Richmond Enquirer.

BY WM. F. & THO'S RITCHIE, JR. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1847. VOLUME XLIV.—NUMBER 59.

Terms of the Enquirer.

☞ The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city) SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily give seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight if taken for a shorter period than one year. For Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three dars for six months, payable in advance, *to be paid in* ffice, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars annum at the end of the year.

☞ All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, good and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Edi- the *postage of all letters being paid by the writers.*— ss postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account this writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an ensive business, which operates as a serious tax on the Editors.)

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of ten lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—if inserted a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty-seven and a half cents.

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☞ All Obituaries and *Marriages* from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore ineffectual. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, that the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, *written on the back of the letter.*

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, to insure execution.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 9th day of October, 1847:

Royall Parrish and Felix Matthews, partners, under the firm of Parrish & Matthews, Plaintiff:

against

Thomas B. Nowell and Sarah his wife, and other Defendants.

The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court, on the first Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. A Copy—Teste, P. ROBERTS, Clk.

Oct. 12—cw2m

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 9th day of October, 1847:

Jones Heller, Plaintiff:

against

The Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, and another, Defendants.

The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court, on the first Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. A Copy—Teste.

Oct. 12—cw2m P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Halifax, in the month of October, 1847:

Hyram Hudson, Hyram H. Crank, Joseph W. Crank and Mary E. Crank, which said Hyram H., Joseph W. and Mary E. are infants, and sue by their next friend, Wm. Crank, Plaintiffs:

against

Charles A. Ballow and Wm. T. Ballow, Executors of Jesse Ballow, deceased, Wm. T. Ballow, Jane Booker, Wm. Montgomery Ballow, Elizabeth R. Ballow, Wm. H. Ballow, Henry Ballow, John Ballow, Edwin Ballow, James Ballow, George Ballow, Augustus T. Walton and Mary E. his wife, Louisa Colquit, James H. Goodman, Zac. T. Goodman, Charles J. Goodman, Littleton B. Goodman, Thomas B. Goodman and Elizabeth his wife, John J. Guthrey and Martha his wife, Samuel Bagwell and Willianna his wife, William Wright and Jane his wife, who was Jane Coleman, Sarah Coleman, Charles Coleman, Hannah Alderson, Henry Alderson, Sterling Alderson, Charles Ballow, John T. Ballow, Wm. T. Ballow, jr., Wm. Ballow, Catharine Ballow, Elizabeth Ballow, Dianna Ballow, Thomas Hudson, Nancy Hudson, Thomas W. Dowdy and Mary P. his wife, T. E. Jones and Elizabeth his wife, Hezekiah Ford and Elizabeth his wife, Samuel Wallace and Ann his wife, Defendants.

The defendants, Samuel Wallace and Ann his wife, Henry Ballow, Edwin Ballow, Samuel Bagwell and Williana his wife, William H. Ballow, Horace, Henry and Sterling Alderson, John F. Ballow, Wm. T. Ballow, jr., Wm. Ballow, Catharine Ballow, Elizabeth Ballow, Dianna Ballow, Eliza A., Mary F., William T., Joseph H and Hyram H. Crank, Augustus T. Walton and Mary Eliza his wife, John J. Guthrey and Martha A. his wife, T. E. Jones and Elizabeth A. his wife, John T. Ballow and Wm. Montgomery Ballow, not having entered their appearance, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said last named defendants do appear here on the first Monday in January next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Richmond Enquirer for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of this county. A Copy—Teste.

Oct. 26—cw3m WM. HOLT, Clk.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 5th day of October, 1847:

George W. Goode, assignee of Jesse P. Smith, Plaintiff:

against

Ivory P. Hodgden, and other Defendants.

The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in December next, and answer the amended and supplemental bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. A Copy—Teste,

Oct. 12—cw2m P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Essex, at the Court house of the said county, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1847:

John A. Parker, Plaintiff:

against

Fontaine Wood, Peter S. Trible and John Cowles, Trustees in a certain deed of trust from George Trible to them, bearing date the 23d day of September, 1846, and recorded in Essex County Court Clerk's Office on the 24th day of September, 1846, Susan D. Mann, Administratrix of Elizabeth Hundley, deceased, Thomas D Oughan and Mary his wife, who was Mary Wood, and Thomas Wood, Defendants.

The nisi subpœna, with the attachment endorsed thereon, issued against the defendants in this cause, not being returned executed on the defendants, Fontaine Wood and Thomas Wood, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the said defendants are non-residents of this Commonwealth, *it is ordered, that the said defendants, Fontaine Wood and Thomas Wood, appear here on the first Monday in February next, being rule day, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for eight weeks successively, and that another copy thereof be posted at the front door of the Court house of this county.

A Copy. Teste, JAMES M. MATTHEWS, D. C.

For James Roy Micou, Clk E. C. S. C. L. & C.

* See Sess. Acts 1840-'41, ch. 68.—No security is required by this act of an absent defendant, upon his appearing and defending the suit, unless he *desires* to have the *attachment discharged.* Nov. 9—cw8w

TO Mathew Lacy and Sophia his wife, Archibald S. Richards and Charlotte his wife, Thomas J. Woodson and Dianna his wife, James Jones and Mary E. his wife, and Nathaniel Massie:

Take notice, that I shall, on Thursday, the ninth day of December, 1847, at the Tavern House of Robert B. Haden, in the county of Goochland, State of Virginia, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, proceed to take the depositions of James H. Meriwether, William G. Brown and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Goochland county, wherein you are plaintiffs, and I and others are defendants. If, from any cause, the taking of said depositions be not finished on the said day, the taking of the same will be continued from day to day, at the same place, until completed, when and where you can attend.

Yours, &c., JOHN MICHIE,

Executor of John Michie, deceased.

Nov. 9—cw4w*

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit the 4th day of November, 1847:

Wingfield Scott, Robert Henry Cabell and Joseph Mayo, Plaintiffs:

against

Sarah Maria Scott, Cornelia Scott and other Defts.

The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear on the tenth day of the next January term of the Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy. Teste,

Nov. 9—cw2m POWHATAN ROBERTS, Clerk.

AT a Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Virginia, held at the United States Court Room in the City of Richmond, on Friday, November 12th, 1847:

Barby & Company, Petitioners:

against } In Bankruptcy.

Steger & Nash, Defendants:

There being on deposit in the Bank of Virginia a fund to the credit of the Court in this case, for distribution, it is ordered that notice be published in the Richmond Enquirer, for ten days, that, at a future term, a dividend and distribution will be made of the said fund, among the creditors of the said Steger & Nash who shall have proved their claims, after deducting therefrom such fees as may be due the officers of the Court.

A Copy. Teste, P. MAYO, Clerk.

Nov. 19—c4t

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

L. H. Trigg

HAVING taken a House on the Basin, tenders his services to his friends and the public generally, in forwarding merchandise, and for the sale of all the staple articles of produce.

L. H. T., in the sale of Tobacco, will be assisted by a gentleman, who, from long experience and acknowledged judgment, is fully competent to sustain the interests of Planters. Feb 9—ctf

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in Richmond, Virginia, until the 15th day of December next, for the construction of the Company's Improvements on James River, from the mouth of North River, to the town of Buchanan, a distance of 22 miles.—The surveys being not yet completed, the work can be no farther specified in this advertisement, than that it will consist of Dams, and sections of Canal between the pools of the dams, with Lift Locks sufficient to overcome a fall of about 112 feet, a Towing Path for the whole distance, and such Guard Locks, Aqueducts, Culverts, Farm Bridges, &c., as shall be found necessary. The general terms of the Contracts will be, that the work will be divided into convenient Jobs or sections, each of which will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory proposals, and that cash payments will be made on monthly estimates of work actually done, with a reservation of twenty per cent., by way of security for the completion of the work, until the same shall be completed according to contract

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received, at the same place, until the same date, for the construction of the Connection of the Company's Canal with the Tide-Water of James River, at Richmond, through the Richmond Dock. This work will consist of three Locks of 18 feet lift, and one of 15 feet lift; intermediate Canals for an aggregate distance of about half a mile, with such Culverts, Walls, Wastes, Street Bridges, &c., as shall be necessary; a Stone Dam across James River, in the Falls, at Richmond; the Raising of the Walls and Embankment of the present Dock; the Extension of the Dock a few hundred feet Eastwardly, and the construction of an Outlet Lock at the lower end thereof, capable of admitting the largest vessels coming to the port of Richmond. This work will be paid for in bonds of the Company, (to be issued under the authority of a recent act of the Legislature of Virginia,) running 25 years, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Besides the usual reservation of twenty per cent. on the monthly estimates, the Contractor or Contractors will be required to give ample security, satisfactory to the Board of Directors, for the completion of the work at the times and in the manner specified in the contracts.

Plans of the above works will be exhibited, and specifications thereof delivered to Contractors, at the Company's Office, in Richmond, by the 1st of December next. After the receipt of the proposals, time will be taken for the consideration thereof until the 19th of the same month, on which day (in case the proposals should be satisfactory) the several jobs or sections above advertised will be let. WALTER GWYNN,

Chief Engineer of the J. R. & K. Co.

Richmond, Nov. 9, 1847.—cw7w

Midway Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of Female Education are respectfully informed that the seventh session of this Institution was opened, for the reception of young Ladies, on Monday, the 4th day of October.

It is located on the Stage road, thirteen miles West of Tappahannock, and thirty five South east of Richmond. The buildings have been greatly enlarged, and every arrangement made for the convenience and comfort of the pupils. The situation is healthy, water pure, and, in respect to the aids which *location* can give to moral and intellectual improvement, unsurpassed by any other.

In establishing this School, the subscriber's first object was the *desire* of educating his own children, (having six daughters,) for the accomplishment of which, the best energies of his mind and body will ever be devoted. Wishing the aid of his friends, he takes pleasure in informing them that he has secured the services, *(and at a high figure,) of four ladies as teachers* in his School, all possessing qualifications of a superior order. Miss LYDIA MARY FAY, so well and favorably known in Alexandria, has been selected as *Principal.* She is a lady of long experience, having taught for fifteen years, seven of which time in the best schools and families in Virginia. Several letters have been voluntarily sent to the subscriber from his friends in Alexandria, Philadelphia and New York, recommending in the highest terms this eminent lady. An extract from one, however, will be sufficient:

From a private letter, written by Mrs. Mary L. Elinson:

"ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11th, 1846.

"In regard to Miss Fay, I can assure you with a confidence that would only be justified by a long and intimate acquaintance, that I think her highly qualified as a teacher, *particularly* in some of the higher branches, such as Mental and Moral Philosophy, Botany, and with a thorough knowledge of the Grammar and of the English Language. She has an acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, French and Italian, and had in my school last year a very interesting class in Latin. Miss Fay is an intelligent christian, having been long a teacher in Sunday Schools and an attendant on Bible Classes."

Miss FAY will be assisted in her department by a young lady eminently qualified for the duty of Instructress.

The Musical and other Ornamental branches will be under the instruction of Miss ELICTA HUMPHREY, late teacher in the Patapsco Institute, Maryland, which she voluntarily leaves to come to Virginia. Miss Humphrey's qualifications are of a high order.

Extracts of a letter from Mrs. A. H. Lincoln Phelps, the distinguished Principal of the Patapsco Institute:

"Miss Humphrey is well qualified for the Musical Department. Teaches on the Piano and Guitar and Singing. It is with much regret that we shall lose her *fine voice;* she is very amiable, and will be faithful in all her duties. She has great sincerity and truthfulness of character. She is a near relative of President Humphrey, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, and St. John's College, Maryland."

Miss H. will also be assisted by a young Lady, highly qualified for the station.

Particular attention will be paid to the manners, habits and morals of the young Ladies at all times, and every pains taken to ensure a profitable employment of time, both in and out of school. Every branch of a finished Education, both solid, Classical and Ornamental, will be taught here.

Mrs. MINOR promises on her part kind and maternal treatment, neat and comfortable rooms, and good *fare.*

The TERMS are such as *merely* to defray the necessary and absolute expenses. For Board, Washing, Light, Fuel, Bed and Tuition, in any or all of the English Branches $11 per month, or $100 per year. For Music on Piano, and use of Instrument, $4 per month, or $30 per year. For instruction on Guitar, $3 per month, or $20 for the year. French, Latin and Italian, each, $10 extra. Drawing and Painting, $10. Ornamental Work, $5 each, per session.

Books and Stationery furnished at Richmond prices. In event of sickness, every attention will be bestowed with particular care, and no charge made for Professional services. The subscriber considers that the best testimonials and reference he can offer is the past success and high standing of his school. Parents and guardians are requested to come and judge for themselves; and none are required to stay a day longer than entire satisfaction is given. A small advance will be desirable. Respectfully,

JEFFERSON MINOR, M. D.

☞ Address the subscriber, at Miller's Post Office, Essex county, Va.

N. B.—I hope to find pardon in the kind hearts of the two distinguished Ladies (Mrs. Elinson and Mrs. Phelps) for the unceremonious manner I have thus brought them before the public. My apology is a desire to prove to my Patrons that Midway School is *what* I promised it *should be* one of the *best* in the State.

Most respectfully,

Oct. 19—cw1tetJan. J. MINOR.

50 Dollars Reward!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at New Kent Court house, on the 27th day of May, 1846, a Negro Woman named JULY. The said slave is about 23 years of age, five feet one or two inches high, and very black. She was purchased by the subscriber, at New Kent Court-house, on the 27th day of May, 1846, and sold by John B. Christian, Esq., as Commissioner, under a decree of the Chancery Court of Richmond, in the case of Semple vs. Christian and others. I will give $50 for the apprehension and delivery of said girl to me, in Richmond.

Having good reason to believe that she is harbored between New Kent C. H. and Williamsburg, by a white man, I will give, in addition to the above reward, $50 for such information as will convict the offender.

Nov. 9—cwtf JOHN J. TOLER.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on Sunday, the 8th August, a Negro Man named GEORGE. The said slave is about 21 years of age, black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, has good teeth, and a round and likely face. He was purchased at R. H. Dickinson & Brothers Auction Room, on the 22d of March last, from Messrs. Milliner & Keen, of Pittsylvania Court house. He was purchased by them—M. & K.—in Rickingham, N. C., and he will in all probability make for that place, as he ran off last April, and was taken up, on his way there, at Amelia Court-house.—The person that took him up on that occasion shot him, with small shot, on the legs, and the shot marks are very perceptible on the hind part, or the calves of his legs. We will give $50 for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to R. H. Dickinson and Brother, in Richmond, Va., if taken up after this date, and, if taken up previous to this date, we will pay $25 for his delivery here, and the expense of brinking him to this place from where he may be taken up.

KELLY, HUNDLEY & CO.

Richmond, August 27, 1847.—ctf

TO DR. WILLIAM M. ARMISTEAD, A NON-RESIDENT OF VIRGINIA.

TAKE notice that, on the 10th day of December next, at Pemberton, in the county of Goochland, I shall take the depositions of Munroe Johnson, Edwin Turpin, Martin James and others; and on the 15th day of the same month, at the residence of Captain George Holeman, in Fluvanna county, I shall take his deposition to be read as evidence in a chancery suit now pending in the County Court of Goochland, wherein I, as guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Emily B. Armistead, deceased, am plaintiff, and you and others are defendants. Yours respectfully, &c.,

Nov. 2—cw4w GEO. P. HOLEMAN.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Cumberland, on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1847:

Thomas D. Walton, Plaintiff:

against

Lewis J. Walton, James C. Walton, Martha S. Walton, Cornelia Josephine Walton, Edward G. Walton, Thomas H. Hewlett and Jane his wife, formerly Walton, Martha Walton, widow and relict of Edward Walton, deceased, and Samuel Hatcher, Executor of Edward Walton, deceased, Defendants.

The defendants, James C. Walton, Edward G. Walton, and Thomas H. Hewlett and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of December Court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Oct. 12—cw2m S. B. WOODSON, C.

LOUISA RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

FOR the information of the Stockholders, notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the bonds of the Company be issued to the Stockholders for ten per cent. on their shares, on account of nett receipts invested in stock for doing transportation, payable on the 1st day of November, 1852, with interest from the 1st day of July, 1848, redeemable on any earlier day, at the pleasure of the Company."

When the bonds are ready for delivery, notice will be given. CHARLES THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Nov. 16—c8t

Large Air-Tight Stoves,

SUITABLE for Churches and Public Buildings—for sale low by D. & C. R. WELLER.

Nov. 5—ctf

THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, November 22, 1847.

The very extraordinary positions taken by Mr. Clay have called down the denunciations of the whole neutral press of the North, which are presumed to speak impartially the sentiments of the great public. They have, moreover, aroused the spirit of the Democratic press, which has come forward manfully in support of the true honor and interests of the country. We content ourselves this morning with the following stirring article from that admirable paper, the Pennsylvanian. We agree with that journal, that Mr. Clay's Resolutions contain abundant materials to justify the most solemn and severe condemnation by the whole country. The more we study these resolutions, the more reason have we to censure their palpable contradictions, their bungling attempts to make party capital in both divisions of the Union, and their studied evasion of the great and difficult questions, which Mr. Clay was pompously heralded in advance, as designing to solve satisfactorily to the peace and harmony of the Union. Has he thrown any light on the subject? Has he pointed out any mode of adjusting the vexed question? On the contrary, as far as his friends are concerned, he has made "confusion worse confounded." His own Whig organs differ as to the meaning of his resolutions; yet they seem to harmonize upon the important point, that he is arrayed against the administration, and is therefore "a good enough Morgan" for their purposes. But we shall not longer detain our readers from the elegant but scathing criticism of the Pennsylvanian:

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.—In the midst of all the protests of the North American, that the version of Mr. Clay's late Lexington speech, now current in the Federal papers, is perverted and unfair, the resolutions offered by himself at the same time, plead, trumpet-tongued, against him. If these resolutions could be explained away—if these resolutions had been subjected to pass the "leaden alembic" of the brain of some reporter, *not* wholly worthy of the great Woodfall—then the plea of the North American might stand in extenuation of the motives and objects of Mr. Clay, in his assault upon the war in which we are now engaged, and in his deliberate misrepresentation of the notorious and accumulated wrongs which provoked and precipitated it. But for these resolutions, the magnetic telegraph might admonish the Sage of Ashland in a few short hours—counting the rifle from Louisville to Ashland—to use the knife of the political surgeon in cutting off those features which have been condemned in the mere report, so that they might not be made to assume their natural proportions in the speech itself. These resolutions, however, fix the authenticity of that report, and show that, if it is only the skeleton of what has been, a few days will show that the political magician at Ashland has clothed it with flesh and blood, and breathed into it the breath of his own imperial nostrils. They effectually close the door upon the hope that Mr. Clay has been set down in malice. They show in themselves where he and his party are to be found in the future, on the greatest question of the day—we mean the war with Mexico. He has marked out a line of policy in these resolutions, (which we copy in another part of this morning's Pennsylvanian,) which does not possess the merit of originality—let alone of consistency. It is a mere rehash of the separate though not incongruous projects of Berrien, Corwin, and Webster. The voice that rang like a trumpet-blast for the late war, now croaks its opposition to the present—The fine perception that saw no path in 1812 and 1814, but that of duty to country and to patriotism, now, with all the pertinacity of second childhood, seeks to convince the nation by an argument, which was notoriously made up in the minds of many in those who supported the last to oppose the present war. "Gallant Henry Clay" becomes the mere index and compiler of Corwin and Webster, and ekes out a speech intended to illustrate an important question with recommendations at which the honest and liberal men of his own party blush. See how that extremely bitter Federal paper, the New York Tribune, greets his speech:

"Rejoice with us, friends of Peace! for Henry Clay has spoken and the War has received its death blow! It will no longer be denounced as a 'moral treason,' at least among Whigs, to oppose in all its length and breadth the farther prosecution of offensive hostilities in Mexico."

When our space permits, we shall take up the main points of the resolutions and the speech, and discuss them at more length. Now that Federalism has resolved to make Mr. Clay's discourse its great platform, for the next campaign, it may serve a good purpose to show how wide it is from justice and the truth, and how dangerous it must be if ever carried into effect.

MR. CALHOUN AND MR. CLAY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: "The friends of Mr. Calhoun are delighted with the ground assumed by Mr. Clay. They, too, are 'no territory' men." We are glad to hear this, and hope that the Sun's correspondent may not be mistaken.—[*Saturday's Whig.*

Saturday's mail brought us the Charleston Mercury, whose editorial below may be regarded as a fitting commentary upon the strange text at the head of this article. The resolution referred to by the Mercury, is the one which opposes the acquisition of any foreign territory "for the purpose of propagating slavery" and other mystic words:

MR. CLAY'S LAST "GREAT SPEECH."—For some weeks past the Whig Presses of the North have been preparing the public mind for a demonstration on the part of Mr. Clay, to which they seemed to attach much importance, and which it may not be considered unreasonable or uncharitable to suppose, was concocted and matured during his recent trip to the Eastward. The occasion selected was a public meeting at Lexington, the place of Mr. Clay's residence, on Saturday last, at which he made a speech and offered a series of resolutions, defining his position on the great questions which now agitate the country—We have a brief abstract of the speech, and one of the resolutions, in a despatch from our Telegraphic correspondent. They are strongly Anti-War, and Anti-Slavery, and we think well calculated to propitiate the Abolition feeling now so predominant at the North, and to strengthen Mr. Clay's chances as the Whig nominee for the Presidency. We shall look with some interest to the full report of the proceedings, when we shall be the better prepared to express our opinion of them.

We stated on Friday that Mr. Clay's bid for the Northern anti-slavery vote was induced, as in 1844, by the recent Springfield *pronunciamento* of Daniel Webster, whom he seems resolved to "head." Our position is confirmed by the revelations of the Boston Courier, an organ of Mr. Webster. That paper avows the opinion that Mr. Clay's resolutions "will not bear very close scrutiny, but require the exercise of a good degree of Mr. Clay's peculiar attribute, namely, the faculty of manufacturing *compromises,* to reconcile some of their discrepancies. For example, if the war with Mexico has been caused by an unauthorized and unconstitutional act of the President, it surpasses our sagacity to assign any justifiable apology for Congress to vote supplies for prosecuting it. Again, if the war was commenced on our part without sufficient provocation, as is substantially admitted in Mr. Clay's resolutions, with what propriety can he call upon Congress to dictate the terms of peace?"

The same paper thus explains the origin of the meeting and the speech at Lexington. Webster's friends, as the New York Evening Post says, look with suspicious eyes upon the rival pretensions of Mr. Clay:

"It is our solemn conviction, that this meeting at Lexington, for the avowed purpose of hearing from Mr. Clay, personally, his 'deliberate sentiments' in regard to the war, originated in some other place than Lexington—some other State than Kentucky—and was intended to furnish something as an offset to the Massachusetts resolution, recommending Mr. Webster to the favorable consideration of a National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency."

The Boston Whig, opposed to Webster, but at the same time the organ of the rabid anti-war, anti-slavery Whigs of Massachusetts, thus speaks:

"MR. CLAY'S POSITION.—We shall reserve any general remarks we have to make upon the position taken by Mr. Clay, until we receive a full and authentic report of his speech. So far as we understand the purport of the resolutions, they occupy almost the identical ground which this paper has taken from the outset—and the speech views the action of the Whigs in the House of Representatives, WHO VOTED FOR THE WAR BILL EXACTLY AS WE VIEWED IT. We are exceedingly gratified in finding this confirmation of our position from so distinguished a source. Most particularly gratified are we to know that it comes from a slaveholder, who is willing to give weight to the objection which we make to the prosecution of the war, and to remove it. We are rejoiced at this, as it gives us confidence that all may yet go right in the Union."

The Whig, copying our notice of the honorable mention made in the official despatches of Lieuts. Joseph Selden and George Pickett, of the 8th Infantry, (not 5th, as incorrectly printed in both papers,) adds:

"Capt. Robert E. Lee, of the Engineers, another Virginian, is also frequently and highly complimented. He is a son of the celebrated Henry Lee, the commander of the 'Legion' in the Revolutionary War, and a brother of Chas. Carter Lee, Esq., late of Hardy county, now of this city."

Captain Lee deserves all the praise that can be said of him. Indeed, his merits are so prominently and so cordially set forth by all the Generals in Mexico, that we deemed it unnecessary to call special attention to his distinguished services in the brilliant campaign.

While on this subject, we supply an unintentional omission, in publishing Gen. Worth's noble report of the Battle of El Molino del Rey, a few days since. He pays a passing but eloquent tribute to the gallant dead, and among them Lieut. Wm. T. Burwell, of the 5th Infantry, a native of Mecklenburg, Va., to whose memory we, last week, published a touching compliment from the accomplished pen of a Virginian, now in a distant State. Gen. Worth says, "All of these gallant men fell as, when it pleased God, they would have wished to fall, fighting bravely at the head of their troops—leaving a bright example to the service, and spotless names to the cherished recollection of comrades."

TENNESSEE STILL IN A FOG!

The Whigs in the Legislature finding that the old horses would not run, have withdrawn Messrs. Reese, Topp and Williams, and put two new nags on the field—viz: Milton Brown (of Texas Annexation memory) and John Bell, the notorious politician of Middle Tennessee—but with no better success. Four more ballots were tried, but Mr. *Scattering* was always ahead. On the *twenty-eighth* ballot, the vote stood, Netherland 26, Topp 1, Brown 3, Bell 23, scattering 36. The "effort" was then again *suspended.*

THE BUCKINGHAM DISTRICT.

The following article from the Lynchburg Virginian confirms our statement of last Tuesday, that Mr. Irving had abandoned his contest with Mr. Bocock for a seat in Congress. The settlement of the difficulty is highly creditable to both parties. Though we have never doubted that Mr. B. had a legal majority of votes, we confess that we had not much confidence in the sense of justice of the Whig House. We congratulate Mr. Bocock on his being relieved from much trouble in supporting his rights before Congress, and we congratulate his constituents upon having a Representative who, in every respect, will do them honor in the National Councils:

"Our readers are aware that Irving, the Whig candidate in this Congressional District, at the last election, contested the right of his Democratic competitor, Mr. Bocock, to his seat in the next House of Representatives. The scrutiny of votes was commenced, and continued by both parties, and at a considerable expense of time, money, and personal convenience. About a fortnight since they met in this place. The investigation had up to that time, left the issue in great doubt, and both gentlemen felt disposed to have the question decided, without carrying it before a committee. To this end several propositions were made by Mr. Bocock, all so fair and equitable, that Mr. Irving considered himself bound to accept one of them, viz: placing his abandonment of the contest upon the contingency of Mr. Bocock gaining *five* votes upon the Buckingham poll—that is, reducing Mr. Irving's majority in that county five votes—the decision, to be left to two Whigs and one Democrat, designated by Mr. Bocock.

"On further examination of the Buckingham poll, Mr. Irving was persuaded that votes, which had been hitherto relied upon by him as good, could not be sustained, and, without waiting to submit the matter to referees, promptly and honorably abandoned the contest.

"Mr. Irving was induced to contest his return solely from the belief that Mr. Bocock had not received a majority of the lawful votes of the district. When he was persuaded that Mr. Bocock had such a majority though small, in conformity to the lofty principles of honor and integrity which have ever marked his public, not less than his private life, he lost not a moment in withdrawing from the contest, into which a sense of duty to his political friends had involved him in opposition to his personal wishes."

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

The City Council of Charleston have, by resolution, invited Gen. Shields to become their guest during his stay in their city. The resolutions were prefaced by the following eloquent preamble:

"The city authorities have heard with gratification that the gallant Brigadier General Shields contemplates visiting Charleston on his way to Washington, from the battle fields of Mexico, where the invincible spirit and indomitable courage displayed at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, has won for him a name and reputation ever to be cherished and ranked by the people of this country among the bravest of the brave.

"General Shields, hitherto unknown in South Carolina, is no longer a stranger to her people; he has led her sons to battle, fought side by side and gloried in victory with them; his blood has flowed and mingled with theirs in the cause of our common country. He will bring us tidings of the noble spirits who live, and of the last deeds of valor performed by the heroes who fell in the South Carolina Regiment."

The remarks of the Charleson Mercury are singularly touching and appropriate:

Identified as General Shields has been with our own devoted regiment, we feel towards him as if he were one of Carolina's sons, and hail his advent among us as we would that of a brother, having a right to all the hospitalities of the soil.

The feelings that he has inspired among those under his command, are well illustrated in the following anecdote, related by "Mustang," the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta:

"Another instance, equally strong, showing the affection of the men or their commander: General Shields was wounded in the attack upon the works under Chapultepec. As soon as he saw the fortifications carried, he returned to the rear, for the purpose of having his wound dressed; as he passed along the line of his brigade, the men seemed to sympathize with him as though he had been a brother to them all. But the feeling showed itself stronger when they came to advance upon the city along the aqueduct; and as they were compelled to halt at different points, I heard them frequently asking—'I wonder who will command our brigade?' "I don't know," says another; "but live or die, I'll stick by the Palmetto as long as there's any one to carry it." "That is not the thing, exactly; we will all stand by our colors; we want some chief that we all know; who will look out and see that our colors don't get where we will all get our heads knocked off standing by it; we want some one who will not get us all killed off without doing anything." At this moment Gen. Shields came riding up, with his arm in a sling. His appearance at the rear was announced by the cheering salutations of his command, which extended along the whole line. His men—officers and privates—are devotedly attached to him, and would follow him any where he would lead them, with pride and confidence; and his appearance among them was equal to an addition of a force equal to their own numbers."

And yet it is such a man that the National Whig at Washington traduces, by charging him with having through his pen fomented the war with Mexico, so that he might gain military laurels in the service, and thereby win his way to the Presidency! At the same time, the National Whig anticipates the conclusive argument that Gen. Shields, being a foreign-born Irishman, is not eligible to that high office—and it vilifies the reputation of the noble soldier, by alleging that, being an Irishman, he will be able to make the country believe that he is a native—or, in other words, will betray his birth-place, and employ falsehood and lies for political ends! Such libellous assaults merit the most scathing indignation of the public. Will it be believed that this National Whig, which thus blackens the fair name of a gallant soldier, is the metropolitan organ of Gen. Taylor's friends? After his vituperation of Gen. Shields, he should tear down the old hero's name from the head of his columns. Sure we are, that Old Zac will disown so malignant an assumed mouth-piece of his sentiments.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

Parties in the Legislature will be very nearly balanced. The Whigs, it is said, have gained 2 members in Natchitoches and 1 in Sabine. The reports make the House, as far as heard from, stand, Democrats 39, Whigs 45—and fourteen members to hear from; of which, in the last Legislature, the Democrats had nine and the Whigs five. If no other change take place, the House will stand, 48 Democrats and 50 Whigs—which, with four Democratic majority in the Senate, will give a Democratic majority of *two* on joint ballot.

For Congress, the result is most gratifying.—The New Orleans Courier says:

In Louisiana, the Democratic majority at the late election, is overwhelming. The Whigs have elected a member of Congress in one district by a majority of 600 or 700. In the first district the Democratic candidate, Mr. La Sere, is elected by a majority which cannot be less than 1300. Mr. Harmanson, another staunch and able Democrat, has a majority of 700 in the third. In the fourth, Mr. Morse, Democrat, is elected, but we know not his precise majority. That he is elected, we have information on which we rely—his majority in the parish of Natchitoches was 150.

WYTHEVILLE CONVENTION.

From the Lynchburg papers we extract a few particulars. Ninety eight delegates (though the list is not full) are reported as in attendance—viz: Wythe 26, Smyth 16, Pulaski 10, Montgomery 11, Lynchburg 9, Carroll 8, Tazewell 4, Giles 4, Floyd 2, Pittsylvania 2, Richmond (Jas. M. Crane) 1, Charlotte 1, Bedford 1, Franklin 1, Washington 1, and Grayson 1. The following officers were appointed:

PRESIDENT—David Campbell.

VICE PRESIDENTS—R. G. Morriss, R. J. Preston, T. T. Bouldin, and John Wynn.

SECRETARIES—James M. Crane, Ro. H. Glass, Harold Smyth, and Lewis Siar.

The committee to report business consisted of Messrs. Deane of Lynchburg, Crane of Richmond, Bouldin of Charlotte, Townes of Pittsylvania, Gordon of Bedford, Brown of Franklin, Haden of Floyd, Barnett of Montgomery, Watts of Tazewell, Sheffey of Smyth, Carter of Carroll, McCamant of Grayson, Wysor of Pulaski, French of Giles, and Floyd of Wythe, to whom, on motion of Mr. Sheffey, the name of the President was added.

The vote in the Committee between the two routes was, the editor of the Lynchburg Republican writes, as close as 10 [in favor of Richmond and Ohio railroad] to 8 for the Southern route.

The Lynchburg papers represent the discussion as able and at times very warm. The struggle seemed to be between Lynchburg and Danville. The *result* of the Convention we stated on Saturday. The Virginian says:

"The scheme of the