to be cherished in loving remembrance with that of Washington.

As for his body the action may mark its resting place. Whether it be where it fell before the storm decree, in sight of the scene of his last solar ride on Cuba; or whether it be on the banks of the Mississippi, in sight of that cottage where he received the evidence of his country's respect, gratitude and love—this connection should cry, peace be to thy ashes. Life's fitful scenes being closed, rest with corruption until it yields an incorruption—when dust shall be separated from dust—when mortality shall put on immortality—when thy vile body shall be fashioned after a glorious body—when death's pale lance its sting, and death and the grave be swallowed up in victory.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEP[illegible] [illegible]

☞ **Second Congressional District.**—We are authorized to announce Col. T. G. HUNT, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in this District occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. C. M. CONRAD to a seat in the Cabinet.

The Mobile Register of Friday denies promptly the intention to charge the Crescent with abolitionism. The denial is accompanied with a volley of stale jests long since obsolete even in the ring of a circus. The recent ridiculous fate of Mr. Giddoo and his mummy deter us from any examination of the antiquities of the Register. As the Register has done us the justice to publish our article, we shall not complain of its commentary. We shall not take it as a model in manners, nor give an offensive denial to its imputation of our motives.

It expresses surprise that we take offence at an article which, by "a forced construction," bears an odious charge, while we neglected to notice its contradiction in gross terms of the statements contained in an article of the Crescent, published several months ago. That article was a comment on political intolerance, and we remarked what, to the discredit of Northerners, is of daily occurrence, that Northerners settled in the South were the most zealous and intolerant advocates of Southern rights. As an illustration, we quoted the Register, saying—"we understand" the editor was in that category. We did not vouch for its correctness, and expressly stated we spoke on the authority of others. The indignant denial of the Register we did not take to ourselves, and as our informant probably never saw the paper, there the matter ended. We copy from the Register the following:

"We must not to charge that the Crescent was an abolition paper. But now that our hand is in, we will say to the Crescent, that we think its course is calculated to do more mischief to the cause of Southern rights, than if it were an avowed abolition sheet. Every number of the paper, in our judgment, bears the impress of free soil instincts. We mean that the conductors of the Crescent, rather than the South should reset, to the point of a rupture with the general government, would yield, and would counsel the South to yield. Mr. Wilmot Proviso—these three words, to the entire exclusion of slavery from all the territories of the Union south of 36° 30', by the express enactment of Congress. We doubt not the school boy of the Crescent possesses this power, and its daily course indicates that as Congress has fallen short of asserting the power, any assignment of the pending difficulties more favorable to the Southern people than their entire exclusion, is to us, from the territories, should be accepted with a welcome. These are our opinions of the political character of the Crescent, and they are shared with general unanimity by this community, and, so far as we can learn, by that of New Orleans."

Now to this article, were we disposed to fasten a quarrel on the Register, we might reply in a manner to bring on a crisis. We have no wish of the kind. The Crescent, since it has been in the hands of its present conductors, has taken the ground of NON INTERVENTION by Congress in regard to slavery in the territories. We have denied the power of Congress to legislate on the subject; and have opposed the Missouri line of 36° 30' as a fatal concession of principle. If Congress has a right to legislate on the subject as low as 36° 30', we see no restriction to its power in geographical lines. The true ground for the South is to insist on its rights under the constitution. The moment that the power of Congress to legislate on the subject at all, is conceded, the South must submit to the law of the majority. Nothing in the columns of the Crescent will bear out the "*forced* construction" sought to be drawn from its editorials.

On this point we can refer to our files, and we challenge the Register to point out a single article which recognizes or intimates the right of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, though the democratic party and a democratic Southern President recognized it in the Oregon bill.

In regard to California, the treaty with Mexico guaranties to the ceded domain the right to admission into the Union under the terms of the constitution. There is nothing in that instrument which requires any initiatory state as a territory. And the mere usage, not well established even, ought not to govern in a case so unparalleled as this of California. The resolutions of Mr. Calhoun in regard to the right of the people, when forming a State constitution, to determine for themselves their local institutions, are our articles of faith. The division of the territory into two, is only adding to the power of the free States. There are occasions which make the rule into themselves. Such is the case with California. The Register has published one article of the Crescent; we ask it to show the same liberal spirit again, and to insert this portion of the present article.

Mr. Elam's Eulogy.—On the first page will be found this Address. We by no means endorse its opinions, but think, from the fact that it was delivered at the home of Gen. Taylor, it will be read with interest abroad.

Correction.—The appropriation for books in Congress is $30,000, bad enough at that, and not as it was printed on Saturday, $300,000.

Supreme Court.—This Court commenced its regular annual session yesterday. Present: Hon. Geo. R. Smith, I. T. Preston—Judge Eustis being absent.—*Orleanian Gazette.*

The present Circuit travelling of the Supreme Court should be abandoned, and the sessions confined to the city.

Under the present law, the Judges are compelled to hold Court in Opelousas and Alexandria in the month of September, and at Monroe in October. The greater part of the journey must be performed on horseback. Very many of the country lawyers would prefer to attend the Court in the city. If they could have the time given them in the winter, as all who have cases of any importance visit the city annually. Beside, more than half of the cases are submitted on printed arguments. The decisions prepared in the country are not so satisfactory to the Bench nor to the Bar, as those prepared after full examination of all the books. The libraries in the interior, though respectable, do not compare with those in the city.

From a sense of justice to the Judges, as well as to the public, we shall urge a change. There is ample time for the decision of all the appeals of each year, during the sessions in the city. We presume the Judges would prefer to commence the sessions in October, and the month which they now actually waste in travelling from Court to Court, would enable them to decide the country cases in time entire.

Lawyers now have to travel by land from Shreveport to Monroe, ninety miles—from DeSoto to Alexandria, about the same distance. All the lawyers of the country, we are certain, would prefer attending the Supreme Court in the city, while the Judges themselves must find this annual horseback journey a perfect penitential pilgrimage.

Appointment by the Secretary of War.—A good democrat has handed us the following letter from the New York Herald for publication.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1850.

Mr. Conrad and his Chief Clerk.—Mr. Conrad, the new Secretary of War, commences his official career in a good which should commend him. He appears, as is understood, for the chief clerk of the department, Captain George T. M. Davis, a gentlemanly man of business and excellent business habits, who has for a year past held an important clerkship in the General Land Office. Captain Davis was put on applicant for the post in question; but having acted gallantly in the Mexican war, as the aid of Gen. Shields, and was the appointed and good will of Major General Scott, these two distinguished gentlemen united with others, in presenting the name of Captain Davis for Mr. Conrad's choice as most worthy and suitable person to be chief of the War department.

In making the appointment, instead of selecting a personal friend or a relative from Louisiana, Mr. Conrad stems clear of the charge of nepotism, cliquerism, or sectionalism. For some twelve years previous to the Mexican war, Captain Davis was an able whig editor in Illinois. After the war, he edited, for some months one of the daily whig papers at St. Louis, from which post he was invited to a clerkship in the General Land Office, at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

Specie.—The steamship Globe, Capt. Talbot, which arrived yesterday from Brazos St. Jago, brought $16,000 in specie, consigned to Mr. O. Kleman.

FOR CHARRES.—Those about to leave for the Golden Regt a will be glad to know that the favorite and staunch steamship, Alabama, after a temporary absence to New-York, has again been placed in the Charres line by her agents, C. J. Meeker & Co. The Alabama will leave for Charres on Tuesday, Sept. 10th, and Capt. Fo ter will make his guests entirely comfortable on the voyage.

Child Found.—See advertisement in another column.

Literary Notices.

We have received from Morgan, the periodicals of the month:

The Edinburgh, for July, contains as its leading literary article, a criticism of Goethe, which embraces rapid but graphic sketches of the literary men of the last hundred years—Voltaire, Rousseau, Schiller, Goethe, and the rest of the great intellects of that teeming period.

The recent Goethe festival in commemoration of his hundredth birth-day, proved a failure. This may be attributed to the unfortunate time, a season of crushed revolutions. But in fact, Goethe was the idol of the nobility and the higher classes. He did not sympathize with the people. Schiller and Jean Paul, on the other hand, are the favorites of the masses. Schiller loved virtue, because of its beauty—Jean Paul loved it for its own sake. His life, recently compiled by Mrs. Lee, should be read by all who feel an interest in German literature.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, FOR JULY, 1850:

This is an unusually interesting number. The Mechanism of the Post Office, is the longest and most valuable article. Copious extracts have been made by the Northern papers. It is impossible to judge of the immense resources of England and the vastness of her commerce, when viewed in mass. The inclusion of a single department, alone affords an opportunity to judge of her wealth and power. Her London Post Office is, perhaps, the best. That single article is worth the price of the book.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST:

Its leader, as usual, is an argument against free trade. "Courtship in the time of James the First," is written in the model of Lady Willoughby's Journal, the Journal of Miss Powell, (afterwards wife of Milton,) and other works of that kind, where the writer assumes the manner of thought and expression suited to the subject. A species of mimicry most difficult.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST:

This is the third number of the most valuable selection from the English periodicals ever published in the country. The price is twenty-five cents. Compare the pleasure purchased by this investment with that given by two julops. Two hundred and fifty pages of double columns of white paper, clear type and beautiful wood cuts. The Harpers deserve thanks for thus giving to the million at this trifle, the most interesting literature of the day.

We commend to all parents, the article of "What becomes of all the Clever Children?" It may be the means of saving the lives of children unfortunate enough to have parents fond of hot-house, sickly plants.

GIBBONS' ROME, with Milman's Notes. Fourth volume.

The merits of this edition are too well known. Two volumes, more complete this British classic, and will cost three dollars.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, by Rev. Sydney Smith:

These are the productions of his early manhood. The letter of Lord Jeffrey, urging the publication, is the best recommendation of the work.

In addition to Smith's Philosophy, and Harpers' Magazine, we have to thank Steel for the new "Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell, by Dr. Beattie. The papers of the Northern cities, which are deemed of authority in literary matters, have already prejudged this work. The subject itself is one so interesting, that even a common writer would of necessity make it a readable book. Dr. Beattie has done justice to the subject. Posterity should be grateful to Campbell, not only for what he wrote but for what he did not write. The great mistake in authors is their affluence. *Over production* is as injudicious in literature as in cotton. There is not a great author who would not have rendered more service to mankind, if he had written less. Over every author's table should hang a picture of the Sybil and her rescued manuscripts. The book is beautifully got up, and its appearance does no discredit to its merits. The life of Campbell was so identified with the literature of his period and the scholars of his day, that the book may well be called the history of the time of Campbell.

The London Art Journal for July, is at Morgan's. Persons feeling an interest in any of the numerous departments of the fine arts should purchase these numbers.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Jacob Barker at the Democratic Mass Meeting which was held on Saturday evening. They were read, and after some remarks in explanation by Mr. Barker, and some in opposition by Alexander Walker, Esq., of the Delta, on motion of Mr. John Goodin, late also of the Delta, the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the Louisiana Hotel on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, when the resolutions will be further discussed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Union of the United States should be preserved, although the sacrifices should become great to attain that object.

Resolved, That we consider the Union as our Ark of Safety, which should be venerated as our Polar Star throughout all ages.

Resolved, That the question of dissolution of the Union should, in the opinion of this meeting, not be taken up on the slave states by the Constitution, be considered as not open for debate.

Resolved, That the Territorial questions which have occupied Congress the present and past sessions should be settled by compromise; the Constitution which binds us together was the result of compromise among the old Thirteen states, and with a confederacy of such wide extent, varied climate and soil, as well as the different parents and habits of the people, compromise must be the cement to cement union and secure firm.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Compromise proposed by the Senatorial Committee of Thirteen should have been adopted, as soon as the members from the slave states found they could not obtain more satisfactory terms.

Resolved, That in forming Territorial Governments, the question of slavery should be left to the decision of the people of such territories.

Resolved, That the Delegates to be appointed this evening be requested to use their votes for a person known to be in favor of a compromise of the said vexed national questions on just and liberal terms, and in favor of the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That California ought to be admitted as a State.

The New Mexican Representative to Congress.—The last advices from New Mexico brought the intelligence of the election of William S. Messervey, as a representative to Congress, by a majority of 500 over Hugh N. Smith. The Salem Register says:

"Mr. Messervey is a son of Captain Wm. Messervey, of this city. He removed from Salem to St. Louis, where he resided for several years; then engaged in the trade to Santa Fe and Chihuahua; was established in Chihuahua when the war broke out; was taken prisoner by the Mexicans; released by Doniphan's expedition; accompanied that command to General Taylor's line of operations; made a visit to Salem, and returned to Santa Fe after the peace was established. He is a young man of ability, and capable of doing credit to the new State, should he be allowed to take his seat."

Patriotic Sentiment.—Mr. Clay in a letter, written at Newport, in answer to one from the Mayor of Buffalo who proposed to give him a public reception as a testimony of the high appreciation entertained by the citizens of that place, of his services during the present session of Congress, declines the invitation, and adds:

"There are occasions when the great interests and safety of our country require an oblivion of all party differences, and a united devotion of our best exertions to the security and preservation of our Union. We are in such a crisis at this moment, and I am happy to be able to declare, that I have witnessed among my democratic fellow citizens no pure and patriotic disinterestedness as has been manifested by any other party in the country."

The Mississippi and the Union.—Mr. Bates of St. Louis, in his speech at Yale Commencement, thus spoke on this subject:

"He said that out of the Mississippi eight millions of people drink. It runs through the whole country, and the population on it would defend the Union of the States with hearts and arms. No war nor power can divide it. We want no little flag like yours with a yellow spot on it. States would unite in any grandest works, and the great West spoke unbroken for the Union. The children of parents from Connecticut and Georgia on the Mississippi sing together, and before they know what politics mean, they know what the freedom of their fathers' fathers were. (Applause.) The North and South seem to have forgotten that the West has an interest in the Union. By-the-bye, when the North and South threaten a fight, the West will as in sometimes done with magnanimous force—but it is not fair enough sport to interest thinking men, but fun to face till they grin each other into good humor. (Laughter and applause.)

Just like him.—A Louisville paper of the 31st ult. says:

"Mr. Placide handed to the Treasurer of the Fire Department, yesterday, a check for $1053—being the gross proceeds of the benefit given on Thursday night!"

On the night following, (Friday) the charming actress, the favorite of New Orleans, Mrs. Howard, was presented with a beautiful silver cup in the name of the members of the Fire Department of Louisville, for which she returned thanks in her own inimitable manner.

Cotton Statistics.—The Montgomery Journal says, that there were shipped from that port, during last season, 66,445 bales of cotton.

A Knotty Question.—The St. Louis Reveille says it is a "Knotty question to who will be the next U. S. Senator from that State."

In London the opinion prevails that saltpetre is explosive *per se*.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

AN EIGHTH ADVANCE IN COTTON.

EXCITING SCENES IN FRANCE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, September 4—4 P. M.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

After the sailing of the Atlantic Cotton advanced one-eighth. Fair Upland and Mobile was 8¾; Orleans, 8¾d.—the day's sales being 10,000 bales; week's sales, 37,000; of which 15,000 were taken on speculation, and 13,000 for export. Havre market dull.

France looks stormy. The President had been turned out of a ball room at Briscoom, and the room cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The Holstein forces were marching in the direction of the Danish position.

Execution of Professor Webster.

The following was communicated to the Louisville Journal by telegraph:

"BOSTON, August 30, P. M.

"Professor Webster, after his family left him last night, as he alledged, in perfect unconsciousness of his approaching fate, was searched and placed in a new cell, in order to present any attempt at suicide. From 9 o'clock till 12 last night he passed his time in devotional conversation with his watchers. At 12 o'clock he fell asleep, but he did not continue so long or heavily. Waking at intervals, he conversed and spoke of his impending fate with fortitude and resignation, and seemed quite grateful that the time of death had been kept from his family.

"At the various noises of the dawning of day he seemed somewhat agitated, but soon recovered his composure. By advice, he breakfasted upon tea and bread, inviting the officers to partake with him. He made his preparations to ascend the scaffold with firmness.

"About 300 persons were present in the jail-yard. The house tops and windows adjacent were crowded, among whom were many women. The streets near the jail were also crowded but not densely.

"At 9 o'clock the last religious ceremony was commenced by Dr. Putnam, being a devout prayer, in which he invoked the Omniscient spirit and grace of God for him as soon to die. He prayed that the prisoner might be prepared to die.

"Mr. Jones was the officer who attended the Professor throughout the scene.

"Last night Dr. Putnam remained more than two hours with Dr. Webster engaged in devotional exercises, and when Dr. P. left him he continued his devotions, and at intervals conversed with the officers with considerable wisdom, being fully conscious of his doom. He repeatedly said he had great dread at the thought of being hung, but was now indifferent to it. He had no fear, and was perfectly prepared to meet his fate. His appearance through the night confirmed his statement of being reconciled. His health continued good, and he apparently had not lost any flesh during his incarceration, but had probably gained.

"The erection of the gallows was begun after daylight and completed before 8 A. M. Upon a requisition of Sheriff Develin, a force of 125 men, consisting of 100 police and watchmen and 25 constables, were detailed as a guard, 25 of whom were stationed within the yard and 100 without. The scaffold was in the corner of the yard, and more open to outsiders than at any other spot. The officers present at the execution were the High Sheriff, eight deputies, and one hundred and twenty-five witnesses invited there by the High Sheriff, who, when they were all assembled, stated that they had been called by his invitation as lawful witnesses of the execution of John W. Webster, and he requested them to keep order during the solemn ceremonies. The company then formed in column and visited the prisoner in his cell, when Dr. Putnam delivered a prayer. They then returned to the yard, the High Sheriff accompanied by his deputies, conducted Webster to the scaffold, and the last duty of the Sheriff was then performed."

Elections.

Missouri.—All doubts as to the Congressional election in this State are now removed. The delegation in the next Congress will stand—

Democrats.	Whigs.
I.—F. Darby, whig.	IV.—Willard P. Hall, anti-Benton.
II.—Gilchrist Porter, whig.	V.—John S. Phelps, Benton.
III.—John Miller, whig.	

The Legislature will stand—Senate, 12 whigs, 13 Bentonites, 8 anti-Bentonites; House, 61 whigs, 41 Bentonites, 34 anti-Bentonites.

Kentucky Legislature.—Full returns have been received, which show the following results: Senate, 25 whigs, 13 democrats; House, 54 whigs, 44 democrats: on joint ballot, 22 whig majority.

Iowa Legislature.—Senate, 13 democrats, 6 whigs; House, 25 democrats, 4 whigs: on joint ballot, 38 democrats to 10 whigs; only 38 majority out of 58 members.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1850.

SENATE.—The military academy bill was taken up, and an amendment was agreed to increasing the salaries of professors and teachers. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill from the House granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States was taken up, with an amendment reported by the committee of public lands.

Mr. Mason moved an amendment providing for the issue of certificates for land bounties on treasury scrip receivable at the land offices, instead of giving a warrant, to be located at the option of the holder.

Mr. Felch and Mr. Walker opposed the amendment.

After debate, in which Mr. Shields, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Turney took part, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Yulee offered a motion for printing 200 extra copies of documents relative to the boundary dispute between Georgia and Florida. Agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 11 o'clock. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. McClernand called for the regular order of business.

The Speaker said that the first business in order was the resolution of Mr. Stanly, requiring the Speaker to issue a writ to bring to the bar of the House, Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Sengstack, to defend themselves against a charge of contempt of the House for refusing to testify before the select committee appointed on the 6th of May last, in which Mr. Stanly is chairman, to require what persons holding office under the late administration, had contributed money to defeat the election of Gen. Taylor, or had acted as correspondents of newspapers, etc.

Mr. Fitch, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House for an hour in justification of Mr. Ritchie's refusal to disclose to the committee of the House the names of the correspondents for his paper, and denied that there was any principle of law violated by such refusal. He also defended Mr. Ritchie against the personal attack of Mr. Evans, of Maryland, and said that such language as was applied to that venerable editor by the gentleman from Maryland, would always recoil upon its author, if it did not make their cheeks burn with shame.

Mr. Evans, of Md., replied. He said the gentleman from Indiana had said much by innuendo and implication offensive in its character. He wished to know whether he, in the language he used this morning, wanted to make a point of personal difference with him.

Mr. Fitch said he had several times, in the course of his remarks, disclaimed making any personal attack upon the gentleman.

Mr. Evans thought it most extraordinary that the gentleman should have volunteered to interfere in a defence of Mr. Ritchie. He (M. E.) would not permit him to use such language to him. He would consider it personal if repeated again.

Mr. Fitch. What I said shall be published.

After further explanation by Messrs. Fitch, Evans and Parker,

Mr. Schenck obtained the floor, and was proceeding in remarks in support of the resolution of Mr. Stanly, when,

On motion of Mr. McDonald, (the morning hour having expired,) the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, which brought up the Texas Boundary bill, and Mr. Boyd's amendment to annex Utah and New Mexico thereto.

Mr. Boyd was entitled to the floor, but

Mr. Meade rose and made a question of order, that under the rule, the bill being on the question of a third reading, should take its place behind those bills on the Speaker's table which had been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and showed that the practice had been otherwise under the rule.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and made some remarks in support of his appeal.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, made some remarks in support of the decision of the Chair, showing that the decision was in accordance with the practice of the House this session.

The appeal was laid upon the table without a division.

Mr. Meade objected to a third reading of the bill.

The Chair said it was not in order at this stage of the bill to make such objection.

Mr. Burt claimed it as a right (and made a point of order) that before the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Boyd) could move an amendment, he had the right to claim the floor to make a motion to commit the bill.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. Burt appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After debate by Messrs. Phelps and Burt,

Mr. Ashmun moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Burt demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered and taken, and the House laid the appeal on the table, by yeas 154, nays 54.

Mr. Boyd said that the whole subject had been examined by every member—was understood by every member, as much so as if the subject was kept open for discussion for a year. He said it has been his intention to examine all the questions involved in this bill, but would waive such intention for the purpose of action, which was so much needed to give quiet to the country. He believed that unless the amendment was adopted, and all the Territorial questions carried through in the one bill, that no one measure, calculated to give quiet to the country, could be passed this session. He believed that the interests of all sections of the Union would be as well protected under this bill as any that could be devised. He concluded, however, by saying that, for the purpose of satisfying gentlemen, he would withdraw that part of the amendment proposed by him yesterday, providing for establishing a Territorial government in Utah.

Mr. Clingman then obtained the floor and moved the following amendment to the amendment, viz:

And be it further enacted, That all that portion of territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, bounded as follows: By a line commencing in the Pacific Ocean, on the parallel of 36 deg. north latitude, thence due east on the said line, crossing the Sierra Nevada, thence east wardly and northwardly with the crest of said mountain range until it reaches the parallel of 37 deg. north latitude, thence due east with said parallel until it strikes the Sierra Madre, thence southwardly with the crest of the same until it reaches the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, thence westwardly with said boundary to the Pacific ocean, thence northwardly with the coast to the beginning; the whole of the said territory to constitute the territory of Colorado; and that the government of said territory shall in all respects be similar to that provided for the territory of New Mexico in the accompanying provisions of the bill.

Mr. McDonald raised a question of order on the amendment.

The chair ruled it in order.

Mr. Allen appealed from the decision.

Mr. Duer moved to lay the appeal on the table. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 128, nays 68.

Mr. Clingman explained the amendment. His object was to make a new territorial organization out of that portion of California within the bounds described in his amendment. If, he said, the North would give the proper territory, slavery will go there, as it was a mining country.

Mr. Ashmun obtained the floor and expressed his readiness to vote for all the measures separately; or, if compelled to do so, connectedly. He said there had been debate enough, and therefore moved the previous question.

Upon a long series of order, and attempts to make further propositions to amend, etc. etc.,

The House was counted out by tellers, to ascertain whether there was a second for the previous question. The tellers reported yeas 74, nays 107.

So there was not a second.

Mr. McClernand moved to recommit the bill, and on that motion moved the previous question. The question was taken, and the House did not receive the previous question—there being 58 ayes only.

Mr. Root moved to amend the motion to recommit the bill, by adding thereto the following instructions: "With instructions to amend the bill so as to exclude slavery from all the territories acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying east of California."

Mr. Meade raised a question of order on the instructions.

The Chair ruled the instructions in order.

Mr. Root said he had introduced the instructions that they might have an out-right vote on the Wilmot proviso. There was now no more chance for dodging. He had no expectation that the House would adopt it. He wished to present it as a test, that the country might know what the House was for and what against. He wanted the yeas and nays to make out the dough-faces.

Mr. McClernand appealed to members of both parties of the country, who revered the Constitution and loved the Union of their country more than any little political advantage for themselves, to come forward like patriots to vote down this proviso, which was thrown in for the purpose of strengthening the factions of the country. He, for one, was ready, whatever might be the consequences to himself, to throw his little weight into the Constitution and the Union—to endeavor to save them both.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, denounced the attempt to throw in the Wilmot, to embarrass action at this time. He maintained that the country had determined the matter already against the proviso. He alluded to the junction of the extremes this morning of the factions from the North and South before the House. It satisfied him that he was right in resisting the proviso, as a thing thrown in to effect division.

He argued that slavery would neither go to Utah nor California. Nature had barred it in the one, and the people who migrated thither had determined against it in the other. It may therefore be an abstraction to which he was opposed. He was willing to trust to Providence for the exclusion of slavery from the territories.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., said the South could not be satisfied unless protection was given to their property in these territories. They would not be satisfied with a negation of the Wilmot proviso merely. He did not see that the South could stand in any Northern man declaring against the proviso, and at the same time congratulating his constituents and the country that slavery would be excluded at any rate from the territories. If the gentlemen would favor non-intervention of the right sort, that is of permitting protection to all kinds of property without regard to the section of the Union from which it came, there would be some merit in that action. The South, he said, would not be satisfied with anything less than a fair portion of the territory acquired by the blood of the South as well as the North. All they demanded was justice; and if such justice was not meted out to them as members of the Union, he was satisfied that it would be sought by division.

He, however, made no threat of dissolution; but believed that if justice was not accorded, disunion must come. He was opposed to the selling out of the portion of slave territory for which $10,000,000 was proposed to be given in Texas. He would invoke the vengeance of God upon himself if he ever gave such a vote.

Mr. Clark then obtained the floor, and moved that the House adjourn.

The House adjourned at 3½ o'clock.

We obtain the following by the way of Louisville:

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1850.

Senate.—The bill granting lands to Michigan, to aid in the construction of a canal connecting Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, was taken up and debated at length; the question of internal improvements being incidentally touched, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

House.—The report of Mr. Stanly, relative to the interference of officers in elections under the last administration, was resumed.

Mr. Fitch spoke in justification of Ritchie and Sengstack for not answering the questions put to them.

The entire day was occupied in discussing the resolution to bring Ritchie & Co. before the bar of the House, and debating the Texas Boundary question, and they adjourned without definite action on either question.

We find the following telegraphic dispatches in the Baltimore Sun of the 30th ult.

TROY, August 28.

Fire at Troy.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a shed in West Troy, occupied as a warehouse for stowing barrels, owned and occupied by Horace Dan. Eight thousand barrels were burned. The building was consumed. A large brick building adjoining, occupied by Samuel McCann; a house owned by Joseph McCowen, and a grocery, also owned by Mr. McCowen, were also destroyed. The buildings in the immediate vicinity also sustained some damage. Loss $3500, partly insured.

UTICA, August 28.

Failure at Utica, etc.—The forwarding house of Messrs. J. V. Livingston & Co. failed yesterday. Their liabilities exceed $50,000.

During Saturday's storm the Methodist Episcopal Church suffered considerable damage.

TORONTO, August 28.

A Gang of Thieves in Toronto.—A succession of daring robberies have been committed in this city during the last four nights, by a gang of house breakers, and much plate and money has been stolen. Several of the gang were arrested this morning—among them a silversmith.

In the Columbus, Ohio, Congressional district, the democrats have nominated James M. Gayleord as their candidate for Congress.

Mrs. Parren has closed a brilliant engagement at St. Louis, and has gone to Cincinnati.

The Legislature of Maine has appropriated $100,000 towards establishing a State Reform School in that State.

Dr. Wood of the U. S. army, his lady and a portion of the family of the late President Taylor, arrived at New York from Baltimore on the 27th ult. on their way to West Point.

Lamented Death.—The Louisville papers announce the death, in Lexington, Ky., of Robert Wickliffe, Jr., in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He is said to have been a young man of distinguished ability, a profound scholar, and a polished gentleman. He was educated at Yale College, New Haven, and there acquired a reputation as a literary man, which did him infinite service in after life. In 1842, he was elected from the county of Fayette, as a member of the General Assembly of Kentucky. At the expiration of the session, he was appointed, by the President of the United States, Chargé d'Affaires to the Court of Sardinia, which post he held until February, 1849, when he resigned and came home. To his venerable and respected father and extended circle of relations, his sudden demise has doubtless been a terrible blow; and to Kentuckians, generally, who knew him and admired him, it will be a source of poignant sorrow and deep regret that one so talented, virtuous and distinguished should so soon die.

The Fire at Montreal.—A Montreal paper of the 26th ult., in giving an account of the recent destructive fire in that city says:

We believe that about one hundred houses have been utterly destroyed, besides many partially injured, and rendered temporarily uninhabitable. Thus, hundreds of our fellow-citizens are, in one night, rendered homeless; many among them, deprived of their all.

The entire loss is estimated at not less than half a million. Only about one thousand dollars of property was covered by insurance.

Arrest of the Suydam Firm.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on the 28th, says:

The various members of the firm of Suydam, Sage & Co., were arrested this morning, upon a Bulkhead warrant, issued at the instance of Messrs. Ullmann, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Mitchell, on a charge preferred by Messrs. De Lamar, Lozier & Ulmann, that they had fraudulently procured advances on goods not in their possession. The examination is going on as I write this. Several of the leading bankers of Wall street are testifying.

Fatal Rencontre.—A tragical affair occurred at the village Lucktoe, Mercer county, Ky., on the 28th ult., resulting in the death of a Dr. Fox at the hand of a Dr. Randall, at whose house he was an inmate.

From the Upper Rio Grande.—By the arrival of the steamer Tom McKinney, from above, we have news from Rio Grande City of late date. Palacio, the robber chief, whose capture we noticed recently, has escaped through the supposed connivance of his accomplices. A man by the name of William C. Frink was killed by the Indians on the Mexican side of the river, between Guerrero and Sabinas. Mr. F. was a merchant resident in Guerrero, Mexico. The river is reported to be very low. No Indian depredations on this side of the river. Mr. Nesbit, at Roma, died in that place on the 11th ult.—*Rio Grande Sentinel, 4th inst.*

The River and Weather.—The river was slowly swelling last evening, with 4 feet 7 inches water in the canal. On the Bayou there was 2 inches water. The weather yesterday was quite cloudy, indicating rain.

At Pittsburgh yesterday the river was falling with less than 3 feet water in the channel.

By private despatch we learn that the Cumberland river was rising fast yesterday, with considerable rain during the preceding 24 hours.—*Louisville Courier, 31st.*

Lieut. M. F. Maury, U. S. Navy, of the National Observatory, gives notice in the Washington papers that the ship Solon, Buckman, when off the eastern entrance of the Straits of Magellan, Cape Virgins bearing about N. N. W. six or seven miles, struck upon a dangerous and unknown shoal, in two and half fathoms. The position of this danger is not, says Lieut. M., accurately given, nor is its extent known.

Army Head Quarters.—An order of August 28, from Adjutant General's office, states that by direction of the President of the United States, the Head-Quarters of the Army will be re-established in the District of Columbia from and after the end of October next.

Death of a Priest.—Rev. John McCrae, of the Catholic Church, aged 42 years, died in Boston on the 26th ult., after a short illness.

For California.—The steamship Philadelphia sailed from New York on the 28th ult. for Chagres, with 180 passengers, principally for the land of gold.

Cholera at Lexington.—A few cases of cholera have occurred at Lexington, Ky., and produced quite a consternation.

Rev. Henry White, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, died in that city on the 26th ult.

Twenty-four convicts in the Indiana State Penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, have died of cholera.

The Pacific Railroad.—Mr. Thomas Allen, the President of the Pacific Railroad Company, has returned to St. Louis from a tour through some of the western counties of that State. He reports that the people everywhere, along the projected route, evinced the greatest solicitude to see the enterprise put in operation at points distant from the contemplated road, much enthusiasm was felt. Large sums were subscribed, and every manifestation made of a willingness to push forward the work.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.—A Huntsville paper says: "We are informed that the survey of the route for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is prosecuted with increased energy—two parties are now in the field, going west from Huntsville to Memphis, tracing different lines. The entire survey will be finished early in November.

East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.—We learn, says the Nashville True Whig of the 30th ult., by a letter from A. D. Keyes, Esq., in the last Athens Post, that the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company have contracted with Messrs. Bailey, Brothers & Co., of England, for *eight thousand tons* best Welsh iron, T railroad pattern, to be delivered in September, January, and June next, in the port of Savannah, Ga., on very favorable terms, say $39 per ton, $6 of which is to be paid in company bonds, and $4 in stock at par. The company have also made arrangements for chairs and spikes, locomotives, passenger cars, and all other appendages necessary for finishing and putting the road in operation to the Tennessee river, which they expect to accomplish at an early day.

The Great Western Railroad from Niagara Falls to Detroit, is put under contract, and will be commenced immediately on the section lying between Hamilton and London. A meeting was held a few days since, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, at which all the Directors and a majority of the contractors were present, and the spirit manifested, promised a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the work. In the distance of 210 miles from the suspension bridge at the Falls to Sandwich, the grade of the road will be almost a perfect level, excepting a mountain at Hamilton. Another remarkable feature of this road, will be a direct run of fifty miles, being the longest tangent of the kind in the world. It is expected that the trip from Niagara Falls to Detroit will be made in six hours.

New England Exploring and Mining Company.—A number of gentlemen, citizens of Litchfield, Conn., have associated under the above name, for the purpose of mining copper. They have a capital of $100,000—divided into shares of $25.

The Crops.

From the Aberdeen Independent, Aug. 26.

The prospect in this county is for an average crop, at least, much greater than it was last year. We hear of the boll-worm, but it is not generally feared, unless a spell of wet weather commences, which will start them to work. If the wet will stay away ten days, we consider the crop beyond danger. We heard of one planter who had started his hands to picking and destroying the worms, and that he had destroyed many thousands of them.

From other parts of the Cotton region, we hear glowing news. In Madison county in this State, the account is very discouraging. It is equally so from other regions. We calculate there will be a larger crop made than that of last season; but it will be a short crop at all events.

From the Planters Banner, Sept. 5.

The Sugar Crop.—During the past few days we have conversed with several planters, respecting the growing crop of Cane, and the general impression seems to be, that the yield throughout the parish will be far short of an average crop. On some plantations the Cane looks well, yet the usual substance is not in it when tested. This is attributed to the excessively dry and warm weather we have had, and we fear that the late rain has come too late to be of material service.

From the Vicksburg Whig, Sept. 3.

The Worm.—We learn that the worm has appeared in great numbers on several plantations in this county, where such a visitor was least expected, until within a few days past. We have feared that the hopes of planters would meet with some such reverse; and, as misfortunes never come single, perhaps those who are looking for good picking late in the season, had as well commence preparing their fortitude for an early frost.

Slach, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

HARMONY DIVISION No. 15, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 122 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

LAKE DIVISION, No. 9, at the Methodist Church, Algiers, at 8 o'clock.

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