democratic party of the county, and, whatever may be his motives for retirement, whether he thinks the post of honor a private station, or the fond endearments of home, may induce him to withdraw from the service of his country, we hope that the wishes of his constituents may induce him to forego all such considerations, and continue to serve his country and his party at this important crisis of political events In a word, the Democratic party of King William can't spare him. MANY VOTERS.

For the Enquirer.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF FLUVANNA.

The time will soon arrive when it will devolve upon you to select some person to represent you in the next General Assembly. The spring election is rapidly approaching. The result of the recent Senatorial election is ominous of the future success of Democratic Republican principles in your county. In a county which has heretofore given the Whigs a large majority, it was a tie. Is not this a bright harbinger of the triumphant election of our candidate in the spring? The people who have been for some time deluded from the path of rectitude, have discovered their error. They are about to shake off the shackles of Whiggery, and return to their former faith—The county of the lamented Strange has been long enough slumbering in the polluting embrace of Whiggery—long enough subject to Whig domination.

And while every thing augurs so well for your cause, will you, dispirited by former defeats, shrink in despair from the contest and give up the county without a struggle? Is this the part of freemen? No, No. Something must be done. You cannot carry off the palm without an effort. You have a wily enemy to contend with. The recent election exhibits their weakness. Every nerve will be strung, every exertion made and every means resorted to, to secure their success. Hence the necessity of action, and of uniting upon the most available man in the county.—That man is Dr. Geo. P. Holeman. With the highest order of talents he unites a suavity of manners and benignity of disposition, which cannot fail to procure him respect in any station.—He is at once calculated to bring out the whole strength of the party, and to represent you, if elected, with credit to himself and benefit to the people. This nomination is made without his knowledge, but I am pursuaded, that though it may be against his interest, and at a considerable personal sacrifice, he will consent to be your candidate if the interests of the party are thereby subserved. With him for our leader the Whigs cannot but experience a "Palo Alto" defeat.

RIVANNA.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic citizens of Prince Edward county, January 18th, 1847, it being court day: The object of the meeting having been explained by Branch J. Worsham, Esq., on motion of B. J. Worsham, James H Wilson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John W. Redd was appointed Secretary. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Farmville Convention, to convene on the 27th inst., to nominate a candidate to represent them in the next Congress from the 4th District, in place of the Hon. Col. E. W. Hubard, resigned:

Branch J. Worsham, Joseph A. Watson, Th. H. Aldmon, James Venable, Newton Cunningham, David F. Womack, James Cobbs, Thos. T. Tredway, Wm. Elliott, L. D. Womack, L. C. Jeffress, B. W. Womack, J. T. Carter, R. S. Carter, N. G. McGehee, Wm. T. Carter, Wm. F. Scott, Geo. W. Bell, sr., Nathan Bell, Thos. C. Clark, Geo. W. Bell, jr., James A. Bell, Henry N. Watkins, Jos. Redd, B. O. Scott, Elbert F. Redd, Thos. J. Redd, James Scott, Chas. A. Scott, Edwin W. Scott, Sam'l B. Scott, Jas. T. Price, Wm. T. Wootton, F. T. Wootton, S. H. Wootton, John W. Fowlkes, Thos. O. Rowlett, John Queensberry, Thomas Clark. Jacob McGehee, Wm. J. McGehee, Wm. Walton, P. G. Leigh, J. Leigh, John Foster, Joseph Phillips, Wm. Bradshaw, Benjamin F. Flippin, Wm. Weaver, Rich'd Marshall, John T. Ligon, Thomas Goode, Henry Tucker, Joseph D. Chambers, Thomas Hickson, S. W. Venable, S. Woodson Venable, Thomas F. Venable, N. E. Venable, Wm. H. Chappell, Edwin Edmunds, Bev. S. Scott, Wm C. Flournoy, C. C. Read, Robert C. Anderson, Edwin J. Redd, F. D. Redd, Henry J. Venable, Samuel Watson, Allen Watson.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the number.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer for publication.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

JAS. H. WILSON, Chairman.

JOHN W. REDD, Secretary.

APPOMATTOX COUNTY.

At a large meeting of the Democratic voters of the county of Appomattox, held at the Court house of said county, on the 7th day of January, 1847, that being Court day, on the motion of H. D. Flood, Thomas A. Legrand was called to the Chair, and Dr. E. M. W. Durphy was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by H. D. Flood, Col. Samuel D. McDearmon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve members be appointed from the various parts of the county to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting on the subjects now brought before them, and also to name suitable persons to be delegates from this county to a Convention proposed to be held in Farmville at some early day, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress from this district at the next election.

The said resolution having been unanimously adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to compose said Committee—viz: S. D. McDearmon, H. D. Flood, A. A. LeGrand, E. M. W. Durphy, Andrew B. Baker, Glover Harvey, James Jennings, George Abbitt, Thos. S. Bocock, Simeon Fleshmon, Jesse Jennings, and W. G. Gannaway.

The Committee, after having retired a few moments, returned and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with regret of the determination of our present representative in Congress, the Hon. E. W. Hubard, to retire from our service, and we tender to him at this time our sincere thanks for the able, efficient and distinguished manner in which he has represented us for years past in the Congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That we heartily concur with our Democratic brethren of Charlotte in the time and place proposed by them for holding a convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress from this District at the next election, and that the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to said convention from this county, viz: Wm. M. Hannah, Jesse Jennings, Dr. E. M. W. Durphy, Temple D. Richardson, Allen S. Fleshman, Dr. Joel W. Flood, Glover Harvey, Henry D. Flood, Geoge Abbitt, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. Paris, Thomas A. LeGrand, Thomas W. Johns, John Sears, John H. Cawthon, Archibald A. LeGrand, Wilson Hix, Dr. Reuben D. Palmer, John H. Plunkett, Zaccheus E. Cheatham, Daniel Franklin, Samuel D. Hill, Spencer Gilliam, Thomas Harvey, Edward Gray, Jas. McDearmon, Daniel Stratton, Sterling C. Anderson, Andrew S. Wheeler, James M. Agee, Benjamin Abbitt, George S. Penn, Samuel D. McDearmon, Henry Dawson, and George W. Portwood.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Richmond Enquirer and Lynchburg Republican for publication in those papers.

The question being taken severally on said resolutions, they were each unanimously adopted.

The following resolution having then been submitted, was also adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates above appointed to cast their votes in said Convention, first, for Thomas S. Bocock, Esq., but we will cordially unite in the support of any good, true and faithful Democrat who may be nominated by said Convention, and may be likely to concentrate most effectually in his support the Democratic party in the district.

And, thereupon, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. A. LEGRAND, Chairman.

E. M. W. DURPHY, Secretary.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I desire to be considered as a candidate to represent you in the next Congress. But in making this announcement, I wish it to be understood, that I am perfectly willing to submit my claims to a Convention, which shall represent the wishes of the people, if it shall be deemed expedient to hold one. This is no time to dist act our party. Our opponents will make the most desperate struggle in our State next Spring; and there has been no period in our history when it was more important than it is now, that the principles of our party should predominate in the Councils of the nation, and that Virginia, especially, should come out in her full strength. And if, therefore, it should be thought by you, that any one else, will be better calculated to harmonize our party, or represent you more faithfully, I will cheerfully submit to your judgment. If, however, I shall again become your choice, I need not assure you that I will redouble my efforts to represent with fidelity, those who shall thus honor me.

Your obedient servant, and

Fellow citizen,

HENRY BEDINGER.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1847.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1847.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. BARE, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, presented reports upon the petitions of the trustees and other citizens of the county of Fairfax and of the county of Alexandria for a new county.

Mr. FLOYD, from the Committee on Roads &c., presented a bill to revive an act providing for the construction of a road from Gnest's Station to the Tennessee line; and a bill to revive the act passed 1st February, 1839, incorporating the Dunkard Creek Turnpike Company.

Mr. LEAKE, from the Committee on Banks, presented a bill amending the 12th section of the act relating to Banks, passed April 4th, 1839.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The House, according to the joint order of the day, proceeded, by joint vote with the Senate, to the election of a Senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Isaac S. Pennybacker.

Mr. CARSON nominated James M. Mason, of Frederick. His claims were advocated by Messrs. CARSON, HIETT, TYLER and BOCOCK.

Mr. STREET nominated James McDowell, who was supported by Messrs. STREET, COOK, MORRIS and GOODSON.

Mr. DANIEL nominated J. W. Jones, whose claims were set forth by Messrs. DANIEL and McDEARMON.

Mr. PATRICK nominated George W. Summers, whose claims were urged by Messrs. PATRICK, DORMAN, COCKE, SYME, and TUNSTALL.

Mr. MORISON nominated Geo. W. Hopkins, and supported his claims.

Mr. CARSON was sent to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to the execution of the joint order; and a message having been received from the Senate by Mr Woolfolk, that they were ready, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

For G. W. Summers—Messrs. Custis, Finney, Brown of Albemarle, Hart, Sheffey, Johnson, Scruggs, Burwell, Boak, Small, Mosby, Fox, Lacy, Cardwell, Slaughter, Irving, Roane, Love, Scott, Stillman, Wall, Darracott, Lee, Duncan, Lancaster, Howard, Hunter, Thompson of Jefferson, Patrick, Wallace, Gresham, Harrison of Loudoun, Schooley, McIntyre, Oldham, Waggoner, Brown of Monongalia, Breathed, Perrow, Happer, Yerby, Oliver, Edgington, Syme, Lanier, Tunstall, Cocke, Stone, Strother, Mayo, Harper, Dorman, Burdett, Horner, Chandler and Stephenson—56

For James McDowell—Messrs. Layne, Thompson of Botetourt, Bennett, Bambrick, Morris, Chisman, Hill of Fayette and Nicholas, Evans, Street, Carper, White, Calwell, Haymond, Beirne, Edmundson of Montgomery and Pulaski, Cackley, Fairfax, Cook, Brown of Rockingham, Tate, Gillespie, Goodson and Floyd—23.

For J. W. Jones—Messrs. Harvie, McDearmon, Maclin, Harrison of Brunswick, Dickinson, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Jones of Gloucester, Leake, Walker, Major, Stovall, Godwin, Gaines, Poindexter, Edmondson of Lunenburg, Banks, Browne of Mathews and Middlesex, Williams, Kelly, Nelms, Davis, McPherson, Tatum, Daniel, Goodwin, Freeman and Castleman—27.

For J. M. Mason—Messrs. Byrd, Bocock, Smith, Carson, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Anderson, Tyler, Sturm, Hill of Shenandoah, Stickley, Holladay and Fitzhugh—13.

For G. W. Hopkins—Messrs. Powell, Carroll, Dillard, Richmond, Ballard, McElhenney and Morison—7.

For G. B. Samuel—Messrs. Newman and Bare—2.

For A. G. Pendleton—Mr. Robinson—1.

Joint vote with the Senate—Whole number of votes 165—necessary to a choice 81. Summers 66; Jones 36; McDowell 27; Mason 18; Hopkins 8; scattering 5.

There being no election, the House proceeded to ballot again. The name of Mr. Hopkins was dropped, according to a rule of the House.

SECOND BALLOT.

For G. W. Summers—Messrs. Brown of Albemarle, Hart, Sheffey, Scruggs, Burwell, Boak, Small, Mosby, Fox, Lacy, Cardwell, Slaughter, Irving, Roane, Love, Stillman, Lancaster, Howard, Patrick, Schooley, McIntyre, Waggoner, Yerby, Oliver, Syme, Lanier, Tunstall, Cocke, Stone, Strother, Mayo, Burdett, Horner, Chandler and Stephenson—36.

For J. W. Jones—Messrs Harvie, Powell, McDearmon, Maclin, Harrison of Brunswick, Dickinson, Thompson of Dinwiddie, Jones of Gloucester, Leake, Carroll, Walker, Major, Stovall, Darracott, Dillard, Godwin, Gaines, Poindexter, Edmondson of Lunenburg, Banks, Browne of Mathews and Middlesex, Williams, Kelly, Nelms, Davis, McPherson, Tatum, Daniel, Goodwin, Freeman and Castleman—32.

For James McDowell—Messrs. Layne, Johnson, Thompson of Botetourt, Bennett, Bambrick, Morris, Chisman, Hill of Fayette and Nicholas, Evans, Street, Carper, White, Calwell, Duncan, Ballard, Haymond, Brown of Monongalia, Beirne, Edmundson of Montgomery and Pulaski, Perrow, Newman, Lanier, Tunstall, Cackley, Fairfax, Harper, Cook, Dorman, Bare, Brown of Rockingham, Tate, Gillespie, Goodson and Floyd—29.

For J. M. Mason—Messrs. Custis, Byrd, Bocock, Scott, Smith, Wall, Carson, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Lee, Hunter, Thompson of Jefferson, Wallace, Gresham, Harrison of Loudoun, Breathed, Happer, Edgington, Anderson, Tyler, Sturm, Hill of Shenandoah, Stickley, Holladay and Fitzhugh—25.

For G. W. Hopkins—Messrs. Richmond, Oldham, McElhenney and Morison—4.

For G. B. Samuel—Messrs. Newman and Bare—2.

For A. G. Pendleton—Mr. Robinson—1.

For R. E. Scott—Mr. Finney—1.

Joint vote with the Senate:—Whole number of votes 161—necessary to a choice 81. Summers 45; Jones 41; Mason 29; McDowell 35; scattering 11.

There being no election, Mr. Mason's name was dropped, according to a rule of the House.

Mr. CARSON re-nominated Mr. Mason, and Mr. PATRICK withdrew the name of Mr. Summers. The House then proceeded to the

THIRD BALLOT.

For James M. Mason—Messrs Custis, Finney, Byrd, Boak, Small, Bocock, Fox, Slaughter, Irving, Love, Scott, Stillman, Wall, Carson, Hiett, Thompson of Hampshire, Lee, Hunter, Thompson of Jefferson, Wallace, Gresham, Harrison of Loudoun, Schooley, McIntyre, Oldham, Browne of Mathews and Middlesex, Breathed, Happer, Anderson, Tyler, Sturm, Hill of Shenandoah, Stickley, Holladay, Fitzhugh, Burdett—36.

For James McDowell—Messrs. Layne, Sheffey, Johnson, Scruggs, Thompson of Botetourt, Bennett, Bambrick, Morris, Chisman, Hill of Fayette and Nicholas, Evans, Street, Carper, White, Calwell, Duncan, Patrick, Ballard, Haymond, Brown of Monongalia, Beirne, Edmundson of Montgomery and Pulaski, Perrow, Newman, Lanier, Tunstall, Cackley, Fairfax, Cook, Harper, Dorman, Bare, Brown of Rockingham, Tate, Gillespie, Goodson, Stephenson, Floyd—38.

*For J. W.