Since writing the above, we the Editors of the Engineery lever with a long manly and matching better forms and the common water view of the Amos Candid in Mr. Gouverneer of N York, the S2d Angust.—He goes into the whole common water View of the Formstars "the exclude the whole write the S2d Angust.—He goes into the whole common water view of the Formstars "the exclude the whole write the S2d Angust.—He goes into the whole write the Formstars "the exclude the whole write the S2d Angust.—He goes into the Worth Angust.—The same of great public accessity, you and the other Formstar would do see you have done."—and that "was a measure of great public accessity, you and the other Formstare would do see you have done."—and that "was a measure of great public accessity, you and the other Formstare of great public accessity, you and the other Formstare in the work of the S2d Angust.—It was not doubt, shad justified in that see pleafor your country and all manked."—The work we have Mears. Kendid and Gouverneer for the country. We will ask we have Mears. Kendid and Gouverneer for the Carter of the Cart

papers in the South. If they should now and then attempt to smuggle a box of their papers, like contraband goods, as they tried the other day in Philadelphia, they may meet the fate which that Pandora's box experienced from her vigilant and patriotic citizens. They will probably be destroyed before they can reach their place of destina-

Extract of a Letter from New York, 28th August. Extract of a Letter from New York, 28th August.

"I almost fear our citizens are becoming too warm on the Abolition question. The sense of the people this way and North of this, is almost unanimous against it. I have not heard a single voice raised in defence of it. I was at the Boston meeting; it was exceedingly crowded. I never heard warmer, nor more patriotic, or traternal sentiments expressed on any occasion, or more determined resolution manifested to uphold the South in all their constitutional rights; and those rights were defined with as much liberality as the most scrupulous Southerner could have desired, or could have defined them. constitutional raints; and those rights were defined with as much liberality as the most scrupulous Southerner could have desired, or could have defined, item. A few cold blooded Fanatics (comparatively) constitute the corps of disorganisers; and some of those few, I think, begin to shrink from the ranks, under the influence of public sensitives.

Extract of a letter from another intelligent citizen of mond, devoted to the South, but not to the Administration :

"NEW YORK, Aug. 28. "New York, Aug. 28.

"I was present at the great meeting yesterday, and am happy to say, that it passed off in a manner that should be highly gratifying to every citizen of the South. There was but one dissentient voice, and he was speedily hustled out. Alderman Monroe, with whom I had been, was called on to make a speech; but he thought it better that it should be a decided act of the North without the interference of a Southerner, "because North without the interference of a Southerner, "because said he," my sword should be unsheathed in their defence, and the moment the question came to issue, if such should ever be the result, 30,000 are ready to march and the moment the question came to issue, if should ever be the result, 30,000 are ready to murch at a few hours' warning to their rescue."—Rely upon it, there is no fear of the City of New York. The assertion, that 19 out of 20 are opposed to the Fanatics, is correct. There is a band of them in the Western part of this State, particularly at Whitesboro, near Utica, led on by one Green, who is President of the Oneida Institute, a book-learned man and marketing the control of tute, a book-learned man, and possessing much influence in his immediate neighborhood. The Ladies go th him," &c., &c.
"Most, if not all, of the Court of Errors, was at the

meeting—that Court being now in session in this city. They are the highest tribunal in the State, and consist of the Lieutenant Governor and 24 Senators. Should the Fanatics press in Congress for the chancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, these Senators are likely to Extract of another letter from a Virginian in New York to his friend in this City:
"New York, Aug. 27.

"Feeling well assured that every thing on the subject of abolition will be interesting to the people of the South, and particularly so to the citizens of Richmond, I hasten to give you an account of the result of the meeting held in this City, in the Park, at 4 o'clock.—I hastened to the spot hoping to get a situation favorable to hear all the speeches, and see all that passed; but the crowd was so great as to preclude the possibility of the first, and as to the latter, I was so jammed that I could scarcely see beyond my nose, until the Resolutions were adopted, which had been offered previous to my arrival. I understand they are such as will satisfy the people of the South, and were adopted, with but one dissenting voice; which was no sooner known, than the person was sought out and would have been Lynched, had he not been remoted to the command of the Southern detachment, composed of the Nullifiers and land mark obliteration is the propose of using violence, but to ascertific the mail upon the head, when with as much humor as force, it throws into general orders in the Whig plan for the campaign; to wit:—"Gen. Webster in consideration of his brilliant services during the late war, and in the Senate of '24-5, has been appointed to the command of the Eastern division, comprising the Hartford Conventionists, of 1514, and the Bank-Whigs of 1834; Gen. White, in consideration of his treachery to his Democratic friends, his secret services to her Royal Highness during the late session of Congress, and his ready concurrence in the intrigues of Speaker Bell, has been promoted to the command of the Southern detachment, composed of the Nullifiers and land mark obliteration ists, &c. &c. Gen. Harrison has been advanced to the station of commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces in the West, and is to have concurrent jurisdiction with Gen. Webster in the Middle and Northern States, while Clay, Calhoun and Co. are to be back as a corps de reserce, to be oned by the officers in attendance. You may be sure I was not a little excited, and was soon by the geatleman's Mile; not for the purpose of using violence, but to ascertiff who he was, and to procure such other information a might be useful. He was a stranger here, having just strived; and makes it his business to travel and preach upon this subject. on this subject. I have seen him in Richmond—his be is familiar, and there is but little doubt that he has m

This great meeting is said in the New York Gazette to have amounted to 10,000 persons!

Thus, then the ball is going. The North is rising in our behalf. We hope, every thing will go right—and that the Fanatics will be put down—and the chain, which binds us together, will be strengthened and brightened more than ever. We call still for the most active viginance on the part of the South—and a further manifesta-

on tunderstand.

(From yesterday's Whig.)

A BREEZE IN RICHMOND.

On Saturday, Judge Clopton then holding a session of the Superior Court of Law for Henrico county, was applied to for a bench warrant for the arrest of two men of the name of Pryor, father and son, from Alabama, alleged to be gamblers by profession, (of great wealth) who on a visit to their relations in Henrico county, had been guilty, as alleged, of an enormous offence. A young gentleman by the name of Brown, who preferred the complaint, stated that the clder Pryor had married his aunt—that he had appeared a few days previously at his house on a visit—that he had made base overtures to his sister, (and the neice of Pryor's wife.) a married lady of the name of Anderson—that these had been urged with great solicitation, backed by the offer of money to a large amount, which was rejected; that in her husband's and brother's absence, Mrs. A. in the power of Pryor, and alarmed at his violence, had seemingly temporized, and intimated that a future time would be more propitions for his purposes—that he had yielded to the delay, (taking however, many indecent hiberties,) and swearing he was never foiled in what he undertook—that in the interval, she imparted what had occurred to her husband, who armed himself, and when Pryor again presented himself, fired upon him, lodging many shot in his arm—that the Pryors thereupon rushed armed into house, driving its occupants before them, stabbing a cousin of the name of Brown, and taking possession of the house, and splitting the furniture from cellar to garret.

This we understand to have been the amount of the

destroyed before they can reach their place of destination.

The South has also appealed to the North—and the appeal has been met in an American spirit. The people of Portland, of Boston, of Bath, of Augusta and of N. York, have responded to our call, in a manner, which must cheer the South while it damps the disturbers of our peace. We have laid all these previous proceedings before our readers. We shall publish in our next the cloquent Addresses of Messrs. Sprague and Pletcher of Boston, N. They size not in as good taste as others. They bring in instalphysical reservations, which only take from their effect, and give a handle to the discontented politician to carp at the very spirit which dictated them. Our fellow-citizens of the North should not unnecessarily most points—but they might tell as at once, "Whether we have the undoubted right or not to discuss your Institutions, we ought not to do so.—We aught not to meddle with what concerns yourselves so much, and which so deeply tooleness your interests and your lives.—We are willing to leave it in your own hands, where the sacred compact which binds us together seems to have left the subject. But still we do justice to the People of N york.—Their spirit is with the South—They go against the Fanatics, and eith their brethren in the South—and for the Union. What is thought of these proceedings of the North, by our own citzens who are now on the spot, will appear from the three following betters, received yesterday morning. The first is from a full-blooded Virginian—dyed in the wool in all our State Rights doctrines and Southern feelings—an enlightened and an honorable Whig:

Extract of a Letter from New York, 28th August.

"I aimost fear our citizens are becoming too warm on the spot without difficulty, and being escorted by what have discharged without farther investigation; which obtaining Currency occasioned no small degree of popular and the provent and the provent hands. The officers of the law, however, pledged them. ing currency, occasioned no small degree of popular excitement. The officers of the law, however, pledges themselves that nothing of the kind was purposed, but that the prisoners should be forthcoming to meet the charge, or at all events discharged, if discharged, in the day time.

ay time.

It would be indecorous and unjust to say a word upon It would be indecorous and unjust to say a word upon the probable guilt or innocence of these men. Public opinion, however, categorically demands this—that the affair shall be fully investigated—that if guilty, they shall not be permitted to escape through the length of their purse—that if ten thousand dollars bail be not sufficient to secure their presence to meet their trial, that bail be increased—and that if innocent, they shall go forth unharmed, and with the regrets of all that they have been subjected to the inconvenience and the injury. If innocent, they have nothing to fear, for no people ever curbed their indignation more completely, or manifested more their indignation more completely, or manifested more regard for the supremacy of the law, than did the people of Richmond on Saturday. If innocent, they will not wish to depart, until that innocence be avouched to the world. If guilty, it is not their wealth that should purchase them impunity.

A BOSFIRE !- The incendiary publications rem in the Richmond Post Office, were on Saturday taken out and publicly burned in the Main street, under the superintendence of the Post Office Committee. It is probable we think, that the Abolitionists will succease their labor of love in sending those publications to Southern People.—E. People.- Fo.

AN AVAILABLE CANDIDATE. Where is he? Die mihi, Puer, (as the Bard says,) et tu eris Magnus Apollo! Is it General Harrison? The Georgetown (Kentucky) Sentinel says at once, he will not do—"that of his popularity even his warmest admirers do not pretend to boast. In fact, in the broadest calculations which have been made, his prospect for success has been limited to a portion of the Northwest. If there is a single State in this section where his friends can reasonable count apon his success, we most candidly consonably count upon his success, we most candidly con-fess that we are ignorant of its existence. In this State, where the Opposition is perhaps strongest, we confidently anticipate his defeat."

the Lieuténant Governor and 24 Senators. Should the Fanatics press in Congress for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, these Senators are likely to have great influence on the question. This will now become the rallying point of the Fanatics—keep your eye on it! They may thus hope to establish their Societies and Preachers there—open a receptacle for runaways to operate on our borders," &c., &c.

Extract of another letter from a Virginian in New York to his friend in this City:

"Feeling well assured that well assured that the notation of slaves and bawling of the Bank-Whigs about General Harrison's popularity in the West is all a piece of humburg gery, and although it 'makes the very welkin ring,' yet the echo will neither frighten the Democracy from the field, nor decoy them from their posts. All the General Harrison's popularity in the West is all a piece of humburg gery, and although it 'makes the very welkin ring,' yet the echo will neither frighten the Democracy from the field, nor decoy them from their posts. All the General Harrison's popularity in the West is all a piece of humburg gery, and although it 'makes the very welkin ring,' yet the echo will neither frighten the Democracy from the eld, nor decoy them from their posts. All the General Harrison's popularity in the West is all a piece of humburg gery, and although it 'makes the very welkin ring,' yet the echo will neither frighten the Democracy from the echo will neither frighten the Dem

Webster in the Middle and Northern States, while Ciay, Calhoun and Co. are to lie back as a corps de reserce, to be brought in and close the action, and to aid in the arrangement for distributing the spoils, and celebrating the victory in the House of Representatives."

The Philadelphia Inquirer (Whig) fortifies this statement fully—and declares it as its present impression, a that there will be four candidates; three in addition to Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Webster, in the New England stature, thin visage, dark eyes and hir, and appears to be from 30 to 35. The people in this place, as also in Philadelpina, are decided in their opposition to the About licionists; and to have seen the meeting on this evening, would have been truly gratifying to a Southerner. It is supposed there were 5000 or more in attendance. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting much to the purpose.

Ment fully—and decision it as its first in the New England States, and possibly in New York, although Gen. Harrison appears to be gaining ground there—Judge White in the South—in such States, for example, as North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee—and Gen. Harrison in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. Some of our friends may manifest surprise at the opinions we express with regard to the latter candidate. We can only assure them that we care not a farthing for the man personally—never saw or received

Harrison, and to desert the New England candidate?—And its such the return which the Whigs of the Northern States receive for their good faith, and zeal, and perseverance in support of Mr. Clay?"

The New York American also takes the stud—He is fiercely out against General Harrison—declares, we have had enough of these military chieftains, and nails his flag to the mast in the following chivalrous manner—of or ornselves, we are content, nay proud, to be ranged and to remain, under the banner of the Constitution, upborne—through good and through evil report—by Daniel Webster; and we prefer even defeat under it, to dangerous victory under any military banner."

But it will not do, my worthies—Rhode Island has blown your great General Burgess. sky-ligh—and though the next smallest State in this Union, even she will scout an election by the House of Representatives. The people of this Union never will consent to it—try it when you please.

YOU god 1!

people of this Luom rever will consent to it—try it weny you please.

You and 1:

We have exhausted the Pill-box at last,—thanks to the length of our columns? We have been compelled to awallow the whole of the property of the contents of his brain upon a textual property of the shibboleth which can be presented to print. When the property of the shibboleth which can be pr

Buren flying at its top mast, and with the following as its leading article:

"At Augusta, just week, many of the most influential citizens of that place, joined in calling a similar meeting, whose proceedings have not yet reached us. In Maine, we believe that there is a vast preponderance of public opinion against the measures of the Abolitionists, and Anti-Slavery agitators at the North; and it would well become Bangor to follow the lead of Portland and Augusta in giving an emphatic expression of the views of this part of the State, on the same subject. At this period of fearful foreboding at the South, it becomes a duty for the patriotic citizens of the North to offer unequivocal demonstrations of their determination to maintain in reality and good faith towards the South, the constitutional rights of the Slave-holding States.—There would be as much good sense and propriety in our clergy's preaching up a crussade against Mahomedanism, as against slavery, any where North of Maryland. We have not among us either Mahomedans, slave-holders, or the advocates of slavery. Why then, but for effect abroad, stir up an angry and unprofituble subject, where no proselytes can be made or good object accomplished?"

The Dover, N. H. Gazette of the 25th, replies to our Call, and gives the history of an attempt made on the 16th by one Storzs, formerly a Methodist clergy.

The Dover, N. H. Gazette of the 25th, replies to our Call, and gives the history of an attempt made on the 16th by one Storrs, formerly a Methodist clergyman. He held a public meeting in Dover, and was ably met by Col. Hale, the U. S. District Attorney. And what was the result, though Thompson had publicly and quietly lectured there in February last!

"A Society of 20 has been formed to aid the purposes of the abolitionists; and public opinion has been so aroused on the subject that not another abolition lecture can be publicly delivered without eliciting an expression of dissatisfaction more unwelcome to the ears of the abolitionists than that of Tuesday evening. We speak advisedly—we say that not another abolition lecture can be publicly delivered and patiently listened to in this rillage! Had this not been believed to be the fact, Storrs would have lectured a fourth time on Wednesday evening, but so convinced was he that he could not be again heard that he wisely decamped."

The Compiler says, that "the subscriptions to the stock of the Fredericksburg and Alxeandria Rail-road Company are filling up very handsomely. One gentleman in this city has taken to the amount of \$10,000, another \$5,000, and so on in smaller sums. We have heard it suggested, that by touching at Brentsville, in Prince William, an inducement might be held out for a branch to Warrenton, (about 25 miles.) or to the Fauquier Springs."

—The Commissioners have just invited the public attention to the enterprise, for which a charter was obtained from the last Legislature. They say, when accomplished, it will complete a line of rail road stretching from New England to North Carolina.

"We sincerely trust that the speeches of Messis. Ingersoll, Conrad, Burden, and McMichael, delivered at the Town Meeting on Monday last, will be furnished for publication. The entire proceedings should be published in pamphlet form, and circulated throughout the country."—Philadelphia laquirer of Seturday.

We also sincerely trust that they will all be published, and circulated throughout the vehole country. Richmond Enquirer.

Richmond Police.

Richmond Police.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a late meeting of the Post Office Committee, and ordered to be published:

"Resolved, That the citizens of Virginia, and especially those of the county of Henrico, and city of Richmond, be, and they are hereby carnestly advised, to with the county of the draw their subscriptions and support, from all and every newspaper, whether political or religious, that may es-pouse or countenance the cause of the Abolitionists."

newspeper, whicher political or religious, that may expose or countenance the cause of the Abolitionists."

Messrs. Editors, there is one other topic, the bearing of which upon the purity and stability of our political institutions, and upon the best interests of our country, will plead my excuse for notioning, notwithstanding the great, and, I fear, wearisome length to which I foresee this communication must be protracted.

It seems, "we have failen upon" strange, if not "evit times." A new political clear-factor and manuellature, unheard of in the time of Mr. Jefterson and Madison, have lately been introduced among us. In the pure and palmy days of the Republic, when political names to the modest epithet, "Republican, when sufficient to designate that class of politicians who adopted the creed tangth that the such case of the political principles of those who assumed them, the modest epithet, "Republican," was sufficient to designate that class of politicians who adopted the creed tangth by the great Aposale of Constitutional Liberty, Thomas Jefferson. But in these modern times of scientific invention, then Presidents and Vice Presidents are manufactured by steam—and of political idlamination, schene Republicans, when Republicans are made to order, by the magic of a name—it seems that "old things are done away, and all things become new." A new political parity—"Dexocrarric Republicanism requires a new compound epithet to describe its sublimated purity—"Dexocrarric Republicanism requires a new compound epithet to describe its sublimated purity—"Dexocrarric Republicanism requires a new compound epithet to describe its sublimated purity—"Dexocrarric Republicanism, they faster God bless them—as an improvement upon the simple repunded on the programed by the severigin People-God bless them—as an improvement upon the simple republicanism taught by Jefferson, Readison, Reane, and justifies the manufactory of carried by the conscious of wanting in substance. Democratic Republicanism, they fatter God bless them—as an

hurch?
2d. Are the doctrines held by the head, those taugh

church?

2d. Are the doctrines held by the head, those taught by the disciples, and received by his followers—and do they constitute "Democratic-Republicanism?"

3d. Is any political "experience necessary to be given in" to obtain admission into the pale of the church?

4th. Is, or is not, adhesion to Jucksonism—the cry of 'Alla, father; mahomet is his prophet—the watch-word, the 'shibboleth' which can, and which alone can, secure admittance into this modern politico-massinic fraternity? In other words, is not every one who will sing "hosanina to the Greatest and the Best," a good patent Democratic-Republican—no matter what may have been his political principles, from his cradite up to the moment when this song of praise bursts from his lips?

5th. By what magic except that of Jacksonism—which "purifies from all sin"—have Messrs. Woodbury, Cass, McLane, Forsyth, Rush, Buchanan, Van Buren—and that Black Cockade, Baltimere mob, ultra Hartford Convention Federalist, Roger B. Taney—heen converted into State Rights Jeffersonian Republicans?—This latter, it seems, is the chosen successor of the great and good man, the profound Jurist, who has so long presided over the supreme judicial tribunal of the U. States—chosen, we are given to understand, to bring back this erring Department to the good old Republican track! This, Messrs. Editors, "is a consummation devoutly to be wished;" but of which I can see no ground of hope in the contemplated appointment of one, obnoxious to the only objection that ever has been, or could be urged against the late illustrious Chief Justice—his political heterodoxy—his ultra-federalism. Mr. Taney is the counterpart, the equal of Judge Marshall only in that trait of his official character which rendered him offensive to such strict construers of the Constitution as you and I—in genius, power of intellect, and learning—a pigmy to a ginth—to change the order of the comparison "Hyperion to a Satyr."

6th. Have they, or any one of them, ever renounced the errors of their early notices.

so little a man of the Little Magician, I clearly do not. Will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be very apt to make much more of him, than will be suit you and 1, I think you had better let our "virtuous and talented fried" J. T. Brown, atone. Whether you thought as highly of Van Buren in 1832, as he did, I know not—but this I do know, if you do not, that Magician—and declared in a many terms that "he has my the pronounced a wrime elogium upon the Little Magician—and declared in a many terms that "he has the more of them to be caricatured by passion, and believe some of them to be caricatured by passion, and believe some of them to be caricatured by passion, and believe some of them to be caricatured by passion, and believe some of them to be caricatured by passion, and believe some of the intrigue to the intrigue and the state of the sta

licans of the olden time.

Let us now measure the professions and practice of Gen. Jackson, the great Head of the Democratic Republican party; for, I take it for granted you have answered me that he is such, (and I should like mightily to see a good Jackson man, especially an effice-hunter, denying the fact,) by the standard furnished by the principles I have ascribed to the Republican Party, in the days of Jefferson and Madison.

Ist. General Jackson exercised the power of opening a dip'omatic intercourse with a foreign nation, which had

Jefferson and Madison.

Ist. General Jackson exercised the power of opening a dip/omatic intercourse with a foreign nation, which had not been sanctioned by Congress. Is not this a doubtful power? You and I thought so, in the time of Mr. Adams.

2d. He believed in the constitutionality of a National Bank, at least as late as his 64th year!—if he does not note believe in it. This power, I am sure you will agree with me in saying, is doubtful; for this opinion you declared five hundred times, when the question of "Bank or no Bank?" was up. But, to be serious, I know you have always honestly entertained it.

3d. He has always contended for, and often exercised the power of appropriating money for works of Internal Improvement. But, as if to make that worse which was already bad enough, he has interpolated a new principle into the Constitution—a principle by which he proposes to enlarge the powers of the government under that Instrument, by a previous act of legislation! Heretofore, in the simplicity of our hearts, we have been in the habit of trying the law by the Constitution—now it seems the case is altered, and the Constitution—now it seems the case is altered, and the Constitution—now it he habit of trying the law by the Constitution—is made to depend on the law! But, no doubt this is one of the improvements in the science of government introduced by the political philosophers of the enlightened age, the beauties of which we old-fashioned folks may hereafter learn to appreciate. I need not say I allude here to Gen. J.'s Port of Entry doctrines—Now, are not this power of Internal Improvements and this new principle of construction, at least doubtfut?

4th. Gen. Jackson maintains and ever has maintained the constitutionality of a protective Tariff—For near 20 years you and I have held this power as doubtfut.

5th. Gen Jackson is the putative author of the Proclamation—at least he fathers its doctrines.—You and I have agreed in condemning them as anti-Republican, and unwarranted by any fair construction of the Co

mation—at least he fathers its doctrines.—You and I have agreed in condemning them as anti-Republican, and unwarranted by any fair construction of the Constitution, and as leading directly and inevitably to consolidation.

6th. The "Manifesto" and "Protest" are his, with all their novel and startling doctrines—for authority for any one of which I would (again to borrow from your dictionary of quotations) thank you to "put your finger upon" a single clause in the Constitution. The powers here claimed—and, if acquiesced in by the People, they are sufficient to make him who wields them a despot—are at least of a doubtful character.

[have now given you six instances in which Gen.

ent could bestow.

Alesses. Editors, I have no quarrel with the dominant Messrs. Editors, I have no quarrel with the dominant party of the day, for assuming the high sounding soubriquet of "Democratic-Republican." They have a right to take to themselves any name they please, just as men have, in this land of religious freedom, the right (I mean the civil right) "of making unto themselves graven images, and of falling down and worshiping them"—but I do protest against their branding as heretics and infidels all those who refuse to bring burnt offerings to the altar of their golden caif: I do protest against the insolence of their denouncing and stigmatising as Federalists every man who is honest and boid enough to raise his voice against the ultra-federalism of the gold of their idolatry. Those who honestly believe, that the political principles of Gen. Jackson are the true Democratic-Republican principles, are perfectly warranted in adopting and sustaining those principles, and in assuming a party name that they think descriptive of their party creed—but good manners, common decency, and justice forbid their profuning the name of Jefferson by associating it with doctrines which he was all his life combatting,—or brunding as federalists those who have uniformly and consistently sustained the doctrines taught by this great apostle of constitutional liberty—by whomsoever, and from whatsoever quarter assailed.

Messrs. Editors, I am sensible of having protested

when the bound who come when the come when t

Upon getting to Baltimore, the friends of Judge B. soon found they were greatly outnumbered in the delegation, owing to the greater zest and activity of the partizans of Mr. V. B. producing a most irregular and disproportionate representation of the State. We found that while this congressional district had but three delegates, (and those divided between the two candidates,) the City of Richmond and county of Henrico bad nine delegates, all, I believe, with the exception of one, in favor of Mr. V. B.; and the small republican fruction of the county of Loudoun, had six, unanimous for the New Yorker.

Yorker.

In this state of things I submitted a resolution, at the first meeting of the delegation, that the vote should be taken by counties or districts, and not per capita, which motion was discussed at some length; and I distinctly recollect referring to the inequality of the representation, as shown by the firsts above stated, in support of the proposition. This motion was afterwards withdrawn, being substituted by a direct proposition that the vote of Virginia should be given for Barbour. On both questions I was zealously and ably supported by Gen. Gordon. Yorker

offices of honor or of profit, that the People or the Prosi | The last proposition tons carried, and the rote of Vir-The last proposition was carried, and the rote of Virginia in the Convention, was given for Barbour.

It is also true, that when the game was played out, and the friends of Barbour found themselves in a smell minority in the Convention, they did consent, with one exception, to support the nomination made by the majority of the body of which they were members. For one, I did so; first because I believed there was an implied understanding that, on such occasions, the minority should yield to the majority—aye, gentlemen, to the good old-tashioned majority, not the arbitrary anti-Republican majority lately brought into use—and 2udly, because I preferred exen Martin Van Buren to John Sergeant, or to an election by the Senate.

geant, or to an election by the Senate.

Whether this state of facts shews me to have been the "warm political friend of Mr. V. B.," spoken of by your Correspondent, I will leave you and him to deter-

Bich d	Wholes	de Prices Current.
Control of the contro	gs \$500 a 6 600 a 7 a 6 600 a 7 a 7 a 7 a 7 a 7 a 7 a 7 a 7 a 7 a	50 Cotton Yarms, sup. 5 a 19 26 av 50 Sugar, brown 8 1-2 a 11 13 10 Hides, Spanish 13 a 16 20 Brandy, Cog., gall. \$1 20 a 1 5 7 2
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BRITISH DRY GOODS, per ship Tatty Ho! from Goods has arrived at Clty Point, (James River.) and will be in store and opened in a day or two. More will be said of it anon.

F. & J. S. JAMES & CO., Sept. 1.

OTICE—Geliah will stand the next Season—Spring 1836—at Charlotte Courthouse, Va., under the management of Maj. R. J. Gains and Col. T. P. Richardson.

[Sept. 1.]