

Meeting in Warren.

WARRENTON, Ga., July 10th, 1851. This day the citizens of the town and county, met at the court-house at 8 o'clock, A. M. On motion, Thomas F. Parsons, esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Pilecher, requested to act as secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, as follows: "Whereas our community has been thrown in confusion by the presence among us of one Nathan Bird Watson, who calls for the State of Georgia, and who has been promulgating abolition sentiments, publicly and privately among our people, sentiments at war with our institutions and intolerable in a slave community, and also been detected in visiting suspicious negro houses, as we suppose, for the purpose of inciting our slave and free negro population to insurrection and insubordination.

The meeting having been organized, Wm. Gibson, esq. offered the following resolution, which after various expressions of opinion, the resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit: Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chairman for the purpose of making arrangements to arrest Nathan Bird Watson, on the 20th inst., at his residence in his village of Warren, and to bring him to this city, and that it shall be the duty of the said committee, to escort the said Watson to Canak, for the purpose of shipment to his native land.

The following gentlemen were named as that committee: Wm. Gibson, E. C. C. J. M. Roberts, J. B. Huff, E. H. Pottle, E. A. Brinkley, John C. Jennings, George W. Dickson, A. B. Rogers and Dr. R. W. Herbert. On motion, the chairman was added to that committee. It was on motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with a minute and accurate description of the said Watson, be forwarded to the publishers of the Augusta papers, with the request that they and all other papers in the slaveholding States publish the same for a sufficient length of time.

The said Nathan Bird Watson, is a man of dark complexion, hazel eyes, black hair, and wears a heavy beard, measures five feet eleven and three quarter inches, has a quick step, and walks with loins inclined inward and a little stoop-shouldered, now wears a check coat and white pants; says he is twenty-three years of age, but will pass for twenty-five or thirty. On motion the following was adopted: THOMAS F. PARSONS, Chairman. WILLIAM H. PILECHER, Secretary.

From the Baltimore Sun. THE DYSENTERY.—This disease is now prevailing in this city, and in many parts of the State, to a very great extent, and is of a most malignant type. The following communication, from the pen of a respectable physician attached to the United States navy, may not be out of place at this time.

"As the dysentery which is now prevailing is of a malignant type, it may be of some importance to call the attention of medical men to the beneficial influence of sulphate of quinia in this disease. In '47 the writer of this used it in African dysentery, and in the last year in dysentery bordering on the tropics.

Conceiving there was some analogy between intertropical fever and dysentery, he believed it might be more useful with much efficacy in the one as in the other; and the result, so far as his experience went, induced him to consider quinine a most important medicine in the treatment of dysentery.

It may act by destroying a morbid state of the blood, or it may produce its beneficial effects by its anti-fetorid and anti-putrid power. Does it not act by decomposing the deleterious agency (whatever it may be) which, finding its way into the circulation, engenders that combination of febrile action with intestinal inflammation, which is termed dysentery?

Of course, other remedies of known potency were not discarded. From 5 to 10 grains of quinine were given in solution of gum arabic three or four times a day. Under its use there was a decided improvement.

Acting under the belief that it may not be entirely useless in the present epidemic, the writer has been induced to give it publicity. He claims for himself no originality in the treatment for it may have been used by others.

ANONYMOUS.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta presents the following lucid and forcible statement of the effect of the compromise bill.

The States, in the formation of the Constitution, surrendered to this common government, the right to declare or make war in their behalf; and of course, being rightfully subjected to equal burthens in its prosecution, are equally entitled to share in all the benefits resulting from its termination. This is equally true of the treaty-making power. Now, in the exercise of this power, the government has heretofore acquired territory, and will, in all probability, hereafter acquire more. In 1820 a sectional contest arose between the North and the South, about the division of territory thus acquired. A final adjustment, or line of division, was not agreed on—till the line of 36, 30. This line was practically and in good faith, observed until a disposition was attempted to be made of the vast and costly acquisitions from Mexico. Upon this occasion, the former final adjustment, or line, was set aside, and a new rule of partition adopted. What was that? Not a geographical line, or line of latitude, but a principle—the principle of non-interference with the principle, the line of the three-cent pieces, the acquisition of territory, abandons its duty of establishing governments for the territory, as in the case of California, and surrenders it to the occupancy, government, and ownership of those who rush into it—slaveholders not being of the number, because the government abandons its duty to provide laws for the protection of their property; or, if it assumes and discharges its duty in fact, by establishing a territorial government, as in the case of New Mexico and Utah, still, it will not interfere to pass laws, or cause them to be passed, to protect slave property, or even to repeal foreign laws excluding it. And thus, upon the observance of this principle, the South, as you say in your paper, lose five measures of the compromise. In other words, the South loses all the territory, and the North gets all.

Then, the principle of the so-called compromise, in its practical application, necessarily gives all the acquired territory to the North; and the adoption of this principle, as a permanent mode of disposing of all future territory which may be acquired, is what a large party in the South are now endeavoring to pledge and bind the entire South to. In other words, whilst it remains true, and is admitted, that the government may, hereafter make war and acquire territory, or, by treaty, and the payment, out of the common treasury, of millions, acquire territory, we, of the South, and our descendants after us, are solemnly bound, by previous agreement and compromise, to ask and enjoy none of it. Pledged and committed to spend our blood and give our money for territory, with the expressed understanding that it is all for the North! Can this be a compromise, or slavery, be worse than that? What sort of a new Union is this we are about to enter into? or is this to be the price and conditions upon which we are to remain in the semblance of the old?

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—Mr. Thackeray delivered his first lecture on the English humors of the last century, on Thursday, at Willia's Rooms, to a very numerous and distinguished audience. Mr. Thackeray began by saying that he must not be expected, in treating of these humors, to mutter only a series of lively and facetious observations. Harlequin without his mask was known to be as grave a man as his neighbors. It was to their lives, more than to their books, that he proposed to direct his attention, and that now suggested reflections of a serious if not a sad character. As their object had been to comment on others, they now became the subjects of observation themselves; the preachers of yesterday became the text of today's sermon. He then recapitulated the leading facts of Swift's life, his birth at Dublin, his service in Sir William Temple's political career. Alluding to his biographers, he happily characterized Johnson as having given him a surly recognition, and passed on. After all, the best test was to say of any such man, "How would you have liked to have been his friend?" As to Swift, if you had been his life-long, he would have treated you kindly; if you had met him as a man and his equal, he would have associated you; if you had been a nobleman, he would have been the most delightful companion in the world. His servility swaggared so, that it looked like independence. He took the road like Machiavel, stopping all the carriages that came in his way to get what he could from them; but there was one carriage with a mitre on it which he looked for very anxiously. It never came, however; so, said Mr. Thackeray, he first placed in the air with a curse, and retired to his own country.

Next, he gave a picture of Temple's household and Swift's position there, which was one of the most characteristic parts of the lecture. Contrasting Swift's humble position under Temple with his brilliant and important station during the Harley government, the lecturer came to the question of Swift's religious sincerity. He considered Swift as having been a sceptic, and having suffered dreadfully from his scepticism. Henry Fielding and Steele were true churchmen; they belabored free-thinkers jealously; and each was ready, after he had stumbled, to go on his knees and cry peccati! Swift was a man of different powers and a different mind. But he was far too great to have any such feelings. He was perfectly honest. His political pamphlets, Swift was strangled in his hand. He seemed to have been haunted all his life by a fury. His sufferings were awful. He was lonely. The great generally are. The giants must be alone. Here he quoted the anecdote of Archbishop King, and Swift's declaring himself to him the most miserable of men; and, approaching directly the subject of Swift's attacks, a ostrophised Stella with much tenderness and grace. She was, he said, one of the spains of English society.

In spite of their disunion, and of Venusa and the verdicts of most women, who generally took Vanessa's part in the controversy, the brightest part of Swift's was his love of Esther Johnson. It had been said (Mr. Thackeray's) of one who in the way of his profession to go through a great deal of sentimental reading; but he knew no writing more touching than those notes of Swift's to her, in what he called little language. Such a man must have had a great deal of love in him. He gave a lively picture of the dean's first acquaintance with Vanessa; and said, quite in the strain of the author of the "Catalina," that the young lady—that other person—had been sacrificed to her. His description of the sad and clouded later day of the great man was very powerful and affecting; and he visited Swift's treatment of Stella very severely. But he said then, as he did throughout, abundant homage to the dean's genius—of which he appeared to have a very high appreciation. The course was heard throughout with evident delight and attention, and the applause was frequent and hearty.—London Despatch.

From the Portsmouth (Va.) Pilot.

Slavery in 1776.

While this subject of slavery is commanding the attention of the people in every section of the Union, it may not be uninteresting to give a few facts in connection with its existence in 1776. From an authentic source; we learn that slavery, at the period when the thirteen States declared their independence, existed to some extent, as now recognized in the Southern States, in every one of the original thirteen colonies. The following table exhibits, in an accurate light, the slave population of each colony at the above mentioned time:

Table with 2 columns: State and Slave Population. Massachusetts, 3,500; Rhode Island, 4,378; Connecticut, 6,000; New Hampshire, 6,229; New York, 15,000; New Jersey, 7,600; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Delaware, 9,000; Maryland, 80,000; Virginia, 165,000; North Carolina, 75,000; South Carolina, 110,000; Georgia, 16,000.

Total number of slaves, 502,132

From the Republic.

THE THREE-CENT PIECES.—By the following letter from William L. Hodge, esq., acting Secretary of the Treasury, to the Postmaster General, it will be perceived that an arrangement has been made for the issue of three-cent pieces, which will be supplied with three-cent pieces on remitting the amount to the United States Mint at Philadelphia, which they may require within reasonable limits; and that such other arrangements are made and will be made for the distribution of this coin as will conduce to the public convenience.

TEASURY DEPARTMENT, July 12, 1851. Sir, I return the letter from the postmaster at Troy on the subject of a supply of three-cent pieces, and, in reply, I have the honor to state that the director of the mint at Philadelphia has made an arrangement with Adams & Co's Express to transmit this coin to parties at other places requiring it, and if the postmaster at Troy, or any other of the deputy postmasters on the line of that express, will receive the usual amount to the mint, the three-cent pieces will be sent and delivered to them free of expense or risk on their part.

I would observe, however, that the demand for three-cent pieces is so general and so large, that the postmasters must endeavor to be as moderate as possible in their calls until arrangements are completed for a more extended and rapid collection of them.

The public depositories at the following places, viz, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Buffalo, are regularly supplied with this coin, and those postmasters in their respective vicinities may perhaps find it more convenient to obtain a supply from them.

The branch mint at New Orleans has also been authorized to issue this coin, but as yet no arrangement has been made for sending them from thence to distant points, but they will be issued to any public officers who may desire them in exchange for other American coin, and the places situated on the western waters can, through the officers of steamboats trading to New Orleans, readily obtain any moderate supply which they may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. L. HODGE, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER JOHN LON—A dispatch from Cincinnati says that John Lon, a notorious counterfeiter from Virginia, was arrested a few days since on board a steamer, en route for Texas. On the officers approaching him, he resisted them and drew a bowie knife. They, however, shot at him, and finally secured him. He is now on his way to Virginia. When arrested, he had his family with him, and also \$10,000 in gold money.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Abuse of Witnesses.

There is probably no evil connected with the administration of law in our criminal courts which calls more loudly for redress than the severity and injustice visited upon the heads of innocent persons who are detained as witnesses. Our grand jury have several times called attention to the subject, but no measure of relief has yet been adopted. Men who are innocent of any fault but that of having been involuntary spectators of other men's crimes, are herded together in our prisons with common felons, living on the same fare, occupying similar cells, and in many cases suffering far more than those who are to be brought to justice by their testimony. Instances are not rare where stragglers, visiting the city upon business, have been seized by the police, because they happened to be passing at the moment where some scene of violence was enacted, and not being able to give bail for their appearance at court as witnesses, have been hurried off to the lock-up, there to languish in solitude or festivity until the next morning could be brought to trial.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser and Gazette.

Out with it at last.—Important Development of Opinion.

We have all along charged it upon the federal candidates that they were consolidationists—denied the right of a State to secede, and contended for the right of the federal government to coerce her in case she did. They have heretofore tried to dodge the question, knowing full well that the great majority of the people would never be brought to say "Alas! Alas!" on Monday last, and that Judge Bibb went the "whole figure." To aid South Carolina in case she seceded, he contended, would be treason, and sooner than commit treason he would have his head cut off; and when pressed as to what course he would adopt if he were a nobleman, South Carolina did secede, and the general government should attempt to coerce her, and should call upon Alabama to aid in her subjugation, he replied in substance, if not in the exact words, that, "with the lights now before him, he would aid the general government."

Our informant, who was present and heard the discussion, is a gentleman of strict probity, truth in intellect, and is not prone to exaggerate. We are doing Judge Bibb the slightest injustice. He is perfectly willing that this issue should be tried by the people of this county and the State at large, in the approaching election; for we feel quite certain that no such sentiments as the above will be endorsed by any material portion of the people of this State, and especially of this section of it. Such doctrines may suit Fillmore, Webster, Clay, Seward, and Northern free soil latitudes; but in a Southern State, with the present Abolition aggressions, and those threatened in the future, self-preservation, if no other impulse, would lead to the repudiation of such abominable sentiments.

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Talsman.—I spoke of the extraordinary taste for suicide, in Paris, in my last communication. A domestic, who had lost his place, has just died, approaching directly the subject of my article, and about fifty hands are employed, being about one fourth of the number expected to be engaged in full work in a short time. There are comfortable and well-arranged boarding houses, and every convenience to render the workpeople as happy as possible.

A Lucky Purchase.—At Tours there lives an old man who has a wife,—I do not state this as a feature peculiar to Tours, or to this man, but as a necessary preliminary to what follows.

The husband had a pair of pantaloons of a soldier, and when he had worn them out, the wife unsewed them in order to utilize them as a bed-quilt or window-pane. In one of the seams she found a note on the Bank of France for a thousand francs. The old man, supposing it to be an assignat of the old republic, and utterly valueless, pasted it upon a brick in the wall. A visitor informed him of his error whenupon, he took the brick out of its solid bed, and carried it bodily to one of the principal bankers. The note was too closely attached to be removed, but it was evidently good, and was cashed on the spot. The old man was so overjoyed, that having come to the bank with a brick in his pocket, he probably went home with one in his hat.

"SHE'S A WAVE ALONG THE SHORE.—A Government train of Pottawatomie Indians from Michigan passed through our streets on Monday. They are the remnants of the tribe on their way to new hunting grounds at the far Northwest. So they pass away. There is something mournful in the sight—the last of that proud and powerful race, broken in spirit and corrupt in blood, passing from shore to shore, towards the last remaining acres of their inheritance by the setting sun. Homestead redemption is not for them. Kenosha Democrat.

And one million and fifteen hundred thousand dollars in specie.

By an arrival here to-day, we have dates from St. Domingo to the 30th. The markets were glutted with American provisions. Coffee was much depressed. The excessive issue of government paper money, has had a disastrous effect on business.

The political affairs are rather tranquil.

The emperor's address to the Dominicans has had a grand effect. The coronation of the emperor is soon to be solemnized, when a general amnesty is to be granted, and the exiles invited back.

TRISTE, June 26.

The U. S. ship Independence put in here, owing to the excitement. Mr. Brate has been released from imprisonment. He will adopt every means to lay the matter before the government.

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