Richmond Enquirer.

BY WM. F. & THO'S RITCHIE, JR. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1848. VOLUME XLIV.—NUMBER 79.

THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, January 31, 1848.

The Republican, in attenpting to refute our position that from the "signs of the times" Mr. Clay will be the Whig candidate, betrays its alarm that Gen. Taylor, its own idol, is about to be sacrificed. It endorses the opinion of a correspondent of the Whig, that, with the exception of a few personal friends, the object of those who are urging Mr. Clay's nomination is to kill off Gen. Taylor with Mr. Clay, and then throw Clay overboard for a Wilmot Proviso man. The Republican adds feelingly,

"And the means by which it is intended to effect this object is a *National Convention* into which *trap the South is to be allured and sacrificed.* The Southern Whigs, who, to a man are for Taylor, (with only the exception of Messrs. Clingman and Botts) will, we trust, avoid the *snare that is prepared for them.*"

[The Whig, however, corrects its first statement and says that there are two or three more Southern Whigs for Clay besides Botts and Clingman.]

Here the Republican admits that Gen. Taylor's claims will be "sacrificed" by a National Convention and appeals to the Whigs to avoid the "snare" and the "trap which is prepared for them." But it is too late to reverse the decree that has gone forth. A Whig National Convention is a "fixed fact"—and the Republican concedes the truth of our position, that before such a Convention Gen. Taylor will stand no chance. Whether in that case he will be run as an "independent" candidate, we shall not pretend to speculate—though to judge from the emphatic words of the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder which the Whig styles an "influential" journal, we should not be surprised at such an event, desperate as it must prove. The Recorder protests against a National Convention as "*sacrificing* the South" and Gen. Taylor, and takes an obstinate stand against "party leaders" and "National parties." The South, (it says,) *will form its own electoral ticket*, and will elect it too—and Zachary Taylor will show himself, *at least in every Southern State*, to be what he is now believed to be—in fact and in truth the *People's Candidate, and no mistake.*"

It is amusing now to turn to another Taylor organ, the Richmond Whig, of the same date as the anti-Convention article of the Republican above quoted. In a long and conclusive article, the Whig defends the vital necessity of a National Convention—declares that "the Whigs of the Union *are more divided in regard to a candidate for the Presidency than they have ever been*—divided not only by broad geographical lines, but even within the bosom of those very States, in which, as in Georgia, the enthusiasm for Taylor burns brightest and fiercest"—that "there is but little reason to suppose, *at this time*, that he (General Taylor) can carry either Alabama, Missouri or Mississippi, while it will unqnestionably be a close fight in Virginia and Arkansas, and *even in Georgia and Tennessee*"—and that even should the *South* be unanimous for him, he must look elsewhere for *fifty* votes to elect him. It goes on further to show that, unless the Southern Whigs go into a Convention, it will be scarcely possible to procure votes from the North and West—that the consequence will be, that there will be three candidates in the field, two Whigs and one Democrat—that, in that event, the "Loco Foco candidate, obtaining a plurality of the votes, will be elected by the Colleges, by a larger majority than has ever been given since the present division of parties; and the most that can be hoped for is that the election will be thereby thrown into the House of Representatives," where "there will be a hundred chances to one against the election of Gen. Taylor!" The Whig finally demonstrates that "the Taylor Ticket," while it may gain "some few *hundred* Democrats in each of the Southern States, will lose as many *thousand* Whigs, who will not be driven into his support by the *uncompromising* spirit in which his claims are urged by his *nolens volens* friends." In a word, the Whig completely overthrows the vaulting calculations of the exclusive Taylor Whigs, and proves that, *without* a Convention, Gen. Taylor will be "a gone coon." Between the two loving divisions of his *friends*, the old soldier is bound to fall to the ground. We quote their own positive admissions to that effect.—We ask the Democrats to note these signs. The "combustion" will consume itself!

Old Zac voted down by "the Native County."

On Tuesday last at a meeting of the Whigs of Hanover, resolutions were offered in favor of a National Convention, &c., concluding with the following:

"Resoved, 4th, That this meeting feels now, as heretofore, for Henry Clay, admiration for his eminent abilities, and gratitude for his distinguished services."

What was done with the resolutions, is shown by the following extract from the official report.

"An amendment to the 4th resolution, expressing a *preference for Gen. Taylor as the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency*, was offered by James Lyons, Esq., who addressed the meeting in a very handsome speech. This called forth several interesting speeches from Messrs. John Page, William C. Wickham and Richard F. Darracott, in opposition to the amendment. The vote was taken, and the resolutions, *as at first presented*, were adopted and *almost unanimously.*"

But the Hanover Whigs went farther and endorsed, as follows, Mr. Botts, the great champion of Mr. Clay in Virginia. They resolved that "our representative in Congress, the Hon. John Minor Botts, deserves and possesses, as he has always done, our *undiminished confidence.*"

A few days since it was publicly said that some of the Whig Taylor members of the Legislature had written home to their friends to "head" (their own language) the Clay movements of Mr. Botts. "Head the header"! Mr. Clay's "native county," at least, will not "head" him, it seems!

PATRIOTIC ACTION.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Louisiana Senate, many Whigs voting for them. The two last resolutions embrace the views and recommendations of the President in almost the very words of the Message.

The Delta thinks that the resolutions will pass the House by a large majority. A United States Senator was to be elected last Monday, and the Delta says:

"Let no man be sent there who will not give the war a warm and active support. Let the voice of a great majority of our people, without distinction of party, be loudly and emphatically spoken at the seat of the Federal Government."

The first resolution below was offered by a zealous friend of General Taylor:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the existing war between the United States and Mexico was the result of the aggressions of the latter Republic; and that the President of the United States in occupying the Rio Grande, and ordering the armies upon that frontier, acted within the scope of his constitutional powers, and with due moderation and discretion, and according to the existing law of the country; and that the war should be prosecuted with proper vigor until an honorable peace is concluded.

"And be it further Resolved, That the firmness, the sagacity, and the marked ability manifested by Major Generals Zachary Taylor, Scott, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, and Brigadier Generals Shields, Smith, Twiggs, Pierce, and their brave companions in arms, during the progress of the war, and the patriotic and distinguished services rendered by them to the country, have endeared them to the people of Louisiana, and entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

'Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Senate, it is the solemn and imperative duty of the Representatives of this State, in both Houses of Congress, to give all constitutional aid and support to the Administration in the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war, until a satisfactory and honorable peace can be obtained from Mexico.

"Resolved, That the doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity, and if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be abandoned—an admission, unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character."

"ANIMAL MAGNETISM."

Mr. Clay seems to have thrown "the fluid" with wonderful effect upon the Whig correspondent of the New York Tribune, who thus describes the meeting of Messrs. Clay and Adams in a social re-union at the house of the latter. We quote it as a specimen of the grossest adulation. Let the Whigs talk no more of the "one man-power."—The *kissing* scene is a "rich" specimen of electioneering! At *this* game, Mr. Clay can distance "Old Zac." We have never seen any thing in the American press more fulsome or more ridiculous than the following:

It was worth a journey from the limits of the Confederation to its centre to see the meeting of these two great and patriotic Statesmen. After saluting Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay turned round to be greeted by the kindling glance of a hundred eyes, as bright as his own dazzling fame. For every one he had a pleasant word and a kindly recognition: for, above all men, when in ladies' society, he has

"That easy humor, blossoming
Like the thousand flowers of Spring."

How wildly and intensely all who see him *love* him! It is not respect alone; it is not solely esteem; it is not admiration only, with which Mr. Clay inspires those who come within the magic circle of his presence. It is *love*—deep, devoted, enduring *love*. There is none of that homage now statedly practiced at the White House, where "thrift may follow fawning." It is the true loyalty of a People's love for him who has been too great to be hitherto President.

"The knee that is forced had been better unbent."

See there he presses with the affection of a father and the devotion of a lover, the hand of a fair representative of Massachusetts; there, too, he lays his hand upon her head, as if he would bless a fair representative of the Whig "star that never sets." How kindly he meets the flash of those bright black eyes, from the gallant Whig State of New Jersey, New York City, Utica, Philadelphia, Elizabethtown, Morristown, Springfield, Washington. What a beautiful buoquet of the rarest flowers have these combined to night for the delight and admiration of HENRY CLAY. One lady has just taken off her white glove because it was pressed by the hand of HENRY CLAY, and no other hand shall ever press it again. It is sacred to that patriotic grasp. Nor indeed has the *hand* of beauty been the only thing pressed to night; for *lips* which might have won an angel's kiss, have felt themselves too highly honored in being pressed by his. This may almost appear like trifling; yet it is true; and marks the deep devotion of the more patriotic sex for the great Patriot and Statesman. What a legacy Mr. CLAY could bestow if he could only bequeath those lips of his! *But I dare not trust myself to say more on this subject.*"

The Taylor press having trumpeted it abroad, that the entire Whig press of Alabama, with one or two exceptions, was in favor of the *no party—no principle*, Taylor movement; the Mobile Advertiser, leading Whig, quotes seven Whig papers in Alabama, "which remain true to the good old Whig cause." It adds, "There is a little leaven of Whiggery still left in Alabama." The Macon Republican, Whig, referring to the no-party Taylor movements, gives the following advice which will apply with force to the Taylor "combustion" in *Virginia:*

"Many of our friends, have, all along, been ahead of the music—they had better wait for the wagon. There is time enough for Alabama to move after those States have spoken which can do some good in the election. *Alabama never will give her electoral vote for any other than a dyed-in-the-wool Locofoco;* and as for this no-party business which some of the officions democratic orators tell about, it is all fudge. Democrats, no-party men, indeed! When such democrats, as some we could name, profess no party and promise to help the Whigs elect an honest man, 'tis time to look out. Didn't the Journal see "Saul among the Prophets" last Saturday night?

A STRANGE KIND OF A WHIG.

A Washington letter-writer in the New York Tribune, says:

But if Woodbury should *not* succeed in obtaining the nomination of the Loco-Foco Convention, perhaps it will be advisable for the Whigs to take him up. I suspect he as much belongs to them as Gen. Taylor; certainly, if that distinguished hero has written a letter here to Jefferson Davis, (as it is said he has,) professing his attachment to the Tariff of 1846 and the "Independent Treasury." What, if such *be* the case, has Taylor of Whig principles that Woodbury wants?

General Taylor may not condescend (or his friends allow him) to accept the nomination of a Whig National Convention; and it will be consistent for the Whigs, in case of his refusal, to select some man nearest him in principle. Why not Woodbury?

MR. WISE.—The Legislative correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican states that the Democratic members of the Legislature "have invited the Hon. Henry A. Wise to address the (Democratic) Convention," which is to be held on the 28th of February. The Enquirer does not advert to the fact, but we apprehend the statement is nevertheless authentic. Should Mr. Wise accede to the request, we shall not be surprised if he throw a *Taylor bombshell* into the Loco Foco camp; and if he do, they may not expect it to *ricochet* over their heads as a cannon ball did over Gen. Taylor's. [*Times.*

We should have previously noticed the statement, which the Times correctly pronounces to be authentic, but we desired first to know whether Mr. Wise would meet the wishes of the numerous signers to the invitation. We trust that he will attend the Convention. Should he come, the Times must "not be surprised" if he pours into the Whig ranks the hot shot of his eloquence, in the use of which we know no artillerist of superior skill and power. We have good reason to believe, that, in his feelings and his convictions, Mr. Wise is identified with the Democratic party—and that, on the great question of the war, he has taken the sound and patriotic position set forth in the President's message. We advise the Whigs of every hue, "odds and ends" and all, to dodge, if they can, Mr. Wise's "bombshell."

SMALL NOTE BILL.

On Saturday, as the proceedings show, the Senate reconsidered the vote, passing this bill, and the whole matter was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Dr. Boykin of Isle of Wight, has been detained from his seat in the House of Delegates for the last two or three weeks by indisposition. He is now convalescing, and after a brief visit to his friends in the country, (made by direction of his Physician) hopes to be able to resume his duties in the House.

In our brief report of the proceedings of the Senate on Thurday, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Bill, the position of Mr. Daniel, of Prince George, might be misunderstood, and we therefore feel bound, as an act of justice to him, to place him in his true position. Our report says:

"Mr. Woolfolk offered a new section, authorizing the Board of Public Works to authorize the Attorney General to institute process against companies violating their charter.

"Mr. Daniel and Mr. Thompson opposed the amendment. Supported by Woolfolk, and negatived."

Our report is thus stated. But, lest it might be inferred therefrom that Mr. Daniel was opposed to the amendment upon its merits, we give briefly the substance of his remarks, as follows:

He declared himself in favor of such a section as an *independent* and *general* proposition, but was opposed to its being engrafted upon the bill then under consideration,—because, if it were adopted and sent back to the House of Delegates, (as it would have to be,) he feared that it would be the means of enlisting the Internal Improvement men in that body against the bill, and thus jeopardize its passage, not upon its own merits, but because that section, if adopted and engrafted upon the bill, would be unacceptable to those representing Internal Improvement interests.

Again; Mr. Daniel said he was opposed to that system of legislation of engrafting upon bills of a *private* or *local* character, *general* principles or provisions not germane to the subject—because, if such a system of legislation were adopted, the passage or defeat of bills would not rest upon their *merits*, but upon such *general* principles or provisions.

For these reasons, Mr. D. said he was opposed to the amendment offered, but declared himself in favor of it as an independent and distinct proposition; his whole course had proved it, and he would so vote whenever he had an opportunity to do so.

We correct our report by saying, that the section thus offered was withdrawn by the Senator who offered it.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

LOUISA COUNTY, 14th January, 1848.

Gentlemen: You will please announce in your next paper the name of Alexander F. Butler, as a candidate to represent the county aforesaid in the next Virginia House of Delegates. Mr. Butler was nominated some year or two since; but finding that a division might occur in our party, he magnanimously withdrew. His withdrawal was not the result of any apprehension of defeat, but was prompted by a desire to keep the party together; thus promoting the principles for which he had so long and effectively contended. In speaking of the claims of Mr. Butler, it is only necessary to say, that he, from his boyhood up to this time, has been a consistent, zealous and efficient member of the Democratic party. No one has been more fearless in expressing his opinions; no one has made more sacrifices than he in advancing the Republican cause. For years past Mr. B. has been spoken of as a fit individual to represent Louisa; but, for reasons best known to himself, he has uniformly declined to encourage the wishes of his friends, always saying, however, that if the time should arrive when his assent could be of good to his party, he might yield to their requests. We now believe that the time has arrived when Mr. Butler's patriotism ought, and doubtless will, prevail over the modest considerations which have hitherto caused him to decline; we, therefore, make this demand of him. The acceptance, on the part of the above-named gentleman, would tend to prevent the fate of our party last Spring, and allay the unfortunate differences heretofore existing. Louisa has ever been regarded as a Democratic county, and in many a well-fought battle has shown herself to be so. But the contest last Spring proves the importance of having unanimity and harmony in our ranks. Those objects, as we believe, can be easily obtained by the nomination of Alexander F. Butler. We, then, call upon this gentleman to give his assent, and appeal to our political brethren (with whom we have not conversed) to aid us in the election of Mr. B., thereby advancing our principles, placing our county where she ought to be, and conferring an office upon one who will honor it. We are influenced in the appeal by no personal feeling, but are looking alone to the good of our party and the proper position of our county. Louisa represented by a Whig! It seems to be nothing more than a dream, when, in fact, it is true. Democrats! look to your political interests—determine that this state of things shall no longer exist—concentrate upon Mr. Butler, and we shall, in all probability for years to come, have no further difficulty in our county. We think it bad taste to write a long letter on subjects of this kind, and therefore close by earnestly soliciting the attention of the voters to this matter.

MANY VOTERS.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

HALIFAX Co., Jan. 25, 1848.

Messrs. Editors—Dr. Thomas H. Averett having yielded to the earnest wish and solicitation of numerous friends, and having been proclaimed a candidate yesterday (our court day) to represent this district in the Senate of Virginia, we feel authorized to request you to announce him as a candidate at our approaching Senatorial election.

With regard to Dr. A.'s capacity and qualifications, it would be useless to say any thing in this communication: they are generally well known to the voters of the district, and we doubt not will be duly appreciated by them. We acknowledge and admire the spirit of liberality and magnanimity manifested by our political brethren in Mecklenburg, in conceding to Halifax the privilege of furnishing or selecting the candidate; and although Mecklenburg has, with the exception of a very few years, furnished the Senator from the time the two counties were connected as a Senatorial district, yet Halifax sets up no superior claim or privilege on that account. All we desire is a good and true man, without regard to his locality.

In presenting Dr. A. to our friends, we believe that we offer them a man acceptable to the district—one that will faithfully and efficiently perform and discharge the duties pertaining to the office. Dr. A. and his friends would willingly have submitted his claims and pretensions to the action of the Democratic party; for our object is to harmonize and unite, not to distract and divide the party; but our friends in Mecklenburg manifested a disinclination to participate in the matter, considering Halifax entitled to the Senator at this time, and signifying their readiness to acquiesce in the choice or selection that Halifax might make; besides, we do not know that a convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, would have been sanctioned by Colonel Baptist and his friends. Indeed, we understand he has been advised not to submit his claims to a convention. We have, therefore, exerted ourselves not only to procure the services of an individual well qualified in every respect, but one that we believed would be acceptable and available. We, then, ask the cordial co-operation and aid of our friends throughout the district in securing his election. HALIFAX.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1848.

SENATE.

Bills from the House were received and referred.

Mr. CRUMP, from a select committee, reported the bill authorizing Lucy, a free woman of color, to remain within the Commonwealth.

SMALL NOTE BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the Banks to issue small notes.

Mr. WOOLFOLK, desiring to offer an amendment, Mr. STANARD withdrew his proposition for the present. The purport of the amendment was to strike out the whole bill, and insert a clause requiring the Mother Bank and Branches to issue only their own notes.

The proposition was debated by Mr. WOOLFOLK in favor, and Messrs. STANARD, SLOAN, WITCHER, GALLAHER, and CARLILE in opposition—and was then withdrawn.

Mr. WOOLFOLK then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and after a long discussion, the amendment of Mr. WITCHER was adopted (as seen in the body of the act itself,) and the bill was passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Woods, Thompson, Jr, Kinney, Carlile, Bondurant, Gallaher, Johnston, Witcher, Stanard, Sloan, Crump, Rogers, Parriott, Fry—14.

NOES—Messrs. Cox, (Speaker,) Trible, Tyler, Barbee, Daniel, Baptist, Garrett, Dennis, Smith, Deneale, Kane, Harwood, McCauley—13.

On motion of Mr. GARRETT, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the committee to whom was committed on yesterday a bill to create the 23d Judicial Circuit, viz: Messrs. Dorman, Floyd, Tunstall, Conway, Clay, Haymond, Goodwin, Cook, Thomas of Fairfax, Cowper, Chandler, Allen of Accomac, and Watson.

Mr. SCOTT of Fauquier, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, presented the following bills:

A bill making the jail of the county of Frederick the jail of the corporation of Winchester; and

A bill to amend the act entitled an act reducing into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of executors and administrators.

Mr. LANIER, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, presented the following bills:

A bill incorporating Marshall Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the county of Gloucester.

A bill incorporating Lodge No. 49 of Free Masons, in the town of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county; and

A bill to incorporate the Augusta Savings Bank.

Mr. NEWTON, from the committee on the Militia Laws, presented the following bill:

A bill repealing the act entitled "An act to change the place of training of the officers of the ninety-fifth regiment of Virginia Militia."

Mr. STEPHENSON, from the committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, reported, with amendments, the following bill:

A bill authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Louisa Railroad Company, for the purpose of extending their road.

Mr. STEPHENSON also presented a report upon the resolution for authorising the County Court of Wayne to construct a boom across Twelve Pole river, and the following bills:

A bill to provide for the construction of a road from the city of Wheeling to Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison; and

A bill to provide for improving the navigation of Mud and Twelve Pole rivers.

On motion of Mr. MONCURE of Stafford—Resolved, That this House will proceed, by joint vote with the Senate, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, to elect a Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade of Virginia Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General John R. Wallace.

On motion of Mr. MEREDITH—Resolved, That the committee on Schools and Colleges enquire into the expediency of allowing to E. F. Gunter his account for the tuition of poor children in the county of Louisa for the year 1844.

On motion of Mr. DORMAN, leave was given to bring in a bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in the entertainment of the late guests of the State.

The committee appointed to bring in the bill was permitted to sit during the session of the House, and a bill was soon reported for the purpose indicated, and read the first and second times.

[Mr. HART, in reply to an interrogatory, intimated that the expenses of receiving the guests would not exceed $720.]

On motion of Mr. FLOYD—Resolved, That the committee on Roads, &c., enquire into the expediency of constructing a road upon the three and two-fifths principle, from Russell o'd Court House, in Russell county, through Moccasin Gap to Abingdon, and thence up Laurel Fork, to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Shoun's Cross Roads.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented, and ordered to be referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. SNOWDEN: Of Moses Hepbourn, for a law enabling him to sell or lease his property in Alexandria; also, of the Alexandria Canal Company, in relation to the export coal-trade on the canal, and for facilities for making Alexandria the principal depot for the coal-trade; also, facts in support of the application of the people of Alexandria for a Hustings Court. By Mr. BURWELL: Of citizens of the county of Bedford, remonstrating against the formation of a new county out of parts of Bedford, Campbell and Pittsylvania. By Mr. COOK: Of the President and Directors of Salem and New Castle Turnpike Company, against the location of a tollgate upon Price's Turnpike. By Mr. KELLEY: Of Wm. F. Rooks of Nansemond, that he may be permitted to remain in the Commonwealth. By Mr. BARBOUR: Various petitions of citizens of Culpeper and adjoining counties, for an act of incorporation for a company to construct a railroad from Culpeper Court House, by Orange Court House, to Gordonsville. By Mr. HARRISON of Loudoun: Of Daniel T. Foush, Asa Jackson and others, members of Loudoun Lodge, No. 26, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for an amendment in their act of incorporation. By Mr. STEPHENSON: of Washington Leigh, of Harrison, for relief from a fine—also, of citizens of Wood, near the Little Kanawha, for amending the law relating to dams on that river. By Mr. THOMSON, of Jefferson: Of residents upon the Shenandoah river for a survey of a route for a Railroad from Little Falls to the Old Furnace, connecting with the Shenandoah improvement and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By Mr. COLEMAN: Of James Somerville against the petition of John and Lewis Wimbish for the re-establishment of a ferry in the county of Mecklenburg. By Mr. BUSWELL: Of John Gatewood of Henry county, Missouri, for authority to Wright Gatewood to sell a tract of land in Page. By Mr. MAYO: Of Batholomew Cassagrande to be divorced from his wife Angelina Cassagrande. By Mr. HARVIE: Of Joseph Mayo, for a release of the Commonwealth's lien on an acre of land lying in Henrico county. By Mr. WATSON: Of Henry Benson, for a reduction of the tax on licenses to auctioneers in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. STURM—Resolved, That the committee on Roads, &c. inquire into the expediency of changing the location of the Morgantown and Beverly Turnpike Road, at Sistersville, in Barbour county.

Mr. LAYNE moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the relief of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

Mr. THOMAS hoped the motion would be agreed to—he was absent, from sickness, when the bill was rejected, and desired to have said something in behalf of it. He desired also to offer an amendment to the bill, which might remove objections to it.

Mr. RIVES demanded the ayes and noes on the motion.

Mr. LACY suggested that it would be better not to call the ayes and noes at this time, as an amendment would be proposed, which would make the bill acceptable to some members who had opposed it. The test of the sense of the House might be made upon the bill after it had been amended.

Mr. RIVES intimated that if he could get a pledge that there would be no discussion of the bill—(it had been he said fully discussed)—he would withdraw the call.

Inquiry being made as to the nature of the amendment, Mr. THOMAS stated that it was to limit the operation of the lottery revived by the bill to the period for which existing lottery grants were authorised.

The question on the motion to reconsider was decided in the affirmative—ayes 68, noes 50, as follows:

AYES—Messrs Strother, (Speaker,) Snowden, Layne, Hamilton, Stewart, Brown of Berkeley, Thompson of Botetourt, McLaughlin, Bambrick, Moseley, Clay, Mosby, Lacy, Thornton, Gilliam, Camm, Thomas, Scott of Fauquier, Rector, Stillman, Brooks, Wood, Carroll, Stovall, Seymour, Johnson of Harrison and Doddridge, Lancaster, Howard of James City, York and Williamsburg, McMurran, Thomson of Jefferson, Parks, Wallace, Tomlin, Colson, White, Beard, Haymond, Oldham, Greer, Perrow, Newton, Happer, Cowper, Yerby, Anderson, Edgington, Pannell, Dice, Syme, Tunstall, Lanier, Cocke, Scott of Preston, Stone, Jasper, Sturm, Mayo, Cook, McElhenney, Goodwin, Conway, Burdett, West, Jacobs, Floyd, Chandler, Stephenson and Walton—68.

NOES—Messrs. Allen of Accomack, Custis, Watson, Harvie, Powell, Cheatham, Sheffey, Johnson of Augusta, Scruggs, Harrison of Brunswick, Maclin of Brunswick, Moncure of Caroline, Roberts, Howard of Floyd, Taliaferro, Clopton, Guerrant, Price, Maclin of Greensville, Major, Allen of Hampshire, Hiett, Turner of Henry, Wright, Webb, Morgan, Harrison of Loudoun, Meredith, Twyman, Coleman, Whittle, Tanzey, Vawter, Gardner, Kelly, Buswell, Turner of Patrick, Womack, Rives, Harper, Dorman, Bare, Martz, Winder, Hill of Shenandoah, Moncure of Stafford, Hargrave, Briggs and Gillespie—50.

On motion of Mr. SYME, the House took up the bill for the relief of Servant Jones. The bill grew out of a petition of Mr. Jones for indemnity for a loss sustained by him in furnishing the Eastern Lunatic Asylum with corn meal the past year. [The grounds upon which the application was based, were that the unexpected rise of corn, occasioned by the famine in Europe, involved the applicant in serious loss, and that the petitioner was informed when he entered into the contract to supply the meal, that not more than 1000 bushels would be wanted, whereas upwards of 1600 bushels were supplied to the institution. It was further alleged that the Directory informed Mr. Jones that he was at liberty, under the verbal understanding that 1000 bushels would suffice, to stop his contract after furnishing that amount; but they intimated to him that if he continued to furnish the Asylum he would be indemnified against loss; at first promising themselves to indemnify him, but afterwards finding they had not the authority, they suggested that the Legislature would do so, and that they would second his appeal, which they did.]

The bill was debated at much length; and was opposed by Messrs. RIVES, HAYMOND, CUSTIS and HARVIE; and supported by Messrs. YERBY, SHEFFEY, HOWARD, LACY, LANIER and CAMM.

Mr. DORMAN offered an amendment, providing that the sum allowed should not exceed ——dollars.

Mr. MAJOR moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. SHEFFEY intimated that the loss on six hundred and sixty-four bushels, furnished after the one thousand had been delivered, was accurately ascertained to be 298 dollars and 80 cents; and if the motion to postpone were rejected, the bill might be so amended, if the House required it, as to make provision for that loss, which, at least, he thought the liberality and justice of the House could not deny. [In addition, Mr. Jones had lost, on five hundred of one thousand bushels, which he had to buy, 225 dollars.]

It appeared from the argument, that the difficulty in the way of relieving Mr. Jones was, that relief to him would furnish a precedent for the introduction of a number of applications of similar character. The hardship under which he labored was generally admitted.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was decided in the affirmative—ayes 74, noes 31.

On motion of Mr. SNOWDEN, the House took up a report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances, upon the petition of the counties of Fairfax and Alexandria for a new county.

Mr. SNOWDEN moved to recommit the report with instructions to examine the petition on its merits. He said other new matter would be furnished to the committee. The petitioners, he said, had complied generally with the requirements of the law and their application was entitled to the consideration of the Legislature.

Mr. THOMAS of Fairfax hoped it would not be recommitted, the application had been fairly and fully examined, and decided on by the committee, and he thought it a waste of time to recommit the report.

The motion to recommit was rejected, and the report was then agreed to.

The report of the committee for Courts of Justice, against the petition of William Johnson to be released from certain fines, was read and agreed to.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill to incorporate the Meherrin Manufacturing Company;

A bill changing the time for the annual meeting of the Rivanna Navigation Company;

A bill concerning David Bennett of the county of Lewis;

A bill authorizing the payment of a certain sum of money to Sarah C. Byars, executrix of George Byars, dec'd;

A bill to provide for the payment of certain claims for tuition of indigent children in Pittsylvania;

A bill extending the provisions of the act incorporating the South and Shenandoah Copper Company and for other purposes;

A bill to incorporate the Washington Mining Company;

A bill to amend the act entitled an act, for the establishment of a District Public School system, passed March 5th, 1846.

Bills were read a first and second time, and a number ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Hampshire, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.]

SENATE.

Bills from the House were referred, on motion of Mr. DENNIS.

The resolution for the election on Tuesday, 1st day of February next, of a Brigadier General, in place of General John R. Wallace, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. KINNEY, the bill establishing the county of Putnam was taken up and recommitted, after a few remarks by Mr. FRY.

Mr. KINNEY presented a remonstrance from sundry citizens of Mason county, against the formation of said county.

Messrs. GALLAHER and FRY presented papers on the same subject.

THE SMALL NOTE BILL.

Mr. CARLILE moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, passing the bill authorizing the Banks to issue small notes.

Mr. CARLILE addressed the Senate, in substance, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I rise for the purpose of moving, as I now do, a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill entitled "An act to expel from circulation within this Commonwealth notes of the Banks of other States, and to authorize the Banks of this Commonwealth to issue small notes," was passed. It is known to the Senate that I gave my vote upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill and amendments; but the Senate refused and determined not to postpone—and while the reasons are known to the Senate, that influenced me in the vote I gave for the bill, they are not known to the country; and, after a night's reflection, I am satisfied that I recollect not only the substance of my remarks on yesterday, but I believe I can give the very language I employed. I am satisfied that the reasons which influenced my vote were formed from a misapprehension of a friend who suggested to me that he thought it was my duty to vote for the bill, as I had caused the amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Richmond to be withdrawn.—At the time of this suggestion, made by my friend, I thought that I might, in the hurry and excitement that prevailed, have made unintentionally some remark that warranted the impression of my friend; but, sir, I am satisfied, after mature reflection, that my friend was under a misapprehension. It will be recollected by Senators, that the amendment to the amendment was *very objectionable* to me; that I stated, if the bill had to pass, I decidedly preferred the amendment of the Senator from Pittsylvania, and would almost pledge myself to vote for the amendment—but I never intimated I would vote for the bill. In this situation I think I may safely appeal to the friends of the bill to vote for its reconsideration, as it is well known that I opposed the bill through every stage of its proceeding. I desire, therefore, that my true position shall be known to my constituents, I am influenced by no selfish considerations. If I know myself, Mr. Speaker, I would not turn upon my heel for any office in the Government. But I have a generous and confiding constituency, whose wishes I desire to reflect, and who, I believe, are, with me, opposed to the bill. I therefore desire, having placed myself, as I think, *rectus in curia*, to record my vote against the bill.

Mr. BONDURANT explained his reasons for voting for the motion to reconsider.

The motion was then carried in the affirmative.

Mr. WOOLFOLK moved to lay the bill on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. WOOLFOLK assigned as the reason for its postponement the absence, by indisposition, of the member from Louisa, (Mr. Ambler,) who desired to vote upon the question.

Messrs. BONDURANT, WITCHER and GALLAHER, opposed the motion; and it was decided in the affirmative.

The bill making provision for paying the expenses incurred lately in entertaining the State guess, was brought up by Mr. DORMAN, and being read was passed.

The resolutions of Mr. CARLILE, in regard to the admission by the House of Delegates of the members from Fairfax and Alexandria came up. A long discussion arose upon a point of order raised by Mr. BONDURANT, in which Messrs. BONDURANT, CARLILE, STANARD, GARRETT, WOOLFOLK, BAPTIST, WITCHER, CAPERTON, WOOD and GALLAHER took part. Mr. BONDURANT withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Chair without a vote.

Mr. STANARD proposed a substitute, declaring that the House of Delegates, as at present organized, is such as to render it proper and legal for the Senate to act in conjunction with them, and that all laws, &c., passed by them are constitutional and binding.

Mr. WOOLFOLK moved to postpone the whole subject to the 31st of March next; pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

The following are the Resolutions offered by Mr. Carlile—and his remarks in the Virginia Senate on Saturday:

Whereas, it appears from the journal of the House of Delegates, that the said House, on the 16th day of December, 1847, admitted to a seat in that body, as a delegate from the county of Fairfax, HENRY W. THOMAS: And whereas, the said House did, on the 17th day of December, 1847, admit EDGAR SNOWDEN in the said House, as a delegate from the county of Alexandria, thereby making the House of Delegates to consist of 135 members, when the Constitution declares it shall consist of but 134 members:—Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether there is any provision of the Constitution, or enactment of the General Assembly, authorizing the said House of Delegates, by a resolution of its own, to increase its numbers beyond the number of 134 delegates.

Resolved, That the said committee also enquire, and report, whether the said House of Delegates, in admitting two delegates from the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, have not, without authority, disturbed that distribution of power between the two branches of the General Assembly contemplated and provided for by the Constitution; and that the said committee report to the Senate such measures as will secure to this body its just rights and powers as a co-ordinate branch of the General Assembly.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. CARLILE arose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: Were I to consult my own inclinations, and forget the duty I owe to my constituents and the good people of Virginia, I would not again offer for the consideration of the Senate the resolutions just read. But, in my humble opinion, the importance of the subject and the protection and preservation of your own constitutional powers, demand that this body should inquire and see where the authority is to be found that authorizes one branch of the General Assembly, without the concurrence of the other, to increase its numbers beyond the constitutional limit. I contend it is not to be found in the Constitution; nor is there any law of this commonwealth giving such power; nor do I believe a precedent can be found in the legislative history of the world. If I am correct, then, sir, that first of all rights, the right of self-preservation, demands that the Senate should entertain these or similar resolutions.

A bill that receives the sanction of both Houses, is a law, and must be obeyed as such until repealed or pronounced a nullity by judicial sentence. It is hardly necessary for me to say, that, in my opinion, a bill going through all the forms of law, sanctioned by both branches of the General Assembly, cannot be repealed by one branch of the Legislature.—It is equally clear, that the distribution of power between the two houses, as provided by the Constitution, cannot be disturbed. Surely it cannot be disturbed or interfered with by one house, independent of the other, whatever may be the opinion as to the power of both houses to make a distribution of powers different from that provided for by the Constitution. The action of the House of Delegates, in increasing its numbers, thus relatively increasing its strength, is dangerous in principle, deranges the distribution of power between the two houses, and subjects the Senate to the overshadowing influence of the House of Delegates, in elections and in whatever requires the joint action of both houses where they are, as it were, thrown into one, and a majority of all the votes of both is required.

I therefore submit to the Senate, whether it is not a duty imposed upon them to protect their rights, and whether they do not owe it to their own dignity and self respect, to say nothing of the obligation to see that there be no infraction of the Constitution, to notice the action of the House of Delegates, in admitting to seats in that body, as members thereof, two delegates from the election district composed of the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax.

By an act passed March the 13th, 1847, sanctioned by both Houses (and therefore a law) of the General Assembly of Virginia, the territory comprising the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, was declared to be an integral portion of this Commonwealth; and from that day Alexandria county formed a part of "the Commonwealth" of Virginia. It was provided by said law that the said county of Alexandria and the county of Fairfax should together elect one delegate. Under, and by virtue of that law, an election was held, and Edgar Snowden received a majority of the votes cast in the said election district. There was, and there is now, no other law authorizing an election to be held for a delegate in the county of Alexandria; and, independent of this law, no legal election could have been held. I enquire, how is it, when the law solemnly enacted by the General Assembly has declared that Alexandria county and Fairfax county should together elect one delegate, that we find the House of Delegates giving to that election district, created by law, two delegates, by giving one delegate to each county