EDITED BY
Ellwood Fisher & Edwin De Leon.

TERMS.

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

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THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

DAILY.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For one square of 10 lines, three insertions, $1 00
" every subsequent insertion, - - 25
Liberal deductions made on yearly advertising.

☞ Individuals may forward the amount of their subscriptions at our risk. Address, (post-paid)
ELLWOOD FISHER,
Washington City.

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.

National Medical College, Washington,
District of Columbia.

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

FACULTY.

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.
Robert King Stone, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Edward Foreman, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
James E. Morgan, M. D., Prosecutor and Demonstrator.

Clinical lectures three times a week, on cases selected from the Washington Infirmary. Operation performed before the class.

For a full course of lectures - - $90
Demonstrator's ticket - - - 10
Graduation fee - - - - 25

Good board can be procured at from $2 to $3 per week.

JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,
Sep 3—2awtNov1f Dean of the Faculty.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTERS
OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase DRY GOODS in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice, and well assorted stock of
Foreign, Fancy, and Staple Dry Goods.
As they receive the bulk of their goods DIRECT from *EUROPEAN PORTS*, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other market in the United States.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.
209 King street, north-west corner of King and Market streets.
Sep 3, 1850—3m

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
OF
IRISH LINENS.

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:

Shirting and Fronting Linens and Lawns
Pillow Case, Coatee, and Sheeting Linens
Russia, Bird's Eye, and Huckaback Diapers
Bleached and Brown Table Damasks, of assorted widths
Damask Doylies, Napkins and Cloths, of various sizes
Dowlass, Glass Cloths, Black, White & Brown Holland
Lady's, Gent's, and Children's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.
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.

PLAINS, BLANKETS, KERSEYS AND FLANNELS.

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 address

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.

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.
9. 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 Dynamometer.
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. Cresy.
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 treated with such clearness and precision, that even a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of understanding, and thus learning from it much which it is important 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.
Block and Pump Makers.
Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.
Manufacturers of Linen and Cotton Fabrics.
Manufacturers of Spinning Machines, Roving Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Drawing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery.
Calenderers, Bleachers, and Calico Printers.
Cloth Folders, and Measurers, and persons interested in Sewing Machinery.
Anchor and Chain Cable Manufacturers.
Cutting and Turning Tool Makers
Pin and Needle Makers.
Nail and Rivet Makers.
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 Manufacturers.
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 subject, 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 60

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—126 M. ROBERTS.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Reconstruction of Society.

A PATRIOTIC SONG.

AIR.—*The University of Gottingen.*

When others, once as poor as I,
Are growing rich because they try,
While my capacity and will
Give me a taste for setting still;
When all around me are at work,
While I prefer to act the Turk,
Or spend in drinking or at play
The greater part of every day:
And, as the upshot of it, feel
That I must either starve or steal:
The only remedy I see
For such abuses is the re-
Construction of society,
Construction of society.

When others know what I know not,
Or bear in mind what I forgot
An age ago, and dare to speak
In praise of Latin and of Greek,
As if a tongue unknown to me,
Of any earthly use could be;
When book worms are allowed to rule
In University and School.
While I, because I am a fool,
Or happen by the merest chance,
To have learned nothing save to dance,
Am set aside, or thrust away,
Or not allowed to have my say,
The only remedy I see
For such abuses, is the re-
Construction of society,
Construction of society.

When judges frown and parsons scold,
Because a gentleman makes bold
To laugh at superstitious saws,
And violate oppressive laws:
When pinching want will not atone
For taking what is not your own;
When public sentiment proscribes
The taking of judicial bribes,
And with indignant scorn regards
The gentleman who cheats at cards;
When men of wit no longer dare
To tell a lie, or even swear;
The only remedy I see
For such abuses is the re-
Construction of society,
Construction of society.

When, after turning round and round,
And occupying every ground,
As preacher, poet, rhetorician,
Philanthropist and politician,
Ascetic, saint and devotee,
Geologist and pharisee,
I seek in vain to gain respect
By founding a new fangled sect,
And find the world so cautious grown,
That I must be the sect alone;
The only remedy I see
For such abuses, is the re-
Construction of society,
Construction of society.

When over and above the scorn
Of men, which leaves me thus forlorn,
I find an enemy within
Who dares not talk to me of sin,
And whispers, even in my dreams,
That my disorganizing schemes
Can never conjure black to white,
Or clearly prove that wrong is right,
A nuisance that can never cease
Till conscience learns to hold its peace,
And men no longer can be awed
By apprehensions of a God—
Ah! these are griefs for which I see
No solace even in the re-
Construction of society,
Construction of society.

IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND.—The following is from Dicken's House Words:

"Taking the whole of Northern Europe—including Scotland and France and Belgium—(where education is at a low ebb) we find that to every two and a quarter of the population, there is one child acquiring the rudiments of knowledge; while in England there is one such pupil to every fourteen inhabitants. It has been calculated that there are at the present day in England and Wales nearly 6,000,000 of persons who can neither read nor write—that is to say, nearly one quarter of the population. Also, that of all the children between five and fourteen, more than one half attend no place of instruction. These statements would be hard to believe, if we had not to encounter in our every day life degrees of illiteracy which would be startling if we were not thoroughly used to it. Wherever we turn, ignorance, not always allied to poverty, stares us in the face.

"If we look in the Gazette, at the list of partnerships dissolved, not a month passes but some unhappy man, rolling, perhaps, in wealth, but wallowing in ignorance, is put to the experimentum crucis of 'his mark.' The number of petty jurors—in rural districts especially—who can only sign with a cross, is enormous. It is not unusual to see parish documents of great local importance defaced with the same humiliating symbol by persons whose office shows them to be not only 'men of the mark,' but men of substance. A housewife in humble life need only turn to the file of her tradesmen's bills to discover hieroglyphics which render them so many arithmetical puzzles. In short, the practical evidences of the low ebb to which the plainest rudiments of education in this country have fallen, are too common to bear repetition. We cannot pass through the streets, we cannot enter a place of public assembly, or ramble in the fields without the gloomy shadow of ignorance sweeping over us."

The bill for the admission of California, so clearly violative of the spirit of the Constitution, of the rights of the South, and of all former precedent in the admission of States, has passed both Houses of Congress, and been signed in haste by Fillmore; and thus has the cause of Abolitionism received an accession and an impetus which gives it complete control of the Government for the future—destroys the balance necessary to the existence of the federal compact—and which must end in the destruction of the Union. It is now for the people of the South to decide whether they will quietly submit to this monstrous outrage on their rights, or longer remain parties to a compact which is only used for their degradation, injury and ultimate destruction. A convention will immediately assemble in Georgia, and we learn that the Governor of this State will convene the Legislature without delay. Other Southern States will undoubtedly join in the deliberations for mutual safety. The passage of these odious measures, so far from a "settlement of the question," will prove but the "beginning of the end."—*Vicksburg Weekly Sentinel.*

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

☞ We clip the following from a Northern paper;

N. ENGLAND RUM IS THERE.

The Rev. Mr. Walker, from Gaboon, Africa, says:

"As to temperance, New England rum is there, and more women are seen drunk than men.—White men thus degrade the Africans."

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—In response to a call, previously made, a large number of Southern men in this city, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of forming a "Southern Rights Association." Judge G. E. Thomas was called to the chair, and William H. Chambers requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman announced the object of the meeting in a true Southern speech of fifteen minutes, and was followed by Colonel Henry L. Benning, who moved the appointment of a committee of five, for the purpose of drafting a Constitution, accompanying his motion with a few remarks of characteristic eloquence and fervor. The following committee was appointed, under his resolution, by the chair:

Colonel Henry L. Benning, John Forsyth, Martin J. Crawford, P. A. Clayton and William H. Chambers.

During the absence of the committee, R. J. Moses, esq., was loudly called for, and responded in an address of thrilling eloquence, which was repeatedly interrupted with the most enthusiastic cheers. At the conclusion of his speech, the committee reported the following.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. The name of the Association shall be the "MUSCOGEE SOUTHERN RIGHTS' ASSOCIATION."

ART. 2. Its objects shall be to organize, more effectually, the people of Muscogee County in support of the interests of the South; to insure concert of action among the citizens of this and other Southern States; to vindicate our rights, and to support the State authorities in any measure Georgia may adopt for her defence, or that of her sister States of the South, against the injustice and aggression of those of the North.

ART. 3. Every friend of the South, who is prepared to maintain her rights at all hazards and to the last extremity, may become a member of this Association by signing this Constitution.

ART. 4. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, nine Vice Presidents, (one from each Captain's District in the county,) a Recording Secretary, two Corresponding Secretaries, and a Treasurer, to be chosen annually by the Association at its anniversary meeting.

ART. 5. There shall be a Vigilant Committee, composed of five from the city of Columbus, and three from each Captain's District, whose duty it shall be to consider all communications relating to the objects of the Association, and to prepare and lay before the meeting such information and reports as they may deem important. The President and Secretaries shall be *ex-officio* members of this Committee, and the Vice President, in each Captain's District, shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee in his District.

ART. 6. There shall be regular weekly meetings of the Association, at its room, at such hour as may be from time to time agreed upon.

ART. 7. The Association shall, by ballot, appoint Delegates to other Southern Rights Associations, Conventions, and Mass-meetings, whenever the Vigilant Committee may deem it expedient for its interest and purposes.

ART. 8. The Association shall continue in existence, and persevere in its efforts, until the wrongs of the South are redressed, and the Federal Constitution restored to its original purity, or the State resumes the powers heretofore delegated to the United States for special purposes.

The Constitution having been read, Col. Searborn Jones moved its adoption in a few happy remarks.

The Constitution was then adopted without a dissenting voice, and was signed by nearly one hundred persons. It was resolved that the chairman appoint a committee which should be charged with the selection of proper officers for the Association, and report the same at the next regular meeting. The following is that committee:

A. S. Rutherford, Davenport P. Ellis, P. A. Clayton, Wm. A. Redd and A. H. Cooper.

John Forsyth, esq., announced that Mr. D. K. Whitaker, of Charleston, S. C., was present, and that gentleman being called for, addressed the Association in a brief and able speech.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next.

G. E. THOMAS, *Chairman.*
WM. H. CHAMBERS, *Secretary.*

☞ We deeply regret the unfortunate circumstance detailed in the following letter.—*Augusta Republic.*

LINCOLN COUNTY, Sept. 18.

Messrs. Editors—An unfortunate occurrence took place in this county, about seven miles below the Court-house, on Saturday last. Dr. John W. Wightman, (formerly a resident of Augusta) had on that day attended Court in Park's District, and was returning home in company with one or two others, when he was violently assaulted, and received a stab in the left side just below the ribs, from one of the assailing party. The party was composed of Buck Jetter, and his four sons, Austin, Ezekiel, William, and Oliver; the last named inflicted the wound. The first four were immediately arrested; Oliver retreated to Carolina, but was captured and brought back on last Monday.—They have all been committed to jail. Austin gave bail on yesterday in order to proceed to Columbia court, where he was under bonds in a case of assault and battery. Dr. Wightman was taken to the residence of Robert Henderson, and is still lying there in imminent danger. The attending physicians, as I learn, have hopes, that the matter will not terminate fatally; though it is mixed with a great deal of uncertainty, as all such cases must be.

The difficulty was in consequence of a law suit between Buck Jetter and Wightman—Wightman had gained his case.

From Noah's Sunday Times.

THE CHOLERA BAFFLED.—In the very height of the cholera in this city,—viz: the 20th of June, 1849—Dr. Turner, the chrono-thermalist, published in the New York Sun an essay, demonstrating, by arguments drawn from reason and experience, that the most reliable and efficacious remedy for the epedemic, is an emetic sufficiently active to assist the efforts of nature in cleansing the system. This was thought at the time, rather a bold proposition, and as taking the "bull by the horns" in defiance of the faculty. The proposition has been very well sustained, however. Emetics of various kinds have been employed advantageously in various parts of the country. The simplest form is that prescribed by one of our sea captains—Captain Peabody, of the packet ship Isaac Wright, in a letter to Dr. Turner, in July last, viz: "A table-spoonful of salt, a tea-spoonful of red pepper, in a tumbler of hot water"—ingredients to be readily obtained in every well regulated household. This prescription is simple enough, and one concerning which we are pleased to see it asserted, that it has been used in the western part of our country, the only place affording an opportunity of trying it since its publication with the most invariable success. But there is something more important connected with it, than the mere relieving of patients. The knowledge that an efficient remedy exists, dispels all panic—which every one knows is ten times worse than the mere disease—and extracts the fangs from a once dreaded monster. The cholera is now like the plague, yellow fever, and small pox—a toothless tiger.

THE CRANBERRY CROP in Minnesota is likely to prove a failure—the cranberries being rotted by the high water at Rice lake and other cranberry localities in that region.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) American.

WHIG CITY CONVENTION.—A Convention of ten delegates from each ward met pursuant to notice yesterday afternoon in Irving Hall, to appoint a delegate to represent the city of Rochester (2d district of Monroe county) in the State Convention.

Martin Briggs was appointed Chairman, and S. P. Allen, Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed Geo. W. Parsons, Alba Lathrop, and Isaac Loomis, a committee on resolutions.

The Convention proceeded to ballot, whereupon Freeman Clarke was chosen the delegate to the State Convention.

On motion, Alexander Mann was appointed substitute.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the death of the late President Taylor is a calamity which the Whig party can never cease to deplore; not simply from the attachment and confidence with which his manifold virtues had inspired the hearts of his countrymen, but because it occurred at an important crisis, when his personal position and qualities were regarded as a great security for maintaining the supremacy of the laws in any contingency, and the removal of which exposed the freedom of National Legislation to be trammelled by imaginary fears, and betrayed into unworthy concessions.

Resolved, That we, as a portion of the Whig party of New York, steadfast in the principles which have ever distinguished its policy, will give our earnest and hearty support to the Administration of President Fillmore, laboring with unabated zeal to secure adequate protection for American labor in every department of Industry; increased facilities for the exchange of its products in the improvement of rivers and harbors; more ample security for the personal liberty of the citizen, of every condition and hue against imprisonment and subjection to bondage, by the chamber order of a magistrate, founded upon exparte affidavits; and the exclusion *from* all places where the Federal Government has jurisdiction, and the people of the free States are responsible for its continuance, of an institution which requires such sacrifices of right and justice, and is at ceaseless war with the interests of free labor.

Resolved, That the Administration of Whig State officers, whose places are to be filled at the ensuing election, has been such as to entitle them to the gratitude and continued confidence of the people, and to prove that the measures and policy of the party they have represented are as thoroughly Republican in their character as beneficent in their aims.

Resolved, That we will labor to maintain our local ascendency by the election of our county ticket; to give to the Whig State ticket an overwhelming majority; and to secure to our Representative in the United States Senate, a colleague, who will, with him, maintain the principles to which the Whigs of New York have so often asserted their attachment.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Whig papers of this city, and in the Albany Evening Journal and Albany State Register.

MARTIN BRIGGS, *Chairman.*

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

NATIONAL PARTIES.—The Washington Union makes the following comments upon the result of the recent elections in Missouri, in which the Democrats lost their long established ascendency by reason of their division between Bentonites and anti-Bentonites:

"Thus it would appear that Missouri sends four Whigs to the next Congress, and one Benton man in the person of Mr. Phelps. Such is the effect of discord in the Democratic party, and such will probably be the effect in some of the Southern States, where our party may be divided in a similar manner, or are not sufficiently organized for competition with the Whig party, unless more forbearance, and moderation, and discretion should be infused into its ranks. Mere purblind extremists, who are crying out for a dissolution of the two great national parties, in order to concentrate their whole force upon the slavery question, are preparing for a startling defeat of our party. They are its worst and most suspicious enemies. If this sectional cry be kept up, some of the Democrats may prepare to lose their districts. We throw out the suggestion for the benefit of the parties concerned."

We do not expect "*some of the Southern States*" will distress themselves very much in future with the question as to the relative chance of *Whiggery* or *Democracy* in its party sense, to carry this or that Congressional District in future. Looking to the recent action of Congress, it would puzzle a Southern man to tell what benefit the South has obtained from either party organization—from the Whig or Democratic.

The Democratic party has a majority in each branch of Congress at this time. What benefit has the South derived from this fact. Let the late outrages perpetrated upon the South in the passage of Clay's Omnibus bills answer.

Yet, who will assert that if the Whig party had had a majority in each branch, the result would have been any better for the South? We do not believe there is an intelligent Whig in the South that will say it.

This cry of *party, party, party*, has bamboozled the South long enough. The Democrats of the South have believed, and honestly so until recently, that the rights and honor of the South would be safe in the hands of the great national Democratic party. The Whigs of the South, no doubt, with equal honesty, have, until lately, believed they would be safe in the hands of the national Whig party. The recent action of Congress awakens them all to a sense of their common delusion.

As to the other issues, not sectional—not connected with the great slavery question, the Southern Whigs and Democrats are not very wide apart. There is no radical antagonism of opinion to divide them on national politics. On the old issue of Banks and Protective Tariffs the people of the South are not wide apart. The politicians, party leaders, much divided, have tried to widen the breach all they could, but in vain. The *people* of the South have always been opposed to both National Banks and Protective Tariffs. They are escentially State Rights people, and consequently opposed to all latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution. They hold correct Democratic doctrine on all the old party issues. They cannot be invoked to divide and distract and paralyze the South again. There is but one great issue now for the South. It is Resistance or Submission to Anti-slavery.

The great cause of Southern Rights is to be upheld at all hazards, no matter whether Democrats or Whigs loose seats in Congress thereby. In compar son with the great cause, the triumphs of national Democratic, or national Whig parties, sink into contempt.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN BETWEEN THE MIAMIS.—Daniel G. Howell, now 60 years of age, born in 1790, the 23d of August, and residing at Cleves, in this county, was the first white child born between the two Miamis, where now stands the city of Cincinnati! He is in good health and circumstances.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

From the Southern Sentinel, Columbus, Geo.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—We publish in another column, the proceedings of the meeting on Saturday night last, for the purpose of organizing a Southern Rights Associatiation.—The attendance was very large for a preliminary meeting, and altogether it was the most enthusiastic assembly we have ever witnessed in this city. The speakers all breathed a true Southern spirit, and the audience responded, in most unequivocal terms, to their patriotic sentiments.—We were particularly impressed with the cordiality with which the people received every expression of *resistance*. At the simple mention of CAROLINA, that banner State of the South, the applause was continuous and deafening. There was no mistaking the sense of that meeting.—A sense of wrong pervaded the whole house, and a spirit of determined resistance animated every breast present. Let the tame submissionist flatter himself, if he will, that the people will silently bow to the indignities which the North would heap upon them. When the day of reckoning comes he will find that he has been mistaken. Western Georgia is right. When the polls are opened, we promise that she will hold up her corner. Let middle Georgia do her duty, let Cherokee stand fast, let Eastern Georgia come boldly up in defence of the South, and there will be no doubt as to the issue. We are not mistaken as to public sentiment in this section. Our people will never prostrate themselves at the foot of oppression. Ours is the language of *resistanse*; and if the State submits, it will not be our fault.

The constitution of the Southern Rights Association will be found either at the office of the *Times* or *Sentinel*, where those who wish to do so, may have an opportunity of signing it.

SPIRIT OF THE GEORGIA PRESS.—The Athens *Southern Banner*, Democratic, defines its position with great clearness and force. Speaking of the recent action of Congress and the Convention, it says:

"The passage through the House of Representatives of all the bills of the Senate in relation to California and the territories, together, with their signature by the President of the United States, has made them the supreme law of the land, and therefore