POETRY.

[*From the Petersburg Republican.*]

THE BLANDFORD CHURCH.

The following lines were written some years ago with a pencil, on the walls of the old Church in the Blandford burying ground. "Time's effacing finger" is fast wearing away the marks.—Although these lines have been published before, Mr. Drinkard will please insert them in his paper, and oblige

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile!
Thou art hastening to thy fall,
And around thee in thy loneliness
Clings the Ivy to thy wall.
The worshippers are scattered now
Who met before thy shrine,
And silence reigns where anthems rose
In days of auld lang syne.

And sadly sighs the wandering wind,
Where oft in years gone by,
Prayer rose from many hearts to Him,
The highest of the High.
The tramp of many a busy foot
Which sought thy aisles is o'er,
And many a weary heart around,
Is still'd forevermore.

How oft ambition's hopes take wing,
How droops the spirit now?
We hear the distant City's din,
The dead are mute below.
The sun which shone upon their paths,
Now gilds their lowly graves—
The zephyrs which once fanned their brow,
The grass above them waves.

Oh! could we call the many back
Who've gathered here in vain,
Who've careless roved where we do now,
Who'll never meet again—
How would our very souls be stirred,
To met the earnest gaze
Of the lovely and the beautiful,
The light of other days.

A STRANGER.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

ROAD MEETING IN PULASKI.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Pulaski, held in the Court-house of said county, on the 7th day of August, 1845, (being Court day,) the meeting was organized on motion of J. H. Howe, Esq., by calling Maj. John McC. Taylor to the Chair and appointing James W. Shields Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, on motion of D. Stuart, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to report a preamble and resolutions; whereupon, the Chair appointed David Stuart, Benjamin F. Wysor, James M. Aikin, Joseph H. Hogue and John G. Cecil, Esqs, who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Pulaski regard with great interest and anxiety the efforts that our fellow citizens of Western Virginia are making for the establishment of some great thoroughfare through this portion of Virginia, connecting the Tennessee line with the James River Canal. We feel an abiding confidence that the wisdom and foresight of our General Assembly will see the great advantages that must result from an investment of capital, in a scheme of internal improvement, which will increase individual wealth and public prosperity, as the experience of other States pursuing this policy clearly demonstrates. We have watched with great anxiety the course our Legislature has pursued on this vital question.—The last session an effort was made by the friends of the measure with some prospect of success, our hopes were damped, not prostrated, by a vote of *three* majority against it. We are still sanguine that our Legislature will do justice to Western Virginia, if she is true to herself and to her best interests. We have heretofore submitted cheerfully to the sectional and partial legislation of our General Assembly. Appropriations have been made and expended, which have been of no benefit or advantage to Western Virginia, a large and respectable portion of the tax paying community. We now demand, as a matter of right, that our Legislature take active and effective measures for the erection of this great work of internal improvement.

For the purpose of farther expressing our wishes and opinions on this question we would recommend the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting do heartily concur in the proposals to hold Conventions on this subject at Abingdon, on the 28th of August next, and at Fincastle, on the 20th day of October next, and that Col. Wm. B. Charlton, J. D. Howe, John Caddall, Dr. E. Watson, Dr. Henry M. Bentley, James N. Pierce, J. M. Henderson, L. A. Currin, P. L. Woolwine, Thomas Inglis, Robert C. Ingram, John Trollinger, Capt. Henry Wysor, Benj. F. Wysor, John Calfee, Crockett Grayson, Dr. Robert M. Craig, J. G. Cecil, Jr., M. H. Hoge, Geo. J. Hoge, Michael Jordan, Harvey Shepherd, David G. Shepherd, Joseph H. Howe, Charles L. Fox, J. B. Alexander, Jesse Pepper, Joseph Cloyd, James L. Taylor, John B. Baskerville and Geo. W. Baskerville, be appointed Delegates to each of said Conventions.

2nd. *Resolved*, That a good McAdamized Road, or a work of Internal Improvement in some other mode, connecting James River with some point on the Tennessee line is absolutely indispensable to the well being and prosperity of Southwestern Virginia.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of Virginia, on the subject of Internal Improvement, has hitherto been partial in its operations, in which the wants and interests of this portion of the State have been almost altogether overlooked.

4th. *Resolved*, That we will not cease to importune on the subject until those interests are regarded, and those wants supplied by it.

On motion of B. F. Wysor, it was

Resolved, That six persons be appointed by the Chair a committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare a suitable memorial to the next General Assembly, on the subject of this improvement and to present the same to the citizens of this county for their signature.

Thereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to carry out the foregoing resolution, viz. Benjamin F. Wysor, John B. Baskerville, L. A. Currin, James M. Aikin, Dr. Henry M. Bentley and Dr. Edwin Watson.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates to each of the Conventions named.

The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Benj. Rush Floyd and James L. Yost, of Wythe county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editors of the Fincastle Democrat, and the Wythe papers, with a request that the editors of the Valley Whig, Abingdon, Lynchburg and Richmond papers copy the same in their respective papers.

JOHN McC. TAYLOR, Chairman.
JAMES W. SHIELDS, Secretary.

[*From the Mountain Whig.*]

ROAD MEETING IN SMYTH.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Smyth county, assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 22d day of July, 1845, for the purpose of taking some action on the subject of the South-western Road,

Major H. B. Thompson was called to the Chair, and Albert B. Moore appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. W. Sheffey, Esq., the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee of Five persons to report to the meeting a Preamble and Resolutions.

The Chair appointed J. W. Sheffey, A. R. Moore, J. F. Pendleton, G. W. Jones, and J. P. Strother, who retired, and after some time reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

It has long been, and still is, a favorite and cherished scheme of the people of South-western Virginia, to have constructed, on State account, an improvement from some point on James River to the Tennessee line; and so essential is such an improvement to the prosperity, not only of the South-west, but of the State at large, that we will never abandon our efforts to accomplish it, until they shall be crowned with success. Hitherto we have appealed to the Legislature in vain—but upon all occasions, when legislative action has been had upon our application, we have failed by so small a majority as to encourage new hopes and renewed efforts, rather than to dishearten us. We truly believe that our claims have thus far been passed by, because of our own inaction and seeming indifference. Indifference we have never felt, but we must confess that we have been too modest and forbearing in our efforts to obtain legislative aid. The time has come when we must speak out, so that the voice of the people shall be heard in tones and terms not to be misunderstood. Let it never be said again in Richmond that the people have not *asked* aid. We ask it for ourselves, for our children, for the State, and for the Union; and we can never, will never, cease to ask, to urge, and, if necessary, to implore as a boon that which the Legislature ought long since to have granted as a right.

When have the people of Southwestern Virginia failed in their duty to the State? Have we not marched to her defence when invasion was threatened? Let the survivors of the troops who defended Norfolk answer. Have we ever refused to pay to the State a yearly tax? No. We have contributed our supplies of men and money for the defence and support of the State, and what have we ever got in return? Let the languishing state of our agriculture, let the buried and neglected treasures of our mountains, let our deserted thoroughfares, and desponding people answer; and the answer is, We have only received neglect. Whilst other portions of the State, no more patriotic, no more inviting than this, are checkered over with railroads, canals and turnpikes, and whilst public bounty in other respects has been lavished upon the Eastern, Middle, and North-western sections of the State, this portion of Virginia has been most shamefully neglected. No appropriation has ever been made for any general purpose in this quarter, except for the Price's and Cumberland Gap Turnpike. And here we would pause to appeal to our brethren of Lee, Scott, Russell and Tazewell. Did we not stand by you, upon your application to the Legislature for an appropriation for your improvement? and will you desert us now, to your own injury, and to our ruin? We expect more from your magnanimity.

The time is within the memory of us all, when this main road was crowded with travellers, when the traveller from every eminence along the whole line might see, behind and before him as far as his eye could reach, the road whitened with covered wagons, when nearly every dwelling upon the road was a tavern, and every tavern crowded, and when the road was a market for the farmer's produce far and near. Now the scene is changed—only now and then a lonely horseman may be seen cheerlessly wending his way, as if desirous to escape from the desolations of a deserted road, deserted taverns, and country tending to waste. The trade, the travel and the market, are gone. Improvements North and South of us, by land and water, and the utter neglect of our road, have diverted, aye driven, the trade and travel from us.

How shall we get it back? How restore prosperity? How revive the slumbering energies? How disembowel the hidden treasures? How improve, enrich and adorn our picturesque country?

Individual enterprize cannot effect these vivifying changes. The State alone can level the mountains, and make the "rough ways smooth." A McAdamized Road from Buchanan or Lynchburg, we care not which, to the Tennessee line, whence we have every assurance it will be extended through Tennessee to the navigable waters of the West, would give new life, new hopes, new energies, and an exalted destiny to the South-west. This would then be again the great thoroughfare for the travel and trade between the East and West, North and South—our mountains would be the resort of thousands of the victims of the Southern climate, as well as the votaries of pleasure. Our lands, naturally fertile and susceptible of high improvement, would attract the emigrant; our mines of lead, iron, salt, gypsum and marble—our mineral springs, and innumerable sites for water-machinery, would attract the enterprising capitalist from abroad, and the great agricultural interest would find a market at home for that surplus which now rots, if made, for want of a demand. In view of these, and many other considerations which might be urged, we would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, by the people of Smyth county here assembled, That the construction on State account of a McAdamized Road, or other improvement from some point on James River to the Tennessee line, is practicable, and indispensable to the prosperity of South-western Virginia, and would be highly promotive of the interests of the State.

2. *Resolved*, That it is our right to have, and the duty of our Legislature to make, an appropriation for that purpose, if State bounty is to be distributed with an equal, and not a partial, hand.

3. *Resolved*, That we consider it due to us, and to the counties North of us, that their representatives shall come up to our help, in our effort in the next Legislature of Virginia for such appropriation; and that we confidently expect, as we earnestly invite, their aid, not only because we helped them, and because their interest would be greatly promoted by the improvement, but especially because such is our just and rightful claim.

4. *Resolved*, That we have seen with deep regret the influence militating against the success of our efforts, arising from the rivalry between Lynchburg and Buchanan. We would appeal to the friends of those two points, to aid us first to secure the appropriation, and afterwards to submit to the decision of the Legislature their respective claims for the Eastern terminus of the road; and that we will consider either party that may decline thus to submit their claims, as selfish and hostile to the road, and to all interests but their own.

5. *Resolved*, That we would recommend to our Delegate in the Legislature to make our claim a condition precedent to his co-operation in any scheme of improvement which may come before the Legislature.

6. *Resolved*, That we cordially concur in the expediency of the proposed Convention to be held at Abingdon on the 28th of August, to devise ways and means for the furtherance of our common object.

7. *Resolved*, That twenty-five delegates be appointed by the chairman to attend said Convention.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sheffey in an appropriate and very eloquent speech, and upon the question being taken, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sheffey then read a letter from Walter Gwynn, Esq., proposing to make a survey of the route and to ascertain the exact expense of the road, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of facilitating an application to the next Legislature of Virginia, for the construction of our contemplated road, the people of Smyth county are willing to co-operate with the other counties along the line of the improvement, in raising the funds necessary to defray the expense of a survey by a competent engineer, with a view to ascertain the precise cost of the work.

Mr. Fulton, of Wythe, addressed the meeting in explanation of the views of Mr. Gwynn, and in support of the resolution, and the question being put, the resolution passed unanimously.

The Chair then appointed the following delegates to the Convention at Abingdon, viz: James W. Sheffey, Albert B. Moore, James F. Pendleton, Edward S. Watson, Joseph W. Davis, Wm. W. Hanson, James M. Davis, James P. Strother, A. N. Kincanon, John Irons, Peter Killinger, James Cox, Jerome B. Campbell, Thomas M. Tate, John Miller, Theodore G. Pearson, H. D. Poston, Thomas L. Preston, William King, Joseph P. Bonham, James Cole, Abijah Thomas, William Porter, William Scott, Sen'r, and William James.

On motion of James F. Pendleton, Major H. B. Thompson, Chairman of the meeting, was added to the delegation.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Editors of the several papers in Wytheville and Abingdon, the Richmond Enquirer and Whig, the Lynchburg Virginian, and such other papers in Virginia and Tennessee as may be friendly to the objects of the meeting, be requested to publish these proceedings.

And then the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

H. B. THOMPSON, Chairman.
A. B. MOORE, Secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN ROAD.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lynchburg, convened at the Universalist Church, on Friday evening, the 15th of August, in pursuance of previous notice, M. Hart, Esq., (Mayor,) was called to the Chair, and John Wm. Dudley appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of R. H. Toler, James Garland, John R. D. Payne, John Wills, and D. E. Spence, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Lynchburg feel, as they have ever felt, a deep interest in the construction, on State account, of a MacAdamized Road from the most suitable point on James River to the Tennessee line, and its proposed extension thence into the State of Tennessee. They will cordially co-operate, therefore, with their fellow-citizens of Southwestern Virginia, and of East Tennessee, in all proper means to effect an object so essential to their interests, and which they have the fullest confidence will promote the prosperity of the entire State. It is, therefore,

Resolved, That we will appoint delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in the town of Abingdon on the 28th of the present month, for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed to represent the town of Lynchburg, viz: F. B. Deane, L. H. Trigg, R. H. Toler, J. R. Garland, John Wills, Wm. B. Brown, Benjamin Wilks, George Bagby, John Robin McDaniel, John W. Dudley, Odin G. Clay, C. T. Wills, Richard Perkins, C. H. Lynch, D. W. Moore, John McKinney, Ro. Cawthon, W. T. Young, W. P. Bryant, A. B. Rucker, T. O. Acree, C. L. Mosby, D. R. Edley, J. M. Speed, Wm. Daniel, Jr., John M. Warwick, Henry Davis, Charles E. Davis, M. Langhorne, Jr., S. McCorkle, John Morrison, T. D. Jennings, John H. Tyree, John M. Otey, Alexander Tompkins, James M. Boyd, Ammon Hancock, and B. F. Sacket.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Lynchburg, Richmond, and Southwestern papers.

M. HART, Chairman.
JNO. WM. DUDLEY, Secretary.

DEPARTURE OF THE LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The ship Hermann, Capt. Welsh, was yesterday towed down the river by the steamer Relief, Capt. Sanner, having on board the Light Artillery, from Fort McHenry, bound for Aransas Bay, Texas. The following officers accompany the troops:—Major Ringgold, commanding; 1st Lieutenants R. Ridgley, Wm. H. Shober; 2d Lieutenants S. L. Fremont, S. G. French, Assistant Surgeon Mills. The company consists of 54 men, with 69 horses, three six-pounders, one howitzer, four caisons, one baggage wagon, one smith's forge, and ammunition complete. When the vessel left she was repeatedly cheered by citizens on the wharves and by the seamen on the U. S. ship Ontario.—[*Baltimore Sun.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—We learn upon good authority that the 7th regiment of United States Infantry, now stationed at different places between Pensacola and Baton Rogue, and three companies of the 2d regiment of Dragoons, now at Fort Washita, are ordered forthwith to Texas. The 5th regiment of Infantry, now at the upper Lakes, are ordered to Jefferson Barracks; and a portion of the 8th regiment will take place of the 7th; these latter dispositions being made to meet any emergency which may call for a still greater augmentation of force in Texas.

[*N. O. Jeffersonian.*

☞ Captain Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, recently appointed to the command of the frigate Congress, arrived here yesterday, in the steamer Herald, from Baltimore, and took lodgings at French's Hotel.—[*Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 22.*

THE ENQUIRER.

Richmond, August 23.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

The N. O. papers by yesterday's mail give more in detail the news by the famed Water Witch—but it throws no light upon the chaotic mass of Mexican bullyings and brave words.

The N. O. Courier publishes several letters from Vera Cruz to a commercial house in New Orleans.

One of them says that the differences existing between Mexico and this country "*may eventually lead to a war*," and that "*it will be very difficult to raise the sum*" demanded to carry on a war. The writer is "*therefore still in hopes that the difficulties in question will be peacably adjusted, and the commercial intercourse remain undisturbed.*"

Another letter says that "although our government has communicated to the chambers a declaration of war against the United States, *yet it appears that no such formal step will be taken*, but measures will be adopted to raise and equip a sufficient force to march upon Texas, and to do the utmost to reconquer that territory."

The New Orleans Bulletin is more than ever convinced that no declaration of war will be made. It bases its opinion upon the following reasons:

"The great obstruction in the way of a hostile demonstration, evidently, is the want of money. In the act providing for a declaration of war, it is apparent that the Ministry bases its recommendation on the ability to raise a loan of fifteen millions of dollars. The two things are so coupled together, that the Chambers in their deliberations will be compelled to stare both evils in the face at once. For this reason, we think, that the warlike recommendation of the Ministry will only result in a wordy and protracted debate. The impossibility of borrowing "the sinews of war," either from domestic or foreign capitalists, will be an unanswerable argument against the Quixotic enterprise of re-taking Texas. Abroad Mexico has no credit, and her bonds could hardly be discounted at sixty per cent. At home the only class of citizens who have money to lend, are the priests, and they, since the downfall of their favorite Santa Anna, are not in favor of the new order of things, nor disposed to trust the Government. In this entire destitution of resources, it is hardly possible that a deliberative body, like the Mexican Congress, composed as it should be of the most enlightened men of the nation, would conclude upon a measure so absurd as a declaration of war. There will be much blustering and threatening, but notwithstanding the war message of the Ministry to the Chambers, and the talk about raising fifteen millions of money, and the marching of ten thousand men across the Rio Grande, and all other braggadocia demonstrations of impotent rage; still, our impressions are much strengthened that the pacific relations of the United States with Mexico will not be interrupted. *There may be a collision between our troops on the boundary line*, and an armed and threatening attitude kept up for some time to come; but we are more than ever persuaded that no formal promulgation of war will be made."

These views of the Bulletin seem to be sustained by the Mexican paper El Siglo Diez and Nueve, which has generally supported the administration with zeal, and, in the present instance, opposes the idea of any declaration of war. it holds, we quote the Picayune, that "war has already been virtually declared from the moment that the United States passed the measure of annexation; that the subsequent action of Texas has nothing to do with the question as between Mexico and us; that the two countries are now at war—an offensive war on the part of the American Union, and strictly defensive on the part of Mexico. It contends that Mexico should observe her treaty stipulations towards our merchants, as those of a hostile nation, and that there is no occasion to proclaim a war, which can be done at any moment or not at all, being a mere matter of form. Many Mexicans accede to this reasoning, and there are letters which would induce the belief, that there will be no formal declaration of war, but that the most strenuous exertions in the power of Mexico will be employed to reconquer Texas.

"The citizens of the capital heard on the 29th ult, by way of Vera Cruz, that 3,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and some pieces of light artillery, from the army of the United States were about to rendezvous on the West bank of the Rio Bravo, together with 1,000 Texans. They knew not whether to credit this news or not, but awaited in *all confidence* intelligence that the Mexican army of observation *has thoroughly flogged this force, if it has really made so audacious a move*. At all events, the editors declare that the hour for the struggle has arrived."

Even in that view of the case—even should Mexico make no regular declaration of war—but confine her operations to efforts to recover Texas, our position and our duties are by no means altered. We have solemnly pledged our honor to Texas, to protect her people and her soil, which has now become our own. Our troops are now collecting in the Western portion of Texas, and will repel the first attempt that may be made to invade the territory of Texas. The first blow that shall be struck by Mexico will be a signal for most vigorous and efficient action on our part.

Mexico complains that we are the offending party. The absurdity of such a proposition will be scouted by the civilized world. The independence of Texas has been fully recognised by England, France, Holland and the United States.—Not many months, Mexico herself solemnly agreed to recognize that independence—and the opponents of the present Government of Mexico are now engaged in pouring hot-shot upon their trembling heads, for their gross and glaring inconsistency. In the opinion of all reasonable men, and of many of their own people, that Government has, by its acts, *estopped* itself from a further prosecution of her claims upon Texas.—It follows, then, that Texas was perfectly free to act as she thought proper. Her own interests, the thrilling associations of our past history, a sympathy of blood and feeling moved her to ask a shelter under the broad wings of the American Eagle. It was freely, enthusiastically given—and for the rivetting of this hallowed bond of union, we are charged by Mexico with perfidy and plunder—our soil (for Texas is virtually a portion of our confederacy) is to be overrun by a savage and mongrel army, and perhaps the peace of the world to be broken.

It behooves us to do our duty to ourselves, and to the cause of liberty and civilization. As "Pike," in the Union, whose arguments show him to be an able statesman, says, the U. States are bound by "primary and transcendent obligations to defend Texas as part of their own dominion *by the highest of all titles—the voluntary consent of two nations legally and solemnly expressed*; and then let us ask whether our Government will not have the ample and sober materials for a manifesto to go before the world, which would place our cause on the highest grounds of national justice and duty, even should our arms overrun all Mexico in conquering a speedy peace, the conditions of which ought to attest, as well our moderation as our power, but at least save us harmless from the expenses of the war.

"Mexico's motive, if she strikes the first blow, will be obvious. She cannot be so blind as not to see the impossibility of making any head against the United States, knowing the impotence of all her efforts against Texas during a longer period than was required to begin and finish our revolutionary war; but, in her passion, she counts upon England being drawn into the contest by side winds. *The most certain way* to cut off all such chances—to render to ourselves tardy justice, indeed, but now complete justice—to gain the respect of all Europe, including England chiefly—and to take our proper and commanding position at this new era in our history, instead *of letting foreign balance masters assign us a position, will be to teach Mexico a useful lesson by the vigor of our arms at all points*, if she shall at last plunge upon the fatal extremity of making war upon us."

We rejoice, therefore, that the President has taken such prompt and energetic measures to collect on the frontier of Mexico a strong and efficient force. It will never do for us to despise the weakness of Mexico. A prudent Government will always prepare fully and thoroughly to meet every emergency, however trifling the occasion may seem. To avoid danger, it is frequently the safest course to meet it directly, and, by one powerful blow, arrest the mischief.

The first assault of Mexico should be followed up on our part by decisive measures, which will at once render her powerless, and put a stop to further embarrassments. It will at the same time elevate us in the eyes of Europe, and convince her, that we have the ability to sustain our position of right and justice, and that our free course shall not be swayed by the insidious movements of the Old World. By this decisive conduct, moreover, we shall be cherishing the cause of humanity, in stopping at once the increasing mischiefs of a prolonged and harassing war. Upon every consideration, therefore, we hope to see no milk and water measures—but vigorous and decisive action. This is the policy of our Government, and we doubt not, it will be thoroughly carried out.

We are proud to quote from the Whig press, evidence, which not only supports our views, but proves that the Country is sound on this vital question, and will, with hand and heart, come to the rescue:

[*From the Baltimore Patriot.*]

"But if we cannot stop wars, it is the duty of those who engage in them, to make them short as possible. To this end all the strength of the nation should be directed. In a contest with Mexico, it becomes the United States to bring into the field, a force sufficient to overpower the enemy at one blow, and by making the battle brief, spare the lives and treasures of the people. Human life must be sacrificed, that human lives may be saved, and money spent with a lavish hand, that the treasury may not be exhausted by a prolonged and predatory war.

"The President has done right in concentrating what military power we have on Texas and on the borders of Mexico. This is only a wise precaution, which it is his duty to take, and it meets with the hearty approbation of all. It was a high responsibility, perhaps, for him to assume, but it was a responsibility his high office required of him, and should meet with no objection. In this, he will have as vigorous supporters in the ranks of the Whigs as in those of his own followers; and if war follows, we may promise him that the Whig Party will furnish as willing soldiers as the army can desire."

[*From the Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal.*]

From the above, with what will be found in another part of this paper, it will be seen that war is determined upon by Mexico. How far, or how actively, she will prosecute it, remains to be seen. But this we will say, that imbecile as she is, compared to the United States, she may yet do much harm, if there be any thing like dallying on the part of this Government. We go for the most vigorous measures at once. However much we may regret the war, we hope that if it be declared at all, the most prompt and vigorous measures may be resorted to by Mr. Polk, to put an end to it at an early day. If Mexico is to be whipped into submission, let him do it at once. And if a majority of Southern Whigs did oppose Mr. Tyler's Treaty for the Annexation of Texas, we assert with confidence that a much larger majority of them will stand by the United States in the emergency of war; making it a common cause, they will be found as prompt in their country's defence, as the Whigs of the Revolution were in the days of '76. Texas is now ours, and if Mexico was to get it back, she must be taught that, unfit to govern it, it is lost to her forever."

It will be observed that *these* Whig Journal do not think the Annexationists should do all the fighting!

"BUNCOMBE."

As far as we have seen, the whole Democratic press are exulting over the defeat of Clingman, the regular Whig candidate for Congress from that Whig stronghold, the Mountain District—True, he is beaten by a Whig—but that Whig, Graham, is true to the South on the Texas question and on the 21st rule against the admission of Abolition petitions. From the first announcement of opposition to Clingman, we avowed our hearty desire, that his want of fidelity to the South, in being the only member South of the Potomac in favor of receiving petitions, should be signally rebuked. It is a matter of proud satisfaction, that every Southern man, who has abandoned the South on the 21st rule, has been left at home to repent bitterly of his gross contempt for public sentiment. Bright as their prospects were, vainglorious as they and their partizans were before the election, the people have prostrated their aspirations and punished their desertion of the South. Let Clingman's fate be a warning to all Southern men. While the South will generously sustain a faithful representative, she will with unerring certainty strike down those who have sided with her enemies.

Previous to the election, Mr. Graham published a scorching circular in reply to a circular of Clingman—in which he charged C. with voting with the Abolition party of the North against the best interest of the South—and with concealing and withholding from the people, before the last election, his opinions in favor of receiving Abolition petitions. Mr. G. further charges C. with voting with John Quincy Adams, Giddings, and all the Abolitionists, *against* Droingoole's Resolution, which declares that every proposition to alter the Constitution, by abolishing the three-fifth principle of representation, ought to be promptly and decisively condemned. This was the worst kind of Abolition movement; for its adoption would undoubtedly abolish the Constitution itself, and dissolve the Union.

Most rightously, then, has Clingman been defeated. It settles the great principle, that the South will eschew any man, who falters in his duty to her, on a question which vitally concerns her welfare.

We quote the opinions of the Charleston Mercury, of the 18th and 19th August:

"We have not heard from the 1st District, where it was supposed till near the election that Clingman would trot over the course unopposed. But the abolition course of this man in Congress, so deeply disgusted many of the most respectable Whigs, that they urged Graham to oppose him, and finally succeeded. Clingman's election is now very doubtful, and for the honor of North Carolina, we trust he will receive payment for his treachery to the South. * * *

"The Highland Messenger (Whig and supporter of Clingman,) announces the defeat of its candidate for Congress, and states that the official returns give Graham a majority of 326.—Clingman publishes a Card (a long one) in the Messenger to explain his defeat. So that matter is settled. The Messenger maintains that Graham is more than half a Democrat—so much the better. We had judged that he was a true Southern man, and on that account desired his triumph over a betrayer of the South. Our brothers of the Old North State have gone gloriously through their election everywhere, but this last triumph we hold the greatest of all. Let the fate of Clingman be a warning."

FUNERAL HONORS.

Last Saturday the people of Fincastle, and the county of Botetourt, assembled to do honor to the memory of General Jackson. The ceremonies are said to have been highly solemn and impressive. The elegant Company of Scarlet Guards, followed by the Officers of the 48th and 121st Regiments, and an immense body of citizens and strangers marched to the Presbyterian Church where three rounds were fired by the Guards.

The Fincastle Democrat says:

"All party distinctions seemed to be forgotten in the common desire to honor the memory and services of the distinguished deceased, and the request, that a general suspension of business should take place, was universally regarded. The ceremonies were commenced by an appropriate and eloquent prayer, which was offered to the Throne of Divine Grace by the Rev. H. H. Paine. The Orator of the Day, Robert M. Hudson, Esq., then arose, and addressed the audience in an eloquent and impressive manner. He depicted in true and glowing colors the eminent services which Andrew Jackson had done for his country, and showed conclusively that he was a second Washington. The address will compare favorably with the most of those that we have seen, and we hope that Mr. H. will consent to have it published. The exercises were closed by a benediction from the Rev. Mr. Clark."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The Convention recently assembled at Bayou Sara, to nominate a successor to Gen. Dawson in Congress from the State of Louisiana, on the 2d ballot agreed to the selection of John H. Harmonson of Avoyelles. His competitors for the nomination were W. D. Boyle of West Feliciana, and Thomas G. Davidson of Livingston. The last ballot stood, Harmonson 17, Boyle 13, Davidson 2.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian says:

"The best spirit prevailed. Harmonson was afterwards *unanimously* nominated, and will command the entire strength of the party in the district. He is a man of talents, of generous attributes, and as true and orthodox a Democrat as ever lived. No man could fill with more credit the seat of the lamented Dawson. The section of the district in which Mr. Harmonson lives had strong claims on the Convention. The Eastern parishes have had the Congressmen heretofore, and West Feliciana, where Mr. Boyle resides, has now the candidate for Governor. This consideration, no doubt, had its weight. The Convention adjourned with the determination to elect Mr. Harmonson, and we understand that Messrs. Davidson and Boyle will give him the most active support. This is just what we expected from those true-hearted and talented gentlemen, whom the Democracy will always be ready to honor and support."

Later accounts speak of the enthusiasm with which the nomination was received, and of H.'s probable election by 1,000 majority.

MISSOURI.—The Convention that will assemble to revise the Constitution of this State will consist of sixty-six members, and of this number there will be about twelve Whigs.

[*St. Louis New Era, (Whig,) Aug. 12.*

LET THE RULE WORK BOTH WAYS!

The Whigs charge Mr. Polk with duplicity on the Tariff question—being sustained at the South for his Free Trade, and at the North for his Protective notions.

However this may be, look at Mr. Clay on Texas. At the South, the Whig press contends that we should have certainly obtained Texas, if Mr. Clay had been elected. On the other hand, the Northern Whig press argue, with equal zeal and positiveness, that Texas *never* would have been admitted, in the event of Mr. Clay's success—and, strange to say, for each of these opinions, the respective Editors produce the best authority, viz his own declarations, under his hand and seal. Talk no more, then, of Mr. Polk's "Kane Letter." Mr. Clay's voluminous Texas correspondence presents a rich brood of anomalies. In such duplicity, he can give Mr. Polk two in the game.

ELECTIONS.

ALABAMA—For Governor, Martin's majority is 3,015, and the counties of Marion, Dale, Covington, Coffee and Wilcox to hear from—Martin elected by a large majority.

For Congress, 6 Democrats and 1 Whig.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner (Whig) of the 15th instant, thus sums up the result of the contest in that State: "Since our last we have received such additional returns as *remove all doubt* of the election of a Democratic Governor, and a Democratic Legislature. Brown's majority will range in the neighborhood of 2,000 votes. The Senatorial Districts have all been heard from, and our opponents have a majority of one in the Senate, while their majority in the House will be probably two or three—the exact number we cannot yet give, as all the returns are not in. The delegation in Congress will stand as it was before—six Democrats to five Whigs—Crozier, Whig, having taken the place of Blackwell, Democrat, while Stanton, Democrat, succeeds Ashe, Whig."

If this is not satisfactory, we quote from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, evidence that will convince the most incredulous Whig. It is well known that that paper never gives up, while there is the most slender hope. It must have been with a heavy heart, that it had to acknowledge that President Polk was sustained by the generous confidence of gallant Tennessee:

"We have before expressed our fears of the defeat of the Whig candidate for Governor in this State. Later accounts confirm these apprehensions. Mr. Aaron V. Brown is elected, tho' by what majority is not yet known—probably about two thousand votes. The Nashville Whig attributes this result to the *apathy* of the Whig party, and thinks that the entire vote of the State will fall short of that of last year by 20,000 or upwards. The Legislature is also lost, by a very small majority; so that our friends have only retained their former position so far as regards the number of Representatives whom they have elected to Congress."

GREAT TIMES IN FAUQUIER.—A letter from the Warrenton Springs on Thursday morning, says there are 500 visitors there, and rapidly increasing. It tantalizes us, to hear of the brilliant balls and other attractions of that delightful spot. An advertisement in another column, gives notice of a Grand Tournament and Fancy Ball to be held on the 27th inst.

A CAPITAL HIT.

For the Enquirer.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—As soon as the Richmond Whig carried to country readers the striking idea that none but annexationists ought to bleed or pay for the war which Mexico threatens us with, its language was caught up every where; and from every genuine "Whig" might be heard the witty, profound, and *patriotic* remark addressed to Democrats—

"Well, now you've got us into a war about Texas, I suppose you Locos are going to do all the fighting and paying—won't you?"

An honest countryman, in reply to this threadbare piece of second-hand banter, retorted—

"O, no—we got Texas—that was our part.—You Whigs must do what's necessary now, to KEEP it!"—The Whig *sloped*.

Louisa, Aug. 19.

[A good many *city* "Whigs" employed the same slang at first—but they will be heartily ashamed of it in a short time.—[*Enquirer.*

For the Enquirer.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AT STAUNTON.

The public have learned with the deepest regret, that it is the purpose of Dr. Stribling to resign the office of Surgeon to this Institution; and along with this regret, there must arise the question—Who is to be his successor? In reply to this important inquiry, permit me to call public attention to Dr. Thomas L. Walker, of Albemarle. This gentleman has received the best training for his profession, which the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania combined, could give. After graduating with credit, he became a practitioner in the Philadelphia Dispensary, where he spent more than a year—and afterwards, devoted the same amount of time to the duties of Physician to the Blockly Hospital. Retiring from this important station, he returned to Albemarle, his native County, where he soon secured an extensive practice, in the prosecution of which he is now industriously and successfully engaged.

The writer has known Dr. Walker from his childhood, and has had ample opportunities of forming a just estimate of his character as a man and a Physician, and is fully prepared to say, that he is in a high degree fitted to succeed Dr. Stribling. The more prominent features of his character are amiability, patience, industry, perseverance—an ample stock of common sense—a knowledge of human nature seldom equalled in one of his age, and an ardent love for his profession. These qualities, combined with very extensive acquirements, derived from study, observation and practice, give him the strongest claims on the patronage of an enlightened public, and commend him to the Directors of the Asylum as eminently fitted for the office of Surgeon.

It is due to Dr. Walker to state, that the writer has had no intercourse with him on this, or any other subject, for five months—that he knows nothing of the writing of this communication; nor is it known that he will accept the office, if it were tendered to him. But the Doctor's modesty is equal to his genius, and hence he must be sought for and called out, if his merits are ever known and appreciated.

His address is Scottsville, Albemarle.

M. E.

For the Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors: It being the purpose of the people of Hanover County, to unite with their fellow-citizens of Amelia, and other Counties of Eastern Virginia, in expressing their uncompromising objections to the policy of holding a Convention to alter the present Constitution of the State, we desire Messrs. Editors, that you will notice in your paper that a meeting to this effect will be held at Hanover Court-house on Tuesday the 26th of August, that being Court day—As the subject is one of no ordinary importance, but fraught with the most momentous consequences to the people of the East, a large meeting irrespective of party, is anxiously desired, so that the sentiments of our citizens may be freely, fairly, and fully expressed.

TAYLOR'S CREEK.

Sentiment of the Country.

Extract of a letter from

SPOTTSYLVANIA CO., Aug. 20.

"I am always sorry to hear of war, but if Mexico declares war, let us prosecute it to a *speedy* termination. I go for Texas, at all events."

The Hon. A. J. Donelson, United States Minister to Texas, arrived on the Woodbury, on his way to Washington, having consummated his glorious mission, and won for himself a high and enduring reputation.

[*N. O. Jeffersonian, Aug. 15.*

FOR TEXAS.—Capt. Duncan's splendid company of Flying Artillery leave for Texas on Monday. The offices attached are, Joseph Duncan, Captain; John H. Rowland, 1st Lieutenant; Mr. Peck, 2d Lieutenant. There are 60 rank and file, and 60 horse. We learn also that the government has provided them with 30 additional horses, and a complete new battery. One hundred recruits for the 8th infantry sailed in the Kalamazoo yesterday. In the present state of affairs, this piece of news is highly interesting.

[*N. Y. Herald, Aug. 22.*

ABOLITION RIOTS IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.—We have received a hand-bill containing an account of proceedings which have been sent by a committee to Cassius M. Clay, requesting him to discontinue the publication of an abolition paper in that quarter. It seems there was a public meeting held, and that a series of resolutions were drawn up, requesting him to desist from publishing his journal. He has published the resolutions and all, declaring his intention to publish the abolition paper there. The next mail will probably bring us an account of a riot in that quarter.—[*N. Y. Herald.*

IT IS NOT TRUE.—The Lancaster Intelligencer says it is not true, that Mr. Buchanan will accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. He will remain in the Cabinet, and aid in the settlement of the Oregon question, according to the well known rights and the notorious wishes of the country.

United States vs. *