THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

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STATE RIGHTS MEETINGS.

Ratification Meeting.—A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of De Soto county, Miss., without respect to party, assembled at the Court house in Hernando, pursuant to previous notice, on the 5th day of August, to ratify the proceedings of the Nashville Convention.

Upon motion of Judge John C. Thompson, Maj. S. Olive was appointed President, Drs. J. G. Hall and R. C. Hancock, Vice Presidents, and J. K. Connelly and J. P. Anderson, esqrs., Secretaries.

After a brief explanation of the objects of the meeting by the President, the following committee was appointed to draft suitable preamble and resolutions, viz:

Wm. G. Huddleston, Col. George Foote, Hon. J. C. Thompson, Hon. J. H. Morgan, Hon. J. T. Mosely, Rufus Carter, Maj. J. K. Connelly, Dr. Wm. N. Rains, Drew Smith, Dr. R. S. Taggart, Col. J. P. Anderson, S. B. M'Corkle, Joseph S. Boon, James Garrett, Dr. J. O. Lusher, Gen. J. S. Oliver, C. B. Payne, W. O. Mabry, Jordan Payne and Samuel T. Cobb.

The Committee having retired, the meeting was addresssed by Col. L. Labauve, in his usual terse and forcible style.

The Committee, through their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

It cannot be denied, or any longer concealed, that the minds of the people of the United States are at this time more intensely excited than they ever have been since the formation and establishment of the government. A fearful departure from all former usage—denials of right by a political and religiously fanatical majority—a firm determination declared in private circles, in public meetings, in ecclesiastical conventions, in state legislatures, and in Congress, to exclude the slave holding states from any participation in the public lands, and to circumscribe slavery within its present limits, evince a desire and determination to reduce to an object and disgraceful inferiority the slaveholding states of the South and West. It becomes, therefore our duty as freemen, desirous of perpetuating our institutions and transmitting our liberties unimpaired to posterity, that we should meet together and boldly express our opinions, and take counsel how to meet this fearful crisis. From the days of the revolution to the present, the South has ever evinced a cordial and habitual attachment to the union of these states; and whenever required, has cheerfully yielded more than her just proportion in men and money to sustain the goververnment.—She has for years submitted with scarcely a murmur to a partial and unjust system of legislation, which has enriched the North at the expense of the South. Concession and snbmission have served but to provoke increased aggression and usurpation, and the time has at length arrived when further submission to usurpation would demonstrate to the world that we had not the spirit to maintain our rights and were no lonper worthy to be a free people in a free republic.

It is all important that we should be united—that party feeling should be smothered, and discarding all former political animosities, that we rally around the altar of liberty, and there sacrifice whatever would weaken the strength of the South. Union, harmony, and concert must be the rallying cry, and every true-hearted patriotic son of the South will promptly respond to the call.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the address and resolutions of the Nashville Convention.

Resolved, That the bill, as reported by the Committee of Thirteen, is in direct violation of Southern rights and all constitutional usages, and ought not to be submitted to.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to our Senator, Col. Jefferson Davis, and our Representatives, Jacob Thompson, W. S. Featherston, W. M'Willie, and Albert G. Brown, for their fearless and patriotic opposition to the principles of this bill.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the course pursued in regard to this bill by the Hon. H. S. Foote, and we hereby request him, if he cannot carry out the views of his constituents, to resign his seat in the Senate.

Resolved, That the boundaries of Texas are fixed and established beyond cavil or dispute by the resolution acknowledging her independence; by the articles of annexation, and by every act of the United States' Government in relation thereto; and that we will aid and assist her in maintaining her rights.

Resolved, That in the event of a collision between the authorities of Texas and the General Government, that the Governor of this State be requested to convene the Legislature.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposed Convention of Southern Merchants to be held in the city of Charleston, or at some central point, and we recommend that the Mechanics and Manufacturers be represented in said convention.

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Nashville Convention, the chairman of this meeting appoint four delegates, irrespective of party, to attend the said convention when it assembles.

Resolved, That we recommend to the patronage of our fellow citizens the *Southern Press*, a newspaper published in the City of Washington, without reference to political party, but devoted to the rights and interests of the South.

The above resolutions were received with manifestations of deep determined feeling; and after an address by Judge Thompson of nearly an hour in his bold lucid and eloquent style, and after some practical remarks submitted by the chairman, they were *unanimously* adopted.

In conformity with the eighth resolution, the chair appointed the following delegates to the Nashville Convention, viz, Hon. John C. Thompson, R. T. Saunders, W. G. Huddleston and Hon. John T. Moseley; and on motion, the President, Maj. Simeon Oliver, was added as a delegate.

Maj. J. K. Connelly submitted the following resolution, whidh was enthusiastically received and *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriots to forget the old divisions of parties at this present crisis, and to throw away the bitter feelings engendered by past political struggles, and, in the language of a chivalric Virginian "let our rivalry and competition be not about old party feuds. or bygone responsibilities, but who shall now most gallantly bear its standard against the common adversary."

Judge Thomas followed in a few very happy and pertinent remarks.

Upon motion of Judge Mosely, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this town, and in the "Southern Press" at Washington City, with the request that all papers favorable to the Nashville Convention will copy the same.

Resolved, That copies of the same be forwarded by the Secretaries to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SIMEON OLIVER, *Pres't.*
JOS. G. HALK, } *Vice Pres't's.*
R. C. HANCOCK, }
J. K. Connelly, } *Sec'ys.*
J. P. Anderson. }

DeKalb, Miss. Aug. 12, 1850.

Public Meeting.—At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Kemper County, Miss. held at DeKalb, irrespective of party. On motion of A. M. Jack, Mr. W. Sanders, was called to the chair—Mr. Perry and J. T. Ball, were called upon to act as Secretaries. The former declined, when, Mr. Wm. Boughton was nominated in his place.

On motion of Mr. M. P. Jones, a committee of five, composed of the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting viz: M. P. Jones, Jno. Kerr, L. Garrett, Jno. T. Moseley and L. Brewer.

The meeting then adjourned until after dinner. After the recess, the committee through their chairman reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting ratify and approve the proceedings of the Nashville Convention held at the city of Nashville in June last.

Mr. M. R. Jones addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions. Mr. Jones was followed by Hon. John J. Pettus, in support of the resolution. Mr. I. V. Welsh, representative from this county, was then called for, who opposed the resolution. Mr. Walsh was followed by D. P. M'Allum, in opposition to the resolution. The resolution was then negatived by a vote of 59 to 52.

On motion it was unanimously agreed that the Mississippian and Eastern Clarion, be requested through the Secretaries, to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned informally.

WILLIS SANDERS, *Chair'n.*
John T. Ball, } *Secretaries.*
Wm. Boughton, }

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

Georgia.

We have not, and shall not presume to advise Georgia. We trust she is equal to the exigency, and that she wants no advice from here. As the great Empire State of the South, she has a great destiny to accomplish.

Results of the Session.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday resolved to adjourn in three weeks. And we can now see the result of the session.

The greatest question, perhaps, that could come before Congress, was as to the government of the territory acquired from Mexico. For in that question was involved, so far as Congress could decide it, the destiny not only of that territory, but of the two great sections of this Union.

A majority of the Northern delegation in Congress, demanded the entire exclusion of the South, or of her institutions, from the whole of this territory and a large part of Texas besides. A majority of the Southern delegation offered to give up all to the North, above the line of 36.30, if the South could have a common right with the North of colonizing the part south of that line—something like one-third of the whole.

Congress has given all of California to the North, which thus monopolizes our entire Pacific coast from latitude 32 to 47—a coast with its sinuosities about fourteen hundred miles in length. Congress also voted to transfer to New Mexican jurisdiction the entire valley of the Rio Grande above 32 deg., although Texas, a slave State, claimed all on the east side of that river up to 42 deg., and the resolutions of annexation provided that slavery should be prohibited only above 36.30, and then only with the consent of Texas. This was done after the New Mexicans formed what they called a Constitution, excluding slavery.

Having thus cut off the access af the slaveholding population to the interior region of Utah, by running the Free-soil line down on both sides, the Pacific and Rio Grande, to the Mexican territory, Congress passed a territorial bill for Utah, without excluding slavery from it in that bill. It had been done in the Texas, New Mexico, and California bills, the people of the two latter having already declared their intention of doing it.

We quite agree with Mr. Clay, that by these measures the North gets all, except the country on the east side of the Rio Grande, below 32, which we hardly supposed was in dispute. The South loses all.

The Mexican war, by which this vast region was acquired, cost, together with the fifteen millions paid Mexico, about one hundred millions of dollars. Of this, the South paid her full share, and much more than her share of the blood.

Within the last few days three steamers have arrived at New York, from Panama, with two or three millions of gold. These are semi-monthly Packets. The product of gold in that region, counting that which goes direct to England, with that which goes to the North, is about forty millions a year.

If California alone, were now in market, the territory would be worth at least five hundred millions of dollars. The share of the South at least two hundred millions. That has been voted by Congress to the North together with all the right of the South, to the residue of the acquired territory. The total spoliation of the South may be put down at the sum of two hundred and fifty millions, together with the loss in value to her property resulting from being cut off from California enterprize, and the future restriction of her political power.—The importance of this power may be indicated by the fact, that at this very session bills will be passed for the expenditure of at least sixty millions of dollars in cash, and we dont know how many millions in land, will be distributed.

But the South is patriotically urged to submit to the two hundred and fifty million territorial spoliation, to the final establishment of her territorial limits, and to the loss of her political power, all for the sake of the Union, of harmony and conciliation.

Well, this is the most costly harmony that has yet been offered in the market. The melody of Jenny Lind is rather expensive, but the harmony of Messrs. Cass and Clay,—it would bankrupt an empire.

"The song of love Alphesibeus sung
And Damon—when the wondering heifer hung,
Forgetful of her food, upon the strain,
And Lynxes stopped to list the lay divine,
And headlong torrents paused, nor sought the main."

—this, all this, was nothing to the harmony the heavenly harmony of Messrs. Clay and Cass.

Now if it costs so much for the harmony of these worthy gentlemen, how much ought we to pay for that of the Democratic organ? If the Northern members don't vote an immense extra allowance on the Printing Contract, they are the most ungrateful fellows alive—particularly as half the money comes from the South. And as for the *Intelligencer*, let Mr. Fillmore shower upon it jobs, richer than

"barbaric pearls and gold."

The *Intelligencer* was even more harmonious than the *Union*. On the memorable 26th August last, the *Intelligencer* could not hear so much as "one discordant voice."

Perhaps, perhaps, these worthies will soon hear something from the South, that will mar this harmony and make their ears tingle.

☞ There was a great firing of guns, beating of drums, and mutual felicitation among the friends of "The Adjustment," on Saturday night last, in which several of the Southern Representatives figured conspicuously. We append two accounts of these demonstrations, one of a serious character from the *Intelligencer*, the other of a less solemn cast from the "items" of the *Republic*:

Patriotic Rejoicings.—The general joy diffused through all classes at the final passage by Congress of the measures which will restore harmony and peace to the country, manifested itself in a most signal manner in our city on Saturday evening and night. Soon after the passage, on Saturday, of the last of the acts of compromise by the House of Representatives, preparations were made to testify the public joy. Accordingly, about sunset the cannon of the Columbia Artillerists, under Captain Buckingham, were drawn to the Washington Monument Square, and *one hundred guns* were fired in honor of the occasion.

But the demonstration of the public feeling did not stop there. About seven o'clock there was a handsome display of fire rockets thrown into the air from the Mall, east of 7th street. A vast body of our citizens then formed into procession, marched to the National Hotel with the Marine Band, and there played several national airs, and loudly cheered in honor of Mr. Clay, who, being absent from the city at Mr. Calvert's country residence, could not respond to the compliment thus intended for him. The National Hotel was, however, brilliantly illuminated in honor of the great event, and of the distinguished Statesman whose patriotic labors, and those of his noble coadjutors in the counsels of the nation, had on that day been brought to a happy and glorious consummation. After the procession had visited the National Hotel, they marched to Mrs. Peyton's boarding-house, and called out Senator Foote, who responded in a brief and felicitous speech. Leaving Mr. Foote, the procession halted at the Potomac House, where they paid a similar compliment to Mr. Senator Cass, who, amidst loud cheers, appeared and responded to the visiters in a very felicitous manner. The procession then marched to Gadsby's Hotel, and after a few patriotic airs from the band, called out Mr. Speaker Cobb, who addressed the people in a very happy manner, congratulating them upon the auspicious events of the last two days, which he firmly believed would restore harmony and good feeling throughout this lately distracted country. The Speaker's address, though brief, was very pertinent, patriotic, and eloquent. The procession next visited Mr. Senator Douglas, who. on being called out, spoke to his visiters in a clear, animated, and patriotic strain, predicting the greatest possible good to the country at large, from the auspicious legislation of the last two days. The address of the honorable Senator was received with hearty cheers, in the midst of which he bowed and retired.

After leaving the lodgings of Senator Douglas, the moving mass proceeded up 6th street, and presented itself in front of Mr. Webster's residence on Louisiana avenue. The honorable Secretaay being loudly cheered and repeatedly called for made his appearance. Here we mingled with the multitude, and got near enough to hear a part of what was said. Thanking the people for their kindness, Mr. Webster said that his claim on their regard was not so much on account of any efforts made by him to produce the great result, as on the depth, and strenghth, and intensity of his participation in the feeling of joy and gladness which seemed to animate all hearts.

"Truly, gentlemen, (said Mr. Webster,) the last two days have been great days; a work has been accomplished which dissipates doubts and alarms, puts an end to angry controvercies, fortifies the Constitution of the country, and strengthens the bonds of the Union.

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer:
And all the clouds that lowered upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

"This language, fellow citizens, is highly poetical but, in my opinion, not too strong for the occasion. The decisions of the popular branch of the Legislature appear to me to surpass in importance any acts of legislation which I have known for thirty years. A crisis has come upon us, in which men's minds have been strangely agitated by notions of seperation and disunion. Phantoms of new confederacies, formed out of the now united body of the old thirteen and the new seventeen, have swam before the eyes of some; separate State existences have amused the visions of others; while local controversies have raged with uncommon bitterness, and local and partial interests espoused with so much of the exclusive spirit of partisanship, that the hopes of the most confiding appeared sometimes to waver. But these causes of apprehension and disquiet, these clouds, so portentuos of disaster, are now "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." We ought to be most thankful to Providence that the results of our deliberations have been so pacific. When, on to-morrow's sacred morn, the sun shall begin to ascend in the east, thanks from devout hearts ought to rise with it, and fly beyond its orb, to that gracious Being who has so kindly overruled all things for the preservation and perpetuation of our liberties and our peace.

"Yes, gentlemen, we shall be thankful indeed, that you, and I, and all of us, bear a common name and a common character; that we are all United Americans; that we can yet without shame open the books which record the deeds of our fathers, and can still look upon their graves without remorse."

Mr. Webster's remarks were listined to with profound attention, and were most enthusiastically received. Next, the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, addressed the crowd. He spoke with great earnestness and eloquence, and attributed to Mr. Webster's commanding talents, influence, and patriotism a principal share in producing those happy results which would fill the heart of the nation with joy and gratitude.

The enthusiastic feeling which pervaded this numerous assemblage of our fellow-citizens, was only exceeded by the good order which prevailed during the whole of this spontaneous public demonstration. We never saw, on Pennsylvania avenue, so much good order and regularity united with so much enthusiasm and patriotic joy.—*National Intelligencer.*

Rejoicings in Washington.—Saturday last was a bright, a lively, and a joyous day in Washington; and if we mistake not, our Items got his head a little muddled upon the subjects discussed. Items, in fact, has no pretensions nor aspirations politically, and when he is forced by circumstances to attend to such matters, he frankly confesses that he can look into but not through them. We asked him on Saturday afternoon what the fuss was about, and he replied that it was because Texas was to receive ten millions. "But," said we, "do they who pay it to her rejoice too?" "Eh-eh-yes!" said he, with a confused look. "And why so, Items?" "Eh-eh because," said he, reflectingly, "because they havn't to pay her twenty!" "Very good, Items; very good. Now, don't trouble your head any more about the cause, and just keep a bright eye for its effects—for any sort of bubbery the boys may kick up." Items was soon off in pursuit of a couple of handsome brass cannon—beautiful six pounders—that Captain Buckingham and some of his men were conducting up the Avenue.

On reaching the Island just beyond 14th street bridge, the two pieces of ordinance were unlimbered, and it is seldom that the echoes of the clouds above and around us have been so loud in their responses. One hundred guns—or rather, as Items precisely relates it, two guns, fifty times each—shook every thing around them, except the patriotism of the people, which rose higher and higher with each successive boom. When this was over, it was found that the sun and the tea-tables were set, and there was silence for an hour: but it was the dread silence that portends a storm; and presently rocket after rocket was seen ascending from the foot of 6th street, and then Professor Grant's Calcium light, from the west front of the Capitol, shone forth with such splendor as to make the people imagine that old Sol had risen with the first watch to see the fun.

While all eyes were intent upon these wondrous sights, there came stealing upon the ear the well-loved strains of the Marine band, which passed along the Avenue with a longer trail than any comet ever wore; and halting in front of the National Hotel, (from every window of which poured forth a golden blaze of glory!) up went the shout, "Hurra, hurra, hurra for Senator Gwinn, of California!" and this was followed by the inspiriting strains of the band. The serenading party next proceeded to the vicinity of the apartments of Henry Clay, and in shouts and music manifested their gratitude to the gallant old statesman and patriot. Neither of these gentlemen responded. Mr. Clay, we learn, had left the city for his accustomed retreat, the private mansion of Mr. Calvert, beyond Bladensburg.

Senator Foote was next visited, at his lodgings, at the corner of Four-and-a-half and C streets. He responded most eloquently and ardently, and drew forth the hearty applause of the multitude.

General Cass was then visited, at the Potomac House, and from him also a fine address was elicited.

Mr. Cobb, Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Gadsby's, also responded most appropriately.

Senator Douglas, at his lodgings opposite the Potomac House, was next visited. His response was thrillingly eloquent.

At Brown's Hotel, Senators Houston and Rusk were greeted, and replied in warm and ardent terms.

Mr. Webster had a dining party at his house. He came forth amidst the deafening applause of the multitude, and delivered one of the most terse, vivid, and eloquent little addresses that ever fell even from his lips.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, was one of Mr. Webster's guests, and was recognized by the people, when his name went up with a shout of delight and enthusiasm; and to say that he was himself is to say that he spoke eloquently, and as a man of warm heart and genuine patriotism.

There was unanimity of sentiment amongst all these speakers. They spoke as men who loved the union of the States, and as men whose hearts were full of joy that the counsels had prevailed of those who could sacrifice every thing but honor for the welfare of their common country.

At an early hour—long before 11 o'clock—the crowd had dispersed, the music was silent, and all was as still throughout the city as though an approaching Sabbath were waited for.—*Republic.*

Literary Notices.

A number of new publications, and periodicals, have recently accumulated on our table, to which our other engagements have not permitted us to pay that attention due their own merits, and the politeness of the publishers to whom we are indebted for them. As the most exciting debates in Congress have ceased, and the most important measures before it been disposed of, as far as its present action is concerned, we shall give our readers a respite to-day from much political lucubration, and turn their attention towards those lighter matters to which we have already referred.

To Mr. Farnham we are indebted for a most interesting series of historical sketches, entitled "The Lily and the Totem," from the pen of our accomplished countryman, Wm. Gilmore Simms, giving the romance of the history of the early settlement of Florida and Georgia.—Indeed it may be said with perfect truth, that the simple chronicles of that history in themselves not only constitute the richest materials for romance, but are redolent with its spirit; the lives of the early adventurers being a constant succession of hair-breadth escapes and thrilling incidents, in the struggle between early training and the wild freedom of forest habits and savage impatience of all restraints. Dangers, too, in varied shapes had to be encountered at every step, and many of those fearlesss spirits who, like Ponce De Leon, sought in Florida, "the fabled Fountain of Youth," tasted there the waters of death from the hands of the progenitors of the Seminoles, even in our own day no contemptible foe, but for the paucity of their numbers. The title of the book is significant of the subjects treated, the "Lily" being the emblem of France, and the "Totem" the Indian symbol. How Mr. Simms has treated his attractive theme we cannot yet say from personal perusal, but the subject is so well suited to his peculiar vein of fancy and flowing style, that it could not be otherwise than attractive in his hands. There are few more vigorous writers and stronger thinkers among our American *literati* than Mr. Simms, and we anticipate much pleasure in the early perusal of this his latest contribution to the stock of "books that are books," and will give our readers also extracts hereafter.

We are aware that our critical acumen will be underrated by the confession of incapacity to judge of the merits of a book by the title-page—as is usual with editors, who deem a "puff" the legitimate payment of the publisher's civility—and an English Reviewer has also declared that reading a book was apt "to prejudice one so." Yet we can conscientiously recommend most of Mr. Simms' works, as they always have something in them—and are not like Peter Pindar's razors "made to sell."

The next work on which our outstretched hand rests, is another donation from Mr. Farnham—"*Reminiscences of Congress*," by C. W. March—a well written and interesting work, the author of which is (if we mistake not) connected with the Press as a reporter or letter-writer. From the internal evidence of the book, we should judge that he was a Massachusetts man, for all his Congressional reminiscences group themselves around Daniel Webster, as the colossal central figure, for which he entertains a most reverential admiration. In fact, the title of the book does not indicate the real character of its contents, for the biography of Mr. Webster occupies almost the whole volume, and his compeers are only introduced incidentally, as it were. In the course of his Congressional reminiscences, however, some very interesting incidents are detailed, and some judicious discriminations drawn as to the peculiar characteristics of leading statesmen—although the politics of the writer appear to be intensely Northern. Still the writer is a man of fairness, and where prejudice does not warp his judgment, inclined to do justice to opponents as well as allies. Take for instance the following parallel between the characteristic differences of Clay and Calhoun. Every impartial observer must admit its entire truthfulness and justice:

"But, after all, Mr. Clay's style, whether of thought or manner, is not senatorial. It lacks dignity, elevation, gravity. His speech is often too colloquial, and even in some of its most effective passages, disfigured by provincialisms. He was never a scholar; has never studied those chaste models of style, the ancient classics, and, consequently knows, but imperfectly, how grandly to express a grand idea. The House of Representatives was the theatre of his greatness and his glory: there, his emphatic manner, his fervid eloquence, his earnest, though unchastened thought, gained him an admiration amounting almost to enthusiasm. Polish of style or accuracy of expression, was unnoticed or forgiven, in the *abandon* of feeling which his bold imagery, his vehement denunciation, and passionate appeals produced. As a popular speaker, he has had hardly an equal, certainly, no superior.

How different in manner, in thought, and in diction, Mr. Calhoun appeared! The fertile brevity of his expression, his power of thought, and the severe simplicity of his manner, placed him in violent contrast to his sometime rival.—His speech had all the terseness of Tacitus, without his obscurity. It was illustrated more by axioms than imagery. Yet his language was so well-selected, so appropriate, so full of decorous words, that it required no other ornament."

Upon the whole, this work will well repay the reader for an attentive perusal.

Through Messrs. Taylor & Maury, the agents at this place, we have also received the July Nos. of the British Quarterlies, well stored, as usual, with interesting and instructive matter.

The *Westminster* contains a very elaborate and painful expose of the condition of a large proportion of the female population of the larger cities, as well as the depth of degredation into which thousands fall by the pressure of circumstances over which they have no control, and the social organization of which they constitute a disregarded part. Born to an inheritance of hopeless misery—existence is but a struggle for the bare means of sustenance with thousands of these hapless beings, and vice a necessity not the result of inclination, but resorted to with repugnant horror.

In the images of wo and pain conjured up by the stern imaginations of the old Hebrew Prophets, when denouncing doom, or in the horrors of Dante's Vision of Hell and Purgatory, can alone be found the parallels to the unimaginable suffering, sin and shame, which the reviewer drags to light from the cellars, and moral cess pools of Liverpool and London.

It is a revolting thing to probe such moral ulcers to the quick, and expose them to the public view—but the skilful surgeon can only apply the cure, and teach the true character of the disease by thoroughly investigating it. Hence articles like this alluded to, in the *Westminster*, though they may jar our sensibilities, subserve most useful sanitary purposes.

The *Edinburg* and the *Quarterly*, present very attractive bills of fare, but as we have not yet had time to test the quality of the cookery, we cannot say how the dishes are served up—though the ability of their contributors always secures some good articles for each number, along with what is technically termed "balaam," by the publishers, put in to fill up the interstices between their leaders.

One article in the London *Quarterly*, we would especially commend to the serious deglutition and digestion of the head of the Post Office Department—that entitled "Mechanism of the Post Office,"—since some screws are out of order in its mechanism here, the mails from North and South not following each other of late days in "Indian file," but tumbling in, pell-mell, two or three of each at a time, in most admired disorder.

If "order" is "heaven's first law," as Mr. Pope says, it certainly is the last law that governs the delivery of the mails to the citizens of this country, whose complaints are loud, long, and universal. Therefore we advise the study of this English system, that a happy deliverance from the present mail delivery may be had with the least delay.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for August, has also reached us through the same channel. It has some spicy and some spiteful articles—but who ever knew Blackwood to be dull? The leader is devoted to the high Tory doctrine of protection, and a plea put in against Free trade—and the closing article is devoted to the perilous exploits in Africa of a Scotch gentleman, who hunted nothing larger than Elephants, and nothing more dangerous than Lions. A stirring and thrilling narrative he has made of his perils by flood and field, ample extracts from which *Blackwood* gives.

A review of Ledru Rollin's work on England proves the possession of a poetic fancy on his part, as he has drawn on his imagination for many of his facts—the Reviewer roasts him well, yet his extracts prove that Ledru has dealt some "facers" to the friends who have afforded him a shelter in his exile. "The courtship in the time of James 1st," is like the restoration of an old painting—it carries us back to those days of primitive simplicity, when the parents did the courting by proxy, and the "consideration" was avowedly pecuniary, not as is now often the case, secretly so; and it is refreshing to see the naivete with which the matter of money is canvassed between those, literally the *contracting* parties. By the way, the new volume of *Blackwood* commenced with the July number, and those who have not already subscribed for it and intend doing so, had better commence with that number. The price of the reprint is but $3 00 a year, and in fact the whole series can be had at a very reasonable rate on application to the agents here.

No Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The New Orleans *True Delta* of the 31st ult., denies that there is any yellow fever in that city, though there had been sixteen cases reported for the previous week, by persons unknown. It says also that from the coolness of the weather, rendering woolen clothing, &c., necessary, there is no prospect of there being any.

☞ The Woodville (Miss.) *Republican* says, there has been a call for a meeting to be held, irrespective of party, at Raymond, for the purpose of ratifying the Resolutions of the Nashville Convention, signed by five hundred and forty-eight or fifty of the most respectable citizens of Hinds county.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper*, says:

"Last night and to-day the joy of almost everybody, except the few in Congress who pant and desire a dissolution of the Union, was unbounded. A crabbed old fellow, who had not smiled for a year, began to laugh! Cannons were fired this afternoon, and everybody is talking about the bills.

Several gentlemen in this city, whom we know, will realize—one twenty and the other thirty thousand dollars on their Texas scrip."

Confirmed.—Hon. D. D. Barnard, of Albany, it is said has been unanimously confirmed as Minister to Berlin.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Monday, September 9, 1850.

The Clerk of the House reported to the Senate the passage of the Texas bill, with the House amendment thereto; and, also, the passage by the House of the Senate bills for the admission of California, and providing a Territorial Government for the Territory of Utah.

MORE RAILROADS.

The Senate passed a bill making a grant of land and a grant of the right of way to Missouri for a railroad from St. Louis to her western borders.

And a bill of a similar character for the benefit of Indiana was ordered a third reading.

Also, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to load and unload in American ports in certain cases, not heretofore specially provided for by law.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

The Texas boundary bill with the House amendments was taken up.

Mr. CHASE, moved to amend the House amendment respecting New Mexico, which provide that "no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, without a trial by his peers and the laws of the land, by striking out "citizen," and inserting "person" and by striking out the "laws of the land," and inserting "by process of law."

The two branches of the amendment were separately rejected.

The amendment adding the New Mexico bill to the Texas bill of the Senate was agreed to, 31 to 10, as follows, several Southern senators not voting upon it.

Yeas.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bright, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Undewood, Wales, Whitcomb—31.

Nays.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Davis, of Mass., Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Hamlin, Seward, Upham, Winthrop—10.

[A message from the House. The Speaker had signed the Utah and California bills.]

GEN. HOUSTON'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

Mr. HOUSTON, conformably with a notice which he gave to the Senate on Friday last, rose to a personal explanation. He had been recently very well abused by a member of the other House. He, Mr. Houston, had, as a rule, been regardless heretofore of the abuse heaped upon him; but the relations which he occupied as a representative of the people, and the official positions which he had filled heretofore, would not permit him to pass by this last attack unregarded. He had attacked the reputation of no man. He was not the aggressor in this case. He had not been the assailant of any man. His object now was not to attack, but to repel the charges made against him in a recent article published in the *Southern Press*. For twenty-six or twenty-seven years past he had been, from time to time, a member of deliberative bodies, conventions, and legislatures, and as well as his recollection served him, he had never been called to order for the violation of the rules of order and decorum. Mr. H., with some other remarks, proceeded to the consideration of the direct accusation against him, contained in a recent communication published in the *Southern Press*.

In the letter of Mr. Wallace, published in the *Southern Press*, of August 17th last, he inquires of Mr. Houston if he was not, for malfeasance in office, discharged from a sub-Indian agency by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War under President Monroe—mind, "I say for malfeasance in office."

In reply to this allegation, Mr. Houston contended that he was never discharged from any office. He had caused the public archives to be ransacked, covering a period of 30 years past, and he had found that he had left behind him a remarkably smooth track, not a brush in it. From his first entry into the army in 1813 to the time of his retirement from it as a lieutenant in 1818, there was not a mark against him; or, if there were a mark, it was the mark of the enemy upon his body; there was no mark upon his escutcheon. He cited the official records in support of his fidelity as a sub-Indian agent under Mr. Monroe. He had met all his enemies heretofore without vaunting, and all that he had ever asked was that they should not attack him when his back was turned. Respecting the facts in the charge of "malfeasance in office," Mr. Houston exhibited that when his salary as sub-Indian agent was reduced from $1,300 to $500 a year, he resigned, and went to Western Tennessee. Some time afterwards, a suit was instituted against him under the order of Mr. Calhoun, for a balance due to the Government. But on the trial it was found there was a balance due to the accused of $287. And this constitutes the evidence of his malfeasance in office. After disposing of the other question of his exile among the Indians as involving no obloquy, and from which he has had the honor at length to appear upon this floor; and expressing his surprise at the mystery with which this charge of "malfeasance" had been nestled away so long; and after referring to some threats heretofore made of extracts from some distinguished "diary," and disclaiming any intention to touch upon the memory of Mr. Calhoun, the senator from Texas turned his attention to South Carolina, and her peculiar institutions. Mr. Houston concluded with a congratulation of the country upon the passage of the California and Territorial bills, and upon the blessings of the Union, and contended that he who would strike a parricidal blow to dissolve the Union was a more detestable traitor than Benedict Arnold.

Mr. BUTLER had nothing to say in this personal controversy. Respect for his colleage and for the senator from Texas would forbid it. He took occasion, however, to deny very explicitly that Gen. Wallace had from any conversation with Mr. Calhoun, or from any information from Mr. Calhoun, directly or indirectly, brought forward his charges against the senator from Texas. The information upon which these charges were made was derived from Gen. Thomas J. Green, of Texas.

Mr. HOUSTON. No, sir, not of Texas.

Mr. BUTLER. He is now of California, but was formerly of Texas. From that gentleman, I understand the information was exclusively derived. With regard to the institutions of South Carolina, Mr. Butler said that every free white man in the State had the right of suffrage, and in voting for the members of the Legislature, they selected their agents in the choice of Governor and President. And in the conservative institutions of South Carolina there was a safer guarantee for the Constitution than in the progressive democracy of modern days.

Mr. HOUSTON did not charge or intend to intimate anything against Mr. Calhoun. As regards Gen. Thomas J. Green, he is a most notorious man, and is known all the way round from California to Boston,—a rather roundabout way. He was in Texas a short time, but left in a hurry, not much regretted by some, and very much regretted by others. All that I have said of South Carolina was, that I regretted her citizens had not a direct voice in the election of their Governor and the President of the United States.

DAY OF ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the resolution was taken up from the House fixing the 30th of September as the day of the adjournment of Congress.

He moved to substitute the 22d.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Badger opposed the motion, on account of the pressure of public business.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, replied that after the act that had been passed, he was anxious to go home and turn over the results to the people. If the session continued much longer, he could almost hope that some Executive agent with a black wand, would march in and dissolve this Rump Parliament.

The debate upon the amendment of Mr. Davis, was continued by Messrs. Berrien, Jefferson, Davis, Benton, Badger, Downs, and Ewing, when the motion to adjourn on the 22d was rejected—25 to 27.

And the House resolution that Congress shall adjourn on the 30th instant, was agreed to; and on that day the present session will close.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, covering a report from the late Commissioner to China.

Also, a copy of the State constitution of New Mexico, upon which the President says, that a territorial government having been provided for New Mexico, he does not deem it advisable to make any recommendation respecting a State government.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the State constitution of New Mexico, was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, September 9, 1850.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution requiring the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, to adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* on the 23d instant. Two-thirds of the members assenting, the rules were suspended and the resolution received.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to substitute the 16th for the 23d instant.

Mr. HIBBARD, of New Hampshire, moved to amend the amendment by substituting the 30th for the 16th instant.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, made some remarks in support of his motion. He argued that the sooner a day was fixed, the quicker would the necessary business be despatched.

Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, opposed the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi. There were many bills, he said, which should be passed, but which which would not be if so early an adjournment was ordered.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, also opposed it on similar grounds, and demanded the previous question.

The previous question having been ordered, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to—ayes 114, nays 54.

The question then recurring upon the amendment as amended, it was agreed to—ayes 117, nays 71.

The question then recurred upon the resolution as amended, to adjourn this day three weeks, and it was adopted.

Mr. EWING, of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution to make the bill providing for the repair and improvement of the dam at the head of Cumberland Island, on the Ohio river, a special order for the 17th instant. Lost.

Mr. KAUFMAN, of Texas, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution, that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill "to authorize the President to incorporate the officers of the late Texas navy into the navy of the United States," and that said bill be put upon its passage. Lost.

The SPEAKER directed the reading of a letter from Mr. Wilson, representative from the third congressional district of New Hampshire, resigning his seat and announcing his intention of going to the new State of California.

Mr. REED, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution calling from the President a report on the results of a Mission to Liberia, by Rev. Mr. Gurley. Lost.

Mr. CLARKE, of New York, moved, by consent, a resolution to increase the pay of the Superintendent of the folding room of the House from $2,50 to $3 per day.

Mr. STANTON of Kentucky moved to amend by adding authority for the Clerk of the House to increase the pay of James T. Walker from that of a Messenger to that of a Clerk.

The resolution was so amended and agreed to.

Mr. BOYD, of Kentucky, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, with the view of reaching the fugitive slave bill. Carried.

Before any business was taken up, Mr. Bayly, of Va., moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Agreed to.

After sometime spent therein, the committee rose and reported the Military Academy appropriation bill to the House, together with

A special bill appropriating $160,000 to supply deficiencies in the mileage and per diem for members and delegates of the present Congress—including members from California and delegates from Deseret and Utah—and fixing the mileage and pay of the California members the same as the Oregon delegate, at $8 per day, and $2000 mileage for a session, and the mileage of the Deseret and New Mexico delegates at $2000, and their per diem $5, from the time of their arrival to the close of the session. The bill also appropriates $50,000 to be paid for books to be furnished to new members of the present Congress.

The bill having been read a first and second time,

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to strike out the provisions for pay and mileage to the delegates from Deseret and New Mexico—they not having been recognized as such by the House. Lost.

The previous question having been ordered,

The question recurred on the engrossment of the bill and ordering it to a third reading, and was carried.

After being engrossed and read a third time, the question recurred upon its passage, and the Speaker declared the vote to be—ayes 78, nays 77. The Speaker then voting in the negative, the bill was rejected.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay his motion on the table.

Pending which, the following enrolled bills were reported as having been presented for the President's signature, and the House then adjourned without taking the question on laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union.

An act to establish a territorial government for Utah.

An act proposing to the State of Texas a settlement of her northern and western boundaries, &c., and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico.

[In the proceedings of the House on Saturday, as they appear in our daily edition of yesterday, and our tri-weekly of to-day, two short speeches of Mr. Toombs are misplaced. The first speech of his should have been placed after the second speech of Mr. Seddon, to which it replies, and his second speech after the third speech of Mr. S., to which it is in reply.]

House of Representatives,
Monday, September 9th, 1850.

Editors of the Southern Press:

In your paper of this morning, my name is erroneously recorded in the negative, upon one of the propositions submitted by Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, on Saturday last. I voted in the affirmative upon both propositions.

Respectfully,
THOMAS H. AVERETT.

☞ Extract of a letter dated,

Madison, C. H., Florida, Aug. 26th, 1850.

"Messrs. Editors:—I trust your valuable *Press* will find a large circulation in the slaveholding States, it is what has long been wanting. Thus far your your course has met with an entire approval, both with Whigs and Democrats. The occasion demand bold and decided action upon the part of the entire Southern people, to hesitate as to what should be our duty under the present difficulties, is one of fearful import, but I assure you that Madison county and I hope the whole of Florida, are prepared to stand upon the Southern platform, *equality in the Union or independence out of it.*. The Nashville Convention platform has been ratified by a large meeting of the citizens of Madison county, and the course of Messrs. Yulee and Morton is applauded by both parties.

Excuse the liberty I have taken with you, but be assured I shall do all in my power to further the *Southern Press* in this community."

☞ Extract of a letter dated

"Holly Springs, August 30, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:—There is a fixed determination with the large mass of the people here, to resist the threats of the President in relation to Texas, should she take the proper stand, and he attempts to put in execution such menaces, by aiding Texas to the last extremity. We regard the message as tending directly to a central or consolidated government, and if successfully carried out, destroys the last vestige of State sovereignty originally guaranteed in the Federal compact."

Fraud out West, with Havre de Grace notes.—*Pittsburg, Sept.* 6.—The Ohio papers state that great excitement exists in the northern part of the State, on account of fraudulent circulations of Havre de Grace notes. It appears that a large number of cattle had been bought up, and these notes given in payment. Subsequently, the fraud was discovered, and the duped dealers, with a party of friends, started in pursuit of the swindlers, whom they overtook, and after a desperate fight, succeeded in seizing the cattle. The authorities interfered and arrested portions of both parties, who were lodged in jail.

City of Providence.—A list of the taxable property of the city of Providence, in the year 1850, gives the total amount at $31,959,600, on which the assessment is 53 cents on each $100. One hundred and six persons, corporations and estates, own over $14,000,000, or nearly one-half of this amount.