THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1850.

Wanted Immediately,

An adequate corps of reporters, to repair to Georgia to report the proceedings of the Georgia State Convention.

The Late Elections.

Since the adjournment of Congress, elections have been held in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, New Jersey, and Vermont—in nine Northern States, containing nearly half the population of the whole Union, and indicating most unquestionably the sentiments of the entire North.

The recent measures of Congress, for the final settlement of the controversy between the North and South, were known to the people of all these States—and the elections may be regarded as their verdict on the Compromise.

The main argument of the friends of the Omnibus was, that its passage would terminate the controversy, would put down agitation, would arrest or appease aggression.

In Pennsylvania, the most violent, vindictive, and insulting member of Congress was THADDEUS STEVENS. He opposed the measures of Compromise as too much for the North to grant, and towards the close of Congress gave notice that he would introduce bills to repeal the Fugitive Slave law—to prohibit the extension of slavery into the territories—to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

He has been re-elected. DAVID WILMOT, who has gained a name as the originator of the territorial spoliation, and given it one, retired, to be replaced by GALUSHA A. GROW, who is endorsed by WILMOT himself as a disciple, and who therefore holds his seat as a pledge from Pennsylvania that the Proviso, instead of being dead, is alive and *growing*.

In New York, a junction was effected between the two fragments of the Democratic party, on the basis of waiving their difference of opinion and nominating a majority of the State ticket from the Barnburner or Free-soil faction. The result is, the allies have elected thirteen members of Congress, and we learn from the New York *Evening Post* that ten of them are avowedly in favor of repealing or modifying the Fugitive Slave law. The Whig Convention nominated a ticket and passed resolutions which were deemed by one-third of that body itself so aggressive towards the South, that they seceded and called another Convention. But such was the demonstration of opinion in favor of the course of the majority, that the seceders did not dare to change the ticket. And yet the ticket was considered so indicative of aggression that a powerful demonstration of the commerce and property of New York city, was made against it. But without success. The whole ticket or nearly all, is elected. And we are to presume that the Whig delegation in Congress from that State, is of the same complexion. And we are to conclude that in New York at least one half of the Democratic party and about seven-eighths of the Whigs repudiate the Compromise and prenounce for further agitation and aggression. PRESTON KING, the leading Free-soiler of that State, is re-elected. And it is now certain that the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, senator from New York, and the only man in Congress from that State disposed to do justice between the two sections of the Confederacy, will have no chance of re-election. Such is the attitude of the Empire State of the North—the State which alone will have under the new census nearly half as many members in the House of Representatives as all the States of the South.

If we turn to the Empire State of the Northwest, the State of Ohio, we find that Mr. MILLER, the only liberal member in the present Congress is left out, and JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS is re-elected. In place of Mr. ROOT, another leading Free-soiler from that State, Dr. TOWNSEND is returned, equally better and inflexible in the faith of his predecessor, and the man to whom, when in the legislature of Ohio, the country is indebted for the election of Mr. CHASE, the Free-soiler to the Senate of the United States. Of all the Whig delegation in Congress from Ohio, who voted for the Compromise measures, two only were candidates for re-election, Messrs HOAGLAND and TAYLOR, and the former is defeated in a district that gave him a large majority before. Mr. TAYLOR comes from a district inhabited by people largely of Virginia origin. Judge WOOD an avowed provisoist, is elected Governor of Ohio, and the Free-soilers have the balance of power in the Legislature which elects a senator next winter.

In Illinois JOHN WENTWORTH retires to make way for Mr. MALONEY, who is described as of the same faith. And two or three others have been elected from that State still more ultra in opposition to the South than their predecessors. Col. RICHARDSON, who threatened the South with sundry Illinois regiments, but who was nevertheless not so ultra as a great majority of the Northern members, is defeated for his moderation.

Governor DOTY, a Northern ultra from Wisconsin, who attempted to anticipate the Compromise by a bill to admit California, is elected by a majority of two thousand. DURKEE is re-elected. He proclaimed in this very canvass *on the stump that he would not obey the Fugitive slave law even if pronounced Constitutional by the Supreme Court.*

In Michigan Mr. BUELL a candidate for Congress, of General CASS's own town and district, who with him supported the Compromise, is on that account defeated by about two thousand majority, although General CASS took the stump in his support. And every paper in Michigan *but one*, repudiates the Compromise as *too liberal to the South!* And the Democratic party of that State, in consequence of being somewhat identified with that measure, has lost largely in the late election.

In the extreme Eastern States the party which is in a majority, generally forms a coalition with the Abolition party proper, or attempts to outbid it in ultraism. All these elections have been going on whilst an unparallelled excitement existed against the Fugitive slave law—so that the question was distinctly made. No law ever passed by Congress has encountered such a storm of popular indignation as that has in the North. Yet it is the only one of the late Compromise measures which pretended to respect a Costitutional right of the South.

We submit, therefore, to every candid supporter of the Compromise measures in the South, that they have utterly failed. Agitation is greater than ever. Aggression is stronger than ever in the North and in Congress. The Southern members who voted for these Peace measures have been answered with repudiation, resistance and defiance. The recognition by Congress of a single constitutional right of the South which no man has the hardihood to question, has been met in the North by denunciation, by violence, by the ballot box, to an extent far beyond the opposition made in the South to all the aggression and spoliation which the Compromise scheme inflicts on her. A portion of the Southern members offered substantially all the new territories, an empire, the land of gold, for peace; they have been answered with renewed and aggravated assault. We submit now to every one of them whose mind is not perverted and turned aside, by pride of opinion, by subjection to party, or by abjectness of spirit, to every one in whose veins still flows the warm blood of a freeman and a Southerner, whether the day of Southern resistance has not come? Whether it is not better *now* for the South to take her stand for safety, for right, for honor, for power, for equality, than wait to struggle for mere existence, and for life? We have opposed the scheme of miscalled Compromise from the beginning, because it was outrage and plunder, because we believed that encroachment can never be stayed by retreat, because it was in contempt of the letter and spirit of the resolutions adopted by so many of the Southern States, which they could never desert without disgrace and disaster.

We are at length vindicated by events. The offer of Southern submission has failed to secure even a truce, a respite, or an abatement of Northern hostility. The humble residuum of Southern rights on which submission takes its stand is already assailed with more violence than the entire constitutional platform which has been defended by her *uncompromising* friends. The measure of Northern demand is the measure of Southern surrender.

The love of liberty is not a universal or a predominant sentiment among States or men. Submissionism is the chronic moral malady of our race. Liberty, like every other good, can be achieved and preserved, only by vigilance, courage, self-denial and intelligence. The necessity for these is continual. The South has hitherto submitted gradually, from the fatal infirmity of our nature: but a case is at length presented that shocks and arouses a sensibility that had become obtuse. It is an epoch in her destiny. If she cannot resume her rectitude, but continues to bend to her fall, the crash and the ruin will be accomplished with a celerity due to the augmenting velocity of descending bodies.

Boston Notions.

THEODORE PARKER, an eminent writer and preacher, thus expounds his views to the good people of Boston. Hear him hold forth:

"It is plain to me that it is the natural duty of citizens *to rescue every fugitive slave* from the hands of the Marshal, who essays to return him to bondage, to do it peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must, but by all means to do it. * * * But this I say solemnly, that I will do all in my power to rescue any fugitive slave from the hands of any officer who attempts to return him to bondage."

"Our army swore terribly in Flanders," said my uncle Toby—"but nothing to this."

The *Transcript* gives the following interesting little incident:

NOT "THE ENTERTAINMENT TO WHICH THEY WERE INVITED."—At a hearing before Commissioner Hallet, yesterday afternoon, in a common case of complaint against a shipmaster, for leaving one of his crew behind, in Calcutta, the complainant and two of the witnesses were colored persons. This was enough (says the Atlas) to start the rumor that it was a fugitive slave case, and the hearing was hardly commenced before a deputation of the vigilance committee were there with a number of colored gentlemen following them. The nautical turn, the examination was taking, soon satisfied their anxious curiosity, and they dropped off one by one, feeling that the evil days was not yet come.

Their neighbors of Hartford also, have been bitten by the same mania. The following resolutions were passed at a meeting:

Resolved, That we sympathize with the fugitives from Southern slavery in our community, and with all such as, in a manly and courageous spirit, are thus achieving their own freedom; that we will give them shelter, food and clothing, as deserving objects of our charity; and that we will use our utmost endeavors to secure to them the enjoyment of the scanty privileges left them by the law.

Resolved, That we commend our senators and representatives in Congress, for their opposition to the enactment of this law, and call upon them to labor strenuously for its early appeal.

"Oh, take your time Miss Lucy."

On Friday last, William and Ellen CRAFTS, the Georgia fugitive slaves, were married in Boston and left for England *via* Halifax, in contempt of the officers and laws of the United States, after successfully defying them for about two weeks.

On the *evening of the same day*, we learn that the Democrats, and on the *next day* the Whigs of Boston, held meetings and resolved that while the Fugitive slave law remained the law of the land it should be maintained. The Whigs, however, resolved that it should be modified.

The locofocos held a meeting in Faneuil Hall last night, at which Messrs. B. F. Hallett and C. B. Goodrich maintained the constitutionality of the Fugitive slave bill, and declared that while it remained the law of the land it must be maintained.—*Albany Ev. Jour.*

GREAT WHIG MEETING AT BOSTON.—There was a large and enthusiastic Whig meeting in Faneuil Hall, last night. Willard J. Hubbard presided. The speakers were the Hon. T. T. Stevenson, Col. A. H. Bullock, of Worcester, and Hon. F. C. Gray. While they all went for a modification of the Fugitive slave law, they denounced any nullification of the laws. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Union, and observance of its laws. The Hall rang with loud and enthusiastic cheers for Daniel Webster and the Union.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Let us now have some loud rejoicings of Southern submissionists, and the joke will be complete.

THE MOBILE REGISTER.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser & Gazette*, says: "We notice in the issue of this paper of the 1st inst., that its proprietorship has undergone a change. The Messrs. BRADFORD have retired, and the sole proprietorship has been assumed by Mr. SANFORD. Mr. S., we believe, has for the last twelve months written but little for the columns of the *Register*, so that his *resume* is almost like a new beginning. We are pleased to know that we are to have the aid of his keen and polished damascus in the vindication and defence of those great questions growing out of State rights, in the discussion of which he has already so greatly distinguished himself. We need not offer the assurance that our best wishes attend him."

How it Works.

At Chardon, Ohio, fifty of the most respectable, influential and wealthy citizens have formed themselves into a military company to resist by force of arms, the Fugitive slave law in that vicinity.

The Free-soilers of McHenry county, Illinois, assembled in mass meeting, on the 21st instant. Some of the resolutions adopted would be amusing if they did not evince so much of the malignity. The first one was a re-adoption of the Van Buren Buffalo platform of 1848. Two others deserve notice. They will serve as a fair specimen of the proceedings in a number of meetings lately held in the Free States. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold the odious slave catching bill, passed at the last Congress, in utter contempt, deride it, spurn it, hate it, and will never yield to it in any way except to resist it—*So help us God!*

Resolved, That the people of McHenry county will, at all hazards, protect from the slave catcher every fugitive from the land of slavery and chivalry, who comes within our borders.

From the Cleveland *Democrat*, we obtain the following information:

FUGITIVES.—There was some excitement day before yesterday, in consequence of a report that a number of slaves were on board the Niagara, on their way to Sandusky.

The facts are said to be, that some five or six pursued fugitives got on board at Chicago, and landed at China, Canada. They are now on safe ground.

Our informant says that a large crowd had collected at Detroit, some to sustain, some to oppose the Marshals, in their attempt to seize them. At this point, a goodly number of people were on the river bank when the boat arrived, (after midnight, Wednesday,) determined to test the constitutionality of the law.

Mysteries of New York.

We find the following mysterious article in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, which endorsed the call of the so-called "Union meeting" in that city.

What can it mean?

Could such a swindle have been attempted, as is charged so plainly? The "Mysteries of Udolphe" were nothing to those of New York.

WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE?—Many of our Whig merchants subscribed very liberally to the large fund that was raised, for the ostensible purpose of sustaining the Union and the Constitution. We understand that eight or ten thousand dollars were collected in this way, by such promises, and with such expectations.—Some of the Whig merchants whose names and *purses* were thus coolly appropriated, would like to know *what has become of it*. Scarcely a tenth part of the whole amount could have been used for any legitimate purpose connected with the Union meeting. *What has become of the rest of it!* How much of it has been paid for printing, and circulating the Journal of Commerce's State ticket? Has the "Vigilance Committee" appropriated it to the election of the locofoco Governor? Has it gone into the hands of Charles O'Conor, James T. Brady and Gerard Halleck, to be used in aiding the schemes concocted at Tammany Hall? Some of the Whig merchants, who opened their purses liberally, (as they are always ready to do,) when made to believe that THE UNION is in danger, would be particularly thankful for information on this subject.—Where has their money gone,—and what is the precise political purpose which it is made to serve?

More Proscription of Free-soilers!

The following extracts, from Cleveland (Ohio) *Democrat*, will show how "the people are putting down the Free-soilers!"

CHARLES DURKEE of Wisconsin is elected! He beats the old line Democracy in its stronghold. Another triumph that! For it is the voice of the People speaking for Right, and rewarding as honest a man as breathes!

HURRA FOR FREE-SOIL!—Buel defeated by over 1000—Doty elected by a large majority.—Conger has probably beaten Haskell.

Durkee's majority in the Milwaukee District is over 1500!

From the Albany *Atlas* we clip the following:

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—To make certain the election of Leander Babcock to Congress, (says the Palladium,) Oswego county has given him a majority of about *twelve hundred*.

Madison county is reported to have given him a majority of about 25[illegible].

That will do for Duer's District.

The Detroit *Freeman* thus declares the popular endorsement of KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM:

HONOR TO MR. BINGHAM.—In all parts of this State we have the strongest expressions of approbation of Mr. Bingham's course. A meeting at Lower Saginaw passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by our representative in Congress—the Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham—the faithful, fearless and honest representative of the constituency he represented, and by whom he was elected—on the bill for the admission of California; his manly opposition to the extension of slavery—the infamous Fugitive slave bill, and against the renewal of the Plough patent to the heirs of Jethro Wood; and hereby tender him our heartfelt thanks for the faithful services rendered.

Do these facts tend to confirm the story of that reaction at the North which was to overwhelm the Free-soilers, or do they not show the reverse? Facts are stubborn things.

About Oysters.

One would suppose that an oyster was a creature neither in itself very susceptible of soft emotions, nor capable of inspiring sympathetic emotions in others; yet it seems that both of these ideas are erroneous, for let beauty hereafter ponder well on these moral meditations of CHARLES DICKENS, over

THE TEARS OF OYSTERS!

Listen to the outpourings of his sensibility on this theme, ladies fair! and then prize more highly still the pendent tear-drops of affliction which adorn your portals to the brain:

Glancing round this anatomical workshop, we find, amongst other things, some preparations showing the nature of pearls. Examine them, and we will find there are dark and dingy pearls, just as there are handsome and ugly men; the dark pearl being found on the dark shell of the fish, the white, brilliant one, upon the smooth inside shell. Going further in the search, we find that the smooth glittering lining, upon which the fish moves, is known as the *nacre*, and that it is produced by a portion of the animal called the *mantle*—and for explanation sake we may add, that gourmands practically know the mantle as the *beard* of the oyster. When living in its glossy house, should any foreign substance find its way through the shell to disturb the smoothness so essential to its ease, the fish coats the offending substance with nacre, and a pearl is thus formed. The pearl is, in fact, a little globe of the smooth, glossy substance yielded by the oyster's beard; yielded ordinarily to smooth the narrow home to which his nature binds him, but yielded in round drops—real pearly tears—if he is hurt. When a beauty glides proudly among a throng of admirers, her hair clustering with pearls, she little thinks that her ornaments are products of pain and diseased action, endured by the most unpoetical of shell fish.

Voice of the National North.

We subjoin a few specimens of the sentiment in some portions of the "National North."

The feeling in the Northwest is, if possible, more intense than in the Northeast.

Here are a few of their utterances:

RATHER A POOR TAKE.—A slave-hunter, who has been engaged for the last two weeks in tracking out fugitives in this city, says the Chicago Tribune, at last succeeded in "nabbing" a woman named Mitchell, and had taken her as far as Bridgeport, where he was waiting for the packet, when he was overtaken by an armed deputation of our colored citizens, who rescued her.

There was a tremendous meeting on Tuesday of the citizens of Charlestown, Mass., opposed to the kidnapping law.—*Cleaveland (O.) Democrat.*

ALONE IN ITS INFAMY!—The Detroit Free Press is the only paper, we believe, in the Northwest, which justifies or speaks favorable of the Fugitive law. This paper is Gen. Cass' organ, and is especially designed to have the honor of presenting his claims for the Presidency in 1852. Now the Free-soilers of the North and West, ask no better instrument to advance their cause, and at the same time destroy that of the Hunker Democracy, than this same Free Press. It is now doing up the work both ways for them, more effectually than they could possibly do it themselves—by attempting to justify the infamous Fugitive Slave law. And every attempt it makes at this, only more deeply disgusts and sickens every intelligent and well-inclined Democrat, and renders still more doubtful Gen. Cass' prospects for the Presidency in 1852. For the great mass of the Democracy in the Northwest will no more vote for a man for our next President who is known to have been favorable to the above law, than they would for Prince Albert or Queen Victoria. The Democratic papers of Ohio, and of the North generally, speak out in the strongest terms against the law, and in favor of its repeal; and no considerable number of them, we think, will ever consent to support a man for the Presidency who is not opposed to, or has ever been favorable to the Fugitive Slave law.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A barber in this city by the name of Jackson, who has been, for several years a regular member of the Methodist church here, and who is universally esteemed by all who are in the habit of attending that church as well as by all who knew him, came near being arrested on Saturday evening last. His old master came into his shop and was shaved by one of his boys. Jackson escaped. On Monday, his master arrested another negro by the name of Cole, supposing him to be Jackson.

It should be remembered that, if Jackson ever was a slave, he made his escape before the law passed. So, in his case, the law is *ex post facto* and therefore unconstitutional.

Politicians may say what they please, it is due to truth to say that no man who escaped prior to the passage of that law will be likely to be delivered up in this city without a desperate struggle; but we think there would be no trouble with one who escaped subsequent to its passage. This passing a law to punish an offence years after that offence has been committed is as repugnant in this case to all christian and humane feelings as it is to the principles upon which our government professes to be based.—*Chicago Democrat.*

THE FUGITIVE LAW.—The denunciation of this infamous law is general, and almost universal in the free States. In Northern Ohio especially, there is scarcely a school district that has not resolved to disobey it, and stand by the "higher law" that protects the fugitive.

Judge Wade addressed the Warren meeting. He denounced the law and its supporters in the most scathing terms, and proclaimed himself *ready to grant a writ of habeas corpus*, and test the right of any claimant who might seize upon a fugitive in his section of the State.

from the Ohio (Dem.) Patriot.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The bill of abominations, continues to create intense excitement in various parts of the North. The monstrosity of *its provisions does not consist so much in those* portions which simply comply with constitutional requirements, as in the detail which gives every advantage to the side of *bondage*. We know of nothing in the Constitution which requires the offer of a bribe of $10 to every corrupt Commissioner who shall certify a negro into bondage, whilst he must content himself with but *half that amount* if his discision is in favor of FREEDOM! We deplore riots of all descriptions, and especially those in which the black shall be arrayed against the white. Such things, however, are occuring; and if it be wrong for the slave to struggle for his freedom, the American people, in the infancy of their existence, set a examble which the negro fugitive finds it easy to hold up in extenuation of his crime. The passage of this new law, is the more to be regretted, because it will serve to fan the flames of agitation at the North, as well as the South, when, had it not been for its passage, the Union would have once more rested in comparative tranquility.

THE HAYNAUS OF AMERICA.—The Commissioners who accept office under the slave catching law, may justly be termed the Haynauaus of America.

Gardener, of New York, who delivered up Hamlet, heads the list.

The DETROIT COMMISSIONER—Sam. G. Watson—stands next.

We shall record the name of the first Commissioner in Wisconsin. Who is anxious to be the FIRST HAYNAU OF WISCONSIN?

As Judge Miller has Circuit Court powers in the State, it is his business to appoint the Commissioners. We shall pass around the names of applicants, and help give an unenviable immortality to all the Wisconsin appointees. Come, who are anxious to hound down the fugitives?—*Milwaukie Free Dem.*

☞ The Montgomery (Ala.) *Atlas* thus pertinently refers to the case of the Georgians who were so villainously insulted and maltreated in Boston. Georgia blood must have grown more cool, and Georgia spirits more calculating, than both were wont to be, if this insult to her in the person of her citizens demanding only their rights, does not convince her people of the estimate in which their Boston "brethren" hold them and their rights.

The *Atlas* says:

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN BOSTON.—Two gentlemen from the South, who were *green* enough to believe that the North ever intended to do justice to the South, or to faithfully carry out the terms of a contract, or a law of the government, designed to protect the rights of the Southern people, went to Boston, a few days since, for the purpose of recapturing two or three fugitive slaves, under the provisions of the late Compromise" bills. Instead, however, of arresting the runaways, *they were themselves arrested*, on charges of slander, kidnapping, &c., and were required to give bail to the amount of $30,000! But that was not all—they were absolutely compelled to fly from the city in order to save their lives!!

That is the way that the only one of the "Compromise measures which does not act as a robbery upon the South is to be carried out by the North! Ought we not to get up a few more "Union" meetings and sing a few more pæans to the value and blessings of our "glorious Union!" It will not do to charge these outrages upon a *few* of the abolition rabble. A committee of vigilance of a hundred men has been formed in Boston, embracing some of the most respectable citizens of the place, lawyers and ministers of the Gospel—the distinguished Theodore Parker, among them—for the purpose of protecting the fugitives and resisting the law! Our "Union" men declare that *they* will go for resistance, if this Fugitive Slave law shall be repealed. But what is the difference in effect, between its *being repealed* and *its being resisted!*—*Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas.*

VOTE IN TEXAS ON THE BOUNDARY PROPOSITION.—Agreeably to the proclamation of Governor Bell, votes have been taken in most, if not all, of the counties in Texas on the "adjustment" proposition to fix her boundary. We have seen the votes in a number of the most populous counties in the State, and the average of these votes is about *five* in favor of the proposition to *one* opposed to it. There is a very unusual regularity in these proportions in all the counties heard from. The measure will doubtless be approved of by about *five-sixths* of the popular votes.

This result fully justifies the course of her senators and members of the House on this subject, and should teach those who accused them of misrepresenting their constituents that they were themselves as ignorant of public sentiment in Texas as they were of many other things that they did not understand. We imagine that the "cotton-bale" politicians must surrender Texas up to the fellowship of "the border submissionists." Having accepted her portion of the Compromise, she will be hardly ready to dissolve the Union because cotton will not grow on the parched plains and snow-clad mountains of California.

To make some amends, however, to these especial friends of Texas, who urged her to decline the *ten millions* of dollars, and take her reward in *pure patriotism*—or, in the language of the poetical poet,

"To weigh solid pudding against empty praise"—that fertile State offers "room and verge enough" to employ most profitably and beneficially, in sugar and "cotton" planting at least *two millions of slaves.—Union.*

The principal reason assigned to us by some among the Texan "senators and members" who voted for her dismemberment, was the apprehension that Southern submission existed to so great an extent as to deprive Texas of all reason to expect adequate assistance, in case she attempted to defend the integrity of her territory against Federal invasion. And thus it has been that submission in one portion of the South begets submission in another. And one tribe of submissionists keeps itself in countenance by the desertion of another.

As for the vindication of the submission of the Texas delegation, by the submission of the Texas people, it is a very poor one. If the leaders abandon the field it is not usual for the followers to remain.

We don't know yet that Texas has submitted. If she has, she has requited in the usual way, the section that defended her title *originally* bad, by betraying her friends into the hands of her enemies as well as theirs. She is welcome to the friendship of Mr. CLAY and his Northern allies who resisted her admission into the Union. We do not envy the position she occupies in company with her revilers—of abject submission to a Union from which they attempted to spurn her.

As for the preference of the *Union* for

"Solid pudding over empty praise,"

that is well known to be the rule of action of that print. But like other parts of the system of SANCHO PANZA, it is not always so practical as bread and butter moralists imagine. The *Union* forfeited, in the late session, the "empty praise" of the country, but got no extra allowances for printing after all.

And does the Southern Press see that if its favorite project of disunion succeeds, we shall have a *Canada* upon our own borders; that instead of "one spot on the Northern Continent," where the fugitive can escape, he will have half of the continent for his city of refuge, and that too at our own doors!—*Richmond Republican.*

And does not the *Republican* see that the South has already a Canada on her borders, *and a Canada in her councils!* Is it not as hopeless to attempt to recover a fugitive now in Massachusetts, in New York, or in Ohio, as in Canada

☞ Letters have been received at the Coast Survey office from Lieut. Commanding MCARTHUR, and Assistant GEORGE DAVIDSON, and A. M. HARRISON, at San Francisco and Point Conception. All well.

From the San Francisco Journal of Commerce, October 1, 1850.

We had the pleasure to receive an invitation from Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N., who is associated with Lieut. Commanding Wm. P. McArthur, U. S. N., as Hydrographers of the Coast Survey on this coast, to visit the U. S. schooner Ewing, and inspect the results of the work which they have performed in this highly important department of the public service during the past season, and which being now ready to lay before the Chief of the Coast Survey, Lieut. Bartlett is about to bear to Washington city.

From the Alta California.

We had the pleasure yesterday of an examination on board of the schooner Ewing, of the U. S. Coast Survey, Lieut. Wm. P. McArthur, commanding, of the maps and charts which are the result of his long and arduous labors along our coast. The charts are on a large scale, admirably suited to the wants of the large marine, constantly increasing, already engaged along the Pacific shores. They embrace the whole coast from the mouth of the Columbia river to the Bay of Monterey.

DINNER TO THE HON. S. W. HARRIS.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser & Gazette*, says: "We are pleased to see that this able and worthy representative of the 3d Congressional District is properly appreciated by his constituents. The people of Lowndes are to give him a dinner on next Friday, the 8th inst., at Benton; and those of Autauga, on the Saturday following, the 16th inst., at Prattville. The citizens of both counties, with those of the adjoining counties, are invited to attend."

☞ We observe the following notice in the Philadelphia papers:

CARD TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Among the various articles sent from the United States to the Exposition in London, specimens of all our Newspaper and Periodicals should undoubtedly be included. Their number and cheapness will form an item for commendation and surprise abroad, and they are legitimately entitled to the distinction. One specimen will be forwarded by the undersigned, by the regular channel, of all that are directed to him, *free of postage*. To prevent accidents of loss or injury, duplicates may be sent. The exposition will be made "by States," and should embrace papers, &c., from Maine to California, inclusive.

JOHN JAY SMITH,
Librarian of the Philadelphia and Loganian Libraries, Philadelphia, Penn.

☞ *Illinois* has contributed her block to the Washington Monument. It is of buff colored marble, and inscribed:

ILLINOIS.
STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
National Union.

By the way, our neighbors of the *Union* and *Intelligencer*, have never yet corrected their mistake in reference to the inscription on the Georgia block. "The truth of history" may be marred by the omission.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The Syracuse Star (neutral) announces among the prominent candidates for the U. S. Senatorship, Francis Granger, Wm. Duer, Joshua A. Spencer, Geo. Wood of New York, and Gov. Fish. The Tribune adds the name of John Young.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

[CIRCULAR.]

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, *November* 7, 1850.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Central Authority of the United States on the London Industrial Exhibition respectfully present the following summary of information on the most important matters requiring the attention of State Committees, and of those who intend to become exhibitors.

1. Committees appointed by the Governors of the several States are recognized as the proper judges for selecting articles suitable to be sent to the Exhibition from the United States.

2. Articles intended for exhibition will be examined by the Committee of the State or Territory of which they are the products.

3. The State Committees will furnish duplicate certificates of all articles examined and approved by them, to the Executive Committee at Washington, who will give the sanction required by the British Commissioners.

4. Articles approved in the manner above prescribed, will be forwarded to London free of charge, from the port of New York, in a national vessel placed by the Navy Department at the disposal of the Central Committee for that purpose; and, at the close of the Exhibition, they will be returned in the same conveyance, to the same place, unless otherwise disposed of.

5. The Treasury Department will afford, as far as practicable, through the Revenue Cutter Service, facilities for the forwarding object from the different Atlantic ports to New York.

6. Should the vessel designated to convey the goods to London not be in readiness to receive them on their arrival at New York, they will be stored at the Navy Yard, and afterwards put on board, free of expense to the owners.

7. All goods intended to be forwarded to the exhibition by the Government vessel from New York, should be delivered at that place duly marked, and with suitable invoices, containing the corresponding marks. In addition to other marks, there should be inscribed on each package, the words "*London Exhibition.*"

8. No article will be received at the Navy Yard after the *tenth* day of January, 1851, as the vessel will sail soon after that period.

9. All expenses in London, for cartage, unpacking, arranging for exhibition, and removing of packing cases, must be paid by the owners of the goods or their agents.

10. State Committees are desired to inform the Executive Committee on or before the 1st of December next, what amount of ground and wall space they can creditably fill with the products of their respective States. States from which no information on this point shall at that time be forwarded, will be presumed to require no part of the space allotted to the United States, and it will be distributed to the other States, according to their several requirements.

11. Detailed statements relative to the Exhibition and to the several classes of objects appropriated thereto, have been furnished to the several State Committees, and will be supplied to those who may require more particular information, upon application to the Executive Committee.

12. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

PETER FORCE, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, *Secretary of Executive Committee.*

REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.

1. The exhibition is to be opened in Hyde Park, London, on the 1st day of May, 1851.—The building, constructed chiefly of cast iron and plate glass, 1,848 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 108 feet high, with a machinery room, 936 feet long, and 48 feet wide, will be nearly fire proof.

2. Goods will be received between the first of January and the first of March, 1851. After the latter day none can be received.

3. The productions of all the nations will be exhibited together under one general classification.

4. Articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, viz:
1. Raw materials and produce.
2. Machinery.
3. Manufactures.
4. Sculpture models and plastic art.

Exhibiters will deliver their goods at their own charge and risk at the building in Hyde Park.

6. Articles liable to perish during the period of eight months, from the 1st of January to the first of September, are not suitable to be exhibited. This applies more particularly to certain articles derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Exhibiters will be at the cost of their own insurance. Glass cases, when required, must be furnished by the exhibiter.

8. Any exhibiter may, by permission of the Royal Commissioners, employ a servant to keep in order and explain the articles which he exhibits, but not invite purchasers.

9. Prices are not to be affixed to the articles exhibited, but may at the option of the exhibiter be stated in the invoice sent to the Royal Commissioners.

10. No articles of foreign manufacture can be admitted for exhibition, *unless they come with the express sanction of the Central Authoriy of the country of which they are the produce.*

11. Goods will be admitted without payment of duty, and sealed with the official seal of the board of customs till their arrival at the building; but bonds will be required of the owner or agents for the payment of duties in case they should be sold in England after the exhibition is over. No goods can be removed until the exhibition is finally closed.

12. The rules of awarding prizes will conform to the section or department to which the goods belong.

13. In the department of *raw materials and produce*, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity in the preparation, will be considered.

14. In *machinery*, prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited.—Its importance in a social view, and the difficulties in perfecting it, will also be taken into account.

15. In *manufactures*, increased usefulness, such as permanency of colors, improved forms and patterns, superior quality, or higher skill in workmanship, new materials used, and combinations of materials, beauty of design in form or color, with reference to utility, and cheapness relatively to excellence of production, will be the basis of decision.

16. In *sculpture models and the plastic art*, rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the subject they represent.

17. Juries, to consist partly of Englishmen and partly of foreigners, will be composed of men of known ability to form a judgment,—above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality.

18. No competitor for a prize can be placed on a jury in the particular department in which he is a competitor.

19. To exhibiters from the United States there have been allotted of ground space, 85,000 square feet, subject to a deduction of one-half for passages, and of wall or hanging space, 40,000 square feet, not subject to deduction.

From the N. Y. Herald.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9, 1850.

HON. T. H. BENTON.—A speech is shortly expected from Mr. Benton relative to his course in the last session of Congress, as well as his present position so far as regards the chief topics of the day.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9, 1850.

TROUBLE WITH THE WESTERN INDIANS—PRAIRIE SET ON FIRE—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY, ETC.—A despatch from Kanesville, Mo., states that a tremendous conflagration has occurred in that region, caused by the Omaha Indians, who set on fire the dry grass on the prairie. The wind was very high at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity that a great many of the fences, outstanding crops, and some buildings, for miles around, were enveloped in one sheet of flame. The Indians, just previous to the conflagration, were discovered in the act of setting fire to the prairie in a number of different places. The Omahas inhabit a portion of the Missouri territory, some sixty miles above Fort Leavenworth. They are described as one of the most dangerous and treacherous of the Indian tribes, and will be likely to cause the pioneer farmers of the backwoods a great deal of trouble.

COMPLIMENTS AND CONGRATULATIONS.—The Syracuse Star of Tuesday closes a controversy with Vivus W. Smith, the editor of the Syracuse Journal and a candidate for Congress, in the following words:

"We now take leave of Mr. Smith, and we hope for a long time. By the setting of today's sun his political career in this county will end, and as we never make war upon the dead, we consign him to the tender mercies of the resurrectionists. He is a "good enough Morgan" for them, however unwilling good whigs may be to handle his remains."

On the day after election, Mortuus W. thus consoled himself for the result, with this reflection:

"ELECTED!—The understanding between ourselves and the people of this Congressional District is, that we are elected to conduct this paper and do whatever else may be in our power in that capacity, to promote *Free Soil Whig* principles for a year or two to come at least. We are resolved to perform the duties of that office *faithfully.*"

POSTSCRIPT

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Telegraphed—For the Southern Press.]

BOSTON, Nov. 11—5 P. M.

Gov. Briggs, Whig candidate for re-election, runs ahead of the regular ticket in several wards. He will carry the city by a large majority.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Brigg's majority 2,840 in the city.

Free-soil vote diminished—Democratic vote increased.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 5 P. M.

A despatch at hand announces, upon the authority of the New York Tribune, that Mr. Hunt is elected Governor of New York by at least one thousand majority. Other papers and other intelligence agrees with this. It is pretty generally conceded that Mr. Hunt has carried the day, though the official returns (the election being so close) will be required before the matter can be fully settled beyond the possibility of doubt.

The Maryland Reform Convention did not elect Mr. Chapman, Chairman, on Saturday, as was stated. An adjournment took place until to-day, without the ability to elect a Chairman.

There was a false report here to-day, of the arrival of the Atlantic at New York. A despatch just now at hand, dated 3 p. m., states that she has not even been telegraphed. She is fully due and may be in to-night.

A despatch from Boston states that the election is progressing quietly, with favorable omens to the Whigs.

The same despatch states that the widow and daughters of Professor Webster, have sailed in the barque Ion for Fayal.

A despatch from New York, says that Jenny Lind gives her last concert there on the 22d inst., after which she departs for the South.

Our Baltimore market to-day is quiet. Sales of best flour at $4 75. Buckwheat 105 a 107 cents, white 110 a 115 cents. White corn 60 cents, yellow 63 a 64 cents. Oats 38 cents. Rye 75 cents. ☞Beef Cattle—2,300 offered to-day, and 1,300 sold to city butchers at $2 a $2 75 on the hoof, equal to $4 a $5 25 net, and averaging $2 37 gross. Some of these left over, will be sent to Philadelphia. Hay $5. Stocks dull. Sales of 1,000 Baltimore 6's 1890, at 105¼. $3,000 Ohio Railroad bonds 90¾. Shares do. 73¼ a 74.

The telegraph reports the New York market steady, but without special change in prices. Cotton quiet and rather dull.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Maryland Convention is still unorganized. The votes to-day were scattering.

A terrible row has taken place at the Front street Theatre. One man being killed and several wounded.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The person shot dead at the Front street Theatre to-night, is named Thomas Moody, who was released from jail to-day on bail, (six thousand dollars,) charged with killing Edmund Mitchell, on the night of the Mayor's election.

We understand that George Stewart shot Moody in self-defence. Stewart has been arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.

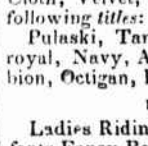
The Cotton market is firm. Sales 5,000 bales on Saturday, middling 13¼. Sales of the week, 5,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.

There is much excitement, and a determination to sustain Southern Rights. All citizens being called upon to join Southern Associations.

The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana. Nothing general in interest.

STEELE'S "HAT HALL,"
CHARLESTON, S. C.



FASHION will prevail. Call in at STEELE'S "HAT HALL, and see the variety of gentlemens' fashionable Beaver, Silk, Moleskin, Russia, Angola, Castor, French Cassimere, and other Hats of new styles.

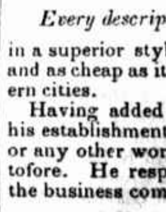
CAP DEPARTMENT.

Caps of all the latest winter styles, made of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Oil-Silk, and Fur, of the following *titles*:
Pulaski, Tampico, Foraging, Star-top, Prince-royal, Navy, Army, French, Guard, Polish, Albion, Octigan, Dress, and others.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Riding Hats, also Misses, Boys and Infants Fancy Beaver Hats, variegated in colors and trimmings. Such is the variety at
STEELE'S Hat Hall,
nov 1—lsw 231 King, opposite Hasell st.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE.



THE undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and business men of Washington in particular, that he has put his Book and Job Printing Establishment again in complete order—having added new type, presses, &c., to his former materials, which enables him to execute

Every description of Letter-press Printing

in a superior style, with neatness and despatch, and as cheap as it can be done in any of the Northern cities.

Having added a large Napier Steam Press to his establishment, he can print pamphlets, books, or any other work, with greater speed than heretofore. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the business community.

G. A. SAGE.

Office: Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Jackson Hall, Washington, D. C.

A Southern Press in New York.

IF you want a newspaper from the North that is all right on the great question of the day, "the further interference with Southern institutions," take the Day Book. It is standing up boldly for the South and Southern rights, and doing a good deal of good in the right way. Its influence and popularity is extending throughout the whole country.

The DAY BOOK, daily, is $5 per annum.
The Weekly of it, is $2 per annum.
No Southern merchant should be without one or the other. Nov. 7—tf