

rival is daily expected. It is believed that if Mexico finds her position revolting, she will agree to the terms proposed by the originators of the Southern Confederacy; and if she will not, that these revolting provinces can come in by themselves.

I have now briefly sketched this black and traitorous scheme, so far as it has yet been developed. It at once gives an easy clue to the movements which have taken place lately, and perhaps throws light upon the plan of procrastination which has been pursued during the whole of the present session of Congress. The bill which was just passed by the Senate for the adjustment of the Texas difficulty was bitterly opposed in the Senate by the ultraists of the South, and it will be equally, if not more fiercely, opposed by the same faction in the House.

It is unnecessary to name the parties who have been the prime movers in this scheme. The debates in Congress this session will afford to every one a ready means by which to ascertain who the movers are.

**The Southern Confederacy Scheme.**

This subject, to which we adverted yesterday, has engaged attention at Washington, where it is not unentertained with any confidence on the facts that have been stated. The Union remarks, and we presume under the authority of Gen. Houston, that if he had possessed any knowledge of such a conspiracy, he would not have been content with private denunciations, but would have proclaimed it from the house top and branded the conspirators. He is a Union man, and his conduct and sentiments since he took his seat in the Senate have proved that he is devoted to the constitution and the Union. This we should have expected from Gen. Houston; and, indeed, we prefer the belief that nothing of the sort has been contemplated by any citizen of the United States. But with the bold demonstrations that have been made in certain quarters, from time to time, recently, there is reason for the suspicion that a "Southern Confederacy" is to some a tangible idea. Disunion has not been thrust offensively before the public gaze, without the preliminaries of design.

Since the above was written, however, we find the following in a Washington dispatch of the 15th, in the Philadelphia News:

"The statement made about the attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy with the capital at Mexico, is believed to be literally true. Gen. Houston denied it to-day in the Senate, but has since admitted that he was mistaken. A paper containing propositions for a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, was handed to him, but not by Gen. Lopez, as reported at first. An investigation will likely be called for, and, if made, the disclosures will startle the whole country." *Balt. Sun.*

Letters from Washington state that negotiations upon the embarrassing question on the claims against Portugal have been transferred to that city, and it is thought they will speedily terminate in an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. They are now going on satisfactorily between Mr. Webster and Sr. De Figueira, and will be decided probably within a fortnight, unless Mr. Webster, on a fuller examination of the latest dispatches from Mr. Clay, shall think it necessary to suspend the correspondence until after his arrival.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, August 14th, 1850.

**The Portugal Dispatches—Payment of the Whole Claims, and Closing of the Ports.**

Portugal has made an offer (under duress) to pay every dollar claimed by the citizens of the United States without deducting a penny; but she states to Mr. Clay, our Charge at Lisbon, that she did so, not because she was convinced of their justice, but because she had not the means of repelling force by force; and for this reason she is ready to do anything for the sake of peace. As to the Armstrong, she thinks that the obligations of neutrals only consist in this, that they shall not favor one of the belligerents more than another.

At the time the Armstrong was taken at Fayal, the British fleet carried 240 guns and 1,200 men, the Portuguese had seven dismounted guns and eighty artillery soldiers, with one hundred militia, without flint-stones, to keep the peace between the belligerents; while John VI., her King, was in Brazil, protected by a British fleet, and Portugal had only been saved from the hands of Massena by the Duke of Wellington at Torres Vedras. Before all this the Paris Monitor, of the 11th November, 1807, had declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign. There was no way of saving Portugal but by British assistance, which was freely rendered.

If the United States insists that all neutrals are answerable for damages done to our vessels in their ports in time of war, without taking into consideration the means these neutrals may have to make their own rights respected, the consequence will be that in the breaking out of a maritime war, they will close their ports to us, and Portugal, I believe, has said so to our diplomatic representative in Lisbon. Otherwise Count d'Ojal, the present minister of foreign affairs, is a man of scrupulous diplomatic etiquette, and it is yet possible that the quarrel about the Armstrong may be referred to the arbitration of a third power; or that Portugal will average the claim, for which provision ought to have been made at the Treaty of Ghent.

**Missouri Election.**—Our latest accounts from St. Louis, by Telegraph, are of the 13th instant. They report that four Whigs and one Union Democrat have been elected to Congress, as follows:

John F. Darby, Whig, first district.  
Gilchrist Porter, Whig, second district.  
John G. Miller, Whig, third district.  
Charles E. Bowman, Whig, fourth district.  
John S. Phelps, Benton Democrat, fifth district.

The returns for members of the Legislature are not all in. So far as received, the report says that 60 Whigs, 32 Benton Democrats, and 22 anti-Benton Democrats have been elected. *Nat. Intl.*

**The Benton and Foote Affliction.**—The special committee appointed to investigate the particulars of the difficulty between Foote and Benton made their report last Monday. The committee, after recapitulating the particulars of the disagreeable scene, expressed the belief that Mr. Benton either intended to make a personal assault on Mr. Foote, or rushed towards him for the purpose of intimidating him. That his manner, coupled with his previous declarations, was certainly such as to justify Mr. Foote in the belief that the first was his intention, as it evidently did excite such apprehensions in the minds of many, if not most all, of the Senators who witnessed it. The report adds that Mr. Foote then left his seat, without advancing towards Mr. Benton, but in fact placing himself further from him, and, though he drew a deadly weapon, he did not present it, and readily gave it up when demanded of him. No blow was struck—no shot fired—but it is asserted there was imminent danger that the Senate chamber would be the scene of a deadly and criminal encounter. The committee add that they cannot too strongly condemn the practice of wearing arms in the Senate chamber. The Senators should rely for defence upon the Senate, whose high duty it is to protect its members from injury or insult, and whose practice should furnish a perfect guaranty of such protection. A different course would convert the halls of legislation into bloody arenas, and destroy the value, if not the existence, of the institutions from which spring our glory and our good. The report concludes as follows: *Balt. Sun.*

"In the present case, under all the circumstances, the committee forbear to recommend any action to the Senate. They hope that the strong condemnation of the personalities which led to threatened violence, their censure of the attempt by a member to avenge himself in the presence of the Senate, and of the practice of carrying arms in the Senate chamber, will be a sufficient rebuke, and a warning not unheeded in future. Should this hope prove vain, and similar scenes of violence again occur, they cannot doubt that the Senate will enforce prompt, stern, and effectual punishment."

**Henry Clay.**—The Village Record says: "During the recent trying contest in the United States Senate upon the Compromise Bill, the nation has watched with eager anxiety the course of the great statesman of Kentucky. In his advocacy of this measure, he has met the fierce denunciation of the extremes of the North and South. In the North he has been doubted, perhaps stifled, by men who have been wont to look upon him as the true embodiment of Whig principles. If we have differed from him, we have not faltered in our confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the man. The sun in its course through the heavens, is sometimes obscured by a passing cloud; but ere long it bursts out once more, in undimmed lustre—a proof that the fault is with the eye of the beholder and not with that glorious luminary. So it is with Mr. Clay."

**From Fort Laramie.**—We have been shown a letter from an officer of the Army, dated Fort Laramie, June 20, 1850, from which we are privileged to make the following extract respecting the emigration to California.

"To form any correct conception of the emigration to California, across the prairies, it is necessary to be on the ground. History presents no parallel. Thirty-five thousand persons have already passed this point, and there are some ten thousand still behind. The number of wagons is some where near eight thousand. The cholera has made its appearance, and two hundred have been buried. This is no great mortality, taking into consideration the utter destitution of many, the want of prairie knowledge, &c. &c. The amount of rascality on the road is almost beyond belief; there is hardly a crime that has not been perpetrated, from murder down. Fort Hall has been abandoned, and the garrison sent into California."

**GREAT BATTLE.**

**Denmark and the Duches.**—The war has now commenced in earnest. On the 23th the two armies met, and after some skirmishing, a regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious. The battle began at break of day, and lasted eleven hours. The Danes attacked with about 25,000 men, and the insurrectionary army was about 20,000 strong.

By dates from Hamburg of the 27th, we learn that the killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Idstedt are now stated at 7000, of which the greater share has fallen on the Danes. The number in action are estimated at 40,000 Danes and 30,000 Holsteines.

The Danes are now in possession of the town of Schleswig, where they have formed their head quarters.

**MEMBERS OF ONE LEGISLATURE.**

The following are the names of the Senators and members of the House of Commons elected for the next Legislature.

COUNTY.	SENATE.	COMMONS.
Anson,	Purdie Richardson, w.	Benj. J. Dunlap, A. J. Dargan, w's.
Ash,	George Bower, d.	McMillan, w.
Surry,		Cochran, McLean, Jas. Sheek, d's.
Watauga,		T. D. McDowell, d.
Bladen,	Richard Wooten, d.	Dr. John H. Hill, w.
Brunswick,		John A. Maule, w.
Columbus,		J. B. Cherry, P. H. Winston, w's.
Bertie,	Lewis Bond, w.	Marcus Erwin, James Sharp, w's.
Buncombe,	N. W. Woodfin,	Farmer, w.
Henderson,		Jesse Stubbs, Wm. H. Trippe, w's.
Beaufort,		Erasmus D. Sanderson, d.
Hyde,	Todd R. Caldwell, w.	W. W. Every, d. Walton, w.
Burke,		A. M. Foster, w. J. B. Gordon, d.
McDowell,		Hon. J. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, d's.
Caldwell,	Dr. T. N. Cameron, d.	J. W. Scott, John Shimcock, w.
Wilkes,	Rufus Barringer, w.	Francis Locke, w.
Cumberland,		R. Rankin, F. D. Reinhardt, S. N. Stowe, H. Serrel, dems.
Cabarrus,	Capt. John F. Hoke, d.	Keener, d.
Stanly,	Thomas, d.	D. W. Siler, w.
Lincoln,		Hayes, w.
Catawba,	John H. Haughton, w.	R. C. Cotten, d. D. Brazier, Hackney, w's.
Caston,	George Williamson, d.	Samuel P. Hill, D. S. Johnson, d's.
Haywood,	Wiley, w.	Wm. E. Bond, d.
Macon,	Wm. H. Washington, d.	R. Gating, d.
Cherokee,	Barnard, w.	G. S. Stevenson, d. A. J. Jerkins, w.
Chatham,	Dr. Arendell, w.	Jarvis, w.
Caswell,	John Gray Bynum, w.	Barco, w.
Chowan,	John A. Lillington, w.	J. Piggott, w.
Gates,	Samuel Hargrave, d.	Simmons, w.
Gates,	Herring, d.	Holland, d.
Craven,	Col. Henry T. Clark, d.	C. J. Webb, Jesse Sloan, w's.
Currituck,	James Collins, d.	Dothet, w.
Camden,	John A. Gilmer, w.	A. H. Caldwell, Foad, w's.
Carteret,	Edwin G. Speight, d.	J. M. Leach, A. G. Foster, w's.
Jones,	N. E. Caneday, d.	Kelly, Mathis, d's.
Cleveland,	Andrew Joyner, w.	Joshua Baras, K. Thigpen, d's.
Rutherford,	Davidson, w.	Wm. K. Martin, Josiah Bridgers, d's.
Davie,	Wm. H. Watson, d.	D. F. Caldwell, C. H. Wiley, P. Adams, w's.
Rowan,	Angus R. Kelly, w.	B. F. Williams, w.
Duplin,	Maj. G. W. Caldwell, d.	Wm. Sutton, d.
Edgecombe,	W. R. W. Sherrod, d.	Amis Wiggins, Parham, w's.
Franklin,	Dr. John H. Drake, d.	K. Rayner.
Guilford,	N. N. Nixon, d.	Wm. B. Pope, David Clanton, w's.
Greene,	J. M. S. Rogers, d.	Bogle, McKay, Campbell, w's.
Lenoir,	Geo. H. McMillan, w.	Linn B. Saunders, Jas. Tomlinson, d's.
Granville,	Capt. John Berry, d.	Col. S. J. Person, d.
Hertford,	W. B. Shepard, w.	Zebedee Russel, w.
Halifax,	R. H. Hester, d.	E. C. Davidson, w. Capt. J. K. Harrison, Dr. J. J. Williams, d's.
Iredell,	Wm. Eborn, w.	W. L. Mizelle, d.
Alexander,	Daniel W. Courts, d.	John D. Powers, Wm. Hill, d's.
Johnston,	Dr. John Malloy, w.	Thos. J. Pearson, d. David A. Barnes, w. E. W. Fonville, d.
Moore,	Dr. Wm. B. Lane, w.	Cad. Jones, Jr. D. A. Montgomery, Durham, Patterson, d.
Montgomery,	Philip Barrow, d.	George D. Poole, w.
Mecklenburg,	Dr. Thos. Bunting, d.	Thomas Wilson, d.
Union,	T. E. Pender, w.	C. S. Winstead, d.
Nash,	W. N. Edward, d.	W. J. Blow, Marshall Dickerson, d's.
Martin,	John Exum, d.	Horatio Kallum, Thos. Ruffin, Jr. d's.
Northampton,		Col. W. L. Steele, w.
Northhampton,		Wm. McNeill, Neill McNeill, d's.
Onslow,		Col. J. Thombrough, J. M. A. Drake, w's.
Orange,		Allen Flynt, Henry Marshall, J. A. Waugh, d's.
Alamance,		A. Herring, J. A. Boykin, d's.
Pasquotank,		U. W. Swanner, d.
Perquimans,		J. McCleese, w.
Pitt,		Francis A. Thornton, Wm. Eaton, Jr. d's.
Rockingham,		R. M. Saunders, J. D. Newson, B. Rollins, d.
Richmond,		C. H. Brogden, J. V. Sherard, d's.
Robeson,		Fleming, d.
Rockingham,		
Rowan,		
Rutherford,		
Sampson,		
Stanly,		
Stokes,		
Surry,		
Tyrrell,		
Wake,		
Warren,		
Washington,		
Wayne,		
Wilkes,		
Yancey,		

**ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.**

The following table of the votes for Governor we copy from the Greensborough Patriot, believing it to be as nearly correct as though we had made it out ourselves. It will be corrected by the official returns, when received.

There are 79 Counties in this State. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, and Alexander with Iredell, Wilkes, and Caldwell; and as the votes of these Counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1848.	1850.
ANSON	1049	400
ASH	551	782
BEAUFORT	857	512
BERTIE	524	370
BLADEN	381	516
BUNSWICK	301	194
BUNCOMBE	921	844
BURKE	1299	896
CABARRUS	743	377
CALDWELL	589	128
CAMDEN	489	80
CARTERET	407	365
CASWELL	263	1081
CHATHAM	935	781
CHESTER	582	217
CHOWAN	293	228
CLEVELAND	425	727
COLUMBIA	174	440
CRAVEN	742	730
CUMBERLAND	878	1023
CURRITUCK	177	583
DAVIDSON	1098	669
DAVIE	542	391
DUPLIN	218	921
EDGECOMBE	104	1466
FRANKLIN	319	673
GATES	371	390
GREENE	207	515
GRANVILLE	1016	946
GUILFORD	1567	442
HALIFAX	601	507
HAYWOOD	412	420
HENDERSON	650	227
HERTFORD	330	173
IRYDE	469	298
IREDELL	1376	458
JOHNSTON	720	814
JONES	215	181
LENOIR	126	455
LINCOLN	632	1877
MACON	451	352
MARTIN	339	557
MECKLENBURG	699	1093
MOORE	544	536
MONTGOMERY	609	86
NASH	106	882
NORTHAMPTON	275	1015
ORANGE	512	500
ONSLAW	178	663
PASQUOTANK	1714	1726
PERQUIMANS	471	176
PERSON	360	578
PITT	589	571
RANDOLPH	1199	312
RICHMOND	545	68
ROBESON	591	823
ROCKINGHAM	340	968
ROWAN	837	696
RUTHERFORD	1265	439
SAMPSON	530	692
STANLY	746	26
STOKES	1003	1223
SURRY	1090	1226
TYRRELL	336	106
WAKE	991	1293
WARREN	173	630
WASHINGTON	358	182
WAYNE	1264	1097
WILKES	1299	309
YANCEY	357	634
TOTAL	42,536	41,582

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The Summer in Charleston has been the hottest ever known. For thirty days, the thermometer has averaged 90 deg., frequently going up to 92 deg., and 94 deg. Yet the city remains quite healthy.

The White House at Washington is said to be so unhealthy as a place of residence, that Mr. Fillmore has hired for the season a small house at Georgetown.

**Lightning.**—During the storm on Sunday, the 3d instant, we had a most remarkable illustration of Dr. Franklin's theory, that lightning will not pass through a roof covered with metal, but will diffuse itself on the metallic surface; and if there

be a water spout, will pass off through that to the earth. The house is covered with tin, and has a tin pipe leading from the roof to the cistern, and has no lightning rod. The flash was so great as to startle persons at a distance, yet, being directly over the house, was not seen or felt by the inmates. All they knew of the shock was from the roar of the thunder, and having the water pipe shivered. Not a shock was felt in the house. *Charleston Courier.*

**PETERSBURG MARKETS.**  
(Reported for the Intelligencer.)  
Friday, August 16, 1850.

**Tobacco.**—Recent accounts from the Tobacco growing districts have inspired dealers with renewed confidence in Tobacco. Sales this morning were more animated than usual, and all descriptions sold well. Common Leaf 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Fine do. 7 a @ 8; Common Leaf 6 1/2 @ 7; Fine do. 10 a @ 12; Manufacturing 13 a @ 21.

**COTTON.**—Sales have been made at 12 1/2c. Holders are asking 13c. for prime. FLOUR.—Old Superfine Flour 5 a @ 6 1/2; Family 6 a @ 6; Town Mill new Superfine 60.

**CORN.**—The market for Corn is dull—we hear of no sales, and quote nominally at 60 a 63c.

**WHEAT.**—Late advices from Liverpool have caused a slight decline in this article, but prices are somewhat unsettled. Prime Red brings 103 a 106c.; White 108 a 112c.—sales of latter were made to-day at 110 a 111c.

**PEAS & BEANS.**—Nominal quotation for Peas 85c.; for Beans 90c.

**BACON.**—Good supply in market, but poor demand. Virginia cured, hog round, 7 1/2 c.; Western Shoulders 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 c.; do. Sides 6 1/2 c.

**LARD.**—Prime Virginia Lard, is scarce and brings 8 1/2 a 8 1/2 c.

**HERRINGS.**—No. 1 barrels 'Cut 60' a @ 90; Gross 5 a @ 85; Roe 66 1/2 a @ 87.

**MARRIED.**  
In Alamance county, on Thursday the 15th inst., by Gabriel M. Lea, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM C. KROG to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Noah Mitchell, Esq.

**Court of Wardens.**  
A SEMI-Annual Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor of Orange County will be held at the Poor House on the 1st Monday in September next. At which time applicants can have an opportunity of laying their respective cases before the Board. There will also be an election held at that time for Superintendent of the Poor for the ensuing year.

**Fall Supply**  
of Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c.  
DRUMMOND & WYCHE are now opening their Fall supply of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Leather, Shoe Makers Findings, Paper, Tapes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddlery, &c., &c., EMBRACING UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES of Fresh and Seasonable Goods, suitable to the Fall and Winter Trade. Purchased very early in the season, at low prices, we are enabled to offer to the Trade a stock of Goods which, for variety of style and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house.

We respectfully solicit country merchants to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**DRUMMOND & WYCHE,**  
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.  
August 21. 46—

**DOCTOR.**  
S. D. SCHOOLFIELD  
HAVING removed to Hillsborough, offers his services in all the Branches of his Profession. Having had an experience of more than six years' extensive Practice in Guilford County, he hopes to merit a portion of public patronage. His charges will be very moderate, and suited to the circumstances of the community.

His Office is the one formerly occupied by Dr. Smith, opposite Nichol's Hotel.  
August 5. 44—

**John D. Williams,**  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
July, 19 1850. 43—6m

**REMOVAL.**  
**Young Ladies' Seminary,**  
AT GRAHAM, ALAMANCE CO. N. C.  
The exercises of this Institution will be continued at this place. The course will be the same as heretofore; the plan of instruction efficient.

Board, \$5 per month.  
Tuition, 8 to 12 per session.  
Extras, in proportion.

**REFERENCES.**  
R. S. Ewell, President of William & Mary, Va. Ex Gov. B. K. Hannegan, Marion, S. C. Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh, N. C.  
WM. A. NELSON, Principal.  
August, 1. 44—