its parts cohere, the spirit in which it originated will have departed, and the value of what remains will not compensate the trouble undertaken for its preservation. But above all things, the idea of force wielded by a moiety of these States to coerce obedience from the other moiety, is most preposterous. We may, by a proper and speedy adjustment of this delicate point in our relations with each other, open the new leaf of our national history, with the most cheering prospect of inscribing thereon the peaceful progress of arts, commerce, and manufactures—the story of a people wisely continuing to govern themselves by the honest observance of mutual good faith, and steadily developing the resources, physical and intellectual, of a noble country. By proving ourselves unequal to the duty which lies before us, we may write upon that page the last history of a splendid empire, whose bright hopes were prematurely crushed by the unworthy jealousies, the unbridled cupidity, or the reckless ambition of her own degenerate sons, for future ages to contemplate with grief and wonder.

I have not spoken of disunion. Kentucky has not contemplated it. With unswerving confidence in the good faith of the great body of the people of other States, she continues to rely upon the maintenance of the Union as a fixed fact—an axiom—a thing taken as granted. She makes no calculation of its value; all her political arithmetic embraces the good and glory of our common country. To peril the Union by any policy which impairs its value and integrity, will be deemed by her people a crime of the deepest dye. To menace its safety and perpetuity by unconstitutional and oppressive legislation, inviting resistance to usurpation, is to summon the people whom I represent to look to the security of their hearth-stones and the honor of their families. To do any act which should dissolve the Union, would be to concentrate upon their heads the horrors which must attend such a scene. My mind refuses to contemplate the transformation of Kentucky in the event of such a catastrophe. I look back upon her origin, a wilderness—upon her present, a garden—upon her future, the very centre and heart of a glorious and mighty nation, claiming sympathy in the successes or reverses of its remotest extremities, with all the pride and devotion of filial affection. Amid her green-woods, cities have risen, where enterprise and toil garner wealth from growing commerce. Upon her fertile fields, industry sows with the assurance of abundance in the harvest. Amid her cottages, the merry shout of innocence is heard, and in her churches the prayers of pious age. "Peace tinkles on the shepherd's bell and sings among her reapers." Her homes are abodes of plenty, and the fires of patriotism still burn upon her altars. Were this Union lost, the bugle would wake the echoes from her hills, and the martial drum would sound along her vallies—the pruning-hook would be exchanged for the sword—the church would be turned into a barrack—her fields would be trodden by the feet of soldiers, instead of farmers, and her frontiers would constantly bristle with bayonets for protection or aggression. It is for her a proposition to exchange the smiles of peace for the frowns of war—prosperity for adversity—abundance for desolation.

I have seen war upon the face of one country, and whether force be "an army of occupation" or of invasion, I know that the presence of an army is a stern and awful calamity. I am a native of Kentucky. Never by act of mine will she be made the Belgium, upon whose bosom is to be repeated in America the contests of rival nations. I behold her interests plainly. I know her people intimately. Her voice strikes upon my ear from beyond the mountains with the authority of paternal command. She is true to the Union. When her assembly inscribed upon the marble from her quarries, fashioned for the monument to the Father of his Country, "Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union," they only engraved upon the stone the undoubted sentiment which throbs in every pulsation of her own great heart. Her delegation in this Congress, with unanimity, will lend the sentiment full and unequivocal approbation.

Kentucky is thus attached to the Union, because she regards it as a Union of equal sovereign States, based upon equal rights, equal dignity, justice, good faith, international regard, as well as constitutional obligation. She knows her own duties and rights in the Confederacy. She will perform the one and maintain the other.

Should she be disappointed in her just anticipations of the course of her sister States, and a line of conduct be entered upon by them destructive of the value of the Government; by an abuse of power for the manifest purpose of oppression, or to attack the right to and security of, property held by Kentucky, as well as her more Southern neighbors, by a tenure independent of the Constitution, no suggestion of the proper remedy will be required by Kentucky. She will be found fit for "honor's toughest task," ready to vindicate her rights, and to redress her wrongs. I hope, however, that a spirit of justice will preside here; that a patriotism comprehensive enough to embrace the whole country will guide our action; that, by wise and timely concessions to one another, a patriotic forbearance and regard for the interests as well as rights of each other, the landmarks set by the fathers of the Republic may not be lost sight of, and the Union may be immortal.

Beautiful Extract.

Stand, O man! upon the hill-top—in the stillness of the evening hour—and gaze, not with joyous, but with contented eyes, upon the beautiful world around thee! See where the mists, soft and dim, rise over the green meadows, through which the rivulet steels its way! See where, broadest and stillest, the waves expand to the full smiles of the setting sun—and the willow that trembles on the breeze—and the oak that stands firm in the storm, are reflected back, peaceful both, from the clean glass of the tides. See, where begirt by the harvest, and backed by the pomp of a thousand groves—the roofs of the town, bask, noiseless, in the calm glow of the sky. Not a sound from those abodes floats in discord to thine ear—only from the church tower, soaring high above the rest, perhaps faintly heard through the stillness, swells the note of a holy bell. Along the mead, low skims the swallow—on the wave, the silver circlet, breaking into spray, shows the sport of the fish. See the earth, how serene, though all eloquent of activity and life! See the heavens how benign through dark clouds, by yon mountain, blend the purple with the gold! Gaze contented, for good is around thee—not joyous, for evil is the shadow of good! Let thy soul pierce through the veil of the senses, and thy sight plunge deeper than the surface which gives delight to thine eye. Below the glass of that river, the pike darts on his prey; the circle in the wave, the soft plash among the reeds, are but the signs of the destroyer and victim. In the ivy round the oak by the margin, the owl hungers for the night, which shall give its beak and its talons food for its young; and the spray of the willow trembles with the wing of the redbreast, whose bright eye sees the worms on the sod. Canst thou count too, O man! all the cares—all the sins—that those noiseless roof-tops conceal? With every curl of that smoke to the sky a human thought soars as dark, a human hope melts as briefly. And the bell from the church tower, that to thy ear gives but music, perhaps knells for the dead. The swallow but chases the moth, and the cloud that deepens the glory of the heavens, and the sweet shadows on the earth, nurse but the thunder that shall rend the grove, and the storm that shall devastate the harvest. Not with fear, not with doubt, recognise, O mortal, the presence of evil in the world. Hush thy heart in the humbleness of awe, that its mirror may reflect as serenely the shadow as the light. Vainly, for its moral dost thou gaze on the landscape, if thy soul put no check on the dull delight of the senses. Two wings only raise thee to the summit of the truth—where the cherub shall comfort the sorrows, where the seraph shall enlighten the joy. Dark as ebon, spreads the one wing, white as snow gleams the other—mournful as thy reason when it descends into the deep—exulting as thy faith when it springs to the day star.—*Bulwer.*

A gentleman of Newport, Florida, has recently raised from the bottom of the famous Wakulla spring, near that place, several bones of some huge animal, larger, the editor of the Times states, than those composing the mammoth skeleton in the Philadelphia and New York museums. A part of a tusk was secured, measuring full eight inches in diameter, the length of which must have been eight or ten feet. The bones and tusk were resting on the bottom of the spring at a depth of *forty-five feet*, where they had been frequently observed with sufficient distinctness to enable the beholder to determine their character. Further particulars and a description of the Wakulla spring are promised in the Times.

A "MANIFEST DESTINY" MAN.—Walter Savage Landor publishes an article in the London Examiner, in which he predicts that the United States will proceed in annexing foreign States and establishing in them the English language and laws, until the Union will embrace all fraternities and climates!

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850.

☞ Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, yesterday commenced but did not conclude his arguments in opposition to the compromise and in advocacy of his own *projet*, given in this day's paper. His admitted powers of eloquence and close, compact reasoning were both signally displayed in this effort. He unmasked, with sarcastic mockery, the hypocrisy of those philanthropists, who shudder at the sin of slavery while waxing fat and insolent on the proceeds of the sales of of the ancestors of those very slaves, introduced into the country by their forefathers, and sold as a speculation to the Southern planters. The picture he drew was a very vivid one, and no doubt will find its way to the hearts and homes of the merchant princes and mischief makers of the North and East—heedless of the golden rule of "minding their own business." He then proceeded to examine and analyze the provisions of the Bill, and the power it bestowed on the United States and California respectively—and raised the question as to the power of the Representatives of that Territory to act in two capacities here—first, as ambassadors to treat with this Government, then as representatives of a State under this Government.

Mr. SOULE insisted that, by the action of the bill as introduced, the right of eminent domain over the public lands in California would pass with her sovereignty, and become vested in her, to the exclusion of the United States.

To sustain this position, he adduced the authority of Vattel, and cited the precedents of the previous legislation in relation to the Territories.

He further pointed out that the authority of the United States was only to sell the *vacant lands* of California—which lands were the most valueless of the whole—and that the mining region would not enure to the benefit of the country but to that of the State alone, under this bill.

He gave way to a motion to postpone the debate, and will conclude his able argument to-day. We have not attempted to give even an outline of this argument, because it was impossible to do it justice, compact and complete as it was in all its parts. At the earliest possible period we shall lay the whole speech before our readers, who can then judge of its merits for themselves.

☞ Mr. DOTY did not renew his motion yesterday to take the California bill out of Committee of the Whole, consequently the anticipated debate did not take place.

The session of yesterday was spent in discussing the Land Bounty Bill.

☞ Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL, Senator elect from South Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Elmore, was sworn in and took his seat yesterday. Mr. BARNWELL is a gentleman of high character and decided ability. He served as member of the lower House a few years since, and was subsequently President of the South Carolina College.

Sectionalism---Ultraism---Party.

We make our acknowledgments to the numerous exchange papers, we have received from the North as well as the South, for the courteous and complimentary manner in which they have, with very few exceptions, greeted our appearance. No paper, we think, has ever had a kinder or more welcome reception.

Some objections have been made to the sectional title of the paper, although in most cases it has been admitted that its principles are not in that respect censurable.

The *Albany Argus* in an article whose general tone is very fair expresses some doubt as to the tendency of such a paper as this to allay sectional excitement and promote the constitutional rights and interests of the Union.

It must be considered that the press of the United States is principally connected with cities and commerce, and that these abound much more at the North than the South. Hence, the principal portion of the press is by its location and its connections more or less devoted to the interests of the North—for it cannot be supposed that such a press would not be partial to the opinions and policy of its supporters and its locality. It happens, also, that the principal Northern cities are situated nearer to Europe, which comprehends the chief States of the civilized world, and those from which we receive the most important news. Hence the Northern papers have enjoyed the widest circulation, although that advantage has been lessened by the recent introduction of the Telegraph. Still from these and other causes the influence of the press of the country has preponderated decidedly in favor of the North, and has been sectional. The attention of newspaper readers in Missouri and Mississippi is more constantly directed to New York and Massachusetts than to their neighbors of the South. Hence the whole South has permitted its attention to be engrossed in an undue degree with Northern opinions, interests, resources, and movements.

To counteract this, we propose through this press, located at the seat of Government, to have a medium for the interchange and inter-communication of Southern opinion, intelligence, and interests. The eyes of the South as well as the North are directed to this place. Hither comes direct the news from every State, and hence it can be diffused to all. Here, then, we propose to collect a knowledge of the resources, the movements, and the sentiments of the South, and give it a more general diffusion through the South. And we shall, we trust, afford to our Northern readers more complete and impartial knowledge of the South than they have heretofore received. Of course we shall also communicate to the South information of whatever in the North is interesting.

If this does not allay but provokes sectional feelings it will be the fault of the offending section, not ours. It is too notorious that the North is now, and has been for a long time, the assailant—and that through a large number of the Northern presses, the assault has been made. We are happy to acknowledge that the *Albany Argus* is one of the most blameless in this respect; we agree, also, with that paper that such strife is to be deprecated, but we cannot acquiesce in its intimation that the best mode of allaying this strife, of putting down sectional feeling, is to leave the principal part of the field to the aggressor.

We regret that the *Argus* has inadvertently fallen into the cant of classifying any portion of the South, with those whom it condemns at the North, as ultras. This is one of the worst symptoms at the North. And we beg to assure the *Argus*, that while the most moderate men at the North persist in this irritating and unfounded imputation on the South, or a very large part of it, they will make poor progress in conciliation and harmony.

What aggression on the North has been proposed by the most ultra of the South? Have Northern institutions been assailed? Have Northern territorial rights been invaded? Has the admission of Northern States into the Union according to the Constitution been opposed? When the seat of the Federal Government was located by a compromise at Washington, slavery and the slave-trade existed there. The North now proposes to violate that compromise. It proposes to violate the Missouri Compromise. It proposes to violate the Texas Compromise, made in accordance with the Missouri. The North violates the constitutional provision for delivering fugitive slaves. At least a portion of the North does, and it is a very large portion. Now what provision of the Constitution does the South, or any portion of it, violate or attempt to violate? None.

To class, therefore, any portion of the South with Northern abolitionists and Free-Soilers, and condemn both as ultras is unjust and absurd, and is a poor specimen of Northern moderation, anti-sectionalism and conciliation. We know it is a common but it is a very weak affectation of impartiality to split the difference between all disputants, and to call both of them extreme. Such an arbiter would always give the plunderer half the spoil—the robber half the purse.

Of course in all contests there is, as a general rule, a liability to extremes. But in the present contest there are circumstances that effectually restrict such a tendency on the part of the South. She is the weaker, and knows that at most she can get no more than justice. She knows that every public man is looking to the attainment of Federal, even of Presidential honors—that her own aspiring sons are too apt to be tempted, to aim at what is, by the prevailing cant, called a national reputation, rather than to stand sternly for the rights of his section; and that as the North has a stronger Presidential vote than the South, there is a disastrous tendency to sacrifice Southern rights to Northern popularity. Hence there is, there can be no such tendency to ultraism at the South as at the North, and all the history of this country and of the present controversy but too plainly proves it. As for any reliance on either of the existing parties, the present position of the party of the *Argus*, tells too us plainly what that is worth. The party of the *Argus*, for assuming even the position which the *Argus* flatters itself was moderation, is left with one or two representatives in Congress out of thirty-six.

As for the plan of adjustment which the *Argus* advocates, it is in accordance with the *Argus* notions of moderation, and we have already expressed our opinion concerning it.

A Specimen of Free Speech.

An Ohio paper alludes to the late convention in the following chaste and classic terms—as temperate as they are true. The abuse of language, and eloquence of epithet, have been very freely lavished on this assemblage of free citizens, exercising their undoubted right under the Constitution "peaceably to assemble," by the very persons and papers that encouraged and abetted the Buffalo Convention—the whole aim and object of which was to trample the Constitution under foot. Consistency is a jewel—but we would remind these coarse ribalds that epithet is not argument, nor vulgar vituperation strong writing, for in both respects an ancient fish-woman can excel the ablest editor. Reasoning and argument aimed at the South we are always willing and ready to meet, but cannot descend to bandy abuse with men who deal in that commodity for the want of better manners or materials.

The Ohio Editor says:

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—This assemblage of slaveholding traitors, after sitting nine days, have adjourned. They talked about getting up a Southern party—about casting cannons and bullets, and all those sort of things that usually make up a portion of Southern gasconade. This Convention has only proved the utter impotency of all disunion movements. The Union yet stands all unharmed. The people look down with contempt and pity upon this Nashville Convention and its deluded members. They have agreed to meet six weeks after adjournment of Congress. This will give them time to cool off.

To the majority of these "Free-Speech" gentry, we would recommend the couplet of Pope—

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

Those who aim at strict moral reforms should commence by reforming their own morals and manners, previous to undertaking, unasked, that task on behalf either of individuals or communities.

For the sake of contrast we subjoin the following frank and courteous notice from a Northern paper also, in Pottsville Penn, which speaks the words of truth and soberness:

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—This body, which at one time it was feared threatened the stability of the Union, adjourned on Wednesday of last week, to meet again at the same place six weeks after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Its proceedings throughout, we are happy to say, were characterized by moderation, good feeling and a spirit of patriotism. An Address to the people of the South was adopted, the main points of which were embodied in a series of Resolutions passed by the Convention, and which contain the peculiar Southern views touching the relative rights of the States and the General Government. They declare that the territories are the common property of all the States, and that the South has an equal right with the North to their possessions. They deny the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in any of the territories, and claim that the Southern man who emigrates thither with his slave property, is entitled to protection under the Constitution, the same as the Northern man claims for any other species of property.

☞ The Richmond (Va.) *Times*, a print which advocates the Compromise plan of the Committee of Thirteen, speaking of the Nashville Convention, closes its article as follows:

[The italics are our own.]

Still we are not without hope that the resolves of that body may have a salutary influence.—Northern statesmen should reflect that in times of excitement, extreme men are generally the pioneers of important movements. It will not require a very long continuance of the present agitation to arouse a spirit of resentment throughout the South. Men of moderate opinions have hitherto looked upon the contest at Washington with a confidence, that things would work right in the end. *But the apparent perseverance of the Northern majority in the House of Representatives, in the purpose of carrying offensive measures to their enactment, cannot fail to beget alarm and alienation amongst the coolest and most temperate Southern men.* Let the North remember, while yet there is time, the great truth expressed by Daniel Webster, before the people of Boston, that the great security of every thing prosperous, and great, and glorious, in the future, is *the united love of a united Government.*"

A CARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June 24th*, 1850.

As the remarks of Mr. Soule in the Senate to-day on the Ordinance passed by the Convention of California may create an erroneous impression, I conceive it proper to make the following statement.

The Ordinance was offered in Convention by me, and amended as published in the report of the proceedings of the Convention by J. Ross Brown, official reporter, in page 472 of his book. The paper presented to the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Douglass was a copy found among the papers of the Reporter, and believed by me to be correct. The amendment was, in my opinion, merely verbal, and I accepted it as such when proposed in Convention; and as this copy was marked as amended, I presumed it correct, and did not deem it necessary to examine the proceedings of the Convention critically. It was supposed by me that a copy of this Ordinance would have been forwarded with the copy of the Constitution to the President of the United States, by General Riley.

It was published at the time in the Alta California newspaper, with the copy of the Constitution, and I was of the opinion, up to the time of my arrival here, that it had been republished in the newspapers in the Atlantic States.

An official copy of the Ordinance was applied for by the Senators and Representatives from California, after they were elected, but it could not be furnished to them prior to their sailing, as the official records of the Convention had not been removed from Monterey, where it met, to San Jose, the seat of the State Government.

WILLIAM M. GWIN.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Raleigh on the 13th instant, and nominated Col. David S. Reid as their candidate for Governor. From the resolutions adopted we select the following:

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States, as formed by our forefathers, is dearer to us than everything else, besides our vital interests and honor; that we will cherish it and stand by it, so long as it realizes in its operation the design of those who founded it as equals; but that, while we thus yield to none in our attachment to it, we are still determined, happen what may, to resist all palpable violations of the Constitution, and all attempts to wield this Government by a mere sectional majority, to the injury and degradation of the Southern people.

7. *Resolved*, That the Compromise, known as the Missouri Compromise, was adopted in a spirit of mutual concession and conciliation; and though the South feels that it detracts from her constitutional rights, yet for their love of the Union, this Convention is willing to abide by it, and would cheerfully see all the distracting questions settled on this basis.

THE COMPROMISE—WILL IT KEEP OUT THE WILMOT PROVISO?—It has been urged in favor of the compromise, that the disposition which it makes of New Mexico and Utah, will forever prevent the agitation of the Wilmot proviso. In the meantime, say the Union and Enquirer, the slaveholders of the South will have an opportunity to carry their slaves there, and thus, when the time comes, bring them both into the Union as slave States! This reasoning, as we showed the other day, is diametrically opposed to that of Mr. Clay and General Cass. But admit that it were just; admit that the establishment of Territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah would cause the introduction of slavery there. Can the Union or the Enquirer conceive of any method of reviving the Wilmot proviso more certain than such introduction? The main feature of the Free soil doctrine is, that slavery cannot be created in territory now free, and Mr. Clay is decidedly opposed to the introduction of slaves into any such territory! Can it be attempted without at once reviving the Wilmot proviso? It certainly cannot.—And yet a great part of the South believe firmly that the introduction of this proviso would cause a disruption of the Union. The Union newspaper, one of the strongest friends of the compromise, itself has said, in view of such application of the proviso, "the time will have come when the people of the South can rally as one man against aggression, and they will be justified in marshalling all their strength for their protection."

We hope that time may never come, as it would be certain to come, were the attempt made to make slave territory of these two territories. There is but one way to prevent this state of things, as far at least as we can see, and that is to adopt the plan proposed by President Taylor, for there seems to be little hope of re-enacting the Missouri Compromise.—*Richmond Whig.*

Spirit of the Southern Press.

From such of our Southern exchanges as have already come to hand, we have collated extracts, to show the tone and temper of their several sections on the great question of the day. A portion of these will be found appended, and we shall follow them up from day to day as our space will permit.

It is all important that the real sentiment of the Southern people on this subject should be properly understood from the exposition of their own presses, in order to prevent legislation based on a public opinion made to order in this city. Our extracts are taken from Whig and Democratic papers indifferently—and without reference to their particular bias as to the different plans now before Congress.

We trust they may be carefully and critically examined and weighed by all of our legislators, who honestly desire to ascertain the real views and feelings of their constituents.

From the Federal Union, (Ga.)

WAS IT ALL GASCONADE!—From the day that the Wilmot Proviso was first broached, or that any manifestation exhibited itself at the North, of a determination to exclude slavery from the new territories, there has been at the South, a uniform expression of sentiment from all parties and all classes, that such an indignity ought not, could not, and would not be submitted to. This has been the common language in every social circle. Primary assemblies, irrespective of parties, have declared that they would resent such an infringement of their constitutional rights, at every hazard and to the last extremity. Conventions of Whigs and conventions of Democrats, as well as Legislatures composed of both parties, have uniformly reiterated the sentiment. Well, the crisis has come, and what is to be done? Are those who have talked so patriotically and valiantly, going to swallow their own words? By their acts, are they going to admit that all they have said, was mere idle bravado; that all their high sounding resolutions were mere empty gasconade? But some of them will say, they go for the compromise. Well, what do they get by it? Can they, under it, carry a slave to California? Not one. Can they carry him to New Mexico or Utah? If they do, it is at the hazard of a law-suit, which may be decided for or against them? And for this glorious privilege, what do they pay? Why, to get, it they have to give to the Free Soilers 140,000 square miles slave territory in Texas; to consent that the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, once so hated and scouted by them, shall be extended over that portion of their own acknowledged territory.

But it may be said, no submission to the Wilmot Proviso is contemplated. True, the "Wilmot" is an obsolete idea, but the same object is accomplished by the compromise in another way. The former was a bold, undisguised, manly assault; the latter is disguised, covert and stealthy. Both ride rough shod over the South; both deprive her of her rights; and both degrade her by destroying her equality as an integral part of the confederacy.

Now we are not disunionists or agitators. Honestly believing, however, that the South has rights, our columns have been devoted to their assertion and maintenance. They have reflected the popular feeling, and as we supposed, the popular will. When the people of the South spoke, we believed that they meant what they said, and would do what they declared.

The crisis is upon them, what will they do? If they consent to the compromise, there is not a foot of the new territory that they can call their own. If they do concede, we have but one word to say. Let them pass no more conventional or legislative resolutions. "Braggart" will be inscribed upon all their past acts, and "braggart" will be the taunt thrown back upon them in all coming time, when they shall dare to speak of having any rights at all.

From the Athens Whig, (Ga.)

At the time we go to press, intelligence of its (the Nashville Convention) final action has not reached us; though it is confidently asserted that the Clay Compromise will be repudiated, and that resolutions in favor of the Missouri Compromise will be unanimously adopted as the Southern platform. It is the only platform which the South can now stand, without a sacrifice of her honor, her independence, and her interests. Let a firm, determined and united demand for its recognition go up from the people of the South; and if this shall fail, then it is time to determine what course to pursue! Let *Agitation* be the watchward now. The North seems determined to agitate—nothing can check fanatical agitation there. Then, why should the South remain quiet?

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So far as we are able to judge; the tone of public sentiment at the South is rapidly changing, and we believe the Missouri Compromise line will be demanded as the only basis upon which the question can be settled. Let the people of the South unanimously determine upon accepting nothing short of this, and the question may yet be settled.

From the Macon, (Ga.) Telegraph.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—This Convention after a session of seven days, adjourned on the 12th instant, to meet again at Nashville, in six weeks after the adjournment of the present Congress. We lay before our readers to-day, the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The Address we have also received, but at too late an hour to give it in this weeks issue. The Address is particularly strong and good. The Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, is recommended as the last and utmost concession. The Resolutions and Address were adopted unanimously, with the exception of one delegate, Mr. Gohlson, of Virginia. The utmost harmony and good will prevailed throughout its sitting. Its deliberations no less than its decisions, were manly, dignified, conciliatory but firm, and it only remains for the people of the South to give the recommendations of the Convention a hearty second, to secure their rights and preserve the Union. But we have no room to finish all we have to offer on this subject, in the present number. We will turn to it next week. Meanwhile we call upon the friends of Southern rights, and equality of all parties, upon all men, that would not debase themselves to a cowardly surrender of every thing under Heaven that the enemies of the South would demand, to rally upon the Nashville platform.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific is recommended by the Nashville Convention, by which the Territories are to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, so far as the free States are concerned. They have no right to complain on the score of its fairness.

The Southern people will sustain this recommendation, and if carried out practically and in good faith, will give "FINALITY" to the territorial question. It is the only proposition yet made that will do this.

Since writing the above article we have received a copy of the Resolutions reported by the Committee, and unanimously adopted by the Convention. Read them attentively. They occupy strong, dignified, and patriotic ground. They ask for the South only what she is entitled to under the Constitution, and offer a platform on which Southern Whigs and Democrats can stand together. Let the South, as one man, stand up for 36 degrees 30 minutes, and an end will speedily be put to the disgraceful scenes enacting in Congress, and the occupation of the Abolitionists, who agitate but to make capital at home, will be gone. We have not room to comment on these resolutions this morning, but will recur to them again.

From the Mobile, (Ala.) Tribune.

The Augusta *Republic*, a whig paper, says: "We believe a large majority of the people of Georgia are opposed to the compromise." We have no doubt of it. In Alabama we believe that four-fifths of the population are opposed to it.

From the same paper.

Some of the journals at the North, catching their tone from the anti-southern journals of the South, are still laboriously disparaging the Nashville convention, They will have it that it was designed to destroy the Union. Hereafter the Missouri Compromise will be considered reasonable by these fellows and their colaborers in the South. They seem to understand the value of the maxim that "a lie well stuck to is as good as a truth."

From the Jackson Mississippian.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, in a well-digested article on the Nashville Convention, says:

If the Southern Convention will recommend a fair basis of settlement of the territorial question, which shall have as one of its features THE EXTENSION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE LINE TO THE PACIFIC, we believe the South can be rallied to it. We believe if the South will agree upon what sort of a compromise she is willing to take, and will unitedly declare she will take no less, she can carry it. The North will accept terms if they be not unjust to her. This they could not well be, as the South is on the defensive in this matter, and she could scarcely make a claim that would not have the Constitution and justice on its side.

We could carry Mississippi on this issue by one of the most overwhelming majorities ever cast in the State.

Congressional.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, *June* 24.

MR. HUNTER presented the credentials of the Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL, appointed by the Governor of South Carolina, a Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. ELMORE.

Mr. B. being present, received the oath of office at the hands of the Vice President.

After the transaction of morning business,

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California, the establishment of the Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the settlement of her northern and western boundaries.

MR. SOULE submitted the following amendment of which he gave notice on the 3d instant.

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Soule to the bill (S. 225,) to admit California as a State into the Union; to establish Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her Western and Northern boundaries.

After the word "Governments" in the title, insert the words "South California."

Strike out the first, second, and third sections of the bill, and insert the following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as California shall have passed in Convention an ordinance providing:

That she relinquishes all title or claim to tax, dispose of, or in any way to interfere with the primary disposal by the Utited States of the public domain within her limits;

That she will not interpose her authority and power so as to obstruct or impede any control which the United States may deem advisable to exercise over such districts in the mining regions, (either now discovered, or to be discovered hereafter,) as may not be included in any lawful grant made to private individuals, or to corporations, prior to the cession of California to the United States;

That the lands of the non-residents shall never be taxed higher than those of residents;

That the navigable waters shall be open and free to all citizens of the United States, those of California included; and

That her southern limits shall be restricted to the Missouri Compromise line, (thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude.)

And as soon as she shall have produced to the President of the United States, satisfactory and authentic evidence that the terms above set forth have been fully and exactly complied with, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested, without any further action on the part of Congress, to issue his proclamation declaring that California is, and she shall thereupon be, admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such portions of the revenue collected in the ports of California, as may remain unexpended at the time of the issuing of the President's proclamation as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the said State of California.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Senators and Representatives elect now before Congress for the said State of California, shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive, the mileage, and the per diem pay, allowed to the delegate from Oregon, from the day that the message of the President transmitting the Constitution of California was received by Congress.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the country lying between the thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, and the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, established by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and extending from the Pacific to the Sierra Madre, shall constitute a territory under the name of Territory of South California, and shall be organized, as such, under the provisions of this bill applying to the Territory of Utah, (changing names where they ought to be changed,) in all respects whatsoever; and shall, when ready, able, and willing to become a State, and desiring to be such, be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people thereof may desire and make known through their constitution.

Mr. S. addressed the Senate at length, in support of his amendment, but had not concluded when he yielded the floor for a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, which was agreed to.

After the consideration of Executive business.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House yesterday, Mr. CARTTER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce, to inquire into the propriety of passing a law to compel the owners of steamboats and other vessels employed in our inland navigation, to carry, always, the means of rescuing their passengers from the dangers arising from fire, which was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and taking up the General Bounty Land bill, amendments thereto were offered by Messrs. ROOT, HILLIARD, BUTLER, of Pennsylvania, EVANS, of Maryland, POTTER, BAYLY, NELSON, HOUSTON, TOOMBS, SACKETT, CALDWELL, of Kentucky, MASON, BISSELL, STANTON, of Kentucky, MOORE, GIDDINGS, CONRAD, CROWELL, MEADE, DUNCAN, COBB, of Alabama, MCLANE, of Maryland, WILLIAMS, DURKEE, TAYLOR, KING, of Massachusetts, HARALSON, HOAGLAND, and VENABLE, all of which were voted down; the mover of each making his motion the basis of a five minutes speech.

After the committee rose, the House adjourned.

The struggle over the Bounty Land bill, yesterday, was strictly between its supporters and opponents, upon the merits of its general features and principles, rather than really to the points involved in the particular amendments, nominally under consideration. Before the House went into committee, however, an amendment was made to induce them to proceed to the regular order of business, which would at once afforded to Mr. DOTY an opportunity to introduce the bill for the admission of California as a State, of which that gentleman gave the required notice (under the rule,) on Friday. This is presumed to be almost an exact copy of the proposition to the same end now before the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Having been first brought forward therein, it is beyond Mr. D.'s reach. Hence, the movement that gentleman designed making yesterday.

But the House agreeing on that occasion to the motion of Mr. INGE, to go into Committee of the Whole, it can hardly happen that the subject of California and the Territories can be reached until the Galphin reports, the special order for to-morrow, "in the House"—and the Bounty Land bill, the current special order in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, are disposed of.

The Richmond *Times* tells the following:

A good joke is told of the *Botts* Barbecue in Powhatan. When the guest of the occasion had announced in his usual emphatic manner, with a knowing look at the fair portion of his audience, that he was a candidate for nothing *except matrimony*, an old gentleman in the crowd exclaimed, so that all the ladies could hear: "Ah well I reckon you can be elected to that—*it takes only one vote.*" That one, however, as some of our bachelor contemporaries may be competent to testify, is sometimes hard to get.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE, June 24—5 p. m.

Change of Weather.—The Union Meeting.—Mr. Clay.—The Mayor's Edict.—A Young Imposter.—City Mortality.—The Markets, &c.

The weather to-day is at least 10 degrees cooler than it was any day during the past week, and our streets are consequently thronged with ladies attired in all the colors of the rainbow, and glowing with that sparkling beauty for which the belles of Baltimore are so famous.

The Union Meeting at Monument Square on Saturday evening was very well attended, though the rumor that Mr. Clay was to be present turned out to be a very false rumor. Mr. Clay was at the time spending a few days at Dahorregan Manor, the country residence of Charles Carroll, Esq., in Howard District.

The Mayor of Baltimore has issued an edict against street beggars, all of whom are to be taken to the alms-house by the police and taught to work for their living. This is a very good movement, as many of the children who have been thronging our streets as beggars have been ascertained to be the children of parents who spend their time in idleness and debauchery, on the pennies picked up by them during their rambles through the city. Many of them also enter houses to beg and steal everything that they can lay their hands upon.

A young man, representing himself to be the son-in-law of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, has been imposing himself upon the merchants of Philadelphia in the purchase of goods. He was, however, discovered to be an imposter before he had time to secure his purchases.

The health of Baltimore continues very good, considering the heat of the weather, and the commencement of the fruit season. The Board of Health report 81 deaths during the past week, of which number 51 were under 10 years of age.

The details of the news from California, by the steamer Cresent City, is looked for with much interest. She is also supposed to have the mails on board, brought by the Isthmus, though the despatches do not say whether she has brought them or not.

The Baltimore Market continues steady. The sales of Howard street flour this morning amounted to 1000 bls. at \$5.25. Thirteen thousand bushels of Maryland white wheat were sold at \$1.30, and 1800 bushels red at \$1.19. Sales of yellow corn at 62, and of white at 59 a 60.

The offering of beef cattle at the scales to-day, amounted to 950 head, of which 540 were sold to city butchers, 400 driven off, and 100 left unsold. Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$4 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$5.00 a \$7.75 net, and averaging \$3.25.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.

True Bill found against General Lopez and other Cuba Invaders;

The grand jury, to-day, sitting as a grand inquest for the United States, found a true bill against Gen. Lopez, Mr. Segar, of Louisiana, Governor Quitman, Judge C. Pinckney, Mr. Smith, of Mississippi, Ex-Senator Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, former editor of the Democratic Review, and ten others of the expeditionists against Cuba. They are indicted for the offence prescribed by the laws of our country in reference to the matter in question. They have been held to bail for trial before the U. S. Court

Late from Havana and Guadaloupe.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1850.

By an arrival at this port, there has been received later advices from Guadaloupe, which confirm the burning of that place. Several of the blacks have been shot.

By the brig Rapid, from Havana, we learn that the trial of the prisoners captured during the Lopez insurrection is still going on.

It was the general impression that they would be acquitted, if the United States' Government demanded it, especially those who were captured on Woman's Island. The U. S. sloops of war Germantown and Albany were lying off the harbor.

Several of the prisoners captured by the Spaniards have since died.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

THE CHOLERA AT NASHVILLE.—The cholera is at Nashville. There were six cases and three deaths on Wednesday last, and three new cases yesterday.

Late from California—Arrival of the Crescent City—Great Fire at San Francisco—Discovery of more Gold Mines, &c.

NEW YORK, June 24, 12 M.

The steamship Crescent City arrived here this morning at an early hour from Chagres, bringing late and important news from California.

The city of San Francisco has again been visited by an extensive conflagration, destroying full one-third of the buildings in the city. The loss is said to be \$500,000.

The news from the mines is said to be very favorable. The miners were doing a fine business, and some new placers have been discovered that exceed in richness anything before dreamt of.

The Crescent brings about \$250,000 in gold dust, and 156 passengers.

The steamer Isthmus arrived at Panama on the 16th inst., having left San Francisco on the 15th ult., bringing the mails, \$300,000 in gold dust, and 134 passengers.

The steamer New World arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., and was to sail soon for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 24, P. M.

The weather here is fine to-day.

Sales of U. S. New Loan of 1867 at Saturday's prices.

A moderate business has been done in flour. We note sales of Southern at \$5.44 a \$5.56.

The Cotton is firm, and small sales are making at the figures of Saturday.

The Grain market has undergone no change.

Provisions about the same.

AWFULLY DESTRUCTIVE CALAMITY.—The crevasse in Grand Levee, Point Coupee, of which accounts were published in our yesterday evening's edition, will, we fear, prove one of the most disastrous and calamitous events which has taken place in Louisiana for many years past. This break occurs at a point where the river has long indicated a tendency to break through to the sea, in a direction which would be less than one-half the distance it is now compelled to meander, before it reaches its destination. In other words, the distance from the Grand Levee, in Point Coupee, to the sea shore, by a straight line, would be little more than one-third the distance from that point to the Balize. This tendency of the Mississippi towards the sea shore, has been developing itself every year, until, by the unfortunate and unwise act of cutting the Raccourci Cut-off, the whole torrent was brought down with such mighty pressure, that gradually all the barriers erected in Pointe Coupee have given way; and even previous to this break in the Grand Levee, nearly one half of the parish had been put under water.—*N. O. Delta, June* 14.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the consent of the Senate.*—Charles R. Webster, to be Consul of the United States for Tehuantepec and Huatalco, in Mexico; Wm. Tudor Tucker, to be Consul of the United States for Bermuda; Edmund Flagg, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Venice, in Austria.

Anson Dart, to be superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of Oregon

The quantity of sugar manufactured in France, is greatly on the increase. Beet root is the material. There are 288 manufactories, and the number of pounds produced up to this time, this year, is almost double what it was for the corresponding season last year.