Resolved. That as a convention of the State ates, have assembled at Nashville, in the State Tennessee, and have adopted resolutions, and ablished an address to the people of the Southern ates, that we approve, confirm, and ratify the occeedings of said convention.

Resolved, That we do adopt the Missouri Comromise Line extended to the Pacific ocean, as it as been acquiesced in for a number of years, tough we do not consider it an equitable adjustion the Territory of California, yet we are willing a accept the Missouri Compromise Line, for the ake of the Union, and to stop the agitation of the question of slavery.

nestion of slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the dismerment of the State of Texas, or the curtailm Resolved, That we are opposed to the dismemberment of the State of Texas, or the curtailment of boundaries she at present claims, and do enter our solemn protest against all such measures of the General Government, and would consider it fraudulent and oppressive upon our sister State of Texas, that Congress should wrest from her any portion of those rights she obtained by a long and bloody war with Mexico, and that were recognized in the resolutions of annexation, that led to an invasion of Mexico with the United States for encroaching upon said recognized boundaries of Texas, and we do recommend to our representatives to defend those rights, and we will aid Texas in maintaining them.

Resolved, That we give our hearty approval of a bill passed by the last legislalature, directing the Governor to call a convention of the people, to take into consideration the measure of redress should California be admitted under her present constitution.

Resolved, That we consider it the imperative uty of the Governor to call this convention, hould Clay's Compromise bill be passed.

Mr. Samuel P. Jones offered as amendments to the foregoing, the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we do recommend to our representatives of this State, in the two Houses of the Congress of the United States, unanimity in oposing Northern aggression and in defending our onstitutional rights.

Resolved, That we make no distinction of party the great question now agitating the country.

in the great question now agitating the country and that it effects equally the interest of every Southern man and that we do call upon all to raily around the standard of the Nashville Convention defence of the South and her institutions.

As a further amendment, Mr. Mounger offer

e following:
Resolved. That we believe it to be the duty Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of Congress, to provide for California a Territorial Government for a series of years, or at least until a sufficient number of inhabitants shall be permanently domiciled within her territortal limits, this fact to be ascertained by a census of the United States legally and regularly taken, to grant to her the exalted position of one of the States of the American Union. Yet if it should be found impossible for Congress to provide said government, in consideration of the circumstances under which the Nashville Convention was required to convene, that we view it as a Southern measure, proclaiming at one voice the will of the South, we approve its action and adopt its views as set forth in its resolutions and address of that body, as the best calculated to insure an equitable adjustment of the slavery and territorial controversy, and by its action heretofore or hereafter, we are and by its action heretofore or hereafter, we are willing to stand or fall.

The above resolutions were supported by abl

and argumentative speeches from Messrs. Thoms H. Dawson, John C. Brown and J. C. Mounger and opposed in some degree by Mr. Samuel Daw

On motion of John C. Brown, the preamble an ons offered, wers adopted without a disser on motion of T. H. Dawson, Resolved, The On motion of T. H. Dawson, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the State friendly to the Missouri Com-promise and Southern rights, and a copy sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Con-

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

D. B. JONES,
J. B. LEWIS B. F. FORT, L. B. McCoun, Secretaries.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MACON COUNTY .- A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this county, was held in Lanier, August 8, upon a call being made to the people to meet and confer, (without party distinction) upon the agitated condition of the country. The meeting was organized, by calling Judge Gideon Smith to the Chair, and John A. Hunter to act as Secretary.

On motion it was moved and seconded, that a committee of nine be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, to report to the meeting ac-

cordingly W. A. Robinson, Wiley Berron, Ja's. Hollyhead, John T. Brown, Burwell Green, P. L. J. May, John C. Helveston, John C. Rodgers, John Studieset, W. B. Brown, John C. Rodgers, John Studieset, W. B. Brown, John C. Rodgers, John Studieset, W. Brown, John C. Rodgers, J. Brown, J. Brown, John C. Rodgers, J. Brown, J. Brown, John C. Rodgers, J. Brown, J. Brown John Studivant were appointed that committee After retiring there was two sets of resolution presented to the consideration of the presented to the consideration of the committee The majority report will be found below, there be-ing six for them and three in favor of a non-committal set of resolutions; the result was two re ports, the majority and the minority. At thi point the meeting became entirely diverted fron its main object, and party strife predominated after a long and heated debate, conduced by fou jackleg lawyers, as one of them termed him debate, on the Northern Clay non-committal side, and by Judge Helvenston, a plain old farmer, but one whom good sense and love of country, although a whig, compels in his own words to strike for his native South—the South and the Missouri line had one other supporter, which I cannot forbear to mention, and one whom his opponents will not soon forget. Rev. P. L. J. May opponents, but delivered an eloquent and stirring address upon Southern rights and duties of Southtrickery, a talent predominant with lawyers when they have bad cases, succeeded in getting the minority report first before the house for a vote, which so incensed the friends of the Missouri Con promise or 36° 30' men, that several of them Con promise or 36° 30' men, that several of them left the house in disgust, however, enough remained to defeat their measure, amounting to a tie vote which created quite an excitement. The chair called for order and the vote to be retaken. At this point of time, several Missouri line men lin, for chair called for order and the vote to be retaken. At this point of time, several Missouri line men stepped into the house, which completely ousted the friends of the then pending vote, and to skulk from final defeat, followed the same old path that their illustrious leader had before trodden from the halls of our Legislature. The secretary still holding his seat, a call was made to to the friends of the South to remain, and a respectable portion of the South to remain, and a respectable portion of the South to remain, and a respectable portion of the audience doneso. The chair being left vacant, John C. Rogers was called to fill it, and the meeting proceeded to take up the majority report. ing proceeded to take up the majority report, which was passed by an unanimous vote, and with a higher number than had voted upon the minority report. So you will perceive, that it is instinct in some men, always to leave just at a particular

Whereas, public meetings of the citizens of the several counties in the State and South have been invoked to give an expression of their views, upon the subject that now agitates the public mind, and which threatens the peace and integrity of the Union, and endanger the most important rights and interests of the Southern States—we, the citizens of the county of Macon, without respect to old party lines and distinctions, in general meeting assembled, do hereby declare the following prescripts and propositions. MAJORITY REPORT.

principles and propositions.

1. That the territories acquired from Mexico, are, and of right ought to be, the common property and the soil of the several States of the Union, and

3. That the bill now under discussion in the ate of the United States, known as the "Clay Senate of the United States, known as the "Clay Compromise," is a bill of "concessions" in the passage of which the South has nothing to gain and every thing to lose.

4. That we heartily approve of the objects that

nd to the last extremity.
P. L. J. May,
Wiley Barron,
John C. Rodgers,
Joh

Union for publication.

JOHN C. RODGERS, Chairman

## THE SOUTHERN PRESS

If the land, the property of the South, can taken from her, why not slaves? The reason are quite as plausible, and if not identical, more plausible, for taking slaves than land. As fo the process, that is not so material; whether it be done by the formality of a majority vote, flagrantly before the world, or by the more covert, but not the more certain process, of recom mending flight at midnight, with the incidental expedients of taking horses, arms and money to facilitate the operation.

There are very few men, South or North, tupid as not to know that the real cause of the outrage now going on of wresting from the South her territorial rights, is Northern hostility o slavery, and Northern lust of power. Any man can see this at a glance through all the preences of non-intervention, hardships of Califortences of non-intervention, hardships of California, &c., when he sees a territory allotted to her beyond the occupancy of her inhabitants, beyond their capacity to govern, and beyond all precedent as to boundary; and this by violations of the Constitution and of usage for which no defence is offered, except that several of them have at defferent intervals been separately perpetrated before, and that at present these outclessing we cannot forget you. Brethren, for we petrated before, and that at present these out rages have been combined with new ones to effect a purpose more atrocious than ever was attempted before.

The Cazenovians resolve that "slavery is the curse of all curses, the robbery of all robberies, and the crime of all crimes." The majority in the Senate who voted for the admission of Cal ifernia does not go so far as this—although New York and T. Julian Lemoine. Mr. Smith for passing the California bill if they believed it. But they availed themselves of the compound sentiment of the North hostile to slavery, and eager for Northern aggrandizement, as the real justification, or rather motive for that vote.

We are progressing. If any people had said to General Cass ten years ago, or to Mr. CLAY,

Abolition Convention.

CAZENOVIA, Wednesday, August 21. The Convention met at the Free Church in the village, at 10 A. M., and was called to order by J

C. Jackson.
Rev. Samuel J. May was appointed Chairm A committee was appointed to nominate pern

Brown.
Song by the Elmore Sisters, who are fugitive

Mrs. F. Rice.

The committee to nominate permanent officers reported the following:

President—FREDERICK DOUGLASS, (col'd.)

Vice Presidents—J. C. HATHAWAT, SAMUEL R.

WARD, (colored.) Miss or Mrs FRANCES HAWLET, CHARLES W. WHEATON.

Secretaries—CHARLES D. MILLER, MISS ANNA
P. ADAMS.

Frederick Douglass on taking the chair, made few appropriate remarks. He then presented a letter from Samuel R. Ward, in which the latter declined having anything to do with the meeting. The name of Charles B. Ray was substituted for that of Mr. Ward as Vice President. A communication was read from Mr. Goodell,

enclosing some resolutions.

A committee on address and resolutions was a

principles and propositions.

1. That the territories acquired from Mexico, are, and of right ought to be, the common property and the soil of the several States of the Union, and open to the occupancy and settlement of all the people of all the States, with their property, of every description.

2. That it is the duty of Congress to provide territorial governments for California, Utah, and New Mexico, in such manner and form as will secure to the South an equal participation in the same with their Northern brethren.

A committee on address and resolutions was appointed, consisting of two black and three white men. The only names we are able to give are E. S. Piatt, J. W. Logan and James Baker.

On motion of S. J. May, brother Hathaway was requested to give in the afternoon, a description of his interview with Chaplin in the jail at Washington. Also, that the fugitive slaves present, of whom there are some thirty, be requested to sit together, where they may be seen by the delegates.

Adjourned till afternoon.

The Convention is large, consisting of some 2,000 persons, among whom there is a smart

ge of which the South has nothing to gain very thing to lose.

That we heartily approve of the objects that med the "Nashville Convention," and we tender to that honorable body, our warminks, for the ability, integrity, and firmness hich they discharged the duties that deupon them. thanks, for the ability, integrity, and firmness ith which they discharged the duties that delived upon them.

5. That we concur in the sentiments of the outhern Address, and commend the elevated paotism that prampted that body, in the spirit of nession, and for the sake of the peace and pertuity of the Union, to agree to abide by a "commiss" forted upon us by the North in 1820.

I which we have acquired in for thirty years.

The church being refused for the setting of the Convention, Mr. Smith moved to go to Peterbanks A grove A grove was procured.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Snow, after which the convention was engaged till 10 o clock discussing the address and resolutions which were passed—and the convention adjourned.

The following is the Address of the Fugitive Slaves to their brethren in the South; and was first

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1850.

Another Movement.

We publish the following account of the proceedings of an Abolition Convention in Cazenovia, New York, from the Tribune.

If such a meeting as this had been held in a foreign State, it would be the right and duty of the Federal Government to demand the interference of the foreign government for the restraint and punishment of the incendiaries. But as it was held in a sister State—a member of the Union—constantly canting about conciliation and fraternity, there is no redress for the South but in herself.

We have heard a good deal of censure and exclamation against the proceedings of this meeting by those who were in favor of the late is to obtain their freedom, are worse off than you are at the South, are liars. Before we left them they told us that the Abolitionists would take and sell us; but on the other hand, they are the fugitives breakren, and the only complaint is that here are so few of them—most of them are members of the American Anti-Slavery Society and of the liberty party. (At this point there was a strong effort made to have the mame of the Colonization Society inserted. Mr. Smith strongly opposed it, because members of that accovery to the Morth are in league with the South and are afraid to advocate the abolition of slavery; including our children, we number here and in Canada 30,000 souls, and the population in the free States of ductions from the recent vote of the Senate to admit California.

If the land, the property of the South, can be

friends. [Fred. Douglass objected to this, saying no one was a friend of the fugitive slave who would not take him into his carriage and help him on his course, as Chap in did.] We are poor.

We can do little more for our deliverance than to pray to God for it. We will furnish you with pocket compasses, and in the dark nights you can run away. We cannot furnish you with weapons—some of us are not inclined to carry arms—but if you can get them take them, and, before you go back into bondage, use them, if you are obluged to take life. The slaveholder would not hesitate to kill you rather than not take you back into bondage. Numerous as the escapes from slavery are, they would be still more so were it not for the master's protection of the rights of property. You even hesitate to take the slowest of your masters horses, but we say take the fastest. Pack up provision and clothes, and either get the key or force the lock and get his money and start. We regret to say to you that it is not every one of the Free States in which the fugitives can find an asylum. Last year several were taken back from Pennsylvania. We would not advise you to stop in the District of John McLean, because he is a great man and your enemy; and as he is looking to the Presidency of the United States he is the Southerner's friend; but the safest place to steer for is New York State. There are three points in your conduct when you come to the North to which we closing we cannot forget you, Brethren, for we know your sufferings, and our last words to you are, to be of good cheer and do not despair.

An address to the Liberty party was then adop-

ted by the Convention.

The following is an abstract of the address the Abolitionists of the North. BRETHEREN :-- You are to hold a Conver will except. We therefore recommend the nomi-nation of William L. Chaplin the champion of the commencement of the official term of the other.-We recommend meetings to be called in every free that in 1850 he would vote for bills to deprive the South of all right to a vast territory, he would have exclaimed: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

State and every County, and let the name of Chaplin be heard in the morning, at noon and in the evening, and in the by-ways and in the pulpit, as one of freedom's martyrs. Let every voter in the Northern States, at the coming election, vote for no person for Congress who is opposed to the election of W. L. Chaplin.

With these remarks we leave you to Divine The following are some of the resolution

1st. Resolved, That slavery is the curse of all of all crimes.

2d. Resolved, That inasmuch as it is the right of every man to serve his God with all his power, we believe an active effort to prevent slave traffic

is the best service we can render.

3d Resolved, That our hearts are in the cell of Wm. L. Chaplin, and that while his enemies deride his condition and his false friends are ashame

There were seventeen resolutions presented, which the above are specimens. The seventeen roclaimed as the motto of the party—"Chapling reedom and Civil War"!!!

The Washington Union is troubled at he announcement of the speedy establishment of a Northern Democratic organ in this city .-We don't wonder. The fate of Cass, RITHIE & Co., will be that of all trimmers. We have has run about 400 miles in the same time. long since seen that the North would be satisfied with nothing short of Southern uncondi-The Union offered the robber the purse provi- than she can.

ensibilities of the submissionists. As for the support of BENTON for the Presi- Navy mail steamers. dency by the new paper, that is not very proba ble. No Southern deserter is available as a a smart Even Mr. CLAY is no longer available. He that the Reformers will prevail. could not, in such a case, get the support of

> ARMY MOVEMENTS .- The St. Louis Repub lican of the 11th inst., says:

"We learn that the 7th regiment of United States Infantry, Col. Plympton commanding, which has just returned from Florida, and has scarcely encamped at Jefferson barracks after severe service, has received orders from the Sec"Prospect before us," the latter half of which is

as follows : "The correspondent of the Republican is severe upon the Southern Press, which he describes as the disunion organ at Washington, and we confess, if some of its articles, and espending which the severe that t seribes as the disumon organ as and especially its more recent ones, are to be taken as proofs of disloyalty, the indications are strong and revolting. In a late number under the head of "Position of the Sooth," the editors have lashed themselves into a perfect rage. They rail at a majority of Congress, they denounce with violence the President and Secretary of State for the late message and letter of Gov. Bell, and their design is unmistakably clear to defeat, if possible, the passage of the Texas boundary bill, and enbroil the nation in a civil war. Every artful and insidious appeal is addressed to Texas, and to those in the interest of that State, to stir up the strongest prejudice

dressed to Texas, and to those in the interest of that State, to stir up the strongest prejudice against the bill.

"It seems," they say, "that the people of Texas don't admire this method of negociating, nor do they like the policy of selling sovereign rights to the Federal Government for money, merely to enable the latter to manufacture a Free-soil State in its immdiate neighborhood, of such very raw material as a Mexican population just conquered.

very raw material as a Mexican population just conquered.

"The majority in Congress is eager for the trade. It would be a grand exploit—in fact it would be a capital joke—for a Northern demagogue returning from Congress to tell to his constituents, that a Free-soil State had actually been bought of the South, and she compelled to pay half the purchase money."

Look at the insidious argument. Now on the event of a contest the benefit and advantage would all enure to the South.

"But then the refusal of Texas to sell will spoil this fine speculation. In that event the Federal Executive threatens war against Texas. This, however, would be very inconvenient—the place is not such as would be chosen by the aggressor for such a conflict. Texas is in the neighborhood of Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, who would all send hosts of volunteers to the aid of Texas, and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida would be quite ready to engage also. The portions of the North-western States in that vicinity, of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, have a large population of Southrn origin, and would therefore have no disposition to aid the North. In such a contest the advantages of position would be with the South."

How coolly these gentlemen speculate upon the misery and crime, which would be the unevitable consequence of civil war."

We have not seen nor do we care about see-

We have not seen nor do we care about se ing the article of the correspondent of the Re-

The Whig also attempts to be severe mluckily makes such contradictory charges as to confute one by another. The Whig says we have " lashed" our selves " into a perfect rage"that we "rail at the majority in Congress and denounce with violence the President and Sec. retary of State-that our "design is unmistakeably clear," " to embroil the nation in a civil

takeably clear," "to embroil the nation in a civil takeably clear," "to embroil the nation in a civil war"—that we address "every artful and insidious appeal to Texas"—and finally that we "speculate coolly on the misery and crime" of "civil war"—and all this in reference to one short article of ours.

Now that we should be enruged, should rail, should be artful and insidious and yet speculate coolly, all in a single short article, is rather too absurd to be credible. The charge evinces a disposition to assail, without evidence and against evidence. It is quite obvious from our paper, that we neither get into a rage, nor do we rail, so or are we insidious, but are frank, decided and cool.

The Richmend Whig belongs to a class of papers located in the South, which, in all controversies of a sectional character, either openly or insiduously supports the North. This class of papers can see nothing right in the South, without the industry to examine and the South, without the capacity to understand the South, without the capacity to understand the South, without the industry to examine and the Abolition party, who now lies bound in Washington. Can a man be found more competent? He is a father to the poor, and a friend to the fugitive slave. It will be said that he is a candidate for Lieut. Governor; but if he should be elected for both the term of office of one expires before the take their ideas at second hand from Northern such papers as the Whig, and presumes on un limited sycophancy and submission.

The time is at length at hand when the vo tion of such papers as the Whig will fail. The progress of Northern aggression is so rapid and startling, that Southern trimmers can no longe find excuse and palliation. They will be kicked into resentment-they will be scourged into shame by their Northern allies-or they will have to retire from the position they have so

## The American Steamers

The triumph of the American mail steam ser vice is signal and complete. The two steamers of the New York and Liverpool line, the Atlan tic and Pacific, have demonstrated their superiority in speed and capacity, over the Cunard line and hence, we see, are cofficed. of the New York and Liverpool line, the Atlantic and Pacific, have demonstrated their superisengers, and of course the letters.

The two new steamers of the New York New Orleans, and Chagres lines, are also per forming their service with unrivalled speed and regularity. The fastest ship of the New York and Liverpool line, has accomplished a speed of 326 miles in 24 hours. The fastest ship of the New York and New Orleans line, the Georgia,

Before these two lines were established, passengers, correspondence and freights, by tional and ignominious submission. The North ocean steamers, were monopolized by the Namight have indulged the Washington Union a val-mail-steam marine of Great Britain, from little longer. That paper has been willing, and England to Panama. Now we have succeeded even anxious to give up to the North all claims in surpassing both her trans-atlantic lines, and of the South to any part of the territory in dis- carry passengers, gold, letters and merchandize. pute, provided the Wilmot Proviso were waived. quicker and cheaper from Panama to Europe

ded he would compromise by not giving his vic- This is a great triumph of American enter tim a kick, lest that might awaken the dormant prize and skill, and achieved with far less aid

Northern candidate, unless he can put in the sup- but not complete returns in the Richmond and port of a Southern State or two, as capital. But Norfolk papers, of the state of the polls at the re-Busyon has now lost all hope of Missouri, and cent election for members of the Constitutional has no chance in any other Southern State .- Convention of that State. The indications are

> A NARROW ESCAPE.—The seaman Carley, was indicted in the Criminal Court, as we have before reported, for the murder of a brother mariner while on a homeward passage from a voyage at sea. During the progress of the trial Judge Crawford decided that he had "no jurisdiction," although no plea to the jurisdiction was filed by the counsel, and most if not all the evidence was submitted to the Jury before this decision was made. The case was brought before Judge Cranch of the District Court, who holds that this class of cases does properly come before the Criminal Court, and that his court has no jurisdiction. But Carley having been once arraigned and put on trial, could not again be brought before Judge Crawford, and was consequently discharged. He may congratulate himself on the "glorious uncertainties of the law." It might have gone hard A NARROW ESCAPE .- The seaman Carley

## CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, ADOUST 24, 1850.
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked consent ove a resolution, directing seats to be provided the "official" reporters of the proceedings ont of the Clerk's desk.

ont of the Ciera s according to the Committee of the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, and the committee took up the Civil and Diplomatic bill for consideration.

CHENCK, of Ohio, moved an appro-

priation of \$250 to compensate Dr. Thomas O. Edwards for services and expenses in carrying into practical operation the late act requiring an inspection of foreign drugs and medicines. Agreed

ment to restrict the compensation of examiners of drugs to the amount of duties paid on drug importations at the port where they are employed.

Mr. HILLIARD, of Alabama, opposed the motion. The compensation should not be guaged according to the labor performed in all cases. This was one where the service rendered to the publi-was in preventing the importation of impur-

drugs.

The motion was lost.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved an appropriation of \$1,228 80 for paying a balance found due by the accounting officers to Jose Yznardy, former consul at Cadiz—deducting, however, from the same, such sum as he may have been entitled to as one of the heirs of Jose M. Yznardy, who

to as one of the heirs of Jose M. Yznardy, who, as formes consul at Havana, was a debtor to the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. HARALSON, of Georgia, moved an appropriation of \$5,000 for paying for a perpetual lease of rooms in a county court building about to be erected in Marietta, Georgia, to be used for the United States courts and a post-office.

Mr. H. remarked that the bill provided \$12,000 for a similar lease of a portion of a building about being erected at Utica, New York, and there certainly was as much necessity for it at Marietta. being erected at Utica, New York, and there certainly was as much necessity for it at Marietta, as there could be at Utica. Unless there was a disposition to make fish of one and flesh of another, he thought the adoption of the one should be followed by the adoption of the other.

The motion was lost.

Mr. BOOTH, of Connecticut, moved to strike out from the bill the section providing for the lease of the Utica building.

Mr. HILLIARD, of Alabama, moved an amendment appropriating \$12,000 to provide for a

Mr. HILLIARD, of Alabama, moved an amendment appropriating \$12,000 to provide for a lease for similar purposes, of a portion of the new State House about being erected at Montgomery, Alabama, and supported it in some remarks, showing the expediency of thus accommodating the United States functionaries there, and the importance of doing it before the building

was constructed.

Mr. HARALSON also supported it, statis that the Government were now, for the want of such accommodations, necessarily paying a large amount for rent for our courts and other offices in the States.

Mr. HAYMOND, of Virginia, moved an

amendment to the amendment authorizing, the Secretary of the Treasury to make similar leases wherever the United States District and Circuit courts are now, or may hereafter be held. Agreed Mr. HAMPTON, of Pennsylvania, moved to the amendment as amended, a provision for ap-applying \$50,000 to the erection of a building at Pittsburg. Pa., for the accommodation at the

Mr. HAMPTON, of Pennsylvania, moved provision requiring that the duties collected under the tariff act of 1846, shall be levied on the aver age value of the goods at the port where they are entered. Ruled out of order.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained, by ayes 81, nays 77. Mr. BAYLY moved that the committee rise.

Agreed to.
The SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and
Mr. POTTER, of Ohio, moved to go into Con
mittee of the Whole on the post-route bill. Ol
jected to.
On motion, the House adjourned.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAPLIN. THE SLAVE ASDUCTOR .- Many of th Northern papers are endeavoring to create a public sympathy in favor of Chaplain, by publishing highly wrought eulogies upon his character, and have to retire from the position they have so long perverted and degraded as organs of the South.

South.

South is a man of "great mental acquirements," and has been the of "great mental acquirements," and has been the Abolitionist candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the Empire State." They make his case so much the worse, for although it is the old law maxim that "ignorantia legis non excusat," yet it is rather a palliation in the minds of the jury. Chaplin cannot avail himself of even this miti-

> We understand a new novel is about to be pu lished from the pen of a young lady of this city It is said to be a good thing, and to be an evi dence of talent and future success to the young lady as an authoress.

THE DISTRICT COURT had no business of

CITY IMPROVEMENTS .- Pennsylvania has improved at a rapid rate, within the last few years, particularly in the appearance of the shops and ware-houses. Old buildings have been torn down and more spacious and commodious ones erected; the rusty low brick walls with the little dark dingy windows, have given place to the rich carved fronts, with the clear plate glass and large "bow windows," in which are displayed the richest and most showy goods arranged with a good taste and skill not surgoods, arranged with a good taste and skill not su passed in Broadway. During years past our sho keepers have not understood the philosophy duicker and cheaper from Panama to Europe than she can.

This is a great triumph of American enterprize and skill, and achieved with far less aid from Government than England gave to her Navy mail steamers.

Virginia Convention.—We have copious,

The "fancy articles" at Bestienelli's look so The "fancy articles" at Bastienelli's look so much more fanciful and attractive, and the "silver beavers" at Stewart's so much more silvery than by plain day light (no reflection intended except what the light gives) that the temptation to purchase is too atrong to be resisted.

Improvements are still going on at different points on the avenue, striking evidence of which most of us daily see in the falling bricks and mor-

ance will soon be transferred to the suburbs of the city. The new depot is to be a spacious and substantially built atructure of brick, with granite pillars. We are glad to see that the public spirit of our business men is getting roused a little.

To the Emrons: Under the caption of "Voices of the Paople," in the National Intelligencer of the 22d August, the "Norfolk County Journal" a paper printed in Massachusetts, discusses the Texan boundary bill thus: "That if this bill passes the House, as we trust and believe it will, the danger House, as we trust and believe it will, the danger of disunion fades awayat the same time, and Texas, instead of being a rallying point for every Southern 'traitor,' becomes a conservative State,' '&c. Let me ask if the National Intelligencer endorses such a voice? If so, let us hear it. Let us see, if manfully maintaining our constitutional rights be denounced treason by the organ of federalism, a paper which sustained the "Hartford Convention," a meeting of delegates from all the Northern States to aid in defeating and paralyzing our Government in a just war against Great Britain. Let it be remembered that Governors Strong, of Massachusetts, and Chittenden, of Vermont, refused to supply the requisitions of the President of the United States for militia to repel the enemy, under General Provost, on the Champlain frontier. Let it be known to the people that the now patriotic people of the North suffered the town of Castine, in the State of Maine, to be held by the British all the war, without an effort to divide them from it. In Connecticut, along the condemned to be shot, which is without foundation, being merely verbal. by the British all the war, without an effort to drive them from it. In Connecticut, along the coast, the enemy's fleet lying at anchor inside of Montauk Point, about Fisher's Island and New London, was furnished with supplies of all kinds by means of blue-lights and rockets, sent up in dark nights, to indicate the position of the traitors who were furnishing "aid and comfort" to the British in the way of fresh meats, vegetables and recognized with the daily Roston personners. Let

who were furnishing "aid and comfort" to the British in the way of fresh meats, vegetables and groceries, with the daily Boston newspapers. Let me, then, hurl back the charge of treason on the "traitors of the North" who are known to have "adhered to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort" in our war with Great Britain; and at this very time, these traitors and their descendants are "adhering to and aiding our ancient enemy, England, in its crusade against the Southern institution of slave labor. Queen Victoria (like the lion who, in a fit of desperation, bit off his tail, decreed that all the beasts of the field should have their tails cropt off,) set all the negroes free in the West Indies, and seeing she had destroyed the value of the sugar estates and lost the revenues thereof—in other words, cut off her tail—she set in motion the ball off abolition among her old blue-light friends, and the coalition is now waging a fierce war against their old enemies, the South. The fact is, Great Britain, after the war of 1812, despairing of bringing this country under her con-The fact is, Great Britain, after the war of 1812, despairing of bringing this country under her control again by force, decided to destroy it by collusion with the non-slaveholding States, sending over the Abolitionist, Thompson, to promulge his doctrines, and by facilitating immigration in the oppression of the laboring classes of Europe, who, en masse, are transported to our shores to aid the coalition of England and Yankeedom in the destruction of the slaveholding States, we are outvoted, and laws are passed in violation of the Constitution, in order to drive the South to civil war and probable destruction.

In presenting these views, the writer is actuated more from a spirit of retaliating the foul charge of "traitors," as applied to the South in the National Intelligencer, to that section of country and press where it emanated, than to produce disaffection to the Government, the true faith and allegiance to which he holds sacred and inviolable as long as he sees no more cause for disunion than at present,

he sees no more cause for distinion than at present, and which he believes now only exists among that for revolution, by way of aggrandizing themselve in wealth here, and fame for posterity hereafter. A SOUTHERN WHIG.

IMPRISONMENT OF W. L. CHAPLIN.—We pub lish in another column an account of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Chaplin, formerly editor of the Albany Patriot, for assisting the escape of the slaves of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens from Washington city. The National Era is out in condemnation of his conduct, We have no heart to join in this censure. The slaveholder is simply a pirate, holding, by a thief's title, his fellowman in bondage, who has precisely the same right to be free as himself. This being the case, it is not only the right, but the duty of the slave to get free whenever he cu by lawful means. The only lawful means in his power is to run away. It is therefore his right and duty, whenever a chance of escape is presented, to embrace it. If it be right for him to make his escape, it is of necessity right to assis-him. Therefore the act of Mr. Chaplin, for which he has been arrested and committed to prison, was, we honestly believe, pleasing in th

sight of God. The Era quotes, in condemnation of this net from an article written by the editor, in Cincinso constituted, that it will attach something dis-

On this principle the editor would condemy the primitive Christians, who assembled "in the England, whose only "freedom to worship God' was obtained by meeting "in the dark and by stratagem." Would it be "dishonorable" for a man taken captive by Algerine pirates to escape "in the dark or by stratagem?" Then why is it wrong for the captives of TOOMBS and STEPHENS, settlement of this country, to avail themselves of "stratagem and darkness" to escape? Yet slavery is more intolerable than Indian captivity: for who does not know that one object of t Seminole and Florida wars, was to recover the slaves who had escaped from the "tender mer cies" of Christian civilized slavery to the "horrors of life in the wigwam?" We fancy that if Dr. BAILEY's wife and children were reduced to able character and influence in the Soil slavery, and he had a chance to recover them "in the dark or by stratagem," his scruples would after various conferences with persons in author-vanish marvelously soon. If Mr. Chaplin shall ity, finally submitted a formal and well prepared be doomed to follow the lamented Torrey, it proposition for the establishment of a Southern Jesus and Angels smile with approbation .- Free

THE CRISIS .- The Savanah Georgian of the 13th inst., has an admirable article on the subject of the President's Message. We make the who is one and the same person. It is his vocation to dish up a daily hash for those papers, which he does with no variation of ideas, or following extract:

"This is a fearful crisis now before the coun try, and the greatest care and caution is necessary to prevent one of the greatest difficulties which has ever before occurred. A most unwise policy has been attempted by the adminis ration.
The people of the United States cannot be coerced into any abandonment of their just rights. reced into any abandonment of their just rights.

The message of the President itself, admits that Texas has rights to the territory in dispute with New Mexico. The very recommendation of purchasing her title by a large sum of money admits this fact. And in the face of this, the threat of celling on the army and navy to prevent an of celling on the army and navy to prevent an of the remotest idea" that any such proposition ever the remotest idea" that any such proposition ever the remotest idea that so absurd and contemptible a plot could, under any circumstances whatever, succeed." Certainly not. That respectable paper would be a very "absurd and contemptible a plot could, under any circumstances whatever, succeed." Certainly not. That respectable paper would be a very "absurd and contemptible a plot could, under any circumstances whatever, succeed." Certainly not. That respectable paper would be a very "absurd and contemptible a plot could, under any circumstances whatever, succeed." Certainly not. That respectable paper would be a very "absurd and contemptible a plot could, under any circumstances whatever, succeed." Certainly not. That respectable paper would be a very "absurd and contemptible a plot could, under any circumstances whatever, succeed." of calling on the army and navy to prevent an organization of what Texas believes to be her rightful territory, is made, should the people of Texas, an acknowledged sovereign State, dare Texas, an acknowledged sovereign rate, the top rest the peaceful organization of her territory. Truly we fear those at the head of the thing? As quixotism is the order of the day, should the next arrival from England, disclose present crisis, or they would not thus attempt to force their peculiar notions.

SRERIFF ARRESTED BY A MAYOR .- The Pitts burg Chronicle of Friday says:—Much excitement was occasioned yesterday, by the arrest of Sheriff Curtis, by Mayor Barker's order, on a charge of misdemeanor in office. The Sheriff, it appears, complied with a suggestion of the Court of Quarter Sessions to commit no common vagrants to the county jail. The prison being already crowded, and much sickness prevailing there in, were the causes advanced by the Sh for refusing admittance to the degraded charactersent up from the Mayor's office. The Mayor however determined to test the law, and forth with arrested the Sheriff, and demanded bail fo Lancand Tucker, exhibits much architectural taste

the upper stories are to be occupied by the legal
and medical fraternity.

We shall at no distant day be rid of that intolWe shall at no distant day be rid of that intolfrom the time of the arrest. Wm. A. Hill and we shall at no distant day be rid of that into crable nuisance to the avenue, the depot. As it is now situated, the entire side walk in front of the depot is obstructed for an hour or more every morning and afternoon with a motly crowd of idle negroes, drunken loafers and noisy hackmen; but we understand that the work upon the new building is going on rapidly, and that this annoyance will soon be transferred to the suburbs of the city. The new depot is to be a spacious and subtained but the result was, that the sannially built structure of brick, with granite tantially built structure of brick, with granite to be short of the Sheriff's appearance. At the time appointed, the prisoner made his appearance, with Judge Shaler as counsel. The Mayor retained most permitted to with so the proceedings, as they were conducted in the lack room of the Mayor's building; but the result was, that the Mayor took the Sheriff's own recognizance for riff's own recognizance fo



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.

are yet in close confinement; but it is the opinion there that they will soon be released, notwithstanding the report in circulation that they were condemned to be shot, which is without foundation, being merely verbul.

Foreigners are now alled to land without obtaining accounts.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany, Capt.
Randolph, from Pensacola, arrived off Moro Castle on the 18th instant. She did not enter the harbor, but communicated with the shore by small boats. She sailed the same day for Boston. Among the passengeas by the Ohio from Havana, is the Lady Emily Stuart Wortley and daughter.
The Ohio brings the California mails, 200 pas

sengers, and a large amount of specie and gold dust on freight.

She brings 100,000 Mexican dollars, consigned to Messrs. Corning & Co.; \$10,000 in gold dust, to J. C. Thompson, and \$3,000 to S. H. Hallowell. lowell.
We are indebted to Mr. Fairchild, the gentle-

We are indebted to Mr. Fairchild, the gentle-manly Purser of the Ohio, for the early delivery of the latest Havana papere. Died at sea, on board the Ohio, Joseph Taylor, esq., a resident of New Orleans. The deceased came on board as a passenger, in a very feeble state of health. He received the strictest medical attendance during the passage, and lingered until yesterday, when he departed this life, at ten minutes past 10 o'clock, a. m.

Important from Texas. Extraordinary Meeting of the Legislature—the Gov-ernor's Message—the reception of the President's

Message, etc.

New Obleans, August 22, 1850.

Galveston dates of the 19th inst. have been r The Legislature met on the 12th instant. The The Legislature met on the 12th instant. The Governor's message was received. It proceeds to speak of the unwarrantable assumption of power of the federal Executive, by direct interference with the municipal affairs of a sovereign State, and pronounces discussion useless. No reliance must be placed on the delusive hope of justice to Texas; but we must assert and maintain our rights at all hazards, and to the last extremity. The only course left is the immediate adoption of necessary measures for the occupation of Santa Fe with ample force to repel the arrogant and rebellious spirit existing.

spirit existing.
Should such measures produce a conflict with the present authorities unlawfully established, and shake the confederacy to its very centre, Texas will stand exonerated before the world. Texas will stand exonerated before the world. Authority is asked to raise supplies for two mounted regiments for the occupancy of Santa Fe; also, for a military force sufficient to enable the civil authority to execute the laws. It also says, however willing Texas may be to dispose of a portion of her Northwestern territory, no respectable party could accept of the propositions embraced in this Compromise bill; but if a proposition had been offered to purchase that part North of 34 degrees latitude, with a proper guarantee. of 34 degrees latitude, with a proper guarantee and observance of the rules of annexation, it

would have been satisfactory.

The news of the engrossment of Pearce's Senate bills with the President's message respecting Governor Bell's letter, was received at Galveston on the 17th, and produced great dissatisfaction.

The papers say the measure will arouse feelings of indignation throughout the State not easily

Later from the Isthmus. More of the great robbery—Desperate fight between a party of soldiers and the robbers. The latter

The schooner Charren, Captain Ducey, which left Chagres on the 31st ult., arrived vesterday. nati, commencing thus: "The human mind is By this arrival we have some further information respecting the robbers who stole \$32,000 in gold honorable to that which has to be done in the dust, from one of the trains crossing the Isthmus terday's paper. Capt. Ducey states that it was Ackerman & Co's train that was robbed, and dark," in the "caves and dens of the earth," to that the robbery wascommitted on the 25th July, worship their Saviour. He would condemn the at only ten miles distance from Panama. Whe Waldenses and the Albigenses of France, the Covenanters of Scotland, and the Puritans of P n and despatched twenty-two soldiers in pursuit without delay. The soldiers fell in with the robbers a few miles from the city, and a desperate fight took place in which sixteen of the soldiers and six of the robbers were killed. The robbers, however, succeeded in carrying off their plunder. Captain Ducey states the Government authoriand other Congressional pirates, to do the same thing? Was it "dishonorable" for the persons ing out a much stronger force with a determination to clear the Isthmus of the band of brigands who had committed this bold robbery, and defeated the troops sent to capture them.

New Orleans True Delta.

A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—A great deal of patriotic indignation is expended by our Southern cotemporaries, friends of the late Omnibus bill, that "a gentleman reported to be of consider-Mexico incognito in the month of April last, and be doomed to follow the lamented Torrey, it proposition for the establishment of a Southern will be for an act on which we have no doubt confederacy into which that republic was to be

merged."
This report originated with the penny-a-lines in the employ of the New York Courier, and Philadelphia North American, at Washington, statement of facts, rumors or fancies, and with very little of language. And this preposterous rumor, thus put forth, is made the text for the most exeruciating denunciation of Southern hotspurs and disunionists in general.

The New Orleans Bee graciously says it has not the remotest idea that so absurd and conqueen, and had proposed to dissolve the Union, and tie the Southern States to her apron strings, these friends of the Omnibus and of the Union par excellence, would be bound to go into hysterics! Away with such follies, to call them by no worse name. There is quite enough to awaken our fears and to quicken the patriotism of all union-loving men in the realities staring us in the face, without being beguiled into Mex-ico for food for our fears, by the drenmy hallucinations of a Washington scribe.

> J. Knex Walker, Attorney at Law and General Agent,

OFFERS his services in his profession and as Agent for the Prosecution and Collection of Claims before Congress and the Departments, also for obtaining Patents.

All business confided to him will be promptly at ended to 117 th.

BARRY'S TRICOPHERGUS. PARKER, Agent for the above very superior HAIR WASH, received, this day, 12 grow Wholesale and retail, at Foncy Comb and Perfumery Store, ansylvania Av. near National Hotel