EDITED BY
Ellwood Fisher & Edwin De Leon.

TERMS.

DAILY, - - - - - - $10 00
TRI-WEEKLY, - - - - - - 5 00
WEEKLY, - - - - - - 2 00

☞ Subscriptions payable in advance. Any person procuring five subscribers shall receive one copy gratis. All letters to the Editors to be POST-PAID.

PRINTED BY G. A. SAGE.

OFFICE, Pennsylvania Avenue south side, between 3d and 4½ streets.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

DAILY.

Vol. 1. Washington, Thursday, September 26, 1850. No. 87.

"The Southern Press,"—Tri-weekly is published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week.

"The Southern Press,"—Weekly, Is published every Saturday.

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District of Columbia.

THE annual course of lectures will commence on the first Monday in November, the 4th instant:

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Thos. Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.
Joshua Riley, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.
John Frederick May, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
Grafton Tyler, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.
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JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,
Sep 3—2awtNov1f Dean of the Faculty.

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Sep 3, 1850—3m

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THE subscribers are constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers, MADE TO THEIR ORDER, and expressly adapted to the Southern trade, and to which they with confidence invite the attention of purchasers, with a guarantee that the goods will be found *PURE FLAX*, to wit:
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209 King street, Charleston, S. C.
Sep. 3, 1850—3m

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first *Monday* in November next, on the following branches:
Anatomy, by J. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Surgery, by E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.
Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor. Lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.
Dr. E. B. Flagg, Physician to the Alms House. Lectures twice a week on Diseases.
Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery at the College Hospital.
HENRY R FROST, M. D., Dean.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS, *Direct Importers* of all WOOLEN GOODS, have just received per Ships, "Gulnare," "Orion," and "Somerset," from Liverpool, their fall supply of PLAINS, KERSEYS, WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, WHITE, RED, BLUE and GREEN FLANNEL BLANKETING, Guernsey Shirts, Kilmarnock Caps, Scotch Bonnets, &c., &c., expressly suited to our Southern Planters trade, and to an inspection of which, they confidently invite all who visit the Charleston Market.
C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.,
209 King st., northwest cor. King & Market sts.
Charleston, Sept. 3—

To Editors and Publishers.

THE advertiser has had much experience as a Book and Job Printer, and has been the Editor of two or three newspapers and one magazine. He is at present foreman of a daily morning paper, but finds the situation too hard for his health. He desires a situation, either as editor or assistant editor, or as foreman of a weekly office. He enjoys a respectable reputation in literature, being a contributor to several of the popular magazines and newspapers of the day. As an editor, he has been successful beyond the efforts of mere mediocrity. A situation in the country, that would allow him means to prosecute the study of the law, is most desirable; but if his services will be of any service in any department of the printing and publishing business, the person desiring them will please addrees
W., *Savannah, Geo.*
P. S. The best reference given as to ability and character. He would be willing to become interested pecuniarily, in a paper where labor was considered capital, and where it could be turned into capital.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

WILL BE RECEIVING every day during next week, a beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for PRESENTS, &c. Also a large assortment of fresh Perfumery, Pomatums, Soaps, Hair-washes, and every article pertaining to the toilet. PARKERS' Perfumery and Fancy Store, Penn. av., near National Hotel.
sep21—3td

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.
THE CLASSICAL EXERCISES of this College will be resumed on the 16th instant.
sept14—3td JAMES RYDER, Pres't.

MECHANICAL ARTS & SCIENCES

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK,
HAVE IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, IN PARTS, PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH,
A Dictionay of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-Wok, and Engineering.
Designed for Practical Working-Men, and those intended for the Engineering Profession.
Edited by OLIVER BYRNE, *formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form," "The New and Improved System of Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," etc., etc., etc.*

THIS work is of large 8vo. size, containing nearly *two thousand pages*, upwards of *fifteen hundred plates*, and *six thousand wood cuts*. It will present working-drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States. Independently of the results of American ingenuity, it will contain complete practical treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, Engine-work, and Engineering; with all that is useful in more than one thousand dollars' worth of folio volumes, magazines, and other books, among which may be mentioned the following:

1. Bibliotheque des Arts Industriels. (Masson, Paris.)
2. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. (London.)
3. Engineer and Machinists Assistant. (Blackie, Glasgow.)
4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine, Paris.)
5. Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids.
6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Poisson.)
7. Allgemine Bauzeitung mit Abbildungen. (Forster, Wien.)
8. Organ fur die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwesens in technischer Beziehung. (Von Waldegg, Wiesbaden.)
6. Sherwin's Logarithims.
10. Byrne's Logarithms.
11. The Mechanical and Mathematical Works of Oliver Byrne.
12. Silliman's Journal.
13. Algemeine Maschinen-Encyclopedia. (Hulsse, Leipzig.
14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted.
15. Holtzapffels' Turning and Mechanical Manipulation.
16. The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)
17. Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)
18. Tregold on the Steam-Engine.
19. Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments.
20. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures. (Laboulaye, Paris.
21. Sganzin's Civil Engineering.
22. Brown's Indicator and Dynaonmeter.
23. Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation. (Woodcroft.)
24. Essai sur l'Industrie des Matieres Textiles (Michel Alcan, Paris.)
25. Macneill's Tables.
26. Griers' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.
27. Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion.
28. Lady's and Gentlemen's Diary.
29. Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)
30. Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering.
31. The Mathematician. (London.)
32. Barlow on Strength of Materials.
33. Hann's Mechanics.
34. Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mosley.)
35. Journal of the Franklin Institute.
36. The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (London.)
37. The Artisan.
38. Quarterly Papers on Engineering. (Published by Weale, London.)
39. Imperial Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
40. Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine.
41. Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Barlow, London,)
42. Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareil. (Le Blanc, Paris.)
43. Buchanan on Mill Work.
44. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and Machines. (G. Rennie.)
45. Repertoire de l'Industrie Franquaise et Etrangere. (L Mathias, Paris.)
46. Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas. (Accom, London.)
47. Setting out Curves on Railways. (Law, London.)
48. Hodge on the Steam Engine
49. Scientific American.
50. Railroad Journal. (New York)
51. American Artisan.
52. Mechanic's Magazine.
53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architecture.
54. Dictionaire de Marine a Voiles et a Vapeur, (De Bonnefoux, Paris.)
55. Conway and Menai Tubuler Bridges (Fairbarn.)
56. Brees' Railway Practice.
57. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary.
58. Bowditch's Navigation.
59. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men.
60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia. (Luke Herbert.)
61. Patent Journal; London.
62. Bree's Glossary of Engineering.
63 Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering. Crasy.
64. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam-Engine.
65. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide. (Haskoll.)
66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.)

The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit The amount of useful information thus brought together, is almost beyond a precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within its range which is not eated with such clearness and precision, that even man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of nderstanding, and thus learning from it much which it is importnt for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal authors and subject comprised in this work it is self-evident, that all citizens engaged in the practical and useful arts, etc., may derive essential advantages from the possession and study of this publication, The following may be especially designated:

Millwrights.
Moulder and Boiler Makers.
Artificers in Brass, Copper, and Tin.
Cutlers, and Workers of Steel in general.
Carpenters.
Brickmakers.
Workers in Ivory, Bone, and Horn.
Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and Contractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every description.
Architects and Bridge Builders.
Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers.
Ship Builders, Masters of Vessels, Ship Carpenters, and others connected with Building and Docking Ships.
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Manufacturers of Spinning Machines, Roving Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery.
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Cloth Folders, and Measurers, and persons interested in Sewing Machinery.
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Pin and Needle Makers.
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Bolt and Screw-Bolt Makers.
Nail Cutters.
Coiners.
Leather Dressers and Curriers.
Manufacturers of Great Guns and Small Arms.
Candle Makers.
Biscuit and Cracker Makers.
Lace Makers.
Ribbon Weavers.
Stone Cutters and Marble Masons.
Dyers, Cloth Washers, and Scourers.
Coopers.
Cider and Cheese Manufacturers
——, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers.
Sugar Boilers and Refiners, with Proprietors of Sugar Plantations.
Manufacturers of Railway, Bar, Round Ribbon, and Rod Iron.
Wheel, Axle, and Spring Makers.
Engine Drivers, and Persons connected with the Locomotive generally.
Engineers, and Captains of Steam Vessels.
Managers of Stationary Engines.
Lumber Dealers and owners of Saw Mills.
Veneer Cutters.
Owners of Planing Machinery.
Corn Millers, and Persons connected with Bolting and Bran-Separating Machinery.
Farmers and Persons using Grain-Shelling and Threshing Machinery.
Buhl Workers, Carvers Engravers, and Ornament Makers in general.
Persons employed in the Manufacture of Gas.
Mekers of Copper and Lead Tubing.
Linen and Straw Paper Makers.
Ship Owners, Harbor Masters, and others interested in Dredging Machinery.
Well Sinkers.
Astronomers, Philosophers, and others using Philosophical Apparatus and Instruments.
Miner's Engineers, and other interested in Pumping Engines.
Persons interested in Canals and Aqueducts.
Warehousemen, and others, using Hydraulic Presses, Dynanometric Cranes, Jack Screws, Common and Feed Cranes.
Workers in Metals and Alloys.
Tin Plate Workers.
Spring Maeufacturers.
Wheelwrights, Clock Makers Horologists, &c.

The publishers have expended a large sum of money to get original drawings of machinery in practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the sudject, whether published in England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being comprised in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publishers have endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number of words found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-drawings of ample size and clearness, so that a Mechanic may construct accurately any machine described.

The publishers are, in short determined, regardless of cost, to make the work as complete as possible; and it is hoped every one desirous to obtain the work will procure it as issued in numbers, and thus encourage the enterprise.

The work will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, commencing in January, 1850, and will progress with great regularity.

The whole work will be published in 40 numbers at 25 cents per number, and completed within the current year, 1850. A liberal discount will be made to agents.

Any one remitting the publishers $10 in advance shall receive the work through the post office free of expense.

Notice to Proprietors of Newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

If the foregoing advertisement is inserted five times during the year, and the paper containing it sent to us, a copy of the work will be sent gratis in payment.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—*THROUGH PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.*

THE public will be gratified to learn that the United States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back.

In the first attempts of this Company to meet the wants of travel to California, by providing ships on the Pacific, in connection with their ships from New York to Chagres, they were prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of the great number then desirous to go out, to sell tickets for through passages from Panama in advance, for their ships then going round. This was done from a desire to accommodate those who could procure passages in no other quarter, and by which, whatever might be the detention, they would reach San Francisco sooner than by any other line. Unforeseen difficulties, and the prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevented their ships from reaching Panama as soon as anticipated, and caused detention at the Isthmus, which was increased by the impatience of passengers in going forward, against the advice of the Company, at an earlier day than the ship could possibly reach Panama.

These interruptions are now all removed. Three of the four ships of the Company, intended for the Pacific service, have arrived at Panama, and several of them have performed trips to San Francisco and back. So that the Company are now able to give the public the assurance that the voyage through from New York to San Francisco, will be performed with regularity and despatch.

Their Pacific Line, from Panama to San Francisco, consists of the

REPUBLIC, Capt. HUDSON.
ITHMUS, Capt. HITCHCOCK.
COLUMBUS, Capt. PECK.
ANTELOPE, Capt. ACKLEY.

Their Atlantic and Gulf Line, from New York to Chagres, of the

GEORGIA, Capt. PORTER, U. S. N.
OHIO, Capt. SCHENCK, U. S. N.
FALCON, Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N.

The connection between the two lines will be carefullly and regularly kept up, so that no delay beyond the usual stay of the ship in port at Panama, will arise.

The large size, well known speed, and superior accommodations of their New York and Chagres Line, and the speed and accommodations of the ships of their Pacific Line, offer the most certain, rapid, and pleasant through passage to California.
M. O. ROBERTS,
Cor. Warren and West sts., New York.
Aug. 15—1m

United States Mail Steamship Company.
CHANGE OF DATE OF SAILING
TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26, at 3 p. m.
From the pier foot of Warren street. The
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
OHIO,
J. F. SCHENCK, U. S. Navy, Commander.

THIS splendid steamship will sail as as above, with the Government mails for the West Indies and California.

The arrangements for the transportation of passengers to San Francisco, without delay on the Isthmus, being now completed, the Company are now preparing to issue Through Tickets, of all classes, at a reduced rate of passage.

The books for the OHIO on the 26th instant, are now open, and tickets through can be obtained at the following prices:

FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES.
State-room berth $100
Standee berth, forward saloon . . 80
Steerage berth, found bed and separate table. 50

FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO.
State-room berth $300
Steerage berth, found bed and board . 150

Passage can also be secured for the intermediate ports, as follows:

From New York to Charleston or Savannah—State-room, $25, Standee, $20; Steerage, $10.
From New York to Havanna—State-room, $70; Standee, $55; Steerage, $25.
From New York to New Orleans—State-room, $75; Standee, $60, Steerage, $25.
Freight to New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic foot for measurement goods; other merchandize as per agreement.
Freight will also be taken to Havana in limited quantity, at 25 cents per cubic foot, or per agreement. The consignee at Havana to attend to the merchandize immediately after the vessel arrives.
To secure freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 77 West street, corner of Warren street, New York.
Aug. 21—t26 M. ROBERTS.

WILLIAM TUCKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, (of the late firm of Lane & Tucker,) would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his stock of Goods now opening, which has been selected by himself from the largest importing houses in New York, and by far the greatest variety and richest styles I ever offered in this city. Strangers are respectfully and earnestly solicited to give me a call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I am confident it will be to their advantage.

And I would especially call the attention of officers, both of the army and the navy, to the fact that I am prepared to execute all kinds of uniforms, according to the late regulations, at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices, warranted, both in the cutting and making departments, equal to any establishment in this country.

W. T. tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for their long and continued patronage, and hopes, by the same diligence and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

All orders promptly executed.
sep 20—3tw3w—d&trw

A CARD.—JOHN H. GIBBS would take this opportunity of returning his most heartfelt and sincere thanks to his friends, and the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, who for the last thirteen years have so liberally and kindly patronized him in his business of hair-dressing at the National Hotel. At the same time, he begs to make known his intention of carrying on the following branches of his former occupation, viz: hair-dressing and cutting, hair dyeing, shampooning, &c., on Pennsylvania Avenue, over his fancy store, where gentlemen and ladies will find rooms well and suitably adapted for their comfort and convenience in the above business. He trusts, by giving his undivided and constant personal attention, to merit the future patronage of his friends and the public, and assures them that no efforts shall be wanting on his part to prove his deep sense of past favors and appreciation of such encouragement as may be offered him in time to come.

To all those indebted to him at his late establishment on 6th street, he would respectfully mention that finding it eligible to make the above change in his business location and arrangements, he would esteem it as a particular favor that an early settlement of their accounts should be observed, to enable him to close up satisfactorily and at once. The books of the concern will be found at the fancy store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, where J. H. Gibbs will be ready to receive all those who are favorably disposed towards his new undertaking. His rooms will be ready for the reception of customers on or about the 1st of October.

N. B. A private room for ladies' and children's hair-cutting, &c.

Wigs, toupets, scalps, &c., always on hand.

Measures and orders taken and executed at the shortest notice.
Sept. 196tf

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETINGS.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS' MEETING.—MUSCOGEE ARMING FOR THE CONFLICT.—The most spirited Southern meeting that has yet been held in this county, assembled on Saturday evening in answer to a call on the friends of the South to rally for the formation of a Southern Rights' Association. At an early hour every seat in the house was occupied, leaving many on their feet in and outside of the door way.

The proceedings are recorded in another place. The spirit that animated the assemblage was high and daring. Every allusion to *resistance* by the State of Georgia to the measures with which she has been bearded in defiance of her warnings and remonstrances, was received with an enthusiastic demonstration of feet and hands that left no doubt that the Georgians present know their rights, and dare maintain them. The name of "South Carolina" was casually mentioned by one of the speakers; and we would that the people of that true and gallant State could have heard the tumultuous uproar of approbation with which it was met. It was a spontaneous and noble tribute to a State that has always been faithful to the rights of the States, and a people who have shown no "shadow of turning" in their steadfast devotion to Southern interests and institutions. It was a happy omen. The men who uttered it, felt that in the struggle in which they were about to engage, they were sure of the heartfelt sympathy, and the steady support of the Palmetto State.

Thus is the ball of resistance set in motion. Muscogee county sends forth the constitution of her Southern rights association, with greetings to her sister counties of Georgia. She has put on her armor and will make a good fight against the combined hosts of false leaders, unconditional submissionists, congressional tyranny and Northern abolition. She calls upon them to imitate her example, and join her shoulder to shoulder in the battle. RESISTANCE is the watchword in this fight. The manner of resistance must be decided by the convention, and its action will probably be referred to the people. But resistance must be proposed by the convention, or Georgia is disgraced in the eyes of the world. The submissionists who would sink the State into degradation and stain her hitherto untarnished reputation by a base back out, must be beaten, and they will be beaten at the tribunal of the people.

The constitution of the Muscogee club has been already numerously signed. Let every 36.30 man—every one who feels for the honor of the State, who detests the idea of a dastardly surrender, and who would strike for Southern liberty and Georgia honor, come up and sign it. It may be found at the office of the Secretary, W. H. Chambers, esq., and at this office. In a few days, it will be printed and distributed for general circulation throughout the country.

We earnestly invoke the Southern men in the Captain's Beats, promptly to meet the suggestions of the association, and *organize efficiently for the contest.* We repeat the submission party must be defeated. The honor and the rights of Georgia must be saved, and if they are not safe in the hands of her sons, who will guard and protect them?—*Times.*

SOUTHRN MEETING AT ROCKFORD, COOSA COUNTY, ALA.—A Southern meeting having been publicly advertised to take place at Rockford, Coosa county, Ala., on Saturday, 31st of August, 1850, which was afterwards postponed to Monday, 2d day of September, 1850—a large number of the citizens of the county, who had not been apprised of this change of time, assembled at Rockford, on Saturday, 31st of August, 1850, and it being thought proper, that the people then assembled should have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon the subject for which the meeting was called, the meeting was called to order, and on motion of R. M. Cherry, esq., the Hon. E. Pond, (Dem.) and John A. Pyland, esq., (Whig) were appointed Chairmen of the meeting, and John A. Graham, esq., and Dr. J. M. Casper, requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by R. M. Cherry, esq., on motion, he read to the audience the address and resolutions of the Nashville Convention, and in the marked and gratified attention paid by the meeting to the reading of these documents, it was evident that there was not a sentiment uttered, or a principle asserted in either, that did not meet with the cordial approbation and concurrence of every person present.

Mr. Cherry having concluded the reading of the address and resolutions of the Nashville Convention, H. W. Cox, esq., read to the meeting a series of resolutions upon the subject of Southern rights, and in ratification of the proceedings of the Nashville Convention.

Mr. J. S. Bentley and R. M. Cherry esq. severally offered amendments to the resolutions of Mr. Cox, and after able and eloquent speeches from Messrs. H. W. Cox, and F. F. Foscue, the resolutions together with the amendments offered to the same were referred to the meeting to be held on Monday next, and on motion, this meeting adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. POND, } *Chairmen.*
J. A. PLYANT, }
J. A. GRAHAM, } *Secretaries.*
J. M. CASPER, }

MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1850.

The meeting met pursuant to adjournment and public notice, a large number of persons being present from all parts of the county, and John A. Plyant, esq., one of the Chairmen being absent, on motion of R. M. Cherry, esq., Major John B. Leonard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The object of the meeting being explained by R. M. Cherry, esq.

On motion of W. J. Mastin, esq., a committee of eighteen was appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to wit:

Maj. Jordan Thornton, Mark E. Moore, Paschal Townsend, Thomas Smith, Samuel S. Graham, Col. T. Smith, A. Lyle, W. J. Mastin, Jno. M. Hamilton, John Loony, R. M. Cherry, esq., H. W. Cox, esq., Hon. D. Crawford, Joseph B. Parker, Alex. Wall, D. W. Bozeman, Thomas Hannon, Asa Little.

During the absence of the committee, whilst preparing the resolutions, on motion. Hon. A. G. Halmark, read to the meeting the address and resolutions of the Nashville Convention, both of which received by the audience with marked approbation.

Dr. Alexander Hutchinson, being present, was called out, and entertained the meeting for about an hour, with a most admirable and eloquent speech, which brought down frequent rounds of applause. As a speaker, he is "Sui Generis" and his historical reminiscences and apt illustrations told well upon his audience.

Col. Michael J. Bulger, was the next speaker called out, and was in the midst of a highly eloquent and argumentative speech, when the committee came in, when he gave way, that the resolutions might be reported.

The committee, through its Chairman H. W. Cox, Esq., reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That "Governments are formed to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty among men, that whenever they become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or abolish them, and to institute new ones."

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one of limited powers deriving all its authority from the express grants in the constitution—and the power clearly implied therefrom.

Resolved, That the territories acquired by the United States whether by treaty, purchase, or conquest belong to the people of the several States, that they have a right to remove, to and settle in, any portion of said territories with their property of any and all kinds, and that Congress has no right to say what shall or shall not be held as property.

Resolved, That any act of Congress excluding slavery from any portion of the territory recently acquired from Mexico, would be a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States but as a peace offering we would acquiesce in the extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 36. 30 north latitude, established by Congress and as acquiesced in by our ancestors 30 years ago, to the Pacific ocean, provided that slavery should be distinctly recognized south of that line.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the resolutions and address of the Southern convention recently held at Nashville Tennessee, "except so far as the latter *may be construed* to impugn the motives of those Southern men who, to restore peace and harmony to a distracted country, favored the adjustment of the great controversy now raging between the North and South upon the plan of adjustment reported to the United States Senate by the Committee of Thirteen."

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the South in the maintenance of her rights by every honorable means in our power.

Resolved, That if Congress should by admitting California, or New Mexico into the Union as a State, or by any other act exclude slavery from that portion of the territory recently acquired from Mexico, south of the Missouri Compromise line of 36.30 north latitude, we recommend that the Governor call a meeting of the Legislature to do what in its judgment may be right and proper.

Resolved, That the State of Texas having been received into the Union as one of the States with boundaries defined by her, previous to her admission, and a war having been waged against Mexico, in defence of said boundaries, and the question having been finally determined between Mexico and the United States, by treaty, the benefit of the extinguishment of the claim of Mexico to any territory within those defined limits enures to Texas, and not to the General Government.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the counties of this Congressional District to hold a District Convention, at Centreville in Bibb county, on the last Monday in September, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to attend the Nashville Convention upon its reassemblage, in the place of Col. Howell Rose, who has resigned his trust as such delegate, and to fill any other vacancy that exists, or that may exist in the representation of this District, and that this meeting choose two Delegates to attend said Convention at Nashville, in the event the District Convention should not be held.

Col. Bulger having the floor, concluded his remarks.

R. M. Cherry was next called to the stand, and delivered one of the most eloquent speeches to which we have ever listened; his whole soul was in effort, and it was worthy of the cause in which it was made.

Dr. Hutchison again addressed the meeting upon the resolutions of the committee with usual ability.

H. W. Cox, esq., was next to take the stand, and spoke upon the resolutions—his speech was replete with argument and eloquence.

The resolutions reported by the committee were read, and put to the vote of the meeting and were unanimously passed.

R. M. Cherry, esq., offered the following amendment to the seventh resolution, reported by the committee to be inserted between the words "latitude" and "we recommend," viz:

"Or if the Federal Government should by military power resist the effort of Texas to extend her civil jurisdiction over any portion of the territory of said State, as prescribed by her laws."

Which amendment was debated by Messrs. Cherry, Mastin, and Hutchinson, in favor of it, and H. W. Cox, esq., in opposition, on the ground that he considered it an unnecessary *thrust* at the *Executive.*

The amendment of Mr. Cherry being seconded, was put to the vote of the meeting and passed, with but three dissenting voices.

So the seventh resolution reads as amended, and passed.

W. J. Mastin, esq., offered the following amendment to the eighth resolution, to begin where the eighth resolution ends:

"And that any attempt by the General Government to disturb her in those defined limits, would be a gross violation of her rights as a sovereign State, and would call for the active sympathies and support of every Southern State, in the maintenance of her in her first rights."

Which being seconded and put to vote was passed unanimously—so the 8th resolution reads amended.

On motion of R. M. Cherry, esq.,

Resolved, That we request all the delegates who were appointed by the meeting of the members of the last Legislature as delegates for the State at large, to the Nashville Convention, and who approve of the spirit and principles of the resolutions adopted by that body, to attend said convention, on its re-assemblage at Nashville in the State of Tennessee.

On motion of W. J. Mastin, esq.,

Resolved, That the meeting tenders its thanks to the Hon. S. W. Harris, our immediate Representative in Congress, for his manly and unyielding defence of Southern rights, and cheers him with the well earned plaudit, "well done good and faithful servant."

Under the 9th resolution, the Chair appointed the following delegates to the Nashville Convention, viz: F. F. Foscue, esq., and Samuel S. Graham, esq., and the following to the District Convention to be held at Centreville:

P. L. Zeigler, esq., John A. Plyant, esq., and Hon. Samuel Spigener.

Alternates—Hon. Isaac W. Suttle, Hon. A. G. Hallmark, and W. J. Mastin, esq.

On motion of W. J. Mastin, esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *State Guard* at Wetumpka, Alabama, and the *Southern Press* at Washington city, and that all papers friendly to the South be requested to publish the same, and that copies be forwarded to Hon. S. W. Harris, our immediate Representative in Congress, and to our Senators, to be laid before their respective Houses.

And on motion the meeting adjourned.

E. POND, } *Chairmen.*
J. B. LEONARD, }
JOHN A. GRAHAM, } *Secretaries.*
J. M. CASPER, }

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Oktibbha county, was held at the Section churches, on Thursday the 29th ult., without distinction of party, to ratify the resolutions of the Nashville Convention, and to express their views of the rights and duties of the South in the present critical emergency.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the morning a number of our patriotic ladies and a large portion of the voters of the county had assembled at an early hour, and on motion of James L. Graves, Maj. John E. Lykes, was called to the chair, and on motion of Simon C. Muldrow, David Love and James L. Granns, were appointed secretaries. On motion of W. S. Barry, a committee of nine was appointed by the chair, to prepare and present to the meeting a suitable preamble and resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. S. Barry, Wm. Bell, Dr. Wm. H. Mariner, Samuel Curry, Gen. I. T. Owens, James D. Montgomery, George Cozzens, John Stinnett, D. McPherson.

When the committee had retired, on motion of Rev. Nelson Sansing, the resolutions of the Nashville Convention were read by Rev. Abram Hardee; and on motion of Mr. Muldrow, Mr. Sansing read the address of the convention.

The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions through their chairman, Mr. Barry.

The Constitution of the United States was formed among other purposes, to "establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility" between the States of the Confederacy, both of which objects it has each successive year, more and more failed to accomplish. It has failed to ensure "domestic tranquility" because it has been made the pretext of violent and incessant assaults upon the institutions of the slave States, and for a crusade of defamation upon the rights and character of their citizens; because the pulpit and the press have been mischievously employed by Northern men in fomenting among their fellow-citizens feelings of hatred and bitterness toward the South which must weaken the brotherly attachment of the different sections; because societies have been established in the North, and incendiary publications scattered by them, for the purpose of disturbing the relation of master and slave, to entice the latter from the service of his master, and to afford him refuge and protection against the pursuit of law in the bosom of the Northern States, who are bound by the Constitution which they thus violate to restore the fugitive to his owner; because emissaries from the free States have been employed to deliver these vile publications to the slave in his home, and to kindle among that quiet population the flames of insurrection and servile strife, thus preparing rapine and butchery for helpless women and children, as well as war for sterner man; because Northern citizens have thus continually violated not only the duties required by religion and justice between citizens of the same States, but also those imposed by international law upon citizens of different States, and are guilty of acts for which national redress could be demanded and obtained of a distinct government; because citizens of the North have disturbed the "the domestic tranquility" by rendering the possession of slave property less secure in the border States, the slaves themselves less valuable and more refractory; because the citizens of the North have besieged Congress with petitions, and harrassed that body and the Union by discussions upon the subject with which they had no right to interfere, which intermeddling was begun and persisted in with the undenied purpose of weakening the institution and eventually effecting its overthrow; because the ships of Northern States entering our waters for purposes of friendly commerce, have enticed and stolen slaves from the possession of their masters, and from the States of their residence, thus inflicting outrage upon us, which foreign nations equally averse with themselves to slavery, have never inflicted, and which Northerners have never imposed upon foreign slaveholding States in whose harbors their ships anchored; because citizens of the South pursuing their fugitive slaves into the Northern States have been hindred, resisted and murdered by the people of those States, which outrages pass almost entirely uncondemned by the public, and so far as we know, wholly unavenged by the law; because Southerners visiting the North have been repeatedly assaulted by mobs of free blacks, their property taken from them, and their lives endangered, which injuries the law of those States has neither prevented nor punished.

"Justice has not been established," because there has been repeated, and at times successful, attempts in Congress to legislate to the injury of the Southern States, because those States have been forbidden to carry their slaves into territories of the United States, the joint and common property of the Union, thus restricting the Southerners' right of immigration without a total change of his habits and mode of culture, because the North has appropriated to its exclusive use, three-fourths of the common territory of the Union; because slave property has not received from the General Government, when at sea, the same protection which other property of the Union has received; because the expenditures of the General Government have been so distributed as to give more than an equal share to the North in the carrying of mails, in the internal improvements of the country, and in the security and defence of the sea coast; and because the North, actuated by a spirit of unkindness to the South and of undue regard to their own interest, have employed their superior numbers to their own benefit, and to the systematic injury of the South; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That some peaceful and constitutional means ought to be employed by the South to restore the Government, if possible, to its just balance, and to prevent the longer continuance of aggression upon her rights.

2. *Resolved*, That the mild, pacific and resolute course of the late Nashville Convention has vindicated its originators and members from the aspersions of the enemies of that assembly, and commend it to the favor and confidence of the whole South.

3. *Resolved*. That we heartily approve and endorse the resolutions of the Nashville Convention, as offering a platform on which all true Southern