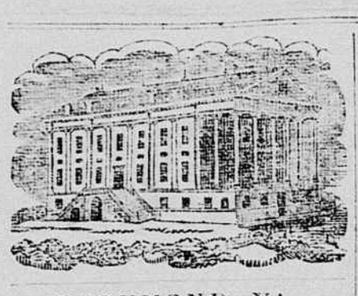
Richmond Enquirer.



RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, August 15, 1845.

THE CRISIS AT LAST!

From the official papers of the Mexican authorities, which will be found below, as taken from the New Orleans Republican, there seems to be no doubt that Mexico has committed the suicidal folly of declaring war against the United States, for the supposed outrage upon her soil and national rights, by the annexation of Texas, the latter being vastly more free and independent than her savage oppressor. We had hoped that no such mad and ridiculous step would have been taken by that impotent nation, weak in its own elements, but rendered entirely powerless from intestine dissension and anarchy.

But the die is cast—and this Government will meet the issue, forced upon it, in the spirit of American freemen. It is a matter of proud satisfaction to know, that the Executive have taken active and vigorous steps to concentrate a sufficient naval and military force, so as to meet all contingencies. In addition to the 1,500 troops now in Texas, we see that troops have been ordered from Fortress Monroe, Fort Hamilton, (N. Y.,) Fort McHenry, (near Baltimore,) to repair at once to the rendezvous in Texas. It is thought that, in a very short time, we shall have collected a force of 3,000 efficient men—who, with the local troops furnished by our new associate Texas, will be amply sufficient to chastise the insolence of Mexico and maintain the honor and rights of our country. A very efficient little fleet is now collected in the Gulf, to capture, or drive from the ocean, the wretched vessels that Mexico may be able to scrape together. Her privateers will fall an easy prey to the invincible naval power of the United States. Our victories, both on land and sea, will be easily won—and, in a very short time, the boasted Mexican valor will be a by-word with nations.

Of course, it is unnecessary to add, that this declaration of hostilities will cause not the least apprehension among our people. Conscious that their cause is righteous, and that the last resort to arms has been forced upon them by an arrogant power, in a moment of desperation, the people unanimously, with the exception of a few traitors to the North, will wait coolly the course of events, resolved, at all hazards, to vindicate the rights and honor of the country, against a world in arms.

The N. O. Republican thinks it probable that England will be a party to the war with Mexico. We must have strong evidence, to make us look for such a result. She has too much staked upon her swelling commerce, to expose it to the attacks of our gallant navy. A war with us would cut off her supply of cotton—this would, at once, stop her manufactories, and arouse the deep discontent of her millions of operatives. In her very bosom would spring up deadly enemies, who, maddened by the want of bread, would require a mighty force to subdue their fierce dissensions.—Her colonies, groaning under British avarice and oppression, would welcome the signal for their redemption from her galling chains, and would strike for their independence. In a word, in the first moment of war, England would find herself surrounded by numberless obstacles, that would cripple her power in every direction.—For these reasons, we cannot think, that she will have the folly, to involve herself in a war, which will break up her commerce, stop her factories, and probably wrest from her many of her rebellious colonies.

But, suppose she should rush madly into the *melee*, what would be the consequence? It will be admitted, that it would be almost exclusively a maritime war, and a review of our early naval operations will show how such an one would result at the present time. The New Orleans Republican examines this point, and we make use of the facts furnished by that excellent Journal. In the Revolution our Navy consisted of about twenty-five vessels of all descriptions. In 1798, small as it was, the ocean was covered with its glorious achievements. The first Lord of the British Admiralty, in his official report, stated that the Americans had captured *seven hundred and eighty-three* vessels, the loss of which, he estimated at *twelve and a half millions* of dollars—but it was subsequently ascertained to be nearer *twenty millions*. In a single cruise Paul Jones captured *sixteen prizes!* Before the close of the war, 175 fighting vessels, carrying 2500 guns and 14,000 seamen, sailed under American colors. They scoured both the great oceans, moved over the British Channel, and laid siege to castles and towns even on the British Isles. Bristol, the great commercial City in England, was shattered by the spoliations of our cruisers.

So much for the glorious deeds of our Navy in the infancy of the Republic. It would be easy to calculate what could now be done by our excellent Navy, commanded by able and skilful officers, and thoroughly disciplined men. We have all the means and experience to fit out a formidable naval force. The numerous steamers which cover the Mississippi and Ohio, could soon be made valuable instruments of attack and defence—and we should have no cause to dread even the boasted Marine of England. For a brief period we might encounter reverses, but in a short time, we should be fully prepared to cut up British commerce, and tame her arrogance.

The Picayune thus shadows forth the probable course that Mexico will pursue:

"That she will issue letters of marque and reprisal—attempt to turn loose a set of foreign privateers upon our commerce—has been hinted at, and with good show of reason. There are not sailors enough, put them all together, in her contemptible marine to man a single sloop of war effectively, and we trust that our Government will at once declare every vessel engaged under Mexican colors, without the lawful complement of natives on board, a pirate, and string up every foreigner to the yard arm. The pages of Vattel may not afford such authority, but Vattel knew but little of Mexico when he wrote, and strong cases require prompt and forcible arguments.—On land, the course of the United States is plain enough. With the regular troops now in Texas, and the volunteers ready to start at a moment's warning, we have a force sufficient to crush any miserable apology of an army Mexico can concentrate between San Luis Potosi and the Rio Grande for three months to come—it would be an act of charity to take the entire army of our gasconading neighbors prisoners, to save them from the starvation that has long been preying upon them. Possession of the harbors of California—a matter which a frigate and sloop of war could easily effect—might also be taken, and if all these plans are carried out, we shall have the enemy at our gates suing for peace before a year is over their heads."

The N. O. Courier contends that, even the closing of the ports of Mexico to American Commerce would, by the law of Nations, be tantamount to a declaration of war, and holds, that the United States should act accordingly, and not wait until it should please Mexico to remove the embargo. The Courier cites the example of France, against whose commerce Mexico closed her ports—after France had wasted years in vain attempts to enforce the rejected claims of her citizens for indemnity. France at once blockaded the Mexican coast, seized upon the fort of San Juan de Ulua, held Vera Cruz as a hostage, and forced Mexico to render full and perfect satisfaction.

The Courier urges our Government to pursue the same rigid course—for it is evident, that, annexation being accomplished, the right of Mexico to Texas was destroyed—indeed the failure of Mexico to reconquer Texas amounted to a renunciation of all her claims. Moreover, contends the Courier, Mexico never had any just claims upon Texas—as both treaties and ancient maps prove that Louisiana, as ceded to this Republic, extended to the western banks of the Rio Grande, and, in fact, Texas never belonged to Mexico.

The Washington Union gives the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable source. This boasting Bobadil, Ampudia, is the same who hung Santmanat, and boiled his head in oil. If there was any reason to believe that this valiant Hero would accomplish his threats, our Country might well tremble with fear. But nobody is yet frightened:

"Very little, if anything, commercially, is now doing in Tobasco. The Mexicans have taken all the guns and soldiers from the fort at the mouth of the river for safekeeping. But the captain of the steamboat, in attempting to land the same, let all the cannon roll in the river, where I think they will remain. There is great excitement against the Americans, and they are going to whip us without much effort! General Ampudia has made all his plans for the campaign, by which, with ten thousand Mexican veterans, he can subdue and effectually conquer the United States. Gen. Ampudia says he will not go among the rifles and bowie-knives or six-barrel pistols of those rascally Texans, but that he will make a descent on the Southern States and seaboard. That, in the first place, he will liberate the slaves. They constitute one-third of the population of those States. He will then give them their freedom and a colony in Mexico. The next third part consists of emigrants, who would rather live under the laws of Mexico, they being so much better than those of the U. States. The remaining third are poor devils of natives—being mostly women, children and old men; so that you will see, as Gen. Ampudia does, that there is but little to do in conquering the United States. I expect them here in five or six weeks."

We conclude with extracts from the last New Orleans papers, bearing on this interesting point:

[*From the N. O. Bulletin, Aug. 7.*]

We have been politely furnished by the editors of the *Bee*, who have received papers from the city of Mexico, by the Relampago, of as late a date as the 19th ult., with the following more definite information in relation to the proceedings of the Mexican Government than has hitherto been published:

Congress was still in session, but up to the 19th, war had not been declared, nor had an embargo been laid upon American commerce. The President, however, in a proclamation published in *El Siglo*, of the 16th, instructs the Governors of the several departments, to have in readiness the militia under their commands, to march to any point deemed advisable, in the event of a *probable* (such is the term used in the proclamation) war with the United States. The President had also summoned to the Capital the Extraordinary Council, consisting of ex-Governors of the Departments, Ministers, &c., who are the constitutional advisers of the President upon extraordinary occasions. It is probable, that, until this council was assembled and its advice given, affairs would remain as they were, because the President is believed of any responsibility for the course he may pursue, when advised to it by this Council, and it is to be supposed that he would not have the temerity to enter into a war with the United States, until he has relieved himself of the responsibility of its results.

Intelligence had not been received of the ratification of annexation by the Congress of Texas.

The only vessels of war in the harbor of Vera Cruz were, the French brig *La Peyrouse* and the Spanish brig *Patriota*.

From the New Orleans Republican, August 7.

Mexico --Declaration of War!!!

The schooner Relampago, which recently arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz, came up to the city on Tuesday evening. Our previous accounts by this vessel were very limited, based as they were upon verbal statements, and a short extract from one of the few letters which reached the city in company with the despatches for the State Department. It was not until a late hour yesterday that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing the official communications, a translation of which is subjoined. The letter is from a friend and correspondent in Vera Cruz, and enclosed the communications, which are from the Minister of War and Marine of Mexico. It appears by these, that the previous intimations of the intention of Mexico to declare war against this country, have assumed a positive and determinate shape. No simple act of non-intercourse, it appears, will give sufficient vent to the pent-up indignation of our Mexican neighbors. Nothing short of a war—a war of invasion too—that contemplates among the least of its triumphs the re-conquest of Texas—will appease their belligerent feelings, and heal their wounded honor. Well, if it is to be, we must prepare ourselves for the struggle. We hope by this time that our fleet is in the Gulf—we know that our little army is at its post. The Water Witch, which may be looked for every day, will bring us full particulars.

We have reason to believe that the despatches to the Department of State, at Washington, brought by the Relampago, communicated the fact of war having been declared by the Mexican Government.

In a still closer view of a war with Mexico, we take occasion to repeat what we said the other day, as the course which should be pursued in such an event. If we are to be embroiled in a conflict with Mexico, we hope that the scale upon which the contest will be prosecuted by us will bear some relation to the power and dignity of this nation. Let the assertion of our might, as well as of our right, be so complete, that, among the other results of a brilliant campaign, no vestige of European influence will remain in Mexico to tempt her into a repetition of the fatuity of going to war with us.

The following is the letter and documents referred to:

VERA CRUZ, July 21, 1845.

Dear Sir: * * * * * * I have only one moment's time to hand you the enclosed, to which I refer you. We are momentarily expecting to receive the declaration of war against the United States, from Mexico. Every one is making preparations to leave this place and move into the interior. The Water Witch will sail for your port on the 28th or 29th inst. Yours.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.—The United States have consummated the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic. The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected. With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a DECLARATION OF WAR against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guaranties recognized in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command, to march towards any point which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions. I am directed by the provincial President to enjoin upon you, as general-in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this Republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico. The Government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty.—MEXICO, July 16, 1845.

CARCIA CONDE.

This circular to the authorities subordinate to this office.

Most Excellent Senor: As my notes of the 30th of March and the 7th of April of this year, concerning the deserters and recruits for the army, have not produced the effects which his Excellency the President *ad interim* desired, as the Governors have not been able to gather a number of men by any means adequate to the wants of the army, his Excellency has ordered your Excellency to provide the *material*, to enable the different departments to furnish their quota and complete the contingent of troops required by the decrees of 29th of December, 1843, and the 24 July 1844; for although the supreme government has not exacted with punctuality the complement from these departments, she now sees herself under the necessity of doing so, for the war which she wages against the United States, the perfidy and treachery of which power has put her in possession of a part of this Republic.

His Excellency, the President *ad interim*, requires that your Excellency inform the Governors of the necessity which exists of detailing the number of men, so highly necessary to fill the ranks of the army, and to excite the zeal and patriotism of the authorities, that their preparations shall be so effectual as to fulfil the desires of the Government, and prevent the dignity of the nation from being in any measure compromised.

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the following, to be used as occasion may require.

God and Liberty—July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

Most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Police. Transmit to the authorities depending upon your department.

Most Excellent Senor—It being necessary that the troops of the line should cover the frontiers of the republic, and march towards Texas to conquer that department, now usurped by the United States, His Excellency, the President, ad interim, has commanded me to transmit you this note, to excite the zeal and patriotism of the Governors, that they place under arms, in their respective districts, all the force which can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safeguard of their respective departments, according to the decree of the 4th of June of this year, and the regulation of the 7th inst.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Governors this supreme resolution, and will inform them of the obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights violated by a nation which refuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, or fall in the struggle. She will not consent to give up one half of her territory from the base fear of losing the other. Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important object, your Excellency will please to accept my most high consideration.

God and Liberty! Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

To the most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and Police.

All the Mexican vessels now in port have obtained their clearances from the Custom-house, with the exception of the schr. Relampago. This vessel will await the pleasure of Mr. Arangoes, the Mexican Consul for this city, who, we understand, has closed his official relations with this country, and will leave in the Relampago next Saturday for Vera Cruz.

The closing of the Mexican Consulate here, will be followed by that of the Consulates elsewhere in this country.

THE ELECTIONS.

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE!

By yesterday's Lynchburg mail we received the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Sentinel of the 9th.—The Editor is in ecstasies at the result of the election in Washington. The notorious Brownlow, whom the Whigs ought to have been ashamed to endorse, is distanced.

For Governor, A. V. Brown, D., leads Foster, W., 381, "which is, since the division of parties, the heaviest majority ever given." For Congress, Johnson, D., leads Brownlow 340—Martin, Haynes and Campbell, D., elected to Legislature by majorities ranging from 328 to 406.

In Sullivan, the Democratic majority is from 11 to 1200!

This is an admirable beginning!

NORTH CAROLINA.

1st District—No news. The candidates are Clingman and Graham, both Whigs.

2d District—Barringer, W., re-elected over Fisher, D., by about 300. Democratic gain since November 560.

3d District—Reid, D., re-elected by a handsome majority over McMillan, W.

4th District—Dockery, W., elected over Worth Whig. But few returns. There was no Democratic candidate.

5th District—The Democrats have achieved a brilliant victory. Polk's majority over Clay was 993—now, the majority of Dobbin, D., over Haughten, W., is 2,001—being a Democratic gain of 1,011! The counties of Johnston and Moore have been redeemed.

6th District—Gen. McKay, D., has been re-elected by about 2,500 over Meares, W. This is nobly sustaining an able and faithful Representative.

7th District—General J. R. J. Daniel, D., has been re-elected over Bond, W. All the counties but Person and Halifax heard from, and D.'s majority is 1862. These two counties will swell the majority to 2,200!

8th. District—In Edgecombe, Nash, Greene and Pitt, Clarke's, D., majority over Donnell, is 1714, being a Democratic loss of 300. But as Mr. Polk's majority in the district was 913, the Whigs, to beat Clarke, will have to gain 613 in the remaining counties, which is scarcely probable.—Clarke may be set down as elected, in spite of *personal* opposition.

9th District—Martin has given Biggs, Democrat, 300 majority over Outlaw, Whig. This makes Biggs' election certain, by at least 200.—Democratic gain since November, 836.

The North Carolina delegation to Congress will stand, Democrats 6, Whigs 3. Last year, Democrats 5, Whigs 4.

ALABAMA.

For Governor—Terry, Democratic nominee, has majorities as follows: Baldwin 3; Montgomery 168; Coosa 1,000; Talladega 300; Autauga 400.

Martin, Independent Democrat, has majorities: in Macon 595; Conecuh 300; Marengo 362; Russell 500; Butler 585.

We have so few returns, that it is impossible to say *who* is Governor of Alabama.

For Congress—In Mobile District, for Dargan, Democrat: in Baldwin 9; Mobile 203; Washington 4: for Dunn, Whig; Conecuh 7; Marengo 131; Butler 110; Monroe 130.

In these counties there is a Democratic gain of 457 since the last Congressional Election. Dargan is elected by about 250.

The Mobile Advertiser, Whig, thus bitterly discourseth: "There is no chance for Dunn.—Mobile has done the disgraceful deed, and a Locofoco will represent this Whig District in Congress."

In 24 (late Belser's) District, Hilliard, Whig, has majorities: in Montgomery 159; Macon 449. Cochran, Democrat, is his opponent. The result is very doubtful. This District gave Mr. Clay 350 majority.

In Coosa and Autauga, Yancey, Democrat, has no opposition.

There seems to be no doubt of the re-election of Payne, Democrat, over Erwin, Democrat; of Houston, Democrat, over Nooe, Democrat; and of R. Chapman, Democrat, without opposition.

There seems to be a close race between Rice, Democratic nominee, and F. G. McConnell, the old member, and now an Independent Democratic candidate.

At the worst, the Alabama Delegation in Congress will stand: Democrats 6; Whigs 1; same as last year. Though we hope to see the delegation present an unbroken front.

KENTUCKY.

Stone, Democrat, is most probably defeated by Dr. Young, Whig, in the 4th District; which gave Clay a majority of 443. On the other hand, says the Union, the chances of the election of Martin, Democrat, in the 6th District, represented in last Congress by Whig Speaker White, are equally strong. The 4th District not heard from. Though it gave Mr. Clay the heavy majority of 1482, there is some hope of the re-election of Caldwell, Democrat.

Democrats elected—Lynn Boyd, R. French, J. W. Tibbatts, [and probably J. P. Martin]

Whigs elected—J. H. McHenry, Henry Grider, B. R. Young, W. P. Thomasson, G. Davis.

The 4th District doubtful.

INDIANA.

The Union is satisfied, by information from reliable sources, that Cathcart, Democrat, is elected by 3 or 400, over Sample, the late Whig member. (This district gave Mr. Clay a majority of 263.) If so, the delegation will be, as before, Democrats 8, Whigs 2; as follow:

Democrats—R. D. Owen, T. J. Henley, Thos. Smith, W. W. Wick, J. W. Davis, John Pettit, Andrew Kennedy [by 3 to 500,] and C. W. Cathcart.

Whigs—C. B. Smith and E. W. McGaughey.

Legislature—In the Senate, we shall have 2 or 4 majority.

In the House, the Democrats have a nett gain of 10 in 48 counties heard from—which secures the Legislature by a handsome majority, and renders certain the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator.

Indiana has done nobly.

MISSOURI.

T. Polk, Democrat, and probably Leslie, Democrat, elected Delegates to the State Convention in St. Louis county—and four Whigs, by a small majority.

Nothing from the rest of the State.

We thank Mr. J. Gill for the American Republication of the July No. of the Foreign Quarterly Review. The article most interesting to the American reader is a review of the different works on Oregon, by Duflot de Mofras, attache of the French Legation in Mexico, Robert Greenhow, Thomas Falconer, and John Dunn, late of the Hudson's Bay Company. Of course this article ridicules our claims to Oregon, and foolishly ventures to predict, that the bill for the occupation of Oregon will be thrown out of Congress, simply because it cannot be carried without involving the United States in a war with England; "and there are three sound reasons why America *cannot go to war*. She has neither men, money, nor credit. No—America will not go to war." Little does this antagonist of free institutions understand the spirit or the resources of the American nation. But it is well to know what our opponents say of us—and this article should, therefore, be studied by Americans.

This No. contains many interesting papers, on literary and other subjects, which we have no time to refer to.

The two missing Nos. of the Union, it seems, made a *detour* to Petersburg, and were received yesterday morning.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, Philadelphia, August 11th, 1845.

Gentlemen: As I said before, I fear it will be almost "love's labor lost," if I attempt to write any thing interesting of this city of *drab-coated* gentlemen, happily denominated so by that "rara avis in terris," Sydney Smith. Peace to his ashes! Peter Plimby said some hard things, but some true ones, about this same good old Keystone State. I have sometimes wished his life had been spared long enough for him to see the magnificent, glorious triumph of honesty and good faith, which these "drab-coated gentry" have achieved, and could have been here, as I was, on the first of August, to have observed the happy smile and laudable self-gratulation depicted on the face of thousands of good citizens, as generated by the joyful reflection, "our glorious old State has redeemed her credit!" Pennsylvanians shall no longer hold down their heads when her financial credit is alluded to. Yes! it was a beautiful, an admirable spectacle to see—one worthy the admiration of every good man, who could sympathize with the honest, true hearted citizens, in their sufferings and mortifications so long endured. I—a citizen of the old Dominion, "the mother of statesmen, orators and Presidents," the good old Commonwealth (Heaven's blessings rest upon her!) whose honor has never been defiled by a suspicion, or whose escutcheon has never known a stain, whose ahthul and emphatic emblem and motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," has ever been realized—I say, I felt my soul going out to these honest, true-hearted Pennsylvanians, in full and cordial sympathy; and, as an American citizen, felt a national pride with them. I felt that we were a nation of brothers, an immense national family, and that we were all alike concerned in maintaining our honor. Whatever or whoever impugns one, insults the whole. Let foreigners hold their insolent tongue; let them redeem their own credit, and place their own financial honor *rectus in curia* before the world, before they again cast a slur upon ours.

Conversation and intercourse with the intelligent men of the State and city, confirm me in the expectation, that the occurrence of the first of August was but the beginning of good things to come. As an evidence, you will observe the advance in the prices of State securities, both at home and abroad. From Wilmer & Smith's European Times this morning received, I find an advance, not only of Pennsylvania, but all American securities. Here, also, there has been a considerable advance. Of course, this improvement is attributable to increased confidence in the ability and willingness of the State to pay. May this confidence not be misplaced, I earnestly hope and believe. But, I did not intend to treat you to a dish of such matter, though I know you will agree with me, that it is food which no good citizen will reject, or be disgusted at. (The fact is, I have been luxuriating on so many good dishes here, I feel too amiable to offer any of a different kind to any one else.)

In my rambles the other day, I strolled along on clean pavements for many a mile, as far as the famous but most modern village of Richmond.—Here let me render a just tribute to the liberality of the Corporation of this beautiful city. My route was along Second Street, on a morning succeeding a night on which fell a magnificent rain. This is a market street, and this was market morning—Miles of market-waggons, standing as closely together as possible, could be seen; hundreds and thousands of people, interrupting and blocking up the way at almost every step, thronged this street. Yet, when I reached the end, what was my surprise at looking on my feet!—instead of finding them all besmeared with mud and dirt, still retaining the original brilliant polish; a polish, after this long walk, which would not have been inconsistent with the finest "Turker," which friend Hartwell's "boots" had put upon them in the morning. Along this long 'trottoir' there was not enough dirt to muddy my feet.—Surely this is a *clean* city. Neatness is its distinguishing attribute. From the kitchen to the attic, everything is clean, clean, clean. I hope I shall not offend some people, when I say that I have seen in this city, kitchens as perfectly neat and clean as I have seen some parlors elsewhere. But in my stroll, I am straying away from the subject I wish particularly to tell you of. By the way, on your next visit here, go down to Chestnut street wharf, and enquire for the boat for Richmond village—unless you prefer to walk, though I tell you it is a long one, say five miles—but if you have time, take it; the interest will amply repay you for your labor. The steamboat will take you up along and through a forest of masts, of some six miles, and land you at this famous port, *Richmond*. I have heard of this remarkable place, but I must say that its *name* increased my anxiety to see it. Well, to give a description: It is a village of some hundreds of houses—I suppose occupied principally by the laborers attached to the peculiar, I may say only, business of the place. It is the terminus of the great Reading Railway, at which is the depot for the coal brought from the great Anthracite works. Here, you will find the Railroad branching out into some fifteen tracks, terminating at wharves raised upon most immense and expensive embankments. The cars are discharged of their coal—each one laden with three or four tons—directly into the vessels, by a peculiar construction, in much less time than I am engaged in telling of them. A vessel of 3 or 400 tons may be laden or discharged by ten o'clock in the morning. I there saw, from a rough estimate, at least 12 or 1500 cars. How many more were away in the coal region, I do not know, but was told, that there are nearly sixty locomotives, and nearly 3,000 cars in the possession of the Company. These locomotives probably cost from four to five thousand dollars each, and the cars from four to five hundred—so you may form some idea of the immense expense and property of the work—not to say any thing of the cost of the road which extends to Pottsville, the coal region, I believe, one hundred and two miles distant. The cars and road are all the property of a joint stock company, who transport upon their road, at a certain rate per ton, all the coal raised by the several companies in that region. Last month, the number of tons brought to this depot exceeded one hundred thousand, and, for some months to come, it is anticipated that the amount will be equal to that, at least, if not above it. What an immense operation! Yet, this is but one depot. Where shall be a market for all this coal? The answer is ready: The demand is greater than the supply—our own country consumes every pound of it. There, too, you will see the perfection—no, not perfection—human ingenuity knows no limits—but, to my eye, the approximation to perfection of the strength of the *iron horse*—the locomotive, which lives upon a simple diet of wood and water, with a little oil to keep his joints in order. Oh, steam! who shall measure thy power! I saw with my own eyes, and had the curiosity to count, ninety (!) cars, drawing their length along after one (!) locomotive—and was informed that a single locomotive has brought, at a rate of eleven miles an hour, one hundred and fifty! (but I wont believe *that*) cars laden, from Pottsville. I understand that a large amount of the stock of the Company is held by Eastern capitalists. Well, if the Yankees have hold of the business, that fact is a guarantee of success.

This reflection forced itself upon my mind.—Can any one doubt the *good faith* of a State which has such resources, of which the above simple account is but a specimen, an index?—Will Pennsylvania again fail to meet her engagements? Perish the thought! Let "*fail, I know not the word*," be her motto. Is this idea worth any thing? Suppose the State were to lay a tax of twenty-five or fifty cents per ton upon all the coal consumed in the State—which tax I verily believe the people would pay, for they mean to pay their taxes, and sustain the credit of the State—how soon would the State be perfectly quit of its obligations and liabilities. Five or six years ago coal was sold for six dollars per ton—last year for about four dollars—probably this year for the same—(I mean for family use)—the tax above proposed would be no just cause for complaint.—Perhaps I am all wrong, and know nothing I am talking about. So on this point I am done.

In conclusion, let me say to the curious in such matters, don't take my poor description as satisfactory—for it is deficient, very—but when any of your numerous readers come this way, go to Port Richmond, and see for yourselves. It is amply worthy of your trouble and time. The place is not as beautiful as Fairmount, which every one goes to see—not so distinguished as Gerard College—not so sadly sweet as Laurel Hill—nor so inviting as the oft-repeated promenade of Chesnut Street, with its magnificent gorgeous stores and shops, with its beautiful women and fine equipages.—You may see some of those, or the like of them elsewhere; but you see Port Richmond, or the like of it, no where else. Go and see it, and you will be cheered in your absence from your dear

OLD DOMINION.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Robert Butler, to be Surveyor-General of the public lands in Florida, in the place of V. Y. Conway, from the 30th September next, on which day the resignation of the latter will take effect.

Thomas J. Read, to be Deputy Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., in the place of Littlebury H Mosby, removed.

William J. Miller, collector of the customs for the district of Bristol and Warren, R. I., vice John Howe, removed.

NOTICE FOR A MEETING IN POWHATAN.

☞ The citizens of Powhatan are requested to meet at the Court House of their county, without distinction of party, to take into consideration the imposing aspect of the question involving a change in our form of State Government, which requires immediate action and prompt decision. MANY CITIZENS.

NOTICE FOR A MEETING IN NOTTOWAY.

☞ The people of Nottoway county, without distinction of party, will hold a meeting at their September Court, to consider the subject of the proposed call of a State Convention. MANY CITIZENS.

☞ The Whig is requested to copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS—WHOLESALE PRICES.

For the week ending Thursday evening, Aug 14th.

TOBACCO.—The receipts are very light, and inferior kinds have declined within the last week, owing to the late rains, from 50 to 75 cents per hundred. We quote lugs from $1 75 to 2 50—common leaf $4 a $4—good $5 a $7—fine $7 to $11—extra manufacturing from $10 to $15.

FLOUR—The receipts are increasing. Sales by retail, of new superfine, at $5; Family $5 to 5 50.

WHEAT—No change. Transient lots sell at 95 a 97½ cents cash; Crops at 95 a 97½ cents, on a credit of 4 mos.

CORN—47½ a 50 c.

OATS—35 cents per bushel.

WHEAT OFFAL—Bran 12 cents; Shorts 18 cents; Brown Stuffs 20 cents; Ship Stuffs 30 cents.

COTTON—6¼ a 6¾ cents per lb. Stock quite small.

COTTON YARNS—Richmond and Manchester (Factory prices) Nos. 4 to 12, 17 c.; Nos 12 to 20, 18 c.

PROVISIONS—Smithfield and city cured Bacon, hog round, 8¼ a 9 c.; Western sides, 8 a 8½ c.; shoulders 7¼ a 8 c.; demand good. Lard—9 a 10 c.

CATTLE—Beef, from $2 25 to $2 50; Sheep, from $2 to $2 50; Hogs, from $4 to $4 25; Veals from $4 to $7—according to size and quality.

BUTTER—Mountain, firkin 19½ a 14 cts. per lb., and scarce. Fresh Butter from 15 to 17 cts.

FISH—HERRINGS: No. 1 Herrings 8½ in store. SHAD: $7½ a $8.

COFFEE—Rio 6½ a 7½ cents; St. Domingo 6 a 6½; Laguyra 7½ a 8; Java 9 a 11½—stock light, demand moderate.

TEAS—Imperial and Gunpowder 55 cents a $1 25 per lb., Black 25 a 60 cents.

SUGARS—New Orleans Sugars 6½ a 7 cents for common to prime; Porto Rico 7½ a 8½; St Croix 8 a 9; Loaf Sugars 11 a 12.

MOLASSES—Cuba 28 a 30 cents; Porto Rico 31 a 33 c.; prime New Orleans in hds. 32 a 33 cents.

BRANDY—Otard, Dupuy & Co. $2 25 a 2 50; A. Seignette $1 50 to 1 75; Imitation 35 a 50 c.; Sazerac $3½; Peach dull at 50 c. a $1. Prices nominal.

RUM—N. England, in hds., 36 cents.

WHISKEY—We quote hds. at 24 c.; hhds 23 c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Aug. 13.

COFFEE.—The market is firm, with reduced stocks; but no transactions of moment have been made public.

FLOUR—The transaction so far the last three days have been on a limited scale, but at steady prices; we notice small sales of fresh ground at $5 25, selected brands at 5 25; and a parcel inspected in store at 4 12½—sales of old stock at 4 a 4 25 as in quality, and fresh ground at 4 25a 4 50.

GRAIN—The arrivals are still light, sales of Southern red Wheat at 85 a 86 cts.; a cargo of choice Juniata at 90½ cts., old at 8 cts., and mixed with new at 81 cts. Rye—we quote Pennsylvania at 58 a 59 cts. Corn—demand increased with limited receipts and prices tending upward—sales of Southern yellow at 46 a 48 cts., and to-day at 49 cts. Oats—sales Southern at 30 a 31 cts.

SUGAR—The market has somewhat improved and about 40 Hhds. New Orleans sold at 6¼ a 7 cts., 6 mos. Whiskey is scarce; sales of bbls. at 23 cts., and hhds. at 24 cts.—*U. S. Gazette.*

BALTIMORE MARKET—August 13, 5 P. M.

FLOUR—The market for Howard Street Flour is rather inactive. Old is held at $4 37½ with retail sales. We quote new superfine at $4 50, which is the ruling price, but for choice brands a fraction higher is asked, and fine at $4 25. We note sale of 500 barrels superfine, and 400 bbls. fine in two lots, at these rates. The receipt price from cars is $4 37½.

A sale yesterday of 500 barrels City Mills Flour at $5 62½.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair supply, and the prices continue steady at 80 a 84 cents for good to prime reds, and 75 a 80 cents for ordinary to good. To day the market appears to be a little less animated. We quote white wheats at 82 a 89 cents for ordinary, and 85 a 93 cents for parcels suitable for family flour.

Sales of white Corn at 43 a 45 cents, and of yellow at 45 a 46 cents. A large portion of the receipts of white Corn is more or less heated, and in that case will only bring 42 a 43 cents.

Oats have declined a little. Sales to-day at 28 a 30 cents.

Bacon is in fair request, but the sales, though numerous, are generally confined to small parcels. The following rates are asked, and maintained with firmness, viz: Shoulders 7 a 7½; Sides 7¾ a 8; assorted 8; and Hams 8½ and 10 cents. A sale of 12 bbls. Hams at 9 cents, and 10 bbls. Shoulders at 7 cents. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 10 a 11 cents. A sale of a small parcel at the higher figures. There is a moderate demand for Lard. We quote No. 1 Western in kegs at 8 a 8½ and in bbls. at 7½ a 8 cents.

WHISKEY—The market is very dull. Hhds. are held at 22½ cents. Sales of bbls. at 23½ cents.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Tuesday, P. M.

FLOUR—The market continues without any material change. Genesee fresh ground $4 31½ a 4 37½; out of store $4 25. New Orleans $4. The business doing in Southern is limited—Richmond country, Brandywine, Alexandria and Georgetown, $4 75 a $4 87½. No City of Richmond Flour here.

GRAIN—Corn has become scarce, and has gone up.—Sales of Southern have been made at 55 and 58, weight. Northern 55, and is now held at 60 cents; quite a rise. Rye is selling at 70 cents, which is an advance. Several parcels of Wheat have arrived at market; sales of 3,000 new Southern at 90 cents.

COTTON—Although the accounts from Europe are good, yet the holders of Cotton expected better, and the advices have not helped our market. Prices are without change, but the article is duller.

WHISKEY is lower, and sales are made of barrels at 23½ a 24½.

HAY—Sales to-day at 75 cents.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of Spirits at 40 cents.

PLASTER—Moderate sales ranging from $2 50 a 2 94.

PROVISIONS—Lard in barrels 8 cents; kegs 8½ a 8¾; Hams, pickled, 7 a 7½ cents; City Smoked Hams 8 a 9 cents; Shoulders 6 a 6½ cents; Smoked Beef 8½ a 9 cents; Ohio Butter 10½ a 11 cents; Western 12 a 13 cents; Goshen 16 a 20; Cheese 6 a 7½.—*Express.*

OVERSEER WANTED

FOR my Plantation in Powhatan, a first rate Manager of Tobacco, as well as in every other particular, and one who can show satisfactory testimonials of character and ability. Apply in person or by letter (post paid) addressed Jefferson P. O., Powhatan county.

Aug. 15 PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE

TOBACCO FLATTENING PRESS.

ONE of Evans's Gerred Presses—new. For sale by

Aug. 15—3t R. M. ZIMMERMAN

HOYT'S OFFICE.—Lottery drawn in the Exchange this morning. Capital $5,000. Tickets $1 50, halves 75 cents, quarters 37½ cents. Packages for sale until 11½ o'clock.

This Evening—$9,500 Capital. Tickets $3—shares in proportion. For sale at HOYT'S OFFICE,

Aug. 15 No. 5 Exchange.

FOUR SERVANTS FOR HIRE—Two Boys about 15 years of age, one house Girl about 18 years old, and one middle-aged Woman, a good cook.

Also, for *sale*, a first rate riding Horse, young and sound. Apply to GEO. W. TOLER,

Aug 15 Ag't and Coll't, Lisles' Row.

MORE NEW BOOKS, received August 15, by DRINKER & MORRIS.

Travels in North America, by Chs Lyell, F. R. S.

Shakspeare Characters, by W. Hazlett.

Creek of Gold, by M. F. Tupper.

Parsonage of Mora, by F. Bremer.

Mutiny at Spithead and the Nore.

Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine, part 13, January to July. Aug 15

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

WILL be opened at my residence, in the county of Albemarle, about the 10th of September next, under the direction of Mr. A. Taylor, a Graduat of Princeton College—recommended as a fine scholar by Dr. Alexander. I will accommodate a few young gentlemen as boarders, who will be associated with my own sons.

The price of board and tuition will be $150 for the scholastic term of ten months.

My Post Office is Ben Ivegilo, Albemarle co., Va.

Aug 15—d1w&c1t3 WM. F. GORDON

T. RUSSELL B