VIRGINIA—"The blessed Mother of us All."

Whilst State after State is swept away by the general whirlwind, she stands fast to her moorings. Never did she stand higher, than at this moment.—It does a proud Virginian's heart good to hear the praises, which are now lavished upon her, by the Democracy of the Union, from North to South.—We may be excused for having a few of these honest and honorable tributes to her moral force, and high purposes, and fixed principles, and lofty renown, before her proud and partial sons:

[From the Warrenton, N. C., Reporter.]

"THE OLD DOMINION.—In the midst of defeat and adversity, it is a subject of pride and gratification to know, that, whilst other States have forsaken for the present the Republican principles of '98, Virginia, the land of Jefferson, of Washington, of Madison, of Tayloe, and of a host of other statesmen, whose names are inscribed on the imperishable monuments of their country's fame, has stood firm and immovable as her own mountains. Let other States 'shoot madly from their spheres,' and be crushed into dust by the Juggernaut of Federalism, Virginia, *the mother of States*, and the repository of the venerated principles which have ever distinguished her fair fame, will continue to assert and re-assert the old Republican doctrines in their strength and purity. The vestal fire of Liberty still burns with undiminished lustre upon her altars, and will continue to burn, until the whole Union shall be illuminated, from one extent to the other of our still united, still glorious Confederacy. Whilst Rives and his clique have united with the Federalists to prostrate Democracy in that proud old Commonwealth, the —— ——, with fearful odds arrayed against it, has overthrown *the allied powers*, and bears aloft the Republican Banner. God bless the Democracy of Old Virginia, say we."

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.]
Virginia, true to herself.

It is with feelings of the proudest satisfaction that we give place to the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer: The citadel of Democracy stands unharmed; the mother of statesmen nobly sustains her bright character, the banner of Jefferson floats proudly over the walls of Virginia, and casts its graceful shadow over the hallowed precincts of Monticello. VIRGINIA leads the van; her voice inspires the hearts of the Democracy throughout the Union; her firmness commands our admiration and applause; lead on, then, *undaunted Virginia*, you summoned the people to triumph in the dark days of '98, and you will perform the same duty again."

"It affords us pleasure to witness 'the unterrified Commonwealth'—the land of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, preserving her pristine principles, and sustaining the Democratic flag. Virginia gives her vote to Martin Van Buren, by a decided majority.—There was not a State in the Union, whose loss we should have deplored so much as that which contains the urn of Jefferson. Well and nobly has the battle been there fought and won.

There have been giants in the field in this great contest in Virginia. The fame of her William Smith, her Holladay, and others have extended to other States. We honor and respect them, and never did Virginia Democracy, and Virginia principles shine with brighter effulgence, than at this moment. Let us rally around the good old Citadel, and save the country and the Constitution. She has stood firm amid all trials—"unterrified" in every storm—undeceived by her apostate son. "Old Virginia, ever dear."

(From the New Haven Register.)

"Had the exposure been made six months earlier, so that Democrats could have had sufficient time throughout the interior to break up the plot, we should not have witnessed as we now do, in some of the Ohio Federal districts, (and it has no doubt been the same elsewhere,) more votes counted out of the ballot boxes, than were male inhabitants in the districts; nor should we have been Bela Badgered, as we have been, all over the country. Besides the "pipe layers," we have had all the Abolitionists secretly, but actively against us.—They pretended to put up a separate ticket of their own, to make the South believe that they were not going for Harrison, fearing that their open support of him might injure him among the slaveholders—but when the day of voting came, they all, but a mere handful, wheeled into the Federal column, and followed the "standard bearer," as had been orginally agreed upon. If our opponents think that a victory won by such means can be lasting, they have yet to learn the true character of a free people. The Democratic spirit is still unquenched—the beacon fires burn brightly on the hill-tops of the granite State; and the "Ancient Dominion"—Virginia, the land of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Madison, the venerated mother of Republican States, stands yet unterrified. *As in the dark days of '98—days darker than these—when she came forward with her celebrated resolutions, she again will be the rallying point of Republican freemen, and again lead the way to a more glorious victory than was achieved in the memorable campaign of* 1800."

(From the Columbus, (Ohio) Statesman.)

"The Old Dominion, the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; the mother of sound principles, the land of "pure delight," politically speaking is sound to the core; and were I Mr. Van Buren, I would rather be defeated with her vote than elected without it. Harrison county and "Tyler (county) too," voted for Van Buren."

With what unutterable scorn and contempt do we listen to the murmurs of the Columbus State Journal!—Hear this Federal Whig:

"From appearances, the balance of the State will increase this majority, and throw the vote of Virginia for Mr. Van Buren by a majority rising one thousand. We attach no importance to this result, beyond what arises from the mere fact of her being the residence of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the birth place of Harrison. She has long since ceased to command that respect among her sisters, which she formerly exercised, from the purity of her counsels and her devotion to the fundamental law."

"She cease to command respect." The calumniator knows it to be false. She forfeit that respect, for the want of "unity of her councils, and her devotion" to the Constitution. Why, it is this inflexibility of principle, this fixedness of purpose, this devotion to the maxims and men of '98, that constitute the secret of her reputation and her strength. But the grapes are sour, good Monsieur Reynard, and *therefore* you affect to care nothing about her.

But we have more piquant evidences to the point.—On Saturday morning we had a striking coincidence of the estimate put upon her vote by the actual and the elect President of the United States:

Extract of a letter from Washington, Nov. 5.

"The President feels deeply the priceless compliment which the Virginia Democrats have paid him; and nothing could purchase the consolation which it has conveyed to his heart. He speaks of it without reserve, as the generous interposition of a brave, enlightened, and virtuous people to save an honest servant of the State from the injustice which has been offered to him."

Hear now the President elect!

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Virginia, Nov. 12.

"Gen. Harrison, (says ——, who dined with him a few weeks ago,) said he would give up all his interest in Pennsylvania and New York, for the vote of Virginia. Let us then, at all hazards, maintain her proud position."

The Campaign.

We recommend to our readers the manly and impressive articles we have extracted from the Republican Journals. We shall lay others before them; for, the Democratic Press is now full of the noblest, justest, and most encouraging comments.

What Republican despairs of the Republic? Not a man of them—not a single Press, which has reached us since the great victory was announced. The fact is, we have never known a Party, more unexpectedly beaten—And we have never known party so buoyant and determined under defeat. Every Repuican Press is animated by the spirit of the Backwoodsman, whose gun snapped. They are resolved to pick the flint and try again.

Falter! bow before such an opposition! Never—never. We may be beaten, but we will *not stay beaten*. The victory is surprising, but not overwhelming. We are defeated, but not discouraged. That the American People should have preferred an incapacitated old man, who has refused boldly to avow his sentiments on great public questions, or has implied them in contradictory forms for party effect to different sections of the Union; that they should have preferred him to a Chief Magistrate, who stands forth openly and boldly to his countrymen, discarding all considerations, except the good of the country, is indeed a phenomenon, that occasions no little regret.—But the People will ultimately recover from the delusion into which they have fallen. It will rapidly vanish. Among the various causes of this hallucination, is the embarrassment into which the country has been thrown by overbanking and overdealing. This has been artfully ascribed to the Administration—and the slang of "Change, Change," has been rung in their ears. This delusion has been kept up by the clamors and powerful Banking influence of the country—and all the complicated, various and narrow interests which the Banking System involves. The friends of the National Bank, of a Protective Tariff, &c., &c.—the fell band of Abolitionists—the profuse use of gold, corruption of the franchise by pipelayers and yarn-spinners—aided by the most shameless humbugs, by Tippecanoe Clubs spread over the country, and other devices, have conspired to elect William Henry Harrison.—But the time of reaction must take place.—This discordant combination of the odds and ends of all parties cannot long continue. Like the Image of Nebuchadnezzar, which was made of clay and brass and various materials, a single stone must shiver it to pieces.

The Republicans have high duties to perform. They have to save the nation from a National Bank and Protective Tariff, the fell Abolitionists, and other dangers with which we are threatened. They must not disband. They must stand to their arms.—Virginia is called on by the highest duties to act. She must be the standard bearer. She has stood up true to her ancient principles—and thousands of noble sons of hers are going on their way, rejoicing that her escutcheon has escaped the stain of log cabin and hard cider influence. We know little of our countrymen every where, if the time does not speedily arrive, when even a higher tribute will yet be paid to her exemption from these humbug nuttineries and these Federal heresies.

We must stand by our arms. The time is coming when her great principles, the rights of the whole South, the interests of the whole Union, will call upon her to pursue her own illustrious example of '98–'99, 1800. With a view of preparing us all for this achievement, we shall begin by laying before our readers in our next paper, the Resolutions of '98, and Madison's Report of '99. Let us begin at once—begin right again—and what better can we do than to sound the bugle note of the Democracy of '99?

Meantime, we lay before our readers the following very interesting Extract of a letter from one of the most distinguished men in Pennsylvania:

EXTRACT *of a letter from Philadelphia, Nov.* 13, 1840

"Instead of stopping under defeat, we feel that we are all summoned to new and higher duties. Rough times before us; but we must meet them and conquer. The Democratic principle and all its modes of administration, are in more danger than in Mr. Jefferson's time; the confederacy against them being more extensive, the money-power greater, and the alliance with England far more universal, with the means of rendering it far more potent and quick, than ever heretofore. *Add to these* the new and terrible danger from Abolition, which the South will have to wake up to before the 8th of March, whether as a home or an international question.

"What do the Whigs promise themselves by Gen. Harrison's election, now that they have sung him and drunk him into power? What are their intentions?—Look at them here in Pennsylvania, where their principles in politics and finance were tried. When they got the State administration into their hands at the close of '35, Mr. Biddle and the Whigs ruled every thing, through Gov. Ritner, for three full years; at the close of which, they left the affairs of the State in the most deplorable condition imaginable. We had broken banks, broken faith, general stagnation of business, and I know not what amount of individual and public calamity of all sorts. This was seen and confessed by all parties—at least, by the candid of all. Mr. Biddle's great Bank, which was to work wonders under its new charter from the State, when thus fresh from Federal intermeddling and all the other Whig projects of that day, having worked nothing but mischief here and over half the Union, besides earning dishonor for us abroad. Take the same party in the city of Philadelphia, where for seven years they have had uncontrolled sway, and misgoverned the city in all ways, increasing the taxes enormously without corresponding benefits, and defeating the beneficent charity of Girard (immense in amount) by abuses and jobs shocking to think of. Are these the foretastes of Whig policy on a national scale? I fear so. I fear things much, which I cannot stop to enumerate. You have yourself well enumerated a portion of them in your letter, and well understand the rest better than I do. We must not, my dear sir, lay down our arms. We must not disband. We must not relax a muscle. Mr. Van Buren has acted consistently, firmly and virtuously.—He is identified with all our objects and principles, and sustained them nobly to the last. Well might he exclaim with Brutus—

"I shall have glory by this losing day:
More than Octavius, and Mark Anthony,
By this vile conquest shall attain unto."

"Virginia the mother of States, and of statesmen, how proudly does she stand forth in her independence, intelligence, and spirit, not to have been the dupe of the miserable delusions to which others have yielded! Boast of your State. You have a right to do so: we will all do you homage, if we do you justice.

"What would your Washington have thought of Webster in 1812? or your Jefferson and Madison, of his unmanly counterfeit of their principles, than which no clown upon the stage, could have acted a lower part?—Your justly renowned commonwealth, now stands almost alone in her moral grandeur."

Our taste for once at least agrees with that of our neighbor, the R. Whig. We do not relish *hard cider* quite as much as he does—but we admire the ale from Irwin's Brewery of Alexandria, as much. Mr. Græme is the established agent in this City. Taste and try.

At a meeting of the "Democratic Association" of the City of Richmond, held at their Hall in said City, on the evening of the 9th of November, 1840, the following Resolutions, offered by Mr. Washington Greenhow, were *unanimously* adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Association has seen with regret a publication in the Richmond Whig of this day, in which these words are used—"What man like "Bishop Moore, so unassuming and so excellent, has "been stigmatized as a *traitor*, because in the capacity "of a citizen he exercised the privilege of suffrage, "and exercised it against the sage conclusions of the "Sweat House."

2. *Resolved*, That if the Richmond Whig meant by the foregoing paragraph to say, that Bishop Moore was stigmatized as a traitor by this Association, or any member thereof, the Richmond Whig has made a *false assertion*.

3. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of this Association, transmitted to Bishop Moore, and published in the Enquirer.

WM. F. WATSON, *President pro tem.*
R. T. WICKER, *Secretary pro tem.*

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

O. K.—A political villain of considerable notoriety has been attempting for some time past, by means the most disingenuous and *fraudulent*, to commit violent defloration of chastity not only on *Virginia*, the proud mother of us all, but also her virtuous daughter *Louisa*, when he had several political accomplices, (aspirants too,) engaged in this unholy crusade against the rights and chastity of both. On the 1st Monday in this month, the people after a free, calm, and impartial hearing, pronounced the dread sentence, Guilty; and, this morning (Friday, being hangman's day,) was found suspended (on the only thing we have at this place representing a gallows,) the sign post in front of the Hotel. So soon as the executioner shall have pronounced him dead, doubtless he will be handed over to Drs. Conservative and Whig for dissection. PHILO.

Louisa Courthouse, Nov. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

I am really amused to see the noise that the Federalists make about illegal voting in the Old Dominion, particularly as regards old Chesterfield. I understand that Mr. J. M. Botts stated in the Log Cabin a few nights after our election, that Mr. William R. Johnson had told him, that 140 majority was as many as the Van Buren party could possibly give in the Presidential Election, and that he, Botts, believed it. Every person must infer from this, that Mr. Botts and Mr. Johnson think that the county of Chesterfield polled more votes than she was legally entitled to do. Well, sir, let us examine Mr. Johnson himself in this matter. A few years ago, we made an attempt to instruct the said Johnson to vote against B. W. Leigh, Esq., to the Senate of the United States. We got, I think, between five and six hundred signatures to the instruction paper. Mr. Johnson, with great care as he said, (aided by the then Deputy Clerk, Mr. Nunnally,) made out a list of those legally entitled to vote in the county, and as well as my recollection serves me, he made out between 13 and 1400 legal voters in the county, about 400 more than we polled in the Presidential election: but now evidently under mortification at being so badly beaten, the Federalists pretend that it was by foul voting.—They will not do, sir, no way you can fix them. The result in old Chesterfield was owing to the manly manner in which every man of the party discharged his duty, particularly the Skin Quarter Democratic Association. And although beaten in the general result, we shall be ever proud to own that we opposed the old secret keeper. He may do better than we expect, and I hope he may, but I, for one, am afraid that no good can come from such a source.

CHESTERFIELD.

CHESTERFIELD.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.

Gentlemen: Some censure having been cast on the Commissioners who conducted the Presidential Election in Chesterfield County, it is due to them that the following explanation be made:

It is true, that in conformity with the usual, if not uniform practice in this county, the Commissioners, after taking the votes, proceeded to examine the poll and to strike from it such as were considered bad; but this was done on the evening and night of the election day, and before the poll was subscribed and attested. It is personally known to some of us, that the same course was pursued at the election in 1828, conducted by Messrs. Wm. R. Johnson, Colin Clark and Thomas W. Leigh, and in 1836, by Messrs. Samuel Taylor, Abram S. Wooldridge and James Elam. Higher authority would not be required, and could not be adduced in Chesterfield.

No arrangement was announced "some days before the election," nor was any adopted until that morning, when it was determined to proceed to take the votes, discussing only such as it was believed could not be properly examined afterwards, and suspending others for more deliberate investigation. Several votes, as is well known, were rejected as they were offered; and, upon the subsequent scrutiny, not 12 only, but 61 votes, 20 from one poll and 41 from the other, were excluded; though the apparent majority, owing to mistakes in the first addition, is reduced by 12 votes only.

One of us, it is true, doubted the propriety of this course, and had previously suggested to the other Commissioners to canvass the votes as they were given in, and not to disturb the poll afterwards, but finally yielded to the force of authority and to their suggestion, that, on that plan the votes could not be taken in one day. All of us, however, would have preferred that course, had it been deemed practicable.

We believe the poll is about the purest ever taken in the county in any tolerable full election. The county is known to contain about a thousand resident voters; eight hundred and seventy-eight votes only were taken and allowed; and though the majority is greater than was expected, results equally surprising have occurred elsewhere.

J. ELAM.
JAMES H. COX.
R. W. FLOURNOY.

Chesterfield, Nov. 9th, 1840.

A WISE SUGGESTION.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Democratic voters of the Northern Neck District.

Feeling a deep interest in the success of the Democratic cause, and anxious at all times to protect it, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the necessity of adopting such measures as may be found necessary to ensure the success of a Democratic candidate for the next Congress. As a means eminently calculated to combine the *whole strength* of the District, I would most earnestly recommend that a Convention be called, to meet at some central point, to nominate whoever may be deemed most acceptable to the people, as from numerous and manifest demonstrations, I am convinced that no other than the nominee of a Convention can succeed. In recommending this measure, let me beg that each county send a sufficient number to represent her interest. Let every man be found at his post, and victory will and must be ours, for our cause needs no other props than union and perseverance.

A VOTER OF WESTMORELAND.

COMMUNICATED.

TO THE SOUTHSIDERS.

One, sharing your interest in the navigation of James river, begs leave to remind you, that the Annual meeting of the James River and Kanawha Company will occur early in the next month. At that meeting, it is probable that questions materially affecting those interests, will arise. The Company have adopted a tariff of tolls and police regulations for the government of the navigation. By one of those regulations, the common river-boats will be excluded, and horse-boats substituted. These regulations will take effect as soon as the canal is put into operation, which is an event daily expected, and no means have as yet been provided, or will be perhaps in any short time, for the admission of our produce into the canal, except at the few feeding dams established on the river. As to the South Side, then, the *Improvement* is a serious evil.—It is deprived of the use of the river and compelled to seek ingress into the canal at those feeders only or by a portage across the river and to some point on the canal most convenient, for the sake of paying increased tolls for the benefit of the stockholders. It is believed that to most of the population on the South Side, in the middle region of the James River country, the expense of getting to the canal will exceed the present cost of shipping to Richmond direct. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended to all concerned, to see that their interests are fully represented at the approaching meeting. This great improvement certainly was never designed for the benefit of the North Side only of the river—and to levy increased tolls upon the produce of the other side, before it is allowed to participate in the advantage of a diminished freight, is against the spirit, if not the terms, of the charter, and cannot be reconciled to the principles of common justice. "A word to the wise!"

Nov. 12, 1840. A SOUTHSIDER.

CENSUS OF LOUISA.

White Males,	2948	
" Females,	3099	
		6047
Free Colored Males,	173	
" " Females,	203	
		376
Male Slaves,	4525	
Female "	4485	
		9010
Total,		15,435

Number of horses and mules on the first of June, 1840, 2951; No. of cattle 10,726; No. of sheep 12,711; No. of swine 20,163; estimated value of poultry $12,762; No. of bushels of wheat made in the county in 1839, 195,748; No. of bushels oats 155,031; rye 899; buckwheat 43; corn 1,032,621; No. of pounds of wool 21,289; Tons of hay, 21,307; No. of pounds of tobacco 2,430,764; cotton 19,129; silk cocoons 54; value of the products of the dairy $32,656; orchard $8,344; home made or family goods, 55,426; 12,045 bushels potatoes.

PHILIP B. WINSTON, Jr.
Assistant Marshal, E. D. of Va.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

BEAUTIES OF FEDERAL WHIGGERY.—[NO. III.]

One of the most remarkable anomalies in the motley Whig structure is to be found in the curious circumstance, that their candidates for President and Vice President entertain, (or *profess* to entertain,) the most hostile and conflicting opinions in relation to the important questions of the extent and legitimacy of the constitutional powers of the Federal Government. And indeed so striking is the contrast, that any one not thoroughly acquainted with the time-serving policy and unprincipled prostitution of Federal Whiggery, would naturally be led to inquire how such *apparently* different views could be reconciled, or how so wretched and unholy a combination could be formed. But for ourselves, we will frankly confess that we have been taught by experience not to feel surprise at any thing that the "Whigs" have done, are doing, or *may* do.—We have seen even *stranger* things than this in our day. We have seen "Whigs" coalescing with fanaticism for party purposes; we have seen them coalescing with the brutal and absurd Anti-masons; we have seen them coalescing with Hartford Convention Federalists; we have seen them coalescing with the manufacturing monopolists; we have seem them coalescing with the *Abolitionists* of the North; we have seen Wise and Botts, Waddy Thompson and Stanly coalescing and shaking hands with *John Q. Adams, Francis Granger, Seth Gates* and *William Slade*; we have seen a Whig Convention composed of Abolitionists and slaveholders; we have seen the former thrusting down the throats of the latter their *favorite* candidate for the Presidency; we have seen *James Wilson* of New Hampshire (who is a notorious Abolitionist) presiding at Harrisburg as one of the Vice Presidents to the Convention which nominated Harrison, and, in a word, we have seen this "*Whig* Nomination hailed! as "a triumph" and "a victory" by the Abolition presses of the North!

But, to return. At the *same session*, during the *same debate*, and on the *same* day (January 22nd, 1828,) the Whig nominees (upon an appropriation to the Cumberland road) expressed and maintained the most discordant opinions and principles with regard to the *constitutional* powers of this Government. We make the following extracts from this debate, therefore, (as they were published in the Senate proceedings of that day,) not merely to show the opposite principles of Harrison and Tyler, but also with the view of showing how the rank Federalism of the former was eternally clashing with the pure Republicanism of NATHANIEL MACON and others:

HARRISON.

Mr. HARRISON replied to "MR. TYLER addressed the some remarks made by Mr. Senate at considerable length, or- Branch; and ADVOCATED the ap- POSING the bill, and expressing propriation on the grounds that his *decided hostility* to ALL ap- the Cumberland Road was a propriations for *similar* objects. great *national* work, and that the He then went at large into re- benefits to be derived from it by marks upon the exercise of the the Union, *collectively*, were far powers assumed by Congress, as more than equivalent to the ex- be considered UNCONSTITU- penditure. *It was one of the* TIONALLY, and *maintained that great links by which the country the Government had never departed was bound together.* He agreed *from the principles laid down in* with his Colleague, that the *the Constitution, without repeating* CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION HAD BEEN SETTLED FORMERLY, and the incorporation of the *Bank of* thought it but just that this ap- *the U. States*, which had origina- propriation, which was to com- ted a system of gaming and plete an unfinished piece of the peculation, that had hardly ever road, should be granted." been equalled. He adduced va-

"Mr. MACON spoke in oppo- rious arguments against the con- sition to the Bill. He consider- struction that had been then ed the various powers which given to the Constitution, and had been assumed by Congress, declared that *Virginia* would in relation to *Internal Improve-* sooner forego the advantages af- *ments*, as unauthorized by the fended by this UNAUTHOR- Constitution, and of a danger ISED system, than enjoy them ous character, tending to create at the risk of violating that sa- heart-burnings and jealousies cred compact." among the different States. He alluded to a number of instances of similar grants, each leading to others of a similar nature, and all making the administration o the Government more complicated, and leading the Federal Government into a system of gambling in *Banks* and *Lotteries*, which threatened the most disastrous consequences."

TYLER.

What a sublime and beautiful spectacle is here presented in relation to Whig consistency and public virtue! *Harrison*, impelled by his uncontrollable Federal bias, which never leaves him for a moment, does not content himself merely with voting for, but also speaks in favor of that "big iniquity," the Cumberland road. *Tyler*, on the other hand, both votes and speaks against it. *Harrison* assumes the old Federal ground, that what has been done formerly may be done again, and that the road being a *national* work, is therefore *allowable*. *Tyler* declares his decided hostility to all *similar* objects. Harrison adopts the dangerous principle, that the appropriation is rightful because "the benefits to be derived from it by the Union *collectively* were far more than equivalent to the expenditure." Tyler declares, that Virginia would sooner forego the temporary advantages afforded by this *unauthorized* system, than enjoy them at the risk of violating the Constitution.—And, in a word, while Harrison, with his accustomed loose political morality, affirms that the *constitutional* question has been settled with regard to Internal Improvements, Tyler affirms as strongly the *contrary* opinion, and declares that "the Government has never departed from the Constitution without repenting it."

Freemen of Virginia! Will you sanction this unprincipled system of Whig politics which aims a deadly blow at all candor and political honesty? If Harrison's principles be right and proper, Tyler's must be inadmissible. *They cannot both be right.* No honest party can support the discordant principles which these candidates represent at one and the same time. Oh! Whiggery, how diverse and wicked are thy ways!

JEFFERSON.

ANCIENT AND MODERN FEDERALISM IDENTIFIED.

[No. II.]

To the People of Virginia.

Though hypocrisy can counterfeit every virtue, and become the associate of every vice, it requires a great dexterity of craft to give it the power of deceiving. *A painted sun may glisten, but it cannot warm.* For hypocrisy to personate virtue *successfully*, it must *know and feel what virtue is.* If we apply this maxim in a political sense, we may say, that it is difficult indeed for Whiggery to deceive the Democracy, because Whiggery *cannot feel* the virtue which it claims, and hypocritically arrogates to itself.

Federalism is the same rank and lying slangwhanger at all hours of the day—and if we look into the past, and take a careful retrospect, we shall find that its falsehoods, tricks and deceptions—its violations of truth, and slanderous imputations against the characters of good and honest men, undergo a periodical revolution as it were, or in other words, there is not, and cannot be any thing *new* in its black and vicious code—because it has in by-gone days resorted to the self-same fictions and humbugs which it is now daily invoking to its aid over and over again. For instance, in Mr. Jefferson's time, the Federalists did then as now, charge his administration, (as they do that of Mr. Van Buren,) with corruption, extravagance, and a wasteful expenditure of the public money. In both instances we can distinctly trace these calumnies and misrepresentations to a most unbridled and unprincipled thirst for power on the part of the Federal leaders. And in order to *prove* the perfect identity of the *ancient* Federal slanders with the *modern* Whig falsehoods, we subjoin some *curious extracts* from one of these Federal documents against Mr. Jefferson. It is a handbill addressed "*To the Independent Electors of the County of Rensselaer, State of New York,*" and signed by "Derick Lane, Chairman, and John E. Van Allen, Secretary." This handbill was issued by the Federal party in April, 1803, on the eve of an important election in New York; and its object was (like that of the late hand bill which the three Abolitionists Saltonstall, Clarke and Truman Smith, with the aid of Mr. J. M. Botts, brought to bear upon the spring elections in Virginia,) to induce the people of New York, by dint of the most unprincipled misrepresentations against Mr. Jefferson's Administration, to elect to the Legislature a majority of those who were opposed to him:

Extract from the Federal handbill against Mr. Jefferson.

"It becomes us, fellow-citizens, when about to enter upon a duty so essential to the welfare of the community, to divest ourselves of all unwarrantable prejudices; and while with one hand we offer the names of our candidates, *to be able with the other on our hearts*, to appeal to him who knows our secret intentions, to witness the rectitude of our conduct.

"Under the full weight of these impressions, the candidates whose names we here take the liberty of offering for your support, have been selected; and without wishing to draw any invidious comparisons between them and those of our political opponents, we feel justified in saying that they are men whose patriotism and fidelity entitle them to the confidence of their countrymen. Their principles are *truly* Republican. Not of that kind of *modern Republicanism* which consists in a heterogeneous mass of *Jacobinism* and *Democracy*; but *that* which the Constitution of our country requires.

"In these, our candidates, we do not promise advocates of *unrestrained liberty*, neither can we engage that the people shall be entirely released from the burthen of supporting the government which protects them. *These* are promises incompatible with rational liberty, therefore we leave the full and exclusive use of them with our *adversaries*, to whom they of right belong.—*To the Syren song of delusive and false promises are they in a great measure indebted for the power they now hold.*

"We have been told that the Administration of the Federal Government by *Adams* was tyrannical and corrupt; that a system of profusion and extravagance was pursuing, which must ruin the nation. We have been called on by all that was dear to us; to look to *Jefferson* for relief, and have been promised every thing which could allure the credulous, or delude the unwary. But what have we realized? What, alas, but disappointment. *Pause and reflect!* Instead of a system of equal taxation for the support of government, we now behold the LORDLY *Virginian rolling over his plantation in his* GILDED CARRIAGE, *in the* FREE *use of all the luxuries of life, but entirely* EXEMPT *from taxes*; while *we* are obliged to pay a duty on the *necessaries* of life, amounting to nearly one-third part of its value. Instead of an *American*, whose integrity has stood the test of the severest scrutiny, we behold with the keys of our Treasury in his hand, a *foreigner*, famous only for having instigated an insurrection in Pennsylvania. Instead of a Navy sufficient to protect our commerce against the lawless depredations of pirates and marauders, we have seen our vessels sacrificed under the hammer of the auctioneer *for less than half their value*; and our commerce unprotected and a prey to the Spaniards.

"But startle not at *these things*, fellow-citizens.—We would a *tale unfold*, which would arouse the indignation of every friend to his country. We *could* tell you of MILLIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY APPLIED TO SECRET PURPOSES! We *could* tell you of IMMENSE SUMS sacrificed in the sale of the Bank shares of the U. S., amounting to nearly *two hundred thousand dollars!* We would tell you of another enormous sum of *one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars totally* UNACCOUNTED *for by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.* We *could* tell you that instead of the salaries of the officers of Government being *diminished, they have increased about* THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! But we forbear.—*While the Administration of the Government is in their hands, it is our duty to submit, though we should be buried in its ruins.*

"But fortunately we are not without a corrective for the evil. To the good sense of an enlightened public, and the freedom of our Elections, we can with confidence appeal. Let us arouse then and rally around the Constitution of our Country, which though mangled and despoiled by the ASSASSINATING HAND OF DEMOCRACY, is yet dear to us. Let us no longer be lulled to inactivity by *these canting Hypocrites*, who draw near to us with their lips, while their *hearts* are far from us: but, like freemen, indignant at the INJURIES heaped upon our Country, come forward to the support of *those principles* which have heretofore actuated us; and say to the work of destruction, hitherto shalt though come, but no further, and here shall thy mad career be stayed.

By order of the Meeting.

DERICK LANE, *Chairman.*

JOHN E. VAN ALLEN, *Secretary.*"

Fellow-citizens—Can you rise from the perusal of the foregoing extracts without perceiving and acknowledging the striking resemblance which they bear in form, in doctrine, and in spirit, to the vulgar, unjust and coarse attacks of the Federal Whig party upon Mr. Van Buren? Behold these kindred attempts at defamation—behold their perfect identity as to reckless assertion, unsupported by facts, and see how, in both cases, the most flagrant injustice and systematic misrepresentation have been resorted to for the purpose, aye, for the *sole* purpose of re-instating the Federal Aristocratic party in power! But let us descend into particulars.

Did the Federal party of that day attempt to undermine and destroy the confidence of the People in Mr. Jefferson and his brother Republicans, by stigmatizing them as "*a heterogeneous mass of* JACOBINISM *and* DEMOCRACY"?—So do the Federal Whig party of our day brand Mr. Van Buren and his political friends as "*a set of Levellers, Destructives, Disorganizers, Democrats, Locofocos.*" Did the Federal party of that day charge the Administration of the pure and immortal Jefferson with corruption and malfeasance, and with applying "millions of the public money to secret purposes"?—So do the Federal Whig party of our day retail the same wholesale calumnies against Mr. V. B. Did the Federal party of that day accuse the Administration of "a system of profusion and extravagance?"—So do the Federal Whig party of our day prefer the same accusation against the present Administration. Did the Federal party of that day assail the illustrious Jefferson because "of his *false* and *delusive* promises" to reform the Government, and to better the condition of the people?—So do the Federal Whig party of our day assail General Jackson and Martin Van Buren because of their "false and delusive promises of Reform"—and also because they were unable to minister to the insatiable cravings of every swindling idler and Whig speculator in the land. Did the Federal party of that day assail Jefferson's officers, and particularly his able *Secretary of the Treasury*?—So do the Federal Whigs of our day wage an illiberal and unceasing war against Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet advisers, and particularly against the *head of the Treasury Department.* Did the Federal party of that day speak "of unfolding a tale (with regard to *Jefferson's alleged corruption!*) which would arouse the indignation of every friend to his Country?"—So do the Federal Whig presses and orators of our day spout and foam and rant about "monstrous and unspeakable abuses!" Did the Federal party of that day charge it as a most heinous crime against Mr. Jefferson, that "instead of the salaries of the officers being diminished, they had been increased?"—So do the Federal Whig party of our day charge Mr. Van Buren with the like "hideous offence." Did the Federal party of that day speak of "an enormous sum *totally unaccounted for?*"—So do the Federal Whig party of our day falsely, recklessly and maliciously assert that the moneys received as indemnities for our citizens through the virtue and wisdom of JACKSON and VAN BUREN, ought to be included in, and go to swell the public expenditures! and they have also asserted that this Administration has expended a *contingent* appropriation of ten millions for the Maine Boundary difficulties, when they KNOW *that not one single dollar, not one single cent, not one single mill of that appropriation has been spent!* And finally, (to close these lengthy parallels between ancient and modern Federalism,) did the Federal party of that day violate the sanctuary of Mr. Jefferson's private affairs, and attempt to make political capital out of such puerile stuff as "THE GILDED CARRIAGE OF THE LORDLY VIRGINIAN"?—even so do the Federal Whig party of our day attempt to make political capital out of such silly stories as the *fabled gold spoons*, and Mr. Van Buren's "*splendid English coach*"—which the Federalists have generously *manufactured* for him.

JEFFERSON.

[From the Wythe Journal.]

THE OLD DOMINION.—The day of reckoning and conjecturing is over. The Whigs have been boasting and bragging for many months of the certain defeat of Van Buren in our good old Commonwealth. The Democracy are now beginning to speak in a voice which cannot be misunderstood. The contest is a hard and close one, and the majority will be small either way. Our reports so far are quite favorable, and we have but little doubt that Virginia has gone for Van Buren, and even if the majority should be small, it will be sufficient to acquit her of the damning and diabolical deed of having cast her vote for a black cockade Federalist, and a jealous, black-hearted old demagogue, without the feelings or principles of a Virginian.

The vote no doubt will be larger than any ever given in the State. We give returns from 66 counties, some of them complete, others reported majorities, which will however vary but little from the result, judging by the known political principles of the counties reported.

[From the Lynchburg Republican.]

SENATOR ANDERSON.

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.—In the great *melee* for the election of a President, let us not forget small matters. The man whose name heads this article, by a mistake that all communities are liable to make, was some time since elected to the Senate of Virginia. He has violated their will on more occasions than one. *He* has promised to resign if a majority of his constituents were found opposed to him. He has made himself active in the recent contest for the Presidency in favor of the Federal candidate Gen. Harrison, and against the Republican candidate Martin Van Buren. Yet he has not obeyed what may be considered plain and indubitable instructions. Lest he may overlook these instructions like he did the merits of Gen. Harrison in a certain address which he once wrote against him, the attention of himself and of his constituents is respectfully invited to the majorities given to Mr. Van Buren in the counties composing his district:

Roanoke	96
Botetourt	168
Alleghany	75
Bath	15
Pocahontas	100
	454

Mr. Anderson should hearken to this small voice and not hold his seat against the known wishes of his constituents. He should resign forthwith, so that the people may supply his place by one who will represent them truly in the next General Assembly. O. P. Q.

Table of Virginia Election.

	V. B.	Whig.	V. B. maj.	Whig maj.
*Accomac,	999	739		50
*Albemarle,	517	714		157
*Alleghany,	171	84	87	
*Amelia	240	166	74	
Amherst,		43 maj.		43
*Augusta,	454	1204		750
*Bath,	218	203	15	
*Bedford,	558	919		361
*Berkeley,	372	599		227
*Botetourt,	575	407	168	
*Brooke,	516	350	166	
*Brunswick,	380	261	119	
*Buckingham,	520	475	45	
Braxton,		93		93
*Cabell,	436	481		45
*Campbell,	487	718		231
*Caroline,	467	399	68	
*Charles City,	30	173		143
*Charlotte,	327	318	9	
*Chesterfield,	588	298	290	
*Culpeper,	295	351		56
*Cumberland,	228	262		34
*Clarke,	191	174	17	
*Dinwiddie,	235	302		67
*Elizabeth City,	85	141		56
*Essex,	125	241		116
*Fairfax,	261	306		45
*Fauquier,	533	683		150
Fayette,	000	000		
*Fluvanna,	153	334		181
*Floyd,	279	143	136	
*Franklin,	545	599		54
*Frederick,	743	755		12
*Giles,	293	226	67	
*Gloucester,	179	247		68
*Goochland,	333	120	213	
Grayson,	593	452	141	
*Greenbrier,	308	548		240
*Greensville,	156	110	46	
Greene (new county)	230	62	168