



WOODVILLE, AUGUST 13, 1850.

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

We have been favored with the funeral oration made by P. G. Dr. T. C. Brown, on the 25th ult., on the occasion of the reinterment by the Odd Fellows of the remains of Lieut. James Colburn. We have given this in another place, and it is useless for us to make comments. We received the letter of the Committee of Odd Fellows appointed to request from Dr. Brown a copy of the address, and the answer of that gentleman, too late for publication.

It appears that Gen. Quitman stopped taking the Monroe Democrat without ascribing a reason—at which the Editor gets angry and, among other things, says: "We pray therefore for the cordial hatred of the whole tribe of office-holding vermin (one alone excluded) who infest our State capitol."

The little spiteful malice conveyed under the refusal to take the paper without assigning a reason, marks the smallness of the character with which we are dealing. A most wantonly malicious offence certainly! and who can blame the editor of the Monroe Democrat for getting angry. But, my dear fellow, let me whisper it into your ear, that it is not good policy to disgust every one with yourself.

It appears, also, that Governor Quitman stopped the Natchez Courier, upon which the editor says: "As the Governor intimates his reason for stopping the Courier is his unwillingness to pay for abuse, we assure him, in conclusion, that he shall have our paper in future free of charge. We cannot spare him as a reader, we do not wish him as a patron."

We would say to the Courier the same that we have said to the Monroe Democrat, if it were not, in this respect, long ago too late.

We see Southern States Rights Associations being formed. This is eminently proper; when will our County take the step? It should be done immediately.

WHY WE RESIST!

The grounds upon which the South has been urged to acquiesce in the Senate Compromise Bill, are those which appeal to the basest motives of human action—Fear, and Covetousness. Neither at our meeting last Tuesday, nor in any other case in the South, have we heard denied the title of the Southern States to participate equally in the territories. Such a denial would outrage the understanding of the most simple. Since, then, it is admitted that we have an equal title, we conceive it to be violently unnecessary to make an argument to the effect that we should, by all means, and to the last extremity, assert and maintain that title, when it is attempted to be disputed and violated. In other words, we think it unnecessary, (and unless if necessary) to adduce arguments in order to make a man uphold his own honor.

The gist of the reasons urged by individuals is simply this, if we have our full rights in these territories acknowledged, we will gain nothing, on account of the physical condition and circumstances of the country; and besides this, if we assert these rights, we stand a fair chance of being whipped by our Northern brothers! Now we deny the first of these considerations, (and we will show next week all of South California, and rest of the other Southern portion of the territory to be eminently fitted to slave labor) but admitting it to be true, what is it but saying, since our avarice will lose nothing, our honor should be held as not worth defending. Now we do assert, that if upon any consideration whatever, we do not assert our title, and have it acknowledged, we are lost beyond redemption, if we continue in this Union; because we change our government into a grand CONSOLIDATED DEMOCRACY, by admitting the General Government to hold these acquired territories, not as our agent, but in her own right; or, holding that she acquired it as the agent for all the States, by permitting it to be disposed of in the manner pointed out by a majority of the people and of the States, through the Congress. Then, though we gain nothing by holding our rights we lose a very great deal by surrendering them. As to the second consideration, that of getting whipped; we merely repeat the advice given to us long since when under trying circumstances, by the man we love most, "The path duty of is the path of safety."

The Grand Jury in the Foote and Benton case, would have nothing to do with it. The cholera has disappeared from Point Cooper.

OLD WILKINSON ALL RIGHT!

The meeting last Tuesday resulted as we fully desired and anticipated, in a union of the Whig and Democratic parties of our county into the SOUTHERN PARTY.

The call having been made by gentlemen of both parties of determined partisan character; having been circulated very extensively (since July 12th.) by the papers and by handbills and the subject of the meeting being so intensely interesting; a larger crowd of our citizens was collected than we have seen before in a long while. After the meeting had been organized, Colonel T. Jones Stewart came forward and spoke in a most earnest and forcible manner in favor of the South, and of the resolutions of the Nashville Convention upon the Southern question. The position Mr. Stewart has occupied is most magnanimous and patriotic. A leading whig, he had devoted his energies, with effect, to the election of Gen. Taylor; he held, also, the office of Whig Senator from this District; yet, upon the agitation of the questions embraced in the "President's plan" and "Mr. Clay's bill," his judgment correctly pointed out to him the errors in their propositions, and leaving party bias, leaving party itself (for the would-be leaders for some time fooled that party) he stood up courageously, nobly, for the rights of his beloved South, and his party have nobly sustained him! Col. Stewart made a particularly happy effort; such an one as the momentous and affecting circumstances of the case would call for. The aptitude of his remarks, the energy of his expression, and the elevated patriotism he displayed, commended his address to all hearts, and called forth repeated demonstrations of approval.

In the afternoon, Judge C. P. Smith addressed the meeting in the lucid, logical and convincing manner of which his mind is so capable. The argument he used relative to the unconstitutionality of the present admission of California was original and unanswerable—we will state it hereafter. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

After Judge Smith had concluded, (perhaps an hour before sun-down) it was suggested by a gentleman present that the meeting adjourn without taking a vote (as it grew late) until the next Tuesday, in order that Mr. Simrall might address his fellow-citizens in opposition; but since it was evident that no crowd so large could be got together again at this particular season of the year, the motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Simrall, being invited, came forward and delivered his opinions fully, upon the questions under consideration, in favor of the Compromise bill. It cannot be pretended that the friends of that bill were not well represented, for we defy them to bring forward in this part of the country a more able man and a more plausible, ingenious speaker; and he was listened to with the most remarkable patience and attention.

When he had concluded, Hazlewood Farish, Esq., rose, and made a short address of great vigor and warmth, which elicited high applause.

It was now growing dusk, yet the mass of the people stayed. It was no ordinary occasion which had called them together; nothing which might be put off to another time. The country had been aroused to a sense of its danger, they had come there to consult about it, had heard the extent of the evil, and were determined to give their support to and to see who was against their country.

Now came the time for voting. The amendment was offered, which it would seem (see proceedings) proposes, in case we cannot get 36° 30', we shall take less. Gen. Cooper immediately offered an amendment to it, "That it was indispensable to any settlement to have a front on the Pacific;" and in a few words he showed its importance. The anxious, yet silent people, gathered close around the Secretaries' desk, where stood the speakers. From the midst, and over all, rose the calm, clear voice of Judge Smith, who told (in answer to Mr. Simrall's assertion, that we of the South had enough territory) how the free States with their laws and their fanatics, bringing discontent, strife, and crime among us, were trying to encircle us, to hem us in; and how the slave population was increasing to such a degree that, in a short time, in the age of a nation, our descendants would have to extirpate them, or would have to leave the homes we have made, and our graves, to take up a mournful abode among strangers, abandoning all that is dear, to the negro race. When he had ceased, amid deepest silence the amendment to the amendment offered by Gen. Cooper, was put. The answer was a loud "aye!" and when those who dissented were called for, not a voice replied. The amendment was amended, which is in plain English, Shall we take less than 36° 30', even with a line to the Pacific, was then put by the President. No! was the firm and unanimous answer. The main question then came up "That this meeting ratify and adopt the resolutions of the Nashville Convention. Aye!" was the word which rolled through the old Court-house. The voice of Old Wilkinson passed over upon the soft breeze of the evening; and philosophers say that the vibrations given the atmosphere by the enunciation of a word, never cease to exist.

Upon the last question, there was three dissenting voices. We heard only three, and it is the general impression that this was the number. We have heard it said that there were four; perhaps this is the case, so, the fourth voted in too low a tone to be heard. It is precious little difference, however, whether there was three, four, or a dozen.

Gen. Garibaldi was to be received at New York by the French and German Republican Socialists.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS AT MOBILE.—The U. S. sloop-of-war, Albany, Commander Randolph, arrived in Mobile Bay on the 2d, from Pensacola, having on board the Contoy prisoners that were delivered up by the Spanish authorities at Havana. The Register says that they are to be delivered to the U. S. Marshall.

WAS IT A FAILURE?

The last Wilkinson Whig says, in speaking of the meeting last Tuesday: "We do not believe that the opinion of this county has been fairly tested upon this question, and are of the opinion that, this day, there are more men in favor of the compromise now pending before the Senate than there are in favor of that extreme Nashville resolution to which we have expressed dissent."

It also says, that it thinks that it represents truly the sentiment of the whig party on this question, it having always supported Mr. Clay's measures. We have hitherto shown ourself disposed not to be critical with the opinions of our neighbor; this is the first time, indeed, that we have ever referred to the paper, but we think this a time to correct erroneous impressions abroad.

The editor of the Whig is an accomplished gentleman certainly, but his place of birth and education, we believe, was not south of Mason and Dixon's line, and we do not believe—we say it with all due deference, we will prove it hereafter—that he is a Southerner in principle. The editor is also very retiring, never mixing much with the people, but confining himself to the society of a few intimate friends. Under these circumstances, we submit the question, Whether it is most likely that the editor of the Whig, or that such men as T. Jones Stewart, Wm. L. Brandon, Robt. Semple, S. H. Stockett, and many other Southern men whom we could name, the most prominent and popular men of the whig party, represent truly the sentiments of the whig party of Wilkinson? That he fully reflects the opinions of his very few most intimate friends, we do not believe admits of doubt, and it goes to prove our assertion that he is accomplished and discerning.

This county, at the late election, was very nearly equally divided between the whig and democratic parties. Now we think that we can safely vouch that there are not three democrats in the party who are opposed to the Nashville Convention Resolutions, unless it be on the ground showed forth by Mr. Farish last Tuesday; that we have a right over the whole of the territories, and that 36° 30' is giving up too much. We think we can vouch this for the democratic party in toto. We know, also, that the strongest whig precinct in the county has had a meeting, and has gone unannouncedly for the Nashville Convention Resolutions. We know, also, the demonstration last Tuesday went to prove conclusively that the feeling is the same in every other precinct in the county. We are also aware that this is no party question to separate whigs and democrats, nor is there any principle or measure of the whig party involved in it, and knowing, beside, the intelligence and Southern feeling of that party, we are disposed to use this as an additional argument to their position with their brothers.

If there be doubt, however, as to the position of the whig party, (and if there be, and we were a whig, we could not long rest under so painful an uncertainty) it is easy to decide the question. We do not know indeed but that it is due to the party, as intelligent Southern gentlemen, to settle this thing beyond a doubt. It is easy to call a general meeting of the whig party. As to the propriety of this measure, none can doubt; and we have no doubt but that to relieve themselves from reproach they will eagerly attend.

The same article of the Whig ends with this assertion: "There has been no attempted ratification that has not proved a failure until the one enacted last Tuesday, in Wilkinson county." We are glad to see it admitted that our meeting last Tuesday was not a failure (though this last sentence rather contradicts the inferences to be drawn from those preceding it.) We must, however, insist upon the proof of the assertion that every other attempt until this one has proved a failure. Our exchanges to some of meetings all over Georgia and the Southern States generally, in which a perfect union has been formed by the two parties, in favor of the Resolutions. Meetings have been also held in very many counties in our own State, in which the same unanimity has shown itself. Indeed, precisely the opposite in every respect, to the assertion of the Whig, is the case.

A young man named Walker—finding himself recently unsuccessful in his attempts to assassinate the French President, and deeming his disappointment providential, has given himself up to the Police. It is said he is crazy.

An woman recently attracted great attention in Paris, by having a horse suspended instead of a car, to his balloon, upon which he mounted and made his ascent.

The people of Savannah, Georgia, had a large meeting the other day, intended to secure a demonstration in favor of the Compromise bill. After various addresses, the vote being called, the voices were four to one against it. The paper says: "We consider the enthusiastic vote of this meeting as conclusive of the feelings of our citizens in favor of the Missouri line of 36° 30', and the Nashville Convention."

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—Rumor has it that the rejection of Mr. Ewbank is determined upon, and that Dr. Lee, of Georgia, is to take the place of Commissioner of Patents.

THE SOUTHERN MEETING.

In presence of a call, made by members of both the Whig and Democratic parties of Wilkinson county, the citizens of said county, without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House in Woodville on Tuesday, August 6th, 1850.

Upon motion, Gen. W. L. Brandon (whig) and Col. A. T. Moore (dem.) were called to the Chair, and D. O. Merwin, Esq. (whig) and John S. Holt, Jr., Esq. (dem.) were appointed Secretaries.

Gen. Brandon explained the object of the meeting to be for taking into mature consideration the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, and declaring the sentiments of the county upon the resolutions of that assembly.

It was then moved that Col. T. Jones Stewart, a delegate to that Convention, be requested to address his assembled fellow-citizens; whereupon, Col. Stewart came forward and complied with the request.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned until half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

When the meeting again assembled, it was moved that a committee of six be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting upon the questions brought before it.

Thereupon, the Chair appointed Gen. D. H. Cooper, Geo. B. Collier, Hugh R. Davis, Dr. R. L. Buck, Dr. A. C. Holt, and John H. Sims.

Judge C. P. Smith, a delegate to the Convention, then addressed the meeting.

The committee appointed, having conferred, begged leave to make the following report from the majority: Resolved, That we ratify and adopt the resolutions of the Nashville Convention.

It being intimated that H. F. Simrall, Esq., would address the meeting in opposition to the resolution, he was called on, came forward, and made an address in favor of the Compromise bill of the Committee of Thirteen.

H. M. Farish, Esq., opposed Mr. Simrall controverting his positions. The question being called for, Dr. A. C. Holt made a report from the minority of the committee. He stated that the whole committee were in favor of all the Nashville Convention resolutions, except the 11th trying down an ultimatum of 36° 30'.

He reported the following amendment to the report of the committee: Resolved, That in adopting the Nashville Resolutions we do not recognize the line of 36° 30' as an ultimatum, but would be willing to accede to any adjustment by which the rights of the South are recognized and secured.

Gen. Cooper offered the following amendment to the amendment. And that no settlement of questions in dispute between the non-slaveholding and the slaveholding States, should be needed to by the latter, which does not secure to them a front on the Pacific Ocean. And demonstrated the necessity of the measure contained in the resolution.

Judge Smith followed in a few remarks. The question was called. The question was first put upon the amendment to the amendment, which was carried unanimously. The question then came up upon the report of the committee, as follows: Resolved, That we ratify and adopt the resolutions of the Nashville Convention.

This was carried by an overwhelming majority. Moved, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilkinson Whig and Woodville Republican. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BRANDON, } Chairman. A. T. MOORE, } D. O. MERWIN, } JOHN S. HOLT, JR., } Secretaries. Here are the sentiments of Mr. Rhett, when referring to the charge of being a "traitor." "But let it be that I am a traitor. The word has no terrors for me. I am born of traitors—traitors in England in the revolution in the middle of the 17th century—traitors again in the revolution of 1720, when under the lead of an ancestor, South Carolina was rescued from the capricious rule of the Lords proprietors, and traitors again in the revolution of 1776. I have been born of traitors; but, thank God, they have ever been traitors in the great cause of liberty, fighting against tyranny and oppression. Such treason will ever be mine while true to my lineage. But if I hear right, I am not the only traitor these perilous times have produced. I am surrounded by a host of traitors ready to strike for equality and independence against those flagitious incendiaries—those real traitors, who would convert the Union into a bond of infamous degradation, or a cordon of fire to consume the South."

ANOTHER RUPTURE.—The correspondence which heretofore existed by an interchange of delegates between the General Association of Massachusetts (Congregational) and the Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has been definitely broken off. The cause assigned is the interference of the Association with the Assembly on the subject of slavery.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW MEXICO QUESTION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that the Texas delegation recently called upon the President to know if he approved of the proceedings in New Mexico, and that he asked to be excused until he had a consultation with his cabinet on the subject.

MR. CLAY AND FREE-SOIL.

We alluded yesterday to Mr. Clay's Cleveland letter, stamping him a free-soiler. It was extensively republished at the time, but mainly if not exclusively, in papers politically hostile to him; and we insert it now, that Southern men who have hitherto been his strenuous supporters should read his late speech by the light it affords.

We have hitherto refrained from alluding to this notorious fact, partly because of the advanced age and public services of Mr. Clay, which made us unwilling to say aught that could prejudice the Southern people against him, while there yet remained a hope even of his tardy co-operation in the cause of the Union—and partly because we believed that he might have deemed it his duty, on the failure of his own scheme, to sacrifice his speculative opinions to the great interests of those he represents, whose views on this subject has had good reason to know were diametrically opposed to his own.

In both these hopes we have been disappointed: for exasperated by his failure to dragoon the Southern people and the Southern men into the support of his scheme, Mr. Clay has fiercely denounced those Southern men who would not follow his lead into the quicksands of Free Soil, as disunionists and traitors.

Thus assailed and vilified, those Southern supporters of the "Great Kentuckian," who have hitherto indulged in hopes of the final abandonment of his free soil doctrines, can cling to that broken reed no longer. He himself has formally denounced and repudiated all connection with "the traitors;" whose treason consists in their refusal to aid in the surrender of all the spoils of a common struggle to the arbitrary and insolent commands of the North, basing the claim on an assertion in itself a grievous wrong and insult.

Henceforth no man can doubt where Henry Clay stands—the head and front of the Free Soil faction—animated by the same unflinching courage, the same impetuosity of all contradiction and all opposition, which have gained him so many friends and admirers, and alienated irretrievably as many more.

These qualities none can deny to Henry Clay—nor can any one charge him with the concealment of his opinions. Frank and fearless, he openly assumes his ground, and permits no partial allegiance—those who are not with him are against him, and his hand is raised to crush all who resist his authority. That ground is Free Soil now—and few indeed of his old Southern friends will be found to stand by him, high as his personal love and reverence may be. Much might be forgiven to Coriolanus while true to Rome—but Coriolanus at the head of the invading enemy, thundering at the gates of the city, can find no partisans excepting those who own a higher allegiance to his person than to the State.

The boldness of the man who would frown down his own section, struggling only for right and justice, all must recognize; but for the politician, his past must plead the sole apology for his present, with those in the South who for a long series of years, "through good report and through evil report," clung to Henry Clay, and indignantly repudiated the idea that when the struggle came between the two sections, his voice and influence would be found on the side of free soil.

As formerly one of the "free, but firm and faithful" in Carolina (who we hold such opinions was not a stepping stone to advancement) the writer of this heard more in sorrow than in anger the deliberate avowals of Mr. Clay, so often repeated this session, and so vindictively and fiercely advanced on Monday last, that State Sovereignty must succumb to Federalism—that resistance to unconstitutional aggression was treason—and that Kentucky, at his call, should coerce Carolina to obedience, should she in the assertion of her sovereignty rebel!

If therefore, Mr. Clay has cut off all communion between himself and his former friends at the South, it is by his own act, not theirs—they were true to him as long as they could possibly even by self-delusion, deem him true to Southern interests, Southern honor, and Southern rights, as they understand them. When the conviction was unwillingly forced upon them, they would have proved false and recreant had they still clung to him. The division has been effected—the alienation has been rendered final and complete by his last public act—and "solitary and alone" in his position as once stood Thomas Benton, the Expunger in the Senate, henceforth must stand Henry Clay the Free Soiler in the South, unless men can be found even willing to turn idolaters and worship a name.

The following is his Free-Soil letter, addressed to the Free-Soil Convention at Cleveland: ASHLAND, June 16, 1849. Gentlemen, I received your official letter, in behalf of the freemen of the Reserve, inviting me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, on the 13th of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of the great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the States, on which it operates, an exemption from the evils of slavery. But the event of the passage of the ordinance has never, within my knowledge,

been celebrated in any one of the sixty-one years which have since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction that this purpose originates out of the question now unfortunately agitating the whole Union; of the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California. Whilst no one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of slavery into those new territories either by the authority of Congress, or by individual enterprise, I should be unwilling to do anything to increase the prevailing excitement.—I hope that the question will be met in a spirit of calmness and candor and be settled in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of adding any danger, to the existence of the Union. In all our differences of opinion, we should never cease to remember that we are fellow-citizens of one common and glorious country, nor to exercise natural and friendly forbearance. But, gentlemen, waiving all other considerations, indispensable engagement will prevent my attendance on the occasion to which you have done me the honor to invite me. With great respect, I am Your friend and ob'd't serv't, H. CLAY. Messrs. E. Perkins and Prescott May, Secretary, &c.

Gen. Paetz has arrived at Philadelphia. The Hon Edward Bates, of Missouri, declines accepting a seat in the cabinet.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Great excitement was produced on 1st inst by the passage in the Senate, of the bill establishing a territorial government for Utah; the bill was sent to the House. The bill for the admission of California was then taken up. Mr Foote moved to amend, by dividing California by the line of 35 deg. 30 min. Mr Clay made a powerful speech, denouncing the disunionists. He attributed the defeat of the Compromise to the vacillating course of Messrs. Pierce and Underwood. Mr Clay is much prostrated after the failure of all his efforts; he will leave town immediately. A new Compromise Bill is spoken of. The ultraists design urging California through at all hazards. (We would like to see them do it.—E)

DIED.—In the city on the first day of August, Mrs. SARAH J. DAWSON, in the 44th year of her age, after an attack of measles, causing inflammation, which terminated her earthly existence. She has left a kind husband and two sons to mourn her loss, but they will not sorrow as those who have no hope. She died in peace with her Maker and the world. She felt from the first of her illness that her trials and labours on earth were drawing to a close, and that her reward was on high. She had been a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for ten years. She had but one regret in being removed from time to eternity, and that was leaving her family, but she said she was leaving them in good hands. Though dead her example speaks, and may it ever be a lesson of good to her young sons! May they remember during life a mother's prayers and tears, and be turned from sin's destructive way! The subject of this notice was comparatively a stranger—the family having resided here less than a year—yet her neighbors felt they were losing a valued friend, and offered that sympathy and assistance needed in the hour of affliction and death. [Natchez Courier.

School Notice.

NOTE undersigned, in behalf of the Trustees of the Woodville Common School, hereby notify the citizens that the Male School will commence on Monday the 19th inst., in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church, when Mr. A. C. Magruder will be in readiness to receive pupils. It is earnestly desired that all who intend entering the School will do so promptly, by applying to E. J. Elder, Esq., the prices of which are made known, and certificates of admission granted. H. J. BUTTERWORTH, } JOHN B. THERRELL, } Com.

August 13th, 1850—1w. N. B.—Arrangements are about being made to open the Female School on the 1st September.

Piano Forte Tuning and Repairing.

MR. R. C. TRUST respectfully informs the citizens of Woodville and Wilkinson county that he intends to stay two weeks longer. Any orders in the above business will be punctually attended to by leaving orders at Messrs. Wright & Elder's Drug Store. Terms moderate. August 13th, 1850—2w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ADAMS COUNTY, THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To all creditors and other persons interested in the Estate of James M. Bailey, deceased.

YOU are hereby warned to be and appear before the Probate Court of Adams county, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday, the 23d day of September, 1850, the same being the first day of September Term next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the report of the Commissioner of Insolvency, filed at the November Term, 1849, of said Court, should not be allowed; and further to do and suffer such things as shall be considered and ordered by the Court aforesaid in the premises.

Witness the Honorable Reuben I. S. Bullock, Judge of said Probate Court, at the Court House of said county, the fourth Monday of July, eighteen hundred and fifty. Issued this 1st day of August, A. D., 1850. RICHARD A. INGE, Clerk. By Wm. C. Corrix, Dep'y Clerk. August 13, 1850—1w.