[illegible] Morning.

[illegible] Municipality.

[illegible] Convention.

[illegible] MORNING, AUGUST 5.

[illegible] of the Delta of the Mississippi.—We [illegible] to reply to some queries we [illegible] regret that the rules of the De[illegible] permit further answers, but must [illegible] by generally his letter and that [illegible] refused to be his letter.

[illegible] in Mississippi.—Both parties, as [illegible] State. The sentiment is so great [illegible] on the object of the con[illegible] the leading issues, planned [illegible] give some indications [illegible] of the parties:

[illegible] says, that after the [illegible] in the State, by General Foote [illegible] the belief is confirmed, that the [illegible] by an overwhelming [illegible] is only necessary for [illegible] lately all over the State, to [illegible] by from ten to twenty thousand [illegible] The Union party in this section of [illegible] delighted with him—in sentiment, [illegible] party seems serious and mode[illegible] will say they, for certain and intuitive[illegible] wonder them in the coming elections.

[illegible] Eagle assures its readers that the [illegible] of Mississippi will sustain the Union [illegible] A far greater number of democrats, than it [illegible] had been supposed, stand up manfully for Foote and the Union.

[illegible] County Gazette says: "The Plain[illegible] Advocate, published at Macon, Noxubee county, and heretofore a neutral paper in politics, [illegible] to be a decided, and an energetic Union paper [illegible] under the charge of the same [illegible] These symptoms of public sentiment [illegible] Washington."

The Flag of the Union says that Noxubee county will give Foote from three to four hundred [illegible] majority—a majority greater than Quitman's whole vote, and that strange as it seems, it is nevertheless true, that Jones county is Union. The candidates for the Legislature and Convention are Amos Dean and Thomas Hill, Esqr., good men and true, whose election is regarded as certain by all parties.

The Republican Pilot and Sentinel, published in Kemper county, speaks of the prospect being cheering for the cause of Union. The river counties are decidedly in favor of Union, and all accounts from that section of the State, represent the majorities of Gen. Foote as likely to be large.

It is not, however, to be doubted that the States-rights party boldly claim a certain victory. A strong effort has been made to rally the democracy upon the old platform, and to win back those who polarized the Union to party, by assuming that the leaders of the secessionists are better Union men than their opponents. The attitude of the combatants has, therefore, to some degree changed, though the moral effect of the result will not be affected.

Jefferson City—Its Public Schools.—For a long time our thriving neighbor has been the scene of considerable excitement, growing out of the management of its public schools. The guardianship of patronage, in the absence of positive enactment, is vested by law in the Council. This body some time since, following usage in other places, elected a Board of Directors and placed the affairs in their hands. The families of French extraction, and a few whose native tongue is English, desiring the introduction of French as a regular branch of study, the Council proceeded to elect a French teacher, who was also competent to instruct English classes. Believing this action an encroachment upon their rights, the Board of Directors annulled the election and censured the Council. The controversy rested at this point until the Board made its annual report. The statistics in this document show the schools to be in a flourishing condition. The Council will, it is said, entertain a proposition for the abolishment of the Board.

Lafayette Bonds.—The Council of Lafayette have entertained a resolution inviting the bond holders to take the loan which the city was authorized by the Legislature to effect. This loan, not to exceed $500,000, would draw interest at 7 per cent., and the revenues would become pledged to the payment of the interest semi-annually and one-seventeenth of the principal each year. The most stringent legislative enactment secures its payment.

Democratic Meeting at St. Martinsville.—On the 25th ult. a meeting was held in St. Martinsville to appoint delegates to the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. It passed resolutions complimentary to the Hon. J. E. Morse, and recommending his renomination.

We return our thanks to the officers of the steamer Oregon for late papers.

Gen. Scott.—Four States, so far, have nominated, in State conventions, this distinguished man as the sole candidate for the Presidency, in 1852. These States are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. In addition to these, it is stated that every whig press in Maine favors his nomination. The whig press in most other Eastern, Northern, and Middle States, seem to acquiesce, if they do not approve of the movement in his favor.

In opposition to Scott's nomination may be placed almost the entire whig press of the slave-holding States.

The Gardiner Fraud.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington City to the New York Tribune, states that a letter received from San Francisco, leaves no doubt of the truth that the Gardiner claim is a fraud from beginning to end.

Partiality of the Revenue.—The Feliciana Whig says: "The Senate in this region exhibits symptoms of decay, which threaten the utter extermination of some descriptions of trees. The red oak and the beech are most frequently attacked by the epidemic, particularly the former, of which numbers are dead and dying, without any apparent cause. A year ago, when on a visit in the parishes of Livingston and St. Helena, we heard much complaint among the wood-cutters near the lakes, that their best timber was dying off, and they referred particularly to the fatality among the red oaks. From this fact, we infer that the deaths of these trees are not occasioned by drought, but by some endemical cause, as yet unknown, but which bids fair to extinguish one branch of the family of forest monarchs.

Telegraphic Treaty.—The Intelligencer expresses the belief that the Mexican Government will preserve its faith inviolate respecting the Tehuantepec grants.

Ship Fever at Albany.—The ship fever, which has raged severely in the Albany Almshouse, has materially abated, both in the number of cases and its malignancy. Dr. Swinburne, the Alm-house resident physician, has entirely recovered from what it was feared would prove a fatal attack of the disease.

Trade with St. Paul.—The Red River Caravan, from Selkirk Settlement, has arrived at St. Paul. It consists of about 600 carts, though not very heavily laden. A considerable sum of money for the purchase of goods was in the train.

Proclamation.—Governor Hunt has issued a proclamation offering a reward of four hundred dollars for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the late murderous outrage, in Albany county, N. Y.; also, for the recovery of those concerned in the outrage, at Troy last, in the same county.

Arrest for Fraud.—Captain Nagle, of Philadelphia, was delivered, on the 26th ultimo, into the custody of the Marshal of the district, to answer the charge of fraudulently obtaining money from the Government. According to Mr. Fendall's statement, there are eleven indictments pending against the accused; one for conspiracy to obtain money under false pretences, and one for transmitting a forged paper, by which he obtained, in all, $2,192, from the Government.

South Carolina Vindicating the Friends of the Union.

Time in its progress brings to the friends of the Union singular augaries of good cheer. Ultraists, cowed by the logical sequence of their arguments, presented to them by their common sense, fall back from positions, advanced beyond the limits of the Constitution and the warrant of existing circumstances. The war upon the Compromise is no longer a war of revolution, but of dissatisfaction; a mere protest, as swelling in words as it is ambiguous in intent. The "fighting purpose" of ambitious leaders has been overtaken by no popular deed, and they have been compelled to retire from their hasty and ill considered charge upon the friends of the Union, without as yet daring to strike one open blow, or even avowing boldly their hostile purpose. The trumpets which spoke so brave a defiance, have changed their war notes to a Union-loving proclamation of something like peace, and the bitterest malcontents of yesterday have their explanations, their acquiescence, to declare, to-day. In Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Quitmanites, Campbellites and McDonaldites can be brought to no issue. They will carp and snarl at the Compromise, but they dare not face the alternative of disunion or acquiescence.

The "Great Southern Co-operation Meeting" of Charleston, S. C., reported elsewhere in to-day's issue, comes to give new evidence of the strength of the Union and the weakness of the secession cause. The meeting was one in opposition to separate or immediate secession. It was one gotten up by and composed of some of the most distinguished of South Carolina's sons. It shows, spite of all quibbling—spite of the verbal seeming of the resolutions passed—that South Carolina will not go blind-folded and headlong over the dizzy precipice of disunion. It vindicates the friends of the Union, by showing that even South Carolina statesmen, her ablest and most distinguished, are compelled to side with them in argument. This forced vindication is one of the proudest triumphs of the Union cause, and will command the attention and arouse the reflections of the country. It vindicates them in these things:

They said that South Carolina disunionism was a vain, intolerant, arrogant spirit, which scorned counsel and dictated results. They said it was a precipitate, presumptuous, vaunting, foolish spirit, which counted no consequences, heeded no suggestion of time or circumstance, and claimed for itself the power of a great empire. They said it was an infatuated spirit, preparing to be guilty of treason to its own real interests, and to compromise the interests of all the other Southern States.

Now, look at the facts. Hear Langdon Cheves—hear James L. Orr—hear Col. Chesnut. Read the resolutions. Note their argument. Draw their necessary consequences. Then say, if ever a cause stood so justified by its foes, before man and God, as stands the cause of the Union.

South Carolina said, come what might, she would secede, and the other Southern States would be forced to follow. She, the vaunted champion of State Rights and State Sovereignty, said this, trumpeted it forth to the world, declaimed it in the Congress of the Union, resolved it in State Convention, spread it in her hundred presses, cast it half scornfully into the teeth of her Southern sisters of the Confederacy. We said this was insolent and arrogant, intolerant and vain. For this, South Carolina raised the cry of traitors, well echoed by her co-operators, against moderate and conservative men. Now, witnesses come forward she dare not impeach, and before whom they, her echoes, must bow down and be silent. Hear the ancient Cheves on this clamorous, defiant, and lordly policy of separate secession:

"Of the right of a State to secede from the Union, I have never had a shadow of doubt. That right is the right of a sovereign State. A right, of which a sovereign State cannot be divested; and the only real question is, are the States of the Union sovereign States, of which, I suppose, no Southern man will venture to express a doubt. But, I think separate secession, though an undoubted legal and public right, is scarcely a moral and social one, on the part of one Southern State, in reference to her sister States of the South. Their relations of unity are so many, so homogeneous, and so strong, as to amount to destiny. God and nature have combined them by such social adhesion, such homogeneousness of interests, by such great and benign sympathies of blood, of character, and historical action, as to make their separation deplorable, dangerous, and unwise."

Well, we hold secession to be nothing more or less than a revolutionary right. But waiving that, when did we, when did any friend of the Union, ever argue more strongly than Cheves argues, when he denies that the right of secession is "a moral and social one." Are we not to deny and denounce what is not "a moral and social right," but that some one, wiser than the old men of the Republic, than Washington, Madison, Jackson, Clay, is to hiss his venomous nonsense, his pitiful charge of submissionist, into our teeth! If they will war now, let them war on Cheves.

Let them war upon Orr; for, he said—and fuller or more pointed testimony we do not want in any case:

"The sentiments offered at the Fourth of July celebrations in the parishes, (and you have no doubt, observed that nearly all the exhibition of public opinion, in favor of separate State action, has come from one Congressional district in the parishes,) evince a spirit of prescription and intolerance against the co-operationists, which furnishes a beautiful commentary on the professions of the actionists, that they desire harmony may be preserved in the State. I have no doubt that they will give us the harmony which the wolf gives to the lamb."

"Prescription and intolerance!" The friends of the Union said it would come to that—that the rash leaders in South Carolina had no tolerance, no kindliness. We said it would come to that, but we thought these amiable feelings would be manifested first outside, at least, of South Carolina. If people are not kindly and tolerant at home; if they treat the inmates of the same household as "the wolf," "the lamb," who voluntarily casts his life in such a den! Who seeks such companionship, such sympathy, where all that is precious, and dear, and sacred, is risked! If this be the home spirit, the fraternal feeling of South Carolina ultraists, what exhaustless measure of amiability and love have they for the more distant citizens of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi! Were not the friends of the Union right in saying that their spirit was too vain, too arrogant, too boastful, too intolerant, to be trusted! It is one of the most distinguished and honored sons of South Carolina who ascribe to her ultraists the spirit of the wolf! Did ever the friends of the Union go so far!

Speaking of the people of the mountain districts of South Carolina, Mr. Orr says:

"They have too much modesty to thrust themselves forward as the only champions of Southern Rights and Southern Honor. They believe that Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are as spirited as South Carolina, and that there is no very startling disgrace in their waiting for the co-operation of these States."

It is a pity that their modesty had not extended to other quarters of the State; it is gratifying that, with moderate and conservative men, they see that their chivalry is not so refined, their honor so sublimated, their dignity so grand, that they cannot submit to what Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia have acquiesced in. Mr. Orr correctly designates "the separate State action" projected as "rash and unfortunate."

Now, let the reader look at the resolutions. They contain (with some other things) what the friends of the Union have always said of the proposed secession of South Carolina. They say, and say it in the metropolis of South Carolina, that separate State secession would show an arrogant, dictatorial and disrespectful spirit, that it would be unwise and impolitic, that South Carolina can abide what her Southern sisters approve.

Let the curtain fall; the performances are at an end. No heavy tragedy of revolution follows the farce of The Chivalry, and the bills of the day announce "Secession indefinitely postponed." This is what it amounts to, after all. South Carolina waits the co-operation of her sister States of the South. A long watch and a quiet ward to her! The night of doubt, trouble and confusion, has passed from our Union; the foes who beleaguered the Constitution have fled, and our rich and widely extended land is rejoicing in the freshness of its morning and the fullness of its harvest time. Better that it should be so, than that the folly of a brave and chivalrous people should vex the whole land with civil war—than that the land of Marion, and Sumter, and Hayne—the gallant Hayne whom England hung—should be cowering, humbled and disgraced before the nations, a pensioner upon England's lordly favor. Why should she surrender all that is honorable in her past, go back upon its weakness and dependence, and shelter her republican existence in the shadow of a royal throne? The day she should decide on so melancholy a step of self-disgrace, the dead Calhoun, the martyred Hayne, and the patriot heroes who fell bravely at Camden and Eutaw, would turn in their graves to rebuke the degeneracy of the soil they loved and honored. But South Carolina has cast the plummet of common sense, and she will not now make the fathomless plunge into disunion. Returning common-sense has redeemed the high destiny she periled.

New York Correspondence of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1851.

The murderers of Asa Havens, mate of the American bark Glenn, are sentenced to be executed at the Tombs this forenoon. Clements, quite a young man (indeed all three are youthful,) was respited and is not to be hung until the 22d of August next. The plea for his reprieve is, that he is "*not prepared for death.*" Are his companions in guilt any better prepared than he, to be hurried before the bar of their eternal Judge, to answer for their crimes! I am probably wrong, as older and wiser heads than mine think differently; but this giving a murderer a few weeks after conviction to regenerate his soul and appease an offended God, appears to me to be a mere mockery and tragical farce.

"But how much spiritual preparation do murderers afford *their* victims!" some of the advocates of the present custom, will inquire. None, we reply; but shall we on this account retaliate upon them. There is apt to be too much of the retaliatory spirit in all human laws, and perhaps there is in that of capital punishment. I have never advocated the abolition of this law, still I think it might be well to find some substitute for capital punishment.

I was struck with the novelty of a conversation which I heard yesterday under the gallows in the yard of the prison of detention, well known as the "Tombs," from the resemblance its architecture gives it to the charnel houses of ancient Egypt. There were two or three carpenters, two or three judicial and municipal officers, and one or two gentlemen connected with the press, present. All concerned, more especially the officers, looked with manifest disgust upon the preparations for deliberately strangling two of their fellow creatures, at which the workmen were engaged under the supervision of functionaries who were themselves inveighing in a low tone against capital punishment. One officer was strongly in favor of substituting, solitary incarceration for life in a prison used for no other than capital offenders, who, from the moment they entered its portal should never be permitted to come out alive, or to see any human face. I allude to this conversation only because it was peculiar, considering the time and place, and indicates the progress of the anti-hanging sentiment in this community.

At the great meeting of the Illinois Railroad Company in Wall street yesterday, Franklin Haven, Esq., of Boston, U. S. Treasurer, and President of the Merchants Bank, was present. Mr. Haven is one of our few very able financiers, and his co-operation is much sought after in all great Railroad enterprises throughout the U. States.

We are in daily expectation of a visit from Peter Conroy, Jr., late President of the NewOrleans Branch of the State Bank, to account for his inability to take up his notes, etc., returned to NewOrleans from this city.

I have just come from the steamship Cherokee, bound for NewOrleans. While I was there, she received a large express freight, embracing all kinds of merchandise, trunks, parcels, etc., from Adams & Co.'s great NewOrleans and NewYork Express. Many travelers, going inland, prefer their baggage by this Express, to save trouble and danger of loss. In case of the loss of any trunk or package while in their charge, Adams & Co. always pay the value of it promptly. They not only refunded Beebe, Ludlow & Co. the full amount of the $5000 in specie stolen from them last winter, but paid the premium, also, for which specie was selling at that time, viz: $262 50.

We are glad to see that the Grand Jury of Boston are out against the oppressive custom of detaining in prison persons who are wanted only as *witnesses* in certain cases. If sailors and others must be detained from their employments in order to testify, as they are sometimes, for six months at a time, they ought not only to be compensated for it, but boarded in some more respectable quarters than a jail.

The importers are waking up, after two months of salutary sleep, and the daily receipts at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer for duties average about $125,000. The balance in the locker yesterday was $2,192,114. The sales at the U. S. Land Office, at Springfield, Ills., from April 1st to July 1st, 1851, amounted to 43,661 acres—about three-fourths were in Mexican war bounty warrants. All this will be taxable in one year at three dollars per acre.

If the other Land Offices in Illinois do as much business as that at Springfield, that fine State would soon be able to pay the entire interest on its debt without feeling it.

The steamer America's mails have come to hand. The next English steamer due is the Washington, from Southampton, the 16th instant.

The report received at Washington that the rumored outbreak at Principe, Cuba, was a sheer fabrication, is itself a fabrication, as I learn from parties who have been in Cuba within ten days past.

The Weather—Violent Storms—Injuries to Cotton.—On Thursday evening, says the Concordia Intelligencer, a furious thunder storm arose in our vicinty, heralded by immense columns of dust that filled the atmosphere, turning day into a night-like gloominess. The wind was powerful, almost like a tornado, and some hail came down with the torrents of rain that deluged the earth. Considerable damage was done to dwellings, out-houses, sheds, shops and stables, in Natchez. One of the chimneys of the Mansion House was blown down, breaking a large section of the roof over the ladies apartment. As much as the rain was needed in all this region, its violent character has tracked its course in devastation over the cotton fields, beating down the stems and boughs of the plant, and covering the ground with the bolls that had commenced falling by the drought. A few days since a storm of precisely the character of this, and marked with like ravages, prevailed in the vicinity of Whittakers, in the lower part of Concordia parish.

Union Parish, La.—From the Farmerville Inquirer of July 25, we learn that the drought in all that section of country, excepting a few small localities, has been unprecedented. The corn is literally burned up, and the cotton small, yellow and already blossoming to the tops of the plant. The prospect is truly gloomy. Many planters will hardly make more cotton than will suffice to buy their provisions. Rain now will only partially restore the cotton—only late corn can be benefitted by it. We understand that in Jackson the crops are equally bad.

Great Southern Rights and Southern Co-operation Meeting in Charleston.

In pursuance of a previous call, a large meeting was held in Charleston on the 29th ult., for the purpose of co-operating with those who are in favor of resistance to immediate State secession. The meeting was organized by the appointment of John Rutledge, Esq., President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Daniel E. Huger, Hon. Thomas Bennett, Hon. William Aiken, Hon. Jas. Rose, Hon. J. S. Grimball, Hon. Mitchell King, Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, Hon. John Schnierle, Gen. S. Cruikshank, Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, Dr. Henry R. Frost, James Adger, H. W. Permenas, Wm. Bull Pringle, Chas. T. Lowndes, C. G. Memminger, J. L. Bowie, Dr. Benj. Huger, W. C. Dukes, Dr. Elias Horlbeck, W. M. Lawton, John Vinyard, James Poyas, Hugh R. Banks, William Bird, W. H. Houston, M. C. Mordecai, James Welsman, W. H. Gilliland, Dr. E. Geddings, Charles Alston, Sen., Wm. Henry Heyward, Dr. James Moultrie, Henry A. Middleton, Arthur G. Rose, James H. Ladson, George N. Reynolds, Jr., Charles Macbeth, Dr. Thomas Y. Simons, Thaddeus Street, J. F. Steinmyer, Dr. St. John Phillips, James Chapman, Col. A. P. Hayne, George Thompson, John Klinck, Col. B. F. Hunt, Col. James S. Shingler, Col. Thomas O. Elliott, Edward McCrady, Edward. P. Milliken, Col. A. H. Belin, John H. Honour, James Lamb, Thomas Ryan, Dr. C. C. Pritchard, James M. Caldwell, James E. Walker, Henry Gourdin, James Robertson.

Secretaries.—C. Richardson Miles, Thos. Frost, Samuel D. Stoney, Edward J. Pringle, John Siegling, Jr., Charles H. West, Jr.

Letters were read from the venerable Langdon Cheves, and several other distinguished gentlemen. The writers maintain the right of a State to secede, but acknowledge secession to be revolution;—they unite in expressing deep indignation at the aggressions of the Northern States, but strongly dissuade from immediate State action, or separate State secession; they express the ardent hope, and sanguine belief, that concerted action will take place among the Southern States, which will produce redress and security in the Union, or result in the formation of an independent Southern Confederacy. After the adoption of the resolutions, which we append, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. A. P. Butler and the Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, in opposition to separate State action. The latter gentleman, at great length, labored to demonstrate the inability of the State to sustain herself alone, and the folly of looking to Great Britain for countenance and aid. He exposed fully the abolition policy of that nation, as exemplied by her acts for many years. He referred to the great sacrifice at which she had abolished slavery in her own dominions, and to the fact that in her offer to Texas, the abolition of slavery was one of the conditions.

The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Finley, were adopted with the entire concurrence of the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That the aggressive measures of the Federal Government, in connection with various exhibitions of public sentiment by the people of the North, through their State Governments and otherwise, for a series of years, indicate, in our opinion, a deep-rooted hostility to the interests of the South, and a settled purpose to deprive the Southern States, on account of their peculiar institutions, of their original rank as Sovereigns and equals in this Confederacy; and that the inevitable result of such proceedings, if allowed to take their course, must be ultimately the entire abolition of negro slavery in the South, and the erection, in place of our Federal Union, of a Consolidated Government, alike despotic and irresponsible.

2. *Resolved*, That in view of the humiliating condition of the Slaveholding States in this Confederacy—their rights violated—their institutions proscribed—their character vilified—their offers of compromise rejected—and in view of the still greater dangers which are impending over them, we believe the time has come when this Union should be dissolved, and a new Government organized on the basis of a Southern Confederacy. But while such is our deliberate opinion as to the wrongs and our remedy, we would still be willing to give a trial, fairly, and in good faith, to any plan, short of dissolving the Union, which our sister States of the South may propose, for reinstating us in the possession of our equal rights, and providing us with adequate guaranties for our future security.

3. *Resolved*, That as the subject of the controversy in which we are engaged is not peculiar to South Carolina, but equally concerns the other slave-holding States of this Union, our true policy, and most proper mode of proceeding, in our opinion, in the common cause, with our sister slave-holding confederates; and unite with them in counsel and action to obtain redress for our common wrongs; "such concert of action," according to the views of our own Calhoun, being "the one thing needful," whether to save the Union, or if (as we believe) that be now too late, then "to save ourselves."

4. *Resolved*, That in the present aspect of our political affairs, we deprecate the separate secession of South Carolina from the Union: 1st. Because it is less to our Southern co-federates having a common interest and threatened by a common danger, to take counsel with them, and especially with each of their citizens as are known to be faithful and devoted friends, as to the mode and measure of redress for our own common wrongs; and because our precipitate secession from the Union, in opposition to their views and wishes, would seem as if we claimed to be the exclusive champions of Southern Rights—an assumption which could not but be regarded as arrogant in us, and insulting to them—thus, in place of harmony of feeling, and concert of action, provoking jealousies, and sowing the seeds of discord between us and our national allies, and operating to prevent the formation of a Southern Confederacy. 2d. Because our separate secession would be eminently premature and unwise at this time, when we may fairly calculate on the co-operation of other States at no distant period, since the effect of renewed agitation and continued aggression by Northern fanatics—results which may be regarded as absolutely certain, must inevitably be, to bring up some of our sister States of the South to the same position which we now occupy, and thus operate to insure the formation of a Southern Confederacy. 3d. Because South Carolina, by separate secession, would be placed in the attitude of a Foreign Government to the other slave-holding States of this Union, the effect of which would be, that, under the laws of Congress, prohibiting the migration or importation of slaves from a foreign country into the United States, we should be subjected practically to the "Wilmot Proviso," in its most aggravated form. 4th. Because in all her public resolves, South Carolina has given no other pledge—has avowed no other determination than to co-operate with her sister States of the South in resisting those aggressions; and, finally, because in the present posture of affairs, to dissolve our union with the South, and thus isolate ourselves from the sympathies and support of those with whom we are bound together in a common destiny, would be not only abortive as a measure of deliverance, but if not utterly suicidal in its effects, in the highest degree dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

5. *Resolved*, That while we are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina from the Union, without the concurrence and co-operation of at least some other slave-holding State, or the reasonable assurance that such would be the result of her separate action, we hold the right of a State to secede, as no longer an open question, and as essential to the sovereignty and freedom of each member of this Confederacy.

6. *Resolved*, That as our hope of deliverance at this crisis rests on the formation of a Southern Confederacy—a conclusion which we believe to be entertained by a large majority of the people of South Carolina—we would earnestly invoke the early action of our State Convention, whenever it shall be assembled, to devise and adopt such measures as in their wisdom shall seem most effectual to bring about a system of concert and co-operation among the slave-holding States in resisting the aggressions of the Federal Government; and also as representing the Sovereignty of South Carolina to determine by a solemn ordinance what relation to that Government it shall meanwhile become us to occupy; and at the same time to prescribe to the constituted authorities of the State, such a course of action as will enable them to take advantage of all emergencies, and to be prepared for all results.

The following were subsequently introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the organization of the Auxiliary Southern Rights Association is now recognized as intended to advance the doctrine of separate State action, it is incumbent on those who are prepared to stand by the Resolutions just adopted, to make equal preparation for the just maintenance of the doctrines that we believe essential to the welfare and honor of South Carolina.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance and Conference, to consist of one hundred members, be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to recommend such measures as shall be, in their judgment, best calculated to unite the public sentiment of our city and State in the support of the principles we have now openly professed.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence, to consist of twenty-five, be appointed by the chair, to correspond with our fellow-citizens in this State and other Southern States, in relation to the great purpose of combining Southern feeling, and making it conduce to the great end of united Southern action.

Postmaster General—Mr. Hall returned to the seat of Government on the 23d ult.

Health of Cities.—The Board of Health of Cincinnati report 130 deaths, for the week ending July 25, six of which were from cholera; seventy-five were children under five years of age.

In Baltimore the same week there were 127 deaths.

In Philadelphia during the same time, 281 deaths are recorded.

The deaths in New York for the same seven days, number 464.

Dr. Gratz Moses of the Board of Health of St. Louis furnishes a report in which he states the total number of deaths from July 1, 1850, to July 1, 1851, to have been four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Of cholera, one thousand and forty-six. Of other diseases, three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. This makes an average of about thirteen and a-half per day. Of these, two thousand four hundred and ninety-three were foreigners; two thousand four hundred and one Americans; two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three adults; two thousand one hundred and one children of five years and under. One thousand two hundred and ninety-three were buried at the charge of the city. In this year five thousand persons have been detained at the quarantine ground; eighty of these were interred on the island, with the exception of a few from the quarantine boat, during and after the flood.

In 1850 the number of persons detained at quarantine ground was two thousand four hundred and ninety-five. In 1849, but one thousand seven hundred. This makes the whole number, from its establishment up to July 1, 1851, to be nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five, and the aggregate number of deaths among those detained, one hundred and three.

Growth of the West.—The following statistics of the progress of Des Moines county, Iowa, are interesting, as indicating the rapid advance of that young State. There are 229,942 acres of land and 14,488 inhabitants. The total value of real estate is $2,130,924, and personal property $477,672. Burlington has 5129 inhabitants. The population of the county has increased 1500 during the past year, and the average valuation of entered land is $5 87 per acre.

Ninety Slaves Emancipated.—The will of Wm. Rayland, of Caroline county, Va., providing for the freedom of all his slaves, ninety in number, and if contrary to the law of Virginia for them to remain therein, then for their removal to and establishment, at his expense, in some free State, has been sustained against the suit of the heirs, by the Supreme Court of Virginia. The slaves are to be transported shortly to one of the free States of the Union, or to Liberia.

New Currency.—The Chilian Government are calling in all their currency to coin a new one, same as that in the United States—dimes and half dimes, quarter dollar, half dollar, dollars, (both silver and gold,) quarter eagles, half eagles, whole eagles, two eagles and ounces.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Lerwe Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. (Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d& Wtf

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A called meeting of the Democracy of the Fifth Ward was held at the Western Vestrals, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets.

The meeting was organized by calling Alderman Vontagen to the Chair, and appointing R. M. Wolverton Secretary.

The Chairman expounded the object of the meeting, it being to appoint delegates to the Central Parish Committee, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was deemed expedient to adjourn the meeting to be held again at the same place and for the same purpose, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the True Delta and Delta.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

H. C. VONTAGEN, President.

N. W. WOLVERTON, Secretary. aug4

LET THE RUPTURED

Read and be Made Wise!

TRUSSES

Applied at SHERMAN'S UNITED STATES TRUSS, BRACE and BANDAGE MANUFACTORY, on the Principles of Surgery and Anatomy.

☞ And here let us warn all who are afflicted with Hernia against the prevalent but ruinous practice of selecting and applying Trusses to themselves, or of suffering others unqualified in that particular branch of surgery, to select and strap on an instrument that, from its misapplied pressure, creates uneasiness and pain, while it exposes the wearer to undue inflammation, strangulation and death.

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THE WORLD AND ITS WONDERS.
TALES FROM THE PARSONAGE.
THE LITTLE BLACK PONY, etc. etc. aug 2t 2p

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FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, via HAVANA AND CHAGRES—*Fare Reduced*—On WEDNESDAY, August 13, at 8 o'clock A.M.—The splendid double engine steamship CHEROKEE, —— Windle, commander, will sail precisely at 8 o'clock, connecting with the Pacific Mail steamship, to leave Panama on or about the 1st of September.

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MADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just arrived from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, corner of Dauphine and Esplanade streets, on the Present, Past and Future events.

☞ Consultation—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. aug 5t*

THREE DOLLARS REWARD—PARCEL LOST—Lost on Friday last, 1st inst., supposed to have been delivered in error from the steamer Chingaron, a BROWN PAPER PARCEL, containing two bound vols. and a quantity of loose music, the vols. and most of the sheets, as well as the wrapper, having the name of the owner, "Geary," upon them. Any person having the same is earnestly requested, as a favor, to leave it with Captain Boardwell, of the steamer Chingaron, or M. Asgill, Esq., who will pay the above reward. aug 2t and 3t

CANDLES—600 boxes Star, best Cincinnati brands; 100 do. New Bedford Sperm; 50 do. Proctor & Gamble's Tallow, for sale by

aug5 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 28, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

CHEESE—200 boxes prime selected Western Reserve, landing ex steamer Brooklyn, for sale by

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BUTTER—400 kegs and firkins prime St. Louis and Ohio, 100 do. for bakers' use, for sale by

aug5 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 28, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

GOSHEN BUTTER—20 firkins choice and fresh, to arrive per steamship Winfield Scott, for sale by

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STARCH—200 boxes Fox's, in store and for sale by

aug5 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 28, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

ROMAN CEMENT—35 bbls., for sale by

aug5 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

MARBLE DUST—A superior article for plasterers and mineral water factories, for sale by

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PLASTERING HAIR—Best Northern Hair, for sale by

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CIGARS—200,000 assorted brands and qualities, for sale by

aug5 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

Perseverance Fire Co. No. 18.

☞ The officers and members of this company are requested to attend a special meeting, to be held at the Engine house, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. By order.

GEO. W. BUSSELL, Secretary.

Attention Tracy Blues!

☞ You will assemble, in summer uniform, at the Armory, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., fully armed and equipped, for review, inspection and parade. Punctual attendance is expected.... By order of Captain Phillips. (aug4) A. E. SHAW, Acting Orderly Sergeant.

Jackson Rifles Attention!

☞ You are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, (white pants,) on THURSDAY, August 7, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., for review and inspection.... By order of the Captain. (aug3) C. FORNO, Orderly Sergeant.

Washington Artillery Attention!

☞ You are hereby ordered to parade in full summer uniform at the Armory, on THURSDAY, August 7, at half-past 5 o'clock P. M., for inspection review.....By order of the Captain. (jy31) A. WIRE, Sergeant.

George Washington Lodge No. 65.

☞ The members of this Lodge are requested to attend a regular meeting, on THIS EVENING, Tuesday, 5th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Delaware and Perdido streets.....Members are requested to be punctual, and visiting brethren are fraternally invited.....By order,

and F. A. DENTEEL, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE No. 13 meets every THURSDAY Evening in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

N. F. RICE.....N. G. | Geo. B. BOWNTON...Sec'y.
F. McCARTHY.....V. G. | F. W. DELENDERMIER...F. S.
JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. jy9

☞ Consignees of merchandise by ship KATE HOWE, Norcross, master, from Liverpool, will please to have their permits taken out within two days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the public stores at the expense and risk of the owners thereof.

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