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Ellwood Fisher & Edwin De Leon.

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SOUTHERN CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Fifth Annual Fair of the Southern Central Agricultural Association, will beheld during the week embracing Wednesday, the 14th day of August next, which is the day of the fifth annual meeting at Atlanta Georgia.

The Committee charged with the duty of prescribing such general rules as they may deem necessary to a proper management of the approaching Fair, have adopted the following

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1st The Fair Grounds and Buildings will be opened for visitors on Monday morning, and continue open until Friday evening. It is therefore desirable that all persons having articles for exhibition, shall be on the ground as early as Friday or Saturday, the 9th and 10th August when a Committee will be there ready to receive them.

2d. The Association has an ample fund, and will, in all cases, become responsible for the safe-keeping of articles which may be placed in the hands of its officers and committees, (the owner taking a check for the same,) until the close of the Fair, which will be announced beforehand, in ample time to give them opportunty to recover their goods, and to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the Association.

3d. Mark A. Cooper, Richard Peters, David W. Lewis, Wm. Ezzard, and James M. Calhoun, are appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to see that all articles entering the fair grounds for exhibition, shall have first been enteredin the Secretary's book or registry—then labelled with the owner's name and residence—and price, if for sale—giving to the owner a corresponding card—and then classified and arranged by departments, and in such order as to facilitate the labors of the several committees on premiums; and also to employ such police and doorkeepers and clerks, as shall be necessary for the protection of the grounds and buildings, and such clerks as they may need in the arrangement and labelling of articles.

4th. There will positively be required, in all cases, a minute and accurate written statement illustrating and explaining every article sent for exhibition—the statement to be delivered to the Secretary. For instance, if a Machine, a statement of is powers and uses, cost, time of invention, and any other fact deemed valuable by the inventor or maker. If Horticultural or Agricultural Products, mode of preparation of land and soil, manure and time of planting, mode of cultivation. If an Animal, the pedigree or stock, age, mode of raising, &c. If Needle-work or Painting, or any work of Art, the length of time bestowed on it, or the amount of labor; the age, if by children or very old persons; the value, uses, &c. Since this is the most reliable mode of collecting such information as may be worth publishing in the transactions of the Society, visitors, patrons and members, all will take notice, that a premium will not be awarded to any article, whatever its merit, unless accompanied by illustrative and explanatory statements, made out in legible hand, and in a style fit at once for the press.

5th The delegations of the serveral county Societies are requested and enjoined to make out, upon consulation, a report of the present condition of Agriculture in their several counties, of the improvements in farming, tillage, draining and manuring, which have been or are in progress of being adopted. The leading products of their counties, the modes of preparation, time of planting and mode of cultivation. The means and measures of preserving and increasing the fertility of lands. Accurate Agricultural memoirs from the serveral county societies would make up an amount of valuable information to be sent out in the published transactions of the Society.

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange We request individuals who have a surplus of choice articles, or who make them for sale—such as choice seeds, machines, stock, &c—to carry them there for sale, and not alone for exhibition for a premium.

7th. Premiums.—It is impossible to name in a notice like this all, the various articles to which premiums will be granted. However comprehensive we might make any enumerated list there would still be many articles of merit offered which would not be embraced in it, and yet richly deserving premiums, lest therefore the announcement of premiums for particular articles might be construed by some into an exclusion of all articles unannounced, the Committee requests the people generally to observe, that it is intended to give the action of the Association the very widest scope, embracing every thing that is ingenious or useful in business or art. All then, with whatever they have for sale or exhibition, are invited to come. The only regulation further necessary on this point perhaps is, that, on all articles of the highest merit in the department of Stock, Mechanics, Agricultural Implements, and valuable improvements or inventions in any of the departments, a premium of a cup worth $10 will be given; on the second best articles a cup worth $5 will be given, on the third best $2 50; on the fourth an honor. And on all articles of the highest merit in the remaining departments a cup worth $5 will be given; on the second best $2 50; on the third an honor; on the fourth, 2d honor. On miner and miscellaneous articles, premiums from one to three dollars—these, however, are general regulations, and in particular case or cases of peculiar merit the committees will be permitted, indeed are requested, to vary the rule.

8th. A hall will be prepared and assigned particularly to the Ladies for their garden products, fruits, flowers paintings, needle-work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their assistance in many departments of the fair is absolutely necessary to a proper management.

9th. The facilities of getting to this central point induce us to invite, and to expect the presence and contributions of many of our fellow citizens of Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. We hope they will unite with us in making this institution indeed, what it is in name, a Southern Central Agricultural Association.

10th. The President upon a consultation with such members as he can call to his aid, shall appoint committees and assign to them their respective departments, and to these committees so appointed the committee of reception shall furnish lists of the articles classed and arranged in their respective departments. In order to the perfection of this arrangement, the committee appointed to publish these regulations, will here repeat, and enjoin upon all to take notice that articles for exhibition may be received and arranged on Friday and Saturday the 9th and 10th of August, so that when the President shall appoint his committees on Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several committees proceed at once to the examination of articles, and thereby have ample time to make their reports to the annual meeting on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to sales—Friday to general re-delivery of articles. The exhibition continuing the whole time.

11th. Any alterations of, or additions to, the foregoing rules, will be published at Atlanta early Monday morning of the Fair week.

12th. The annual oration will be made on Wednesday, the day of the Anniversary meeting, immediately preceding the reports of committees, by Col. John Billups, of Athens, Georgia.

13th. The Committee have the prospect of making arrangements with the Macon, State and Georgia Railroads, to run accommodation cars early every morning and late in the afternoon, to Griffin, Marietta, Stone Mountain, and Decatur, to give visitors the opportunity of the accommodations of the good Hotels at those places while in attendance upon the Fair.

14th. The citizens of Atlanta have provided comfortable quarters for Committees and Officers, and others engaged in the laborious business of the fair.

15th. The Secretary is directed to publish these regulations in the CULTIVATOR, and to procure as far as practicable their publication in the weekly papers of this and the adjoining States.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

DAVID W. LEWIS,
Sec'y Southern Central Agricultural Association.
Sparta, 25th June, 1850.

MATHEWES & ROPER,
Factors and Commission Merchants, for Cotton, Rice, Bagging small country Produce, Vanderhorst's Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Dallas (Cahaba, Ala.) Gazette.

SOUTHERN MEETING IN DALLAS.—On Monday, the 5th instant, a large number of the citizens of Dallas county, pursuant to a published call, assembled in the court house, at Cahaba, to "consider the propriety of ratifying the proceedings of the Nashville Convention," and of appointing delegates to represent this county in said Convention, at its next meeting; when, on motion, Joel E. Mathews, Esq., and Maj. L. B. Vasser, were called to the Chair, and I. W. Lenoir and C. E. Haynes requested to act as Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting were briefly explained by one of the Chairmen, Mr. Mathews.

On motion of Col. George J. S. Walker, a committee of thirteen, composed of the following named gentlemen, was appointed by the Chairmen to draft a preamble and resolutions, to be submitted to the meeting, viz.:—George J. S. Walker, William H. Norris, S. M. Hill, John A. Lodor, James H. Campbell, R. S. Hatcher, James Bell, C. B. Watts, Wm. P. Molett, James Walker, S. R. Blake, C. A. Harris, James Kenan.

After the committee had retired, on motion of Will E. Bird, Esq., Wm. A. Beene and N. H. R. Dawson, Esqs., were requested to read to the meeting the resolutions and address adopted by the Nashville Convention, which they did in a plain and forcible manner.

The committee having returned, Col. Walker, the Chairman reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which, upon motion, were received, and the committee discharged:

We, a large portion of the people of Dallas county, assembled for the purpose of considering the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, and for the further general purpose of counselling with each other upon the state of public affairs, and of taking such measures in relation thereto, as our political and social duties and interests may seem to require and even to demand of us, do hereby resolve and declare,

1st. That we deliberately and cordially approve of the address put forth by the Nashville Convention, and commend it for its truth, its moderation, and its patriotism.

2d. That we approve of the resolutions adopted by the Nashville Convention, and readopted the same.

3d. That, though since the close of the session of the Nashville Convention, the Senate of the United States has on three several occasions voted against the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min., as the line of compromise between the non-slaveholding and the slaveholding States, yet, that we do and shall adhere to it, as the utmost limit of Southern concession.

4th. That we love the American Union preserved in the true spirit of the Constitution—that we are now, as we ever have been, ready to sustain and defend it, if our fellow citizens of the confederate States will respect the guarantees and rights established by the Constitution, and will accord to us that equality, peace, and dignity, which as a sovereign party to the constitutional compact, constitute the just condition of each State of the Union.

5th. That the first allegiance of every American citizen is due *to the State* in which he lives—and that the allegiance of the citizen is divided between the Federal Government and the State Government, only to the extent of the objects clearly embraced within the letter of the powers, or necessarily implied in the spirit of the Federal Constitution.

6th. That the South has never interferred with the domestic regime of the non-slaveholding States, and that the peace of the South requires that the non-slaveholding States should cease from any further discussion of, or interference with its property interests and its social system.

7th. That if a dismemberment of the Union result from the continuance of the aggressions systematically pursued by the non-slaveholding States for the last fifteen years, the conduct of the North will be its proximate and efficient cause. In that event, the South may justly, adopt this language, and say to the North—"I have not sinned against thee, but thou doest me wrong to war against me."

8th. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be earnestly invoked to advocate the Missouri Compromise line, only as a means of settlement, and to oppose all compromises and odjustments, which fall short of it.

9th. That the *love of the Union*, has already induced the South to yield too much to the spirit of unconstitutional encroachment on the part of the North, and that *duty to herself, and her interests require*, that in reference to the extension of her slave property, no further concession be made, than that of agreeing to the Missouri line of Compromise.

10th. That the refusal of Congress, if persisted in, to concur in the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, *with a clear recognition*, in the spirit of that compromise, of the right to carry slaves south of that line, will be conclusive evidence of her disregard of our constitutional rights, and will afford to the South sufficient reason for the firm determination "not to be driven from it except at the point of the bayonet."

11th. That the South should extend and vary her manufacturing establishments, and improve her manufacturing capabilities as much as possible—attend more to increasing a direct commercial intercourse between its seaports and foreign countries, and generally, with a view to the prospect of the necessity of *self-preservation*, "to set its house in order, not to die, but to live."

12th. That the act of Congress providing for the annexation of Texas, and the acceptance by Texas of the terms proposed, gave to Texas as against the United States, the boundaries prescribed by the Texas Constitution. That the United States but reserved the right to settle the boundary line with Mexico, and Mexico having by treaty with the United States yielded that boundary, the benefit inures to Texas.

13th. That the establishment of a military government in time of peace, by the United States government, within the limits of Texas, is unauthorized by the Constitution, and in derogation of the sovereignty of that State.

14th. That should Texas attempt to exercise her rightful jurisdiction within the territory prescribed by her Constitution, any opposition thereto by the military of the United States, would be an act of military usurpation, perpetrated to sustain the freesoil fanaticism which should be resisted as such by every Southern State.

15th. That justice to the South is a necessary condition to the perpetuity of the Union, and that we do not hesitate between them, to choose justice to the South.

16th. That the declaration, in a thousand forms, coming from the non-slaveholding States, that the "area of slavery shall not be extended," which is but the Wilmot Proviso in substance, indicates a state of settled hostility in the Northern minds against Southern rights, and Southern interests, and unites the offensiveness of insult with the discourteous arrogation, of a superior power.

17th. That the South will be true of itself—to its rights, to its interest—and it will follow, that it cannot be false to the Union. A Union with the North, when the Government of which it constitutes a part has lost our confidence, and inspires us with continual apprehensions of injustice and injury, will be impossible—and thus the impermanance of the Union, if its deruption takes place, will be owing to the fact, which history will attest, that the North however it may indulge in general praises of Union, has proved false to the Constitution.

18th. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Dallas Gazette* and in the *Southern Press*, and that a copy be furnished to our Senators in Congress and our immediate Representative, with a request that they be laid before Congress.

19th. That this meeting do hereby nominate and appoint the following gentlemen, viz: JOEL E. MATHEWS, Col. SAMUEL R. BLAKE, JAMES M. CALHOUN and CHARLES G. EDWARDS, to attend the next session of the Nashville Convention, as special delegates from this county.

A motion was made by Judge Bird to adopt the report, which motion was supported by Col. Walker, and J. H. Campbell, Esq., in language of fervid eloquence, which called forth the most enthusiastic applause.

On motion of Col. Gayle, a committee consisting of Messrs. Gayle, Norris and Beene, was appointed to wait on Hon. John S. Hunter, the late delegate to the Nashville Convention from this District, and invite him to address the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Cater was called upon and addressed the meeting in favor of the Resolutions.

Col. Gayle, Chairman of the committee, then presented Judge Hunter to the meeting, who, in a lengthy speech, defined his course in the Nashville Convention, and criticised, with some severity, the address of that body to the people of the Southern States.

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. J. M. Calhoun, Judge Bird and W. A. Beene, Esq., in favor of the report of the committee, and by Col. Norris, in opposition to it.

The vote was then taken upon the motion to adopt the Preamble and Resolutions reported by the committee, which motion was carried by an overwhelming vote, but few persons voting in the negative.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. E. MATTHEWS, } *Chairmen.*
L. R. VASSER. }
I. W. LENOIR, } *Secretaries.*
C. E. HAYNES. }

RATIFICATION MEETING.—Pursuant to a public call, a large number of the people of Pontotoc County, irrespective of party, assembled at the Court House in the town of Pontotoc, Mississippi, on Monday last, to consider the proceedings of the lateSouthern Convention.

On motion of Gen. J. D. Bradford, Gen. John Bell and Maj. Andrew Miller were elected to preside over the meeting. J. T. Weatherall, Esq., and E. W. Rootes were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of C. D. Fontaine, Esq., a committee of twelve was appointed to draft and report resolutions embodying the sense of the meeting in reference to the objects of its assemblage. The following named gentlemen were then appointed to constitute said committee: C. D. Fontain, Hugh Kirkwood, J. D. Bradford, W. H. Kilpatrick, M. T. Stewart, Harvey Goodrich, Sam'l. L. Watt, Robert Gilmer, Sen., W. H. Duke, Thomas Freeman, Eli Ayres, and Lock Harris.

The committee having retired to prepare their report, loud and repeated calls were made by the audience on Col. G. G. Reneau to address the meeting. Yielding to the calls thus made, Col. Reneau briefly alluded to the objects of the present assemblage, and then proceeded to review the slavery question, commencing with the passage of the Missouri Compromise, and tracing the progress of Northern aggressions up to the present time. The remarks of Col. Reneau were listened to with marked attention and were calculated to convince Southern men that the time had arrived for the South to stand thoroughly united if she would maintain her honor and enjoy an equality of rights.

B. R. WEBB, Esq., who was also called on to address the meeting, briefly responded. Mr. WEBB expressed strong Southern sentiments, which were well received by the audience.

The committee now returned, and through its Chairman, C. D FOUNTAINE, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting regards with admiration and approval the action of the Nashville Convention, and are determined to stand by and maintain the principle embodied in its resolves.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the act known as the "Missouri Compromise" was a surrender of the constitutional rights of the South to an equal participation in all the territory of the United States, made to Northern rapacity from a too devoted sentiment of attachment to the Union, and that the line of said Compromise or its equivalent is the last concession for its preservation that the South can make.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we hold the right of Texas to all the territory of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande as unquestionable, and that the act of Col. Monroe, (in respect to it) whether performed on his own responsibility or in pursuance of instructions from the Executive Department of the Federal Government, is a fearful usurpation of power, and an outrage not only to the State of Texas, but to the whole South, and ought to be resisted by them in common, if it shall become necessary by force.

4th. *Resolved*, That if Texas is further interrupted by the military arm of the National Government, in establishing her authority in her own territory, she ought in justice to herself and her sister States, to resort to arms. In which event, we pledge ourselves to aid her with men and money to the extent of our ability, and further, in that event we request his Excellency, the chief Executive of this State, to convene the Legislature to take immediate action to the same end.

5th. *Resolved*, That this meeting is gratefully sensible of the past patriotic efforts of our distinguished senator, the Hon. H. S. Foote, in defence of Southern rights, and will not admit the belief that he will, in opposition to the almost unanimous wishes of his constituents, finally vote for the measure known as the "Clay Compromise," unless it be so amended as to conform to the spirit and meaning of the resolutions of the Nashville Convention.

6th. *Resolved*, That we regard the said "so-called compromise" as offering no equivalent to the South for the vast concessions we are therein required to make, and do hereby request our Senators and instruct our Representatives in Congress, to continue to oppose its passage in its present form.

7th. *Resolved*, That this meeting, in view of the efforts now being made by the Northern Senators and Representatives in Congress to reduce the South to a state of vassalage and dependence, do most earnestly recommend to the 1,000 or 1,200 merchants of the State of Mississippi, who semi-annually go to the Northern States to invest their capital, thereby strengthening the arm that is smiting their section, and furnishing the means to accomplish their own political degradation; to combine together, to withdraw their patronage from a people so hostile to Southern interests, and bestow it upon the Cities of the South, whose safety and interests are identified with their own.

8th. *Resolved further*, That we recommend the consideration of this subject and the means of effecting such combination to the Nashville Convention at its next session.

The resolutions being read, Mr. FOUNTAINE advocated zealously and at considerable length the propriety of their adoption. His remarks led him to a consideration of the Clay Compromise, so called, the gross injustice of which he exposed and denounced it as a monstrous outrage which, in the event of its passage would be fastened on the South. He alluded also in terms of strong reprobation to the course of Col. Monroe and the Executive of the General Goverment in trying to spoliate Texas of a portion of her rightful territory in order to appease the greedy demands of freesoilism.

JEFF. WILSON, Esq. followed Mr. FONTAINE in support of some of the resolutions and in opposition to others.

J. C. JONES, Esq., also addressed the meeting, and took ground against the resolutions.

Gen'l. BRADFORD replied with much animation to the speeches of the two last named gentlemen, and warmly urged the adoption of the resolutions. His reply was brief and rapidly delivered in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and a general desire to proceed without further delay to take the vote on the resolutions.

On motion of W. W. LELAND, Esq., the phraseology of some of the resolutions was slightly amended.

The whole series was then read again, and being put to vote was unanimously adopted.

Gen'l. BRADFORD offered the following resolution which was adopted:

9th. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Nashville Convention, two delegates to represent this County in said Convention at its next meeting.

There being no necessity for the immediate appointment of the delegates provided for in the last resolution, it was agreed by the meeting that the chairmen might make the appointments at their discretion, so that they be made in time to enable the delegates to reach Nashville by the meeting of the Convention.

Mr. Webb offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

10th. *Resolved*, That the newspapers of this place be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Secretaries be requested to forward a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also to the Secretary of the States Rights Society at Jackson in this State.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BELL,
ANDREW MILLER,
Chairmen.

J. T. WEATHERALL, } Secretaries.
E. W. ROOTS, }

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIES.—A resolution offered by Mr. Webb, immediately after the organization of the meeting, and unanimously adopted, was lost or mislaid, and its precise language could not be recollected. It is not, therefore, to be found in the body of the proceedings. The substance of said resolution was, that both parties agree to bury political differences, and unite in efforts to maintain the rights and honor of the South.—*American Georgian.*

NON-INTERVENTION.—Words are as strangely tortured as principles in these days. Mr. Clay introduces a measure which abolishes the right to deal in slaves in the District, which, under pretence of aiding in the recovery of fugitives, interposes the legislation of Congress between the master and slave in the States; which forever deprives the South of all share in California; which, in the opinion of all the ablest supporters of the measures, leaves the slaveholder legally interdicted from every foot of the remaining territory, and, finally, which proposes to buy up and cover with the same anti-slavery conditions, the third part of the State of Texas. Mr. Clay, says the Charleston Mercury, had got great fame by "compromises," (all of which had been broken by the North at the first opportunity,) and so he calls this a "compromise," and it was hailed as such by all who were ready to accept whatever conditions were offered, or to submit unconditionally, if necessary. The deception of the name worked beautifully for a time, and it did seem that the boasts of the compromisers would be made good, and that a measure which was made up of concession and surrender on the part of the South, would triumph, merely because it was called a "compromise." We believe the chances of that have passed away. The mask has been stripped from this place of chicanery, and its friends have vanished with its disguise.

Another, and not less impudent imposture remains: the "non-intervention policy" of the President. The administration have proposed to settle the slavery question in the territories by "non-intervention." The name implies quietude, forbearance, a studious abstinence from all attempts to control opinion or action in the territories, by advice, manœuvre, force or authority. How has the administration realized its promise? It despatched agents to California to stir up the people to form a State government; its military representative, acting avowedly on instructions, he parcelled the country into election districts, prescribed the qualification of voters, and allotted the proportion of representation. When the Convention met, he assumed the office of President, and during the discussions the advice and authority of the other agents of the administration were used to control the decisions of the Convention on a most important question—on the pledge that thus, and thus only could they secure admission into the Union. When this constitution, thus framed under duress of the Cabinet and their subordinates, was assented to by the people, and officers chosen under it, the civil and military chief gave up the authority of the United States into their hands, as if the fungus he had brought into existence was nothing less than a stable and legitimate government. This was the first illustration of the cheat which the administration has resolved to practice under the name of "non-intervention!"

The immeasurable subservience of sectional party has alone saved the President censure, the most solemn that Congress could inflict, for this unparalled usurpation of their functions under the pretence of "non-intervention." But it was done for the advancement of the "Free Soil" cause, to settle the slavery question against the South, to enact the Wilmot Proviso in such a form that Gen. Cass could sanction it without doing violence to his own revelation according to Nicholson. And this being its object, no violation of law, no manifest enormity of usurpation, in the attainment of the end, could awake the condemnation of the North. They can see no danger and no wrong in violations of law that enure to their advantage. It is in fact only postponing the Constitution to Mr. Seward's "higher law" of anti-slavery. There is not a Northern Whig paper, from the National Intelligencer down, that did not again and again denounce Mr. Polk's *appointment* of Military Governors over the California territories in time of peace, as a usurpation. Yet when, by the instructions of the present Administration, those Governors proceed to exercise powers such as Mr. Polk never dreamed of, even to create sovereign States within their jurisdiction, and surrender their authority, not to those who appointed them, but to those whom they have themselves appointed, because it is done to the injury of the South, and to the advancement of the North, not a Northern Whig paper, from the National Intelligencer down, but approves, sustains and urges the legislative sanction of these atrocious usurpations.

The President well knew he could count upon this result. He had abundant evidence of this approval from the instant the success of his "non-intervention" in California was made known. He was emboldened to try a still bolder illustration of it. California was an unorganized Territory. New Mexico was in a more perplexed condition. In California he had only the question of slavery to settle against the South. Accordingly his officer is instructed to call a Convention in New Mexico; and by way of swallowing up the claims of Texas forever, it is ordered to assemble within the asserted limits of Texas, and to form a State whose seat of Government shall be within the rightful territory of another State! This is the second phase of the "non-intervention policy." Is it not an absurdity to call ours a government of Constitution and laws?—*Louisiana Courier.*

PUBLIC MEETING IN FLORIDA.

Pursuant to notice, the people of Madison county, irrespective of party, assembled this day, to receive from their delegates to the Nashville Convention, an account of the deliberation and measures adopted by that body. The concourse was immense. The county had sent forth its entire strength. The most superficial observer would have easily perceived that it was not a crowd collected by mere idle curiosity, for the attention, decorum and unanimity that characterised the whole proceeding was such as must ever be elicited from a people who have met to deliberately consider their grievances, and gravely ponder the measures of redress.

The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. John C. McGehee, president, Mr. Wm. L. Tooks, vice president, and F. L. Villepique, Esq. secretary. The President, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting in brief, terse and feeling language He then introduced to the audience the Hon. A. J. Foreman and Gen. C. H. Dupont, our delegates from the Middle District of Florida, to the recent Southern Convention.—They were received with rapturous applause and listened to with marked attention throughout their eloquent naration of the wrongs that had convoked the Southern Convention at Nashville, and led to the plan of action suggested by it, to the hope of the South. If there can be anything more grateful to the public servant than the consciousness of the truth of his cause and the integrity of his purpose, it certainly must be the knowledge, as in the present instance, that these acts are approved, ratified and sustained by the people whose rights they were sent to protect.

Messrs. Mosley, Westcott, Shaffern and Wardlaw, who are candidates for our State legislature, expressed their approval and determination to support the platform laid down by the Nashville Convention. After an able, eloquent and soul-stiring speech from B. C. Pope, Esq., the following resolutions was adopted without a dissenting voice:

1. *Resolved*, That we fully endorse the positions assumed in the resolutions passed by the patriotic assembly lately convened at Nashville, and tender to the members thereof, ourwarmest gratitude for the dignity, firmness and ability, with which they discharged the duties that devolved upon them.

2. *Resolved*, That in agreeing to take the Missouri Compromise, we do so only because such a basis has been heretofore acquiesced in as a means of preserving the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That any compromise that yields more on the part of the South than the Missouri Compromise, or of which that compromise is not the basis, is oppressive and degrading to the *slaveholding* States as equals with the *North* in the confederacy, and as binding one portion of the confederacy to a state of abject dependence upon the others.

On motion of F. L. Villepique, it was

Resolved, That this meeting select her delegates to represent Madison county in the next meeting of the Nashville Convention. Under this resolution the Hon. John C. McGehee and Thos. L. Whitlock, Esq. were chosen delegates.

B. C. Pope, Esq. moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Tallahassee papers and the Southern Press at Washington.

JOHN C. McGEHEE, *Pres't.*
F. L. VILLEPIQUE, *Sec'y*
Madison C. H., Florida, Aug. 3d, 1860.

THE COMPROMISE.—From the tenor of our intelligence from Washington, we presume there can be little doubt of the failure of the Compromise Bill in the Senate; and it is altogether probable that Congress may adjourn without an adjustment of the questions proposed to be settled by it. For ourselves, we feel no hesitancy in saying that such a policy is in strict accordance with our wishes. For many reasons, we desire to see the whole matter adjourned to the people. It is true some measure might be adopted by Congress, and a public opinion might be manufactured to conform to the action of that body; yet it seems more in accordance with the genius of our institutions that the popular will should first be ascertained, and that the action of Congress should be shaped in accordance with it. The absence this popular will, more that anything else, has contributed to the defeat of any settlement by Congress during the present session. The North has been persuaded that the disaffection of the South is confined to South Carolina alone, and for this reason has failed the proffer any plan of adjustment that the South could consistently accept. We know of but one way by which the Northern mind can be disabused of this error, and that is to leave the question open, let our members of Congress come home and confer with their constituents—let every Congressional District in the South be thoroughly canvassed and the questions fairly debated, and an expression of the popular will may be had, unequivocal and unmistakable. With a full delegation in the Nashville Convention, it will be an easy matter for the South to fix her ultimatum; and we have too much confidence in her patriotism and devotion to the Union, to believe for a moment that she will demand anything to which she is not entitled under the Constitution and by every sense of right and justice. The platform of the South has already been promulgated in the resolutions of the Southern Convention, yet it wants that prestige which the united approval of the Southern people alone can give it. Was the vote of the South poiled, we are firmly of the belief nine-tenths of her citizens would be found in favor of those resolutions. But before any benefit can result from them, the North must be convinced of this fact. She must know and feel that it is the united South with whom she has to contend; and this she will know when the questions shall have been fairly and fully laid before the Southern people. The masses must be stired up before a correct index of popular sentiment in the South can be had; and when it is had, it will be equivalent to a settlement of all questions which agitate and divide the two sections of the Union. During the last eighteen months we think we have so clearly show the dependence of the North upon the South, that the former herself would even submit to aggressive demands before she would suffer a separation to take place. With a fact so evident, why is it that the South should yield her just, and we may say, invaluable rights? There can be no good reason assigned, and that pusillanimity that would barter them off, should, as it will be, trampled in the dust by an indignant popular sentiment when the whole people shall have spoken on the subject. It is in vain we look for a justification for the sacrifices the South have already made for the sake of the Union, and to say she should yet go greater lengths, is but a requisition of her life's blood to appease an insatiate and unreasonable foe. Will the people of the South permit her politicians to yield obedience to the requisition? We shall see when the time arrives for the making up of their judgment.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The first bale of new cotton for this season was received in Macon, Ga., on the 12th inst. To obtain this bale of 285 pounds, Mr. Davis, of Macon county, picked over his entire crop of two hundred acres twice.—*Savannah Rep*

SOUTHERN MEETING IN NESHOBA COUNTY.—Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Neshoba county, Mississippi, without distinction of party, assembled at the court couse, in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 15th day of July instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the late convention, which assembled at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on the 1st Monday of June last.

The meeting was called to order by Isaac Enloe, Esq., and, on his motion, Dr. James L. Backsstrom (Whig) was called to the chair.

On motion of R. B. Kirkland, L. B. Austell (Democrat) was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Gen. A. B. Wooldridge, Alex. Steele and Henry Greer, sen., were appointed Vice-Presidents of the meeting.

The object of the meeting was then explained by Isaac Enloe, Esq., who read to the meeting both the resolutions and address adopted by the Nashville Convention.

On motion of Isaac Enloe, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of fifteen to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The appointment of the committee was as follows:

Democrats—Isaac Enloe, R. B. Kirkland, A. B. Wooldridge, N. Crockett, Samuel Williams, Robert M. Ross, F. M. Steele, and Joseph Merkel.

Whigs—A. S. Lee, F. M. McKee, Wm. G. Fawcett, James Lewis, Wiley W. Hill, S. B. Thompson, and Josiah Perry.

The committee retired a few minutes, and through their chairman, reported the following resolutions, to wit:

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting does cordially and heartily respond to, approve of, concur in, and ratify the resolutions and address adopted and published by the convention of delegates from nine Southern States, assembled at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on the first Monday of June last.

2d. *Resolved*, That the scheme of adjustment, reported by a select committee of thirteen, in the Senate of the United States, designed to reconcile all matters of difference between the North and the South, is no better than terms of dishonorable capitulation by the South, and should be indignantly rejected by every true-hearted Southern man.

3d. *Resolved*, That it is painful to the individuals composing this meeting, to have to express their unqualified disapproval of the course pursued by one of our senators in Congress, the Hon. H. S. Foote, in supporting the adjustment scheme reported by the select committee, to the body of which he is a member. But it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that his course is in opposition to the dearest interests of the State of Mississippi, and to the will and wishes of a large majority of the people of this State.

4th. *Resolved*, That the late proceedings had at, and in the region of the town of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande river, is the *dicta* of certain persons, described as the people of New Mexico, and which proceedings were instigated by Col. Monroe, of the United States army, attempting to establish a State Government, and to create a new State, to be called the State of New Mexico, the territory whereof lies partly within the limits of the State of Texas, without the consent of that State, or of the Congress of the United States—are so palpably in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the terms upon which Texas was annexed to, and became a State of the Union—so flagrantly revolutionary—such glaring acts of usurpation, so treasonable against the sovereignty of the State of Texas, and without savoring so much of burlesque and of the ridiculous, as to confound the judgment of any man of common understanding, and demonstrate that "truth is stranger than fiction;" and that, should the State of Texas be seriously threatened with dismemberment, on account of said proceedings, the individuals composing this meeting, all and singular, will stand by her to the last extremity.

5th. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the citizens of this county, to form immediately a Southern State Rights Association. That a committee of seven persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to organize the same, and that said association proceed forthwith to adopt a constitution and elect its officers.

6th. *Resolved*, That should Congress adjourn, leaving existing matters of difference between the North and the South unadjusted, to the satisfaction of the latter, our members of Congress, and other prominent men, who occupy unequivocally the platform of the Nashville Convention, are requested to canvass the State; and that, at such time as will suit the convenience of any number of them, a mass meeting will be held at this place, to which all the members of Congress from this State, occupying that platform, and others who may engage in the canvass, together with the people of neighboring counties, shall be invited to attend; and that a committee of arrangements and correspondence for that occasion, to be composed of five persons, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting.

7th. *Resolved*, That the individuals composing this meeting, will meet the people of the Northern States at 36° 30', north latitude, in friendship; beyond that they will not be driven by fraud or force, neither by adjustments, nor with bayonets.

On motion of R. B. Kirkland, the report of the committee was received, and each resolution read and voted on seperately and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of A. Wooldridge,

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be requested to forward copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the Mississippian, Louisville Telegraph, and Eastern Clarion, for publication, also, to our delegation in Congress.

The chair appointed on the committee, provided for in the 5th resolution, R. B. Kirkland, Elijah L. Lewis, Isaac Enloe, Henry C. Robinson, Argrove Ammons, William Perry, and Joshua Bartlett.

On the 6th resolution, Isaac Enloe, Gen. A. B. Wooldridge, D. M. Backstrom, M. D. Young, and N. Crockett.

On motion of R. B. Kirkland, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

J. L. BACKSTROM, President.
A STEELE, } Vice-Presidents.
H. GREER, Sen. }
L. B. AUSTELL, Secretary.

A despatch from Toronto says the rumor of Lord Elgin's retirement from the governor-generalship is denied on authority.

FOR THE SPRINGS.

LADIES retiring to the springs or country, will find at PARKER'S, just opening, a fresh supply of Toilette Articles, such as very superior BAY RUM, COLOGNE, in bottles and on draught, EAU LUSTRAL, OX MARROW, DENTIFRICE, &c., COMB, HAIR, TOOTH, and NAIL BRUSHES, at

PARKER'S
Fancy Comb and Perfumery Store,
aug. 8.—3t.] Penn. Av. near National Hotel

FERDINAND MOULTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Will practice in the several courts in the District, and attend to the prosecution of claims against the Government.
Office corner of E and 7th streets, opposite the General Post Office.
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PUBLIC MEETING.—In view of the threatened destruction of the Union, a large number of those who are friendly to its perpetuation, and who desire to see the *rights of the South preserved* without secession or dissolution, have deemed it proper to call a public meeting, to be held in the Town of Talladega, on Monday the 19th inst. to take into consideration such measures as shall promote these ends.

It is desired that the friends of the object of *this call shall generally attend.* It is expected that several *distinguished* gentlemen from a distance will be present and address *the meeting.*

We are told that the meeting thus held at this place, has been held up as a "Disunion Meeting." And now to-day, we publish a call for another public meeting, evidently set on foot by the opponents of the proceedings of the former meeting, and this call speaks of "the threatened destruction of the Union."

We should like to know why these gentlemen are so alarmed at every manly movement of the Southern people in *strict defence* of their rights and property and equality. Are they afraid to assert their rights, when the Abolitionists call on them for a surrender? Or do they really believe that the Abolitionist are a more peaceful, just and clever people than that large majority of the Southern people who will acquiesce in the Missouri Compromise and nothing less?

Who are the *real Disunionists?* We answer, *the Abolitionists* and *violators of the Constitution.* It the Abolitionists would cease to violate the Constitution, and allow the Southern people *equal rights* with themselves, the Union would be in no danger. But when the Abolitionists trample the glorious Constitution under foot, and refuse *equal rights* to the South, the South will not submit to such foul domination. All the true friends of the South "desire to see the rights of the South preserved, without secession or dissolution," *if possible*; but if the Abolition majority will not allow the rights of the South to be preserved without secession from or dissolution with such Abolition majority, then the true friends of the South prefer the preservation of their rights, equality and liberty, to a