

TRUE STORY OF HAYNAU'S FLOGGING.

The London Daily News of the 10th inst. has the following correct account of the drubbing given to butcher Haynau. It contains some particulars not hitherto made public: The Marshal seems to have been accompanied by his nephew and an interpreter; they presented themselves at about 12 o'clock on the 10th inst. at the door of the inn-keeper having handed in a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild to the chief clerk, the party were at once shown into the chief office, where it is customary for visitors to write their names in the visitors' book. The Marshal having written "Haynau" in rather a bold style, he was assigned to one of the servants to conduct him over the brewery. The moment he quitted the inn he was visible in the office, and some minutes had elapsed several of the clerks and collectors were seen to leave the brewery hastily, and in a short space of time the carters, draymen, and others from the opposite premises of the establishment, with a host of laborers from the neighboring Borough Market, congregated outside the gates of the brewery. Some of them were armed with long cutters and whips, and others with long brooms. The Marshal had been shown over most of the departments, and had arrived at the stables, when the series of assaults commenced. He was about entering the stables when a heavy truss of hay was thrown out from the loft above; it fell upon his head and knocked him to the ground with much force. Having regained his legs, he mistook the most offensive character of the assault, and as it was evident that a furious storm was being against the party, their hasty retreat was suggested. With as much expedition as possible, the Marshal, with his nephew and interpreter, bolted across the yard, and on reaching the street, they were met with the most fearful yells and execrations from the mob who had collected outside the entrance gates. Indeed it is scarcely possible to describe the scene which followed, the horrible noise that burst from the populace when the afflicted General appeared. He was allowed to reach about the middle of the street, when some of the carters, who were waiting with their heavy whips, cried out, "Oh, this is the fellow that flogged the women, is it!" and instantly commenced lashing him with all their might. The Marshal then quickened his speed, but the mob which had considerably increased by the arrival of a number of coal heavers from Bankside, crowded round him, and all that could get near him were kicking and shoving him, and crying, "He's a murderer—give it to him. Down with the Austrian butcher—Shove him into the river." With some difficulty he contrived to reach the corner of Bankside, when he was knocked down, and an attempt was made by the more excited of the mob to drag him away; it is thought for the purpose of throwing him into the Thames. His nephew and interpreter, however managed to keep hold of him, and got him upon his legs. He then made another effort to get away between his attendants. The mob, however, followed him up, and lashed, pelted, and hooted him in the most furious style. In a few moments he was struck on the back with the brooms, beaten with the coalheaver's "fan tail" hats, while an unrelenting shower of filth was levelled at him. Several gentlemen who witnessed the attack made an attempt to protect the Marshal, who appeared to be fast sinking from exhaustion and ill usage, while his interpreter implored the mob not to kill him. Two young men in the employ of Mr. Winton, who had been sent to Bankside to see that the mob did not molest them, "He is a murderer," was the reply. "We won't have him here, the Austrian butcher; we'll teach him to flog women." Another rush was made at him; his hat was thrown high into the air, amid loud derisive shouts, and his clothes nearly torn off his back. His moustache and beard were pulled in the most violent manner, and one man, who had in his hand a large knife, cut a lock of the Marshal's hair, and made a strong effort to cut it off. By this time the party had reached the George public house, in Bankside, near Southwark bridge, kept by Mr. Benfield, and in the confusion the General succeeded in getting from the mob, and running into the George. The nephew and interpreter remained at the door as long as it was practicable; they, however, were beaten down and rushing up stairs. Mr. Benfield was at the time attending at the bar, and his wife was sitting with her child. In an instant the lower part of the house was filled by the mob, whose conduct now became furious, while hundreds collected in front. Loud were the cries—"Out with the butcher! Drag the murderer out! Down with the wretch!" In a few moments the mob entered, but the Marshal could not be found, and it was supposed he had been concealed. The mob then became impatient, and would listen to nothing else than his production. Several men scaled the front of the house and got into the front room windows. The nephew and interpreter were found on the landing, but the object of their fury was nowhere to be seen. In a few moments the mob proceeded from the back part of the premises. Some coalheavers had discovered the Marshal crouched in a dust bin attached to the house. By the hair of his head they dragged him out shouting "we have got the Austrian woman flogger!" This announcement was received with almost frantic cheers by the mob outside the house, and the Marshal was about being dragged along the passage into the streets, when his cries attracted the sympathy of some strangers, who, with the aid of his nephew and interpreter, succeeded in getting him from the grasp of his assailants, and in locking him up in one of the bedrooms, while others stood sentry at the door, and prevented it being forced. Mr. Benfield, the landlord, endeavored to appease the mob. They replied, however, that if the wretch was not given up, they would pull the house down. Most fortunately the General was not seen to rush into his house, and fearing that it would really be demolished, sent for a policeman, who arrived just at the moments the threats were being made—and it being dangerous for him to act alone, he ran to the police station for further aid. A strong body of the force soon arrived, and their appearance at once quelled the fury of the populace. The inspector, accompanied by the General, entered the house, and the edge of a bed in a pitiable condition. He was much exhausted, and in his own language complained severely of the pain he endured from the injuries inflicted upon him. Having partaken of some slight refreshment, the inspector assured him, through the interpreter, that he might consider himself perfectly safe under his care, as he had been ordered down below to protect the Marshal. He was sometimes, however, to be induced to believe that he was free from further violence. His torn garments having been temporarily repaired by the interpreter, and Mr. Benfield having lent him a hat, he ventured to make for the Thames Police gally that was lying at the foot of the stairs fronting the George. Getting safely in the boat, it was rowed to Waterloo Bridge. A cab was then ordered, and the exhausted General was conveyed to Morley's Hotel, Charing-Cross. It should be mentioned, however, that when he took his departure from Bankside, he was greeted with yells, and his hat was thrown into the river after him. During the remainder of that day the General was confined to his bed at his hotel. On Friday he was still suffering from the injuries he had sustained. He was visited by several of the Austrian nobles and other residents in London; and in order to avoid the recurrence of a similar display of feeling, arrangements were made for his quitting England, and in the course of Friday night, we are informed he took his leave.

THE TURKISH COMMISSIONER.

On Saturday last Amir Bey, Commissioner of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State. All the Hon. of Departments and several distinguished persons were present. On being introduced to the President, Amir Bey made an address in the Turkish language, of which the following is a translation: I have had the honor to be appointed by the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to visit the United States of America, with the view of strengthening those relations of peace and friendship which so happily have always existed between the two Governments. I have it much at heart to execute the wishes of my Sovereign in an acceptable manner; and, though the two countries are so far separated, commerce and the increasing facilities of travel cannot fail to bring them nearer to each other. With their extension, more intimate relations will hereafter naturally arise between the Ottoman Empire and the Great Republic of the New World. It has occasioned His Imperial Majesty much pleasure to know that he has won the approbation of this Government, and that of the American People, by the course which he recently pursued in favor of the unfortunate Hungarians, whose position had claims to those feelings of humanity and benevolence which at all times occupy the heart of His Majesty. An instruction by my Government to visit the institutions of public and private industry of this country and to inform myself of the system of education so successfully followed in the United States, for the purpose of making a report on the same. The hospitable and kind attentions which I have received from the American people, since my arrival in the New World, I regard as so many evidences of good will and respect towards my Sovereign, and I beg to leave to take the present opportunity of expressing to you, as the Chief Magistrate of this truly great country, how deeply grateful I am for them. To these observations the President made the following reply: Sir, your arrival in this country is not unexpected. The Representatives of this Government at Constantinople informed us, some months ago, of the purpose of the Sublime Porte, to send a public agent to this country. The Government of the United States received this information with pleasure, and I am happy to-day to realize the anticipation in which we have indulged. The high consideration due to your Sovereign and to the Government, and to the character, which we learn of your own intelligence and character, inspire me to make you a welcome visitor. The occasion is striking as well as pleasing. From the Bosphorus you come, on an errand of peace and friendly inquiry, to the western shores of the Atlantic. From a country of so much antiquity, and so much history, your Government, with a far-seeing intelligence, has dispatched you to this our Western world, that you may acquaint yourself with its civilization, its institutions, its extent, and its power; and with the causes, which, in little more than two centuries, have raised up and established a community of more than twenty-five millions of people, under forms of government entirely free, and yet such as have been able, as we trust, to make the American character not unfavorably known in the world. I am glad to see the name of the American Government and People, I bid you welcome! The country is before you, and all open to your examination and inspection. Whatever there is in our political organization, in our system of education and instruction, in our commercial regulations, or in the organization and equipment of our means of national defence, whether in the army or in the navy, will be readily subjected to your scrutiny. Complaint officers will be instructed to conduct you to the dock-yards and public arsenals; the hospitals for invalids and the various institutions for the relief of the poor, the insane, the blind and the impotent, will invite your attention. You will pass along, with opportunities to observe the great lines of communication, of canals and railroads; and you will visit and examine those manufacturing establishments, the product and growth of private enterprise, which have enabled the vessels of the United States to bear samples of the skill and industry of their people all over the Levant. You will see the broad fields of American agriculture, producing wheat, maize, rice, cotton and tobacco. Finally, sir, you will have an opportunity of beholding the mountains, and the rivers, and the lakes of this continent, and be able to report, accurately, when you return to the capital of Europe and Asia, on what scale of magnitude are those natural features of the earth which have attracted your attention. While you remain in the country, Mr. Commissioner, every proper degree of respect will be paid to you, and so far as depends on us, the wishes of your Sovereign respecting the success of your mission shall not be disappointed; and I trust, with you, that an effect may be created, to the mutual benefit and commercial relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of the New World. Amir Bey, you have said, and said truly, that His Imperial Majesty, your Sovereign the Sultan, has won the approbation of the American Government and People, by the course pursued by him in favor of those unfortunate Hungarians whose recent condition had claims to those feelings of humanity and benevolence all over the world; that application, let me say, is deep and cordial, and wide-spread. Not disposed to interfere with political occurrences which do not affect ourselves, the people of the United States are yet intelligent and well-informed, and quite observant of all that passes in the world, connected with questions of national and human rights. While they maintain a strict neutrality in all foreign wars, they nevertheless sympathize most deeply in all struggles against oppression. They are lovers of justice, of mild governments, of humanity, and of every thing which promotes the cause of political and social happiness among men. I repeat, Mr. Commissioner, the pleasure I have in welcoming you hither, and re-assure you of the disposition of this Government to carry out your mission, and to render you every assistance in your intellectual Sovereign, the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. The address of Amir Bey was interpreted to the President by Mr. Brown, dragoman of the American Legation at Constantinople, who in like manner interpreted the reply of the President to the Commissioner, who listened to it with profound attention, and from time to time evinced the deep impression it made upon him. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.] New York, September 26, 1850. The first arrest under the fugitive slave bill recently passed by Congress was made in this city to-day. It appears that a lady of Baltimore, Maryland, named Mary Brown, overtook a runaway slave, a young man, whose name was James Hamlet, who took to his heels to flee to New York, two years ago, since which time he has been living in this city. Mrs. Brown gave up all hopes of reclaiming him, but, as soon as possible after the passage of the act referred to, she instituted measures to secure him. She sent out proofs of ownership, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the slave yesterday. Mr. Brown, the deputy marshal, took the matter in hand, and took him into custody in Water street. He was immediately conveyed before Mr. Gardner, the United States commissioner, and his identity proven by Mrs. Brown's son and son-in-law. An order was immediately issued for his return, and in all probability he is now on his way to Baltimore. When Hamlet was arrested, he gave a signature to a number of colored persons in the neighborhood, and, but for the presence of a number of officers, he would have been taken by the deputy marshal by force. There is very great excitement among our colored population on the subject, and several hundred are now around the Toombs, imagining that Hamlet is confined there. As soon as the decision was rendered, he was locked up in the grand-jury room, and the negroes of the neighborhood of the commissioner's office were put on a wrong scent. But for this, a riot would have no doubt ensued. CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 30. The Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows has closed its Annual Session. The next Convention is to be held in Baltimore. They have decided that assessment tax must be paid by all, and no Representatives are to be admitted to a seat in those bodies who have not paid the tax. The bill of the Texas bill had not passed the Senate on the 15th inst., when the legislature adjourned. [MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE.] A charter will be given to the next Legislature for a charter incorporating a Mutual Marine Insurance Company at Wilmington, in this State.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1850. We are under many and lasting obligations to our brethren of the Press, for so generally publishing our Prospectus, and for the very kind terms in which they have been pleased to speak of our paper. We respectfully request those who hold subscriptions to send them in by the 1st of November. We want at least five hundred Semi-Weeklies, and one thousand more Weeklies. Particular attention is invited to our Terms, as published in our Prospectus. OUR SECOND PROSPECTUS. It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that we have issued a second Prospectus, in which we have put the Weekly Standard at a still lower price. Every one who wants a newspaper, can now afford to take our Weekly. We have just received our large Paper Press, and shall have it in operation in a few days. This will enable us to throw off our paper with much more rapidity than can be attained with the common Hand Press, as well as to furnish it at reduced rates and to any extent. We can supply thousands hereafter where we have heretofore supplied only hundreds. Send in the names. We are not in the habit of stopping at promises. We shall perform, as well as promise; and if we do not furnish our readers with as late news and as good a paper as they can procure North, we will refund the money. Can any thing more be asked, to induce North Carolinians to patronize one of their own papers? We shall endeavor to do our part, feeble though it be, in improving the press of the State; and so far as our present enterprise is concerned, we are determined to succeed. PROSCRIPTION—PUNISHMENT. On Saturday last, the post office in this place passed into the hands of Mr. Samuel E. Moore, whig, in place of Mr. James M. Redmond, democrat, removed. Mr. Redmond has performed the duties of postmaster here promptly and acceptably for the last 14 years, with the exception of a few months in 1841-2, when he was superseded by Mr. Moore, through the instrumentality of Mr. Stanly, then Representative in Congress from this district. Through the urgent solicitations of the people, irrespective of party, Mr. Redmond was soon re-instated. Mr. Stanly, though not now in our district, can never forget the stern opposition to him of the stiff-necked democracy of Edgecombe, and as the "no-party" administration of President Taylor has been succeeded by the "party" administration of President Fillmore, Mr. Stanly has availed himself of his accidental and brief power, by another effort to proscribe and punish democracy of this country. This proscription of Mr. Redmond, added to that a few weeks since, of the Democratic Postmaster in Wilmington, completes the list in this State, and throws all the Federal offices of any note into the hands of the Federal party. Mr. Redmond's removal, under the circumstances, and through Mr. Stanly's instrumentality, is a great outrage on the people of Edgecombe. It was no doubt intended to be, by those who have been guilty of perpetrating it; but it will recoil upon Federalism with crushing effect. We believe in the doctrine, that a political party should invariably be entitled to select its own agents to execute its will and carry out its principles; and if the Whigs, during the late Presidential campaign, had honestly avowed the same doctrine, we should not now complain. But they took the opposite ground. They denounced this doctrine as most objectionable, and told the people that they would "proscribe no man," as the phrase runs, "for opinion's sake"; but no sooner had they obtained power than they commenced and completed a system of proscription which has spared neither age, experience, honesty, fidelity, or moral worth. In this the Whig leaders—Mr. Stanly among them—have acted out a most disreputable falsehood; they have added to a deception practised upon the plain people of the country, a deliberate violation of a most solemn pledge. We hope the ensuing Legislature of this State will remember these facts, and act accordingly. Mr. Stanly may do his worst, during the brief space he has yet to live politically. He is evidently moved by an unusual degree of vindictiveness and wrath, "knowing that his time is short." COLLECTOR AT WINDSOR. We learn that Mr. John S. Shepherd, Democrat, has been removed from his post as Collector at Windsor, in this State, and Mr. G. W. McLaughlin, Whig, put in his place. The port of Windsor, we understand, has paid nothing to the government for the past six years, while the salary of the Collector (\$150) has been continued; and the office is now thrown into the hands of a Whig, to give him a taste of this all pay and no work. No foreign importations are made at Windsor, and of course no revenue is received by the government. Why not abolish this Collectorship? It is not known who had a prominent hand in this petty act of proscription; but perhaps Mr. Outlaw, the member from the District, can tell. Is it possible that he would let himself down to such a work as this? By the way, speaking of Mr. Outlaw, how does it happen that he has not succeeded in obtaining an appropriation from Congress to open Nag's Head? Has he pressed this matter before that body? Has he redeemed his pledges in this respect? Let him answer these questions to his constituents, or at least to those of them who supported him upon the ground that he was a better Nag's Head man than Col. Biggs or Gen. Person. THE TRUE POLICY. We are glad to find Southernists at last supporting their own papers, as they should do. The Richmond Times boasts of having added 55 new subscribers to its list within the past two months; and the Raleigh Register says "we have added upwards of that number to our list within the same time." Within the same time we have added to our list over one hundred new subscribers; and we expect to receive three or four times that number during the next two months. Southern papers will increase in value to their readers just in proportion as they are encouraged. Let this fact be remembered, and acted on. AN OUTRAGE. We are informed that the residence of Mr. E. E. Harris, of this City, was assailed on Sunday night last, by some person or persons unknown, who threw large stones at it, breaking the windows and seriously alarming his family. One of the stones, weighing fully two pounds, entered the house, and passed just over the head of the bed in which his children were sleeping. Mr. Harris has offered a reward of \$25, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this vile act. Such occurrences are calculated to injure the character of our place; and we trust every good citizen will aid in bringing the offenders to justice. The Superior Court for this County is in session here this week, his Honor Judge Bailey presiding. There is no criminal case of importance, but we understand that a civil case of some magnitude, which was removed from Franklin, will be tried. It is the Outlaw will case, involving a considerable amount of property. We shall give the result of the trial in our next.

ABOLITIONISTS AT WORK!

We learn from a friend in Guilford, as well as from a communication in the last Greensborough Patriot, that the Abolitionists in that County are creating strong feeling among the slaveholders by their operations and injuring seriously the value of slave property. It seems that a couple of Wesleyan Preachers, Crooks and McBride, are in the habit of holding forth regularly in that section against Slavery; and on the 9th of last month McBride preached a sermon at Jamestown, (the head-quarters of Abolitionism in Guilford,) which was especially charged with the fury and fire of his nefarious doctrines. The Correspondent of the Patriot says: "Sir, when an enemy is at a great distance, our danger is not so great as when he is near, but when I am against us, every man should have his eyes open. I was in Jamestown, Guilford county, a few days ago, Sabbath the 9th inst. I was informed that two Wesleyan Methodists were to preach in the evening, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. The accordingly came and fulfilled their appointments. Having to preach myself at 11 o'clock, I went to the three o'clock service, which was held in the Friends' Meeting-house. The two men were present—Crooks and McBride—McBride held forth. He commenced the service by reading the first eight or ten verses of the 58th chapter of the Prophecies of Isaiah, together with the 23rd and 24th Psalms. After this a hymn was sung—and then followed a long prayer—in which wicked, sinful, and oppressive slave holders were largely remembered, and such petitions as the following made—'Lord have mercy upon such as are oppressing their fellow-men, such as are separating man and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, such as are tearing children from their mother's breasts, and holding them in iron bondage, and depriving them of their liberties.' &c., &c. The speaker then took his text, &c., &c. * * * On this point the speaker came out fully on the doctrines of Abolition. He was as strong and incendiary in his denunciations of owners of servants as Giddings, Smith, Thompson, or the far-famed Douglass. He said there were many men, and among them men of learning, Doctors or Divines, who professed to preach the gospel, and a free salvation, who were all hypocritical, insincere, and wicked—holding men and women in bondage, contrary to the gospel which they hypocritically preached, and their hands were full of blood, whose end was eternal death, if they repented not of their cruel deeds of oppression, and disobedience to the gospel which they knowingly perverted. He then went on to shew the injustice of withholding the scriptures from servants, and refusing to teach them to read—the barriers of slavery, laws of the State of North Carolina on this subject. And then again in one sentence sent the whole Southern Church to hell—declaring it impossible for them to be saved. The above, and such like denunciations, he said he felt it his bounden duty to make, regardless of men, or of human laws and institutions to the contrary—and that he was not afraid to declare the truth which he was commissioned to declare. I do not profess to feel that they are safe from the assaults of the men who were uttered but the substance. The reader may in some instances, say, that the representation is surely too strong. I do not think it is as strong as the reality, with the circumstances of the case—for there were some twenty or thirty darkies—whether bond or free I know not, as I was a stranger in the place—sitting before the speaker to hear the whole. This circumstance heightened greatly the criminality of his discourse. Mr. Editor, I heard the above discourse with much pain, and retired feeling, it is possible that the citizens of Jamestown, and Guilford county, &c., are going to submit quietly to such outrages? They are going to sit with folded hands, and let their domestic peace and relations be broken in upon by fanatical, misguided and incendiary zealots—ignorant, uneducated, and unprincipled demagogues? I call upon men of intelligence, upon sober-minded men, men in authority—our judges, our magistrates, our lawyers, our Grand Juries—to exercise their vigilance, their authority. Such teaching cannot fail to create dissatisfaction and insubordination among our domestics—if not to excite them to deeds of the blackest hue. I ask, with such public teaching, if men can feel that they are safe from the assaults of the knife, from the incendiaries' torch! * * * The Press must speak out—our Magistracy must act—our Judges must give stringent, yes, even stringent charges to Grand Juries on the subject. These men are doing evil, and only evil, and if they can feel, should be made to feel, that although they are in a free country, of which they boast, that they are not at liberty to trample upon the rights of freemen, and endanger the property and safety of our citizens." The writer of the above, it appears, a Preacher himself; and we have no doubt he has given a true account of this outrage at Jamestown. It does not become us to volunteer our advice on this subject, or any other, to the people of Guilford County; but we may be allowed to express our profound surprise that such conduct in their midst is permitted to go unpunished. This man Crooks, we are informed, is now indicted in one of the Counties in that part of the State, and will have to stand a trial; but we hesitate not to say that he and his associate, McBride, ought to be silenced at once. This is a matter about which we would hear no excuses, no explanations, no promises of reformation or amendment. These men are vile Abolitionists—the worst enemies of the black race, as they are the sworn foes of the whites; and those who wink at their conduct, or who would shield them in their diabolical work, are no better than they. We have no wish, of course, to produce unnecessary alarm on this subject; but we feel it to be our duty to warn the people generally against Abolitionists, Abolition lecturers, and Abolition movements. The enemy is in our midst; and as we value our property and the lives of our families, let stern measures in all cases be adopted. If such men as Crooks and McBride are allowed to go on unpunished, it will not be long before Abolition Societies are formed by their influence, and an organized attack made upon our rights and our peace. Indeed, we hear that they have already been engaged in forming Churches or Associations of non-slaveholders; and that they insultingly refuse to sit at the same table with slaveholders, when they can avoid it! These men are the agents and instruments of Northern Abolitionists, to whom they regularly report an account of their doings, and the degree of success attending their efforts. If these things are permitted now, what may not be done five or ten years hence? Let every man who feels an interest in this matter, (and who does not!) reflect upon the above question, and answer it for himself to his own mind. LATE FROM TEXAS. It appears that the Governor of Texas has vetoed the bill, passed by the Legislature, requiring him to submit to the popular vote the proposition from the General Government regarding the boundary. The Governor's veto was sustained by the House, and the bill was consequently lost. The Legislature of Texas, having got through with the business before it, has adjourned to the third Monday in November next. The question of accepting or rejecting the proposition of Congress will therefore have to be determined by the Legislature of Texas, instead of by the people, as was at first supposed. The last Greensborough Patriot comes to us enlarged, and materially improved in its appearance. Friend Robinson has a soul as large as all 'out here this week, his Honor Judge Bailey presiding. There is no criminal case of importance, but we understand that a civil case of some magnitude, which was removed from Franklin, will be tried. It is the Outlaw will case, involving a considerable amount of property. We shall give the result of the trial in our next. GREAT EXCITEMENT IS SAID TO EXIST among the Fugitive slaves in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on account of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Many of them, armed and equipped, are going off to Canada.

GEORGIA—IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

We publish below, from the Milledgeville Union, the Proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, ordering the election of Delegates to a Convention of the people of that State to assemble at the capital on the 10th day of December next—the election to be held on the 25th day of next month. This document will attract universal attention; and it may be the first practical step towards measures of which no man can foresee the end. Gov. Towns uses language well suited to his position, to the noble State he represents, and to the great crisis now upon us; but he wisely leaves it to the people of his State, in Convention assembled, to adopt their own course with reference to the present and the future. The Milledgeville Union, in publishing the Proclamation, says: "The near approach of the day for the election of delegates to the convention, demands attention in bringing out candidates to the field. Let all remember that this is no party contest, and eschew all party feelings, party names and distinctions; but that it is a contest for Southern rights, against Northern encroachment; for Slavery against abolition. For ourselves, we wish to see no commitments on the part of delegates in regard to the remedy, and no instructions on the part of their constituents. We wish to see none elected, but Southern men, who can appreciate the danger, have wisdom to devise the best remedy, and firmness to carry it out. Commitments will breed distraction. None now can foresee the state of things two months hence. Congress is yet in session, and the surrounding Southern States are in motion. The action of either or both, may modify or change the action of Georgia. Let the people select men, in whose hands their rights, interests and honor will be safe, and whatever may be their decision, let them abide it." To the Electors of Georgia—Greeting: Having been officially informed, that the Congress of the United States has admitted California into the Union of the States of the Confederacy, upon equal terms with the original States, a duty devolves upon me in the performance of which, I shall trespass upon the public but briefly. An unfeigned deference for public opinion, and the profound regard for the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of my fellow citizens of Georgia, will not justify me, in a paper of this character, in repeating my known and unchanged opinions as to the duty of the South in repelling free-soil encroachment, and asserting, by all proper means, usurpation by Congress. Whatever is compatible with the honor and obligations of the People of this State to the country, its laws, and its institutions, I doubt not, will receive their warm support. In an hour of danger—when your institutions are in jeopardy—your feelings wantonly outraged, your social organization derided, your honor deeply wounded, and the Federal Constitution violated by a series of aggressive measures, all tending to the consummation of one object, the abolition of slavery—when your equal right to occupy and enjoy the common territory of all is being denied you, in the solemn form of law, under pretences the most shallow, it will become you to assemble, to deliberate, and counsel together for your mutual preservation and safety. Whatever course the extraordinary events by which we are encompassed, will demand or justify, must be left, as it should be, to the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves. Upon them devolves the duty of repressing present wrongs, and providing otherwise for the future security. Never the other nor the other of which, however, will ever be effectually accomplished, until, by patriotic efforts, perfect harmony and concord of feeling are restored, and confidence and concert of action produced among the people of the South. In view, therefore, of the atrocious free-soil sentiment and policy, not merely of the non-slaveholding States, but of the Government—the joint and several to which the institution of slavery is reduced by the act of Congress admitting the State of California into the Union, with a Constitution containing the principle of the Wilmot proviso, in defiance of our warning and earnest remonstrance—in view of the deplorable fact that such diversity of opinion exists in some of the Southern States to the proper mode of redressing the wrongs, and averting the dangers which all must see and feel, let me earnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other a deep and abiding sentiment of fraternal regard and confidence. Approach the task, from which there is no escape, of deciding upon your duty to Georgia and the country, with a firm step, but not without calm, deliberate, and patient investigation, consulting neither fears or dangers on the one hand, nor permitting yourselves to be hurried by feelings of wrong on the other, to be rashly urged to extreme measures which have not received the full sanction of your judgment. Then I shall not despair of seeing the whole State, as one man, proposing nothing beyond what the emergency may demand, or failing to perform whatever patriotism, honor and right, may require at your hands. The General Assembly of this State, by an act approved 8th Feb. 1850, having required me, upon the happening of certain events, to order the admission of California as a State into the Union, to issue a proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each and every county for Delegates to a Convention of the People of this State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken to secure to this State its honor and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggressions, by one section of the Union, upon the free enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of the other, and lastly to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union, as guaranteed under the Constitution: and I know, that I, George W. Towns, Governor of the State of Georgia, by authority and mandate of the law, do issue this my Proclamation ordering and directing that the qualified voters for the most numerous branch of the General Assembly, do meet at the several places of holding elections, as fixed by law, in the several counties of this State, within the hours fixed for voting, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of November next; then and there, by ballot, elect two Delegates in each of the counties now entitled to one of the Representatives in the General Assembly, and four Delegates in such counties as are now entitled to two Representatives. The managers of said election are required to certify and forward to this Department the returns of said election in the manner prescribed by law for the election of Representatives in the General Assembly—no further order that the Delegates, who may be elected by a majority of the legal voters of their respective counties do convene at the Capitol of said State on Tuesday the 10th day of December next. Given under my hand and the Seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol in Milledgeville this 23rd day of September in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty. GEO. W. TOWNS. By the Governor: J. M. PATTON, Sec'y. Ex. Dept. The New York Whig Convention met at Syracuse on the 25th ultimo. The Seward faction was thought to be strongest. Mr. Cornwall, one of Seward's friends, having been appointed temporary Chairman by a decided majority. The Hon. Washington Hunt was nominated for Governor. The present incumbent, Hamilton Fish, declined the nomination. The Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union says: "It will be learned with general regret that the splendid county seat of the Hon. James Buchanan, called Wrentham, was yesterday destroyed by fire. The Philadelphia Statesman states that when the western train of cars passed last evening it was in flames, and there is no doubt of its entire destruction." ALABAMA. A number of the first citizens of Dallas, Alabama, have called upon Gov. Collier, through the press, to convene the Legislature of Alabama, with a view to a Convention of the people on the subject of Slavery and the recent action of Congress. The following Postoffices have been established in this State: Maple Hill, Davidson, William D. Wood P. M.; and Peter & Crockett, Stokes, David H. P. M.

CONGRESS.

This body was to have adjourned on Monday last. For the last week or two both Houses have been working with some rapidity, and a number of bills have been passed. We shall copy a synopsis or the captions of all the important acts, as soon as they appear in the Washington papers. On Wednesday last the Senate laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 25, the Resolution of the House authorizing the President to cause suit to be instituted against George W. Crawford, for the amount of the Galphin Claim unjustly drawn by him. On Thursday the Senate took up the bill to create collection districts in California, and after amending it so as to provide six ports of entry, including Sacramento City and Stockton, it was read a third time and passed. Mr. Gwin's bill, making temporary provision for the working and discovery of gold mines in California, and for preserving order in the gold-mine districts, was also taken up, amended, and passed. The Senate was engaged on Friday on the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department—the naval appropriation bill—and the bill for the examination and settlement of private land claims in California; and the House was engaged the same day on the printing of Congress—the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill—the bill establishing a Marine Hospital at San Francisco—the Turkish Envoy, &c., &c. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a custom-house and public buildings at San Francisco, but refused to concur in the item appropriating \$300,000 for the extension of the Capitol at Washington. The House was in session on Friday until near midnight. The Senate and House were both "hard at work" on Saturday. A large number of bills were either passed or finally rejected. The Senate was in Executive session at eleven o'clock on Saturday night. Congress will meet again the 1st Monday in December, and adjourn the 4th of March—the ensuing session being the short one. LATEST FROM EUROPE. The mail steamer Niagara arrived at New York, on the 27th ultimo, bringing Liverpool and London dates to the 14th September. We subjoin the markets, from which it will be seen that there has been a further decline in Cotton: LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 13. The cotton market has ruled dull throughout the week, and the final quotations to-day show fully a decline on fair qualities of Orleans and Mobile and all other descriptions except fair Uplands, which remain the same as at the close of last week. Brazil and Egyptian have also declined a d., and dull of sale. To-day, 13th, the demand is again limited, the trade buying only for present supply. Sales, including 1,600 bales for export, do not reach over 5,000. All descriptions of American are offered freely at the decline noted, excepting fair Upland. The week's sales amount to 24,640 bales. Groceries.—The market for sugars continues very firm, and the sales, which consists of 650 hbls. B. P., and 7,000 bags Bengal, have been at full prices. Coffee—There has been rather more inquiry for coffee, especially for Java and Bourbon. In some instances an advance of from one to two shillings per cwt. has been obtained. Rice.—Sales of Carolina at 16 shillings for inferior, to 18s. 6d. for fine qualities. Bengal was selling at former prices. Naval stores.—Turpentine was selling at 6s. 6d. per cwt., American resin, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. Nothing doing in common qualities. The political news is not important. A NOBLE SOUTHERNER. The Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, was the only Southern Whig who voted for the Texas Boundary Bill. While those to whom the South had entrusted her, were betraying her all around him, some from timidity, some from indifference, and others, in a contemptible struggle for party and self, he stood firm, battling, inch by inch, against the inroads of our oppressors. Honored be the man whose devotion to the South was proof against treason in all its forms. Honored be the man who did not forsake his country, when he swore fidelity to a deserting her. He has merited the gratitude of every true Southern man, for the fearlessness with which he has maintained his position, despite the opposition of foes and the perfidy of friends. His State should be proud to honor such a man. Nobly has he honored his constituency, and there is Southern spirit enough in the old North State to award him the proper return for his course. With leaders like O. S., the sooner may sneer at, and writings defame her, Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her. The foregoing is from the Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel, a Democratic paper. Most of the Whig papers in this State denounce Mr. Clingman as a "factionist" and berate him for his bold and able advocacy of Southern rights. He receives more credit for his noble conduct on this question from the Democrats of Georgia than he does from the Whig leaders of his own State. Verily, we have fallen on evil times. JENNY LIND IN BOSTON. The Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union says: "The last concert given by Jenny Lind in New York is represented to have been more densely attended than any that preceded it, the enthusiasm to see and hear her being still on the increase. She makes her first appearance in Boston to-morrow night, when she will be equally well received, though there is no room in that city capable of holding 10,000 persons. The premium for tickets for the first night in that city average about ten dollars and half each—the first brought \$650, and the others range from \$25 down to \$4.50." Boston, Sept. 25. The prize ticket for Jenny Lind's first concert, to be given in this city on Friday evening next, was bought by the Rev. Mr. M. Dodge, the vocalist, for six hundred and twenty-five dollars. The second ticket brought \$34; a lot of eight, \$16 each; fourth, and fifth \$10.50; and so down to \$3, at which a considerable number were sold; and thence down to \$7 and \$6, at which most of the tickets were purchased; the lowest prices paid for back seats in the gallery was \$1.50 to \$3. The items for the first ticket were chiefly bookkeepers; the bidders were decidedly in the back ground. There was a perfect jam in the hall, and great excitement and eagerness to obtain tickets. We are advised on good authority, says the Southern Press, that formidable movements are going on for the annexation of Canada to this Union. The North, not satisfied with the swarms of aliens pouring into her territory, and into that she thinks she has wrested from the South, pants for a Confederacy with three or four new States. THE CUBA AFFAIR. A dispatch of Saturday, from Washington, says: "The Spanish minister, at the request of Mr. Webster, returned last night from New York, and had a long conference with him. The business relates to Cuba, and we understand that an attempt is to be made on Cuba. The descent is first to be made upon Hayti, for the overthrow of Faustin Soulouque." HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday the House disposed of many important bills and questions. Mr. Ashmun essayed another effort to restore the principle of protection to the revenue system of the United States Government in which he was defeated by a majority of sixteen. Some of the warm protectionists, who have heretofore sustained the plan of donating alternate sections of the public domain in aid of the construction of railroads through the public lands, changed upon that question, and brought about the defeat of two such projects in Missouri. Washington Union of Wednesday last. CALHOUN'S STATUE. An elegant marble temple is to be erected in Charleston for the accommodation of Power's statue of Calhoun. It will be twenty-two in the clear and forty-six feet high.