The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality, and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 31, 1850.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday morning at Lake Pontchartrain, in consequence of the bad weather on the Lake. The mail will probably be due on Friday.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH-MAKING.—That the world is governed too much is a maxim not less true than true. It can hardly, ever, hardly be applied to the United States. The usual proverbial profusion of our parliamentary assemblages, with their enormous expenditure of vertiage and parsimony of acts, like FALSTAFF's pennyworth of bread to an indefinite quantity of sack, would justify an opposite conclusion. But on all the sessions of Congress which have been held since the adoption of the Constitution, we think the present one most liable to the reproach of inactivity. It may be emphatically termed the "do nothing Congress." During eight mortal months, it has fritered away its time in unprofitable and exciting debates, changed the condition of the public treasury from plethora to consumption, and accomplished no single, solitary beneficial measure. It now approaches the inevitable termination of its career. In due course of time, every thing must come to an end, even sessions of Congress. There must be an interval, a curfew—a breathing swell allowed the tired. The members themselves, even with their leathery and elastic lungs, need repose. We take it, that by the close of the coming session of Congress will agree to adjourn, so that early October and November, the people will cease to have sophomoric orations and speeches in Congress dinned into their reluctant ears.

It is the bewildering evil of our National Legislature that it wastes an incomprehensible immense amount of time in wire-drawn and hackneyed discussion. Every member, from the humblest to the most exalted, imagines that his constituents expect him to frame a speech, and he knows no rest until he is safely delivered of the burthen. Little reckons he that the same ideas have been a thousand times before embodied in better shape, or that his effort is a pale and feeble reflection of the inspirations of Webster. If it must speak his speech and bellow it forth, and it is the unavoidable hour rule, it should be kept in the Congressional Globe, the convenient medium of the press, and of original dimensions, with the exception of everybody unchecked, and every thought known to the extreme limits of expression. Just conceive the idea of two hundred and fifty representatives making speeches of a minute's duration on every possible topic that is brought before Congress, and consider how many of these speeches are worth preserving, how many are deemed to live beyond a brief hour, and how much would have been safely consigned to the flames, or their contents and arguments made manifest. These speeches would be probably a quantity of no mean magnitude, is abundantly proved forth in Congress, the mere labor that body gives to its labors and place place to astonishment that it does any thing at all. These abuses might be easily remedied, were the conduct of discussion entrusted as in parliamentary bodies elsewhere, to a leading spirit of the nation. In the British Parliament and in the French Legislative Assembly, one man is content to make motions a hundred times, another reply essays debate, and another only a word or two. The activity of such a congress is at once recognized and rewarded, and he is right worthy who strives to gain the ear of the House by mere hard disputed claim to complicated and hollow science. Even the great orators of both France and England seldom worry their audience by insufferably long speeches. Their eloquence is usually condensed, compact, terse and vigorous. Three days out of the twelve a week, are assigned for the discussion of the most momentous questions.—Each speaker in turn occupies attention, in a simple, set, clear and pointed harangue, directly bearing upon the subject under debate, and a most entirely divested of that profusion of tropes that constant practicity to the employment of imagination, imagery and brilliant language would introduce into American eloquence.

It has been a theme from those whom expediency has at last enlightened, the complaint that congress is a mere assemblight of precious, or a babbler whose loquacity is only equalled by the real idleness, is not very likely to cease.

WHIG MEETING IN ASCENSION.—The Whigs of Ascension assembled on Saturday last at the Court House at Donaldsonville, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a Convention to select a Whig candidate to represent the Second Congressional District. Hon. H. BRAN was called to the chair, and a Committee appointed to draft resolutions. After some time the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of the Parish of Ascension, in Convention assembled, do hereby ratify the nomination of our fellow Whigs of Assumption and Lafourche, to meet in Convention at the town of Donaldsonville, on Thursday, the 5th of September, to make a nomination of a Parish candidate.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Ascension have received with indignation the course pursued by Congressional agitators, who would create upon the public mind a false impression that a spirit of hostility towards the North prevails among the Southern States.

That the Whigs of Ascension, in common with their brother Whigs of the other Parishes of the South, are steadfast and unwavering in their attachment to the Union, and that with Henry Clay, America's noblest son, they regard as traitors those who would sever the ties which connect together the States of this great confederacy.

Resolved, That the Legislature of 1852 has the interests of their constituents and country at stake in electing a Senator to the Congress of the United States, Pierre Soule, *who, by his late and incendiary speeches, has proven false to his State and false to the Union.*

Resolved, That the Whigs of Ascension disregarding all political feelings, take pleasure in expressing their unqualified approbation of the course pursued by Senator Solomon W. Downs, in his votes upon the compromise bill; approved the Whig as well as the Democratic Platform of 1848.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Parish of Ascension, are prepared to yield a hearty support to Mr. Downs, should he be nominated by the Whig Convention, provided he be a good Whig, advocating the principles of Congressman Bayard, or Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to Hon. Cecil M. Conrad, for the able and patriotic manner in which he has represented this 2d Congressional District of Louisiana in Congress. That while we deeply regret the loss of his services, in our national Legislature, we congratulate him on his promotion to the high post which he now occupies, where his great abilities, at this important crisis, will enable him to be more generally useful to his own State and to the whole country.

Resolved, That a delegation of twenty seven persons be named by the President to attend the convention to assemble on the 5th of next September.

Several other resolutions relating to the Whig Convention were passed, and the meeting adjourned sine die in the utmost good feeling.

MORE TEXANS.—It is a fact worthy of note that every Southern Senator present voted for the bill for the establishment of a territorial government for New Mexico, without dividing that territory by the line of 36 30. This territory is situated both north and south of that line, and yet such men as Mason and Hunter, Berrien and Dawson, Mangum and Badger, Rusk and Atchison, King and Downs, had the audacity to vote for the bill without a division of the territory! Are not these men guilty of treason to the South in not standing on the ultimatum, and dying for the *true* gun sun or what ever it may be called? Most assuredly they are, and we have been looking for some of the regulators in this region to take after them with a sharp stick and a short rope.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Turn them over to the terrible wrath of the Natchez *Free Trader*. That delectable journal will overwhelm them in a perfect hurricane of denunciation.

THE NATCHEZ FREE TRADER.

Our amiable cotemporary of the Natchez *Free Trader*, after fulminating upon the whole New Orleans press a full excommunication more fraught with direful penalties and malediction than any ever launched from the Vatican, singles out the *Picayune* as a special target for its wrath, and observes of that journal, that "there is not a paper North or South, which more readily publishes the most foul aspersions on the acts and motives of those who support the rights, interests and honor of the Southern States." Such an assault, from so judicious, impartial and temperate an umpire must be excruciatingly painful to our Camp street brother. It is barely possible, as SAM WELLER would say, that exhausted nature may survive the infliction. We have no doubt that the *Picayune* must stand in mortal dread of the consequences of this onslaught. Its influence and circulation are seriously menaced, especially as the attack will be read by all the planters of upper and western Louisiana, where the *Free Trader*, according to its own assertion, "has a greater circulation than any of the New Orleans papers"!!!

Seriously speaking, the press of New Orleans ought not to be annoyed at the invectives of the *Free Trader*. Since that sheet has thought proper to discharge its excess of bile on our press, it has waxed somewhat less cadaverous and ghastly in its aspect. It is not so mortally repulsive a print as it formerly was. Malignity has imparted a slight edge to its worted dullness. Its columns teem with abuse, and in its anxiety to vary the phraseology of Billingsgate, it occasionally becomes really keen and bitter. The *Free Trader* is growing quite a readable journal, since it has chosen New Orleans as the theme of its lucubrations. To be sure, there is but one string to its fiddle, but we acknowledge that it evokes from it as many modifications of sound, beginning with a squeak and ending with a roar, as SIVORI himself, when he performs his most fantastic variations on the Carnival of Venice.

☞ The resignation of the Hon. C. M. CONRAD has been received at the Seat of Government, but in consequence of the departure of Gen. WALKER for Red River, the proclamation for a new election may not be issued for some days.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY in Mississippi is by no means united in denouncing the patriotic course of Mr. Foote. The Tishimingo *Democrat* takes the *Mississippian* to task for asserting that "the only eulogies upon Mr. Foote in Mississippi are to be found in the Whig submission press," and denies most emphatically that the whole Democratic press of the State are warmly sustaining the course of the rest of the delegates.

THE GAME OF THE ULTRAISTS.—The latest trick of the ultraists to get up an excitement, is that of Telegraphic accounts of insurrections. The Columbus Times has recently been made a victim of this fraud, by publishing a Telegraphic despatch from Montgomery, Ala., announcing an insurrection in Lowndes county, of that State.

But it must be hard pressed to get up an excitement among the people when they are compelled to resort to such means to alarm the fears of the timid.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

☞ We copy the following paragraphs from the the Marksville *Prairie Star* of the 22d inst.:

The excitement in regard to a rumored insurrection among the negroes is still kept up to some extent. We will merely hint that slaveholders had better keep their negroes at home, or they will be under the unpleasant necessity thereof feel interested, with a kind of buckshot in them.

STARTING.—We learn that six men have actually applied to the Sheriff, for the delectable pole, hanging the two negroes now under sentence of death on our jail. We do not pretend to have more humanity than other people, but we do know that this world does not possess enough to bribe us to such meanness.—We hope giving it as our opinion that it is the duty to execute) will spare this community the mortification of witnessing such a humiliation of any one of her citizens.

About an hour ago (11 o'clock) a young man shot a negro boy, supposed to be at the time a runaway. It happened in the Prairie, about 3 mile from town. We have not heard the particulars.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

Levee Exploring Expedition.

At the last meeting of the Legislature a standing Committee on Levees was appointed, for the purpose of making surveys and collecting all possible information relative to the subject, and report the result of their observations at the next session.

The Hon. Samuel Ricker was named as Chairman of this Committee, and has exhibited the activity and perseverance in the discharge of his difficult duties, highly commendable.

For the purpose of a complete and thorough investigation, he chartered the steamer Creole, and invited a commission of scientific men and practical Engineers to make a survey of the banks and bed of the Mississippi river at different points between New Orleans and the mouth of Red River, the Gem from the source of Atchafalaya to the head of Lake Fausse Point, situated within township 11, South of Range East. The Commission was composed of the following named gentlemen: Leon Bringier, Surveyor General of the State and President of the Board, Benjamin Buisson, Professor Rodolph Prof. Boisbey, Col. P. O. Herbert, of Iberville, and Lake Sides, Engineer; A. W. Warren, of Donaldsonville, Messrs. Phelps and Grant, of Jefferson, Lafarelle and Heaton, of New Orleans, and the Messrs. Wallers, gentlemen and scholars, of Baton Rouge.

The Creole stopped here on its way up on Thursday last, and again upon its return on Wednesday night. From what we could learn, the Commission came to the following conclusion: 1st—To report to the Senate Committee the measurements and history of the expedition, and recommend that a Committee be appointed by the President, to consist of three, whose duty it shall be to continue the reconnoissance, and make out the Report. 2d—On the Atchafalaya the high-water mark of 1850, were traced from an elevation of 20 feet above the present surface of its source at "Old River" to the head of Lake Fausse Point, where the high water marks of 1850 were found to be six feet above the surface of said lake. And that further examinations of Berwick's Bay, and other outlets, will be necessary.

The lands bordering on the Atchafalaya below the "Rafts," were found to have been almost invariably submerged by the high water of 1850. 3d—That the Atchafalaya with its Bayous, if properly cleared from obstructions, could easily, and without increasing the overflow of its banks, be made to receive and carry to the Grand Lake, any desirable amount of water, and so far the relief of the Mississippi, if such relief should be resolved upon. But as the channel connection from Grand Lake to the Gulf have not yet been examined, the Commission could not express an opinion as to their capacity to vent the flood waters, nor upon the practicability of enlarging them, if desirable. That if the system of outlets be adopted, the most feasible point below the Lafourche, is at the Bayou Cane crevasse. And finally, that the Levee system should be improved and enforced, and that the construction, keeping and repairing of levees should be placed under the immediate control of State officers. That the boundaries of Levee Districts should be made to depend upon the topography of the ground, in such a manner that one district may not be liable to inundation from accident or the neglect of any other, and that levees be run back where, and so far as necessary to separate said districts one from the other. The thanks of the Commission were tendered to Leon Bringier, Esq., for his zeal, energy, perseverance, and the attainment of the objects of the expedition.

The Commission left this place with the intention of examining the Bayous Manchac and Plaquemine. The result of the expedition will be published in detail, and will doubtless be full of interest.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—The Charleston Courier of the 24th, says:

Two men named McGowan and Jenkins, on Wednesday last, while engaged in Operating on a bank near Dewee's Island, during a thunder squall, were struck by lightning. The former was instantly killed, and the latter was severely stunned. Several persons from Dewee's Island, went to their assistance, and Jenkins and the body of McGowan were taken ashore. Jenkins, on the kind attention of Mr. A. B. Toomer, in administering medical aid to Jenkins, he was soon revived, but remained prostrated until next day, he is now doing well. Part of the right ear of McGowan was cut off, a large gash made on the right cheek, and one torn off him. We clothes were nearly divulsals have been residing for some time past on Dewee's Island, engaged in procuring oysters for our market. The body of McGowan was interred the same day.

☞ The negro Moses, says the Marksville *Prairie Star*, who was convicted for an assault with intent to commit a rape on Thursday last, is to be executed on Monday next, 26th. He denies being guilty, although the evidence was conclusive. He appears to be an old offender in that peculiar line, and his punishment, as a matter of course, is merited.

Calvin, the boy charged with the killing of his master, (John Crawford,) was tried and convicted on Tuesday last, and will expiate his crime on the same day with Moses.

THE MACON HUMBUG DEMONSTRATION.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, of last Tuesday, comments as follows on the late contemptible effort of the South Carolina treason-mongers to inveigle Georgia into their support. It will be remarked that the *Enquirer* rets down the number present at Macon, at two or three thousand. The most authentic accounts state that it did not exceed 1,500.

It gives us no particular pleasure to record, what seems to be pretty generally admitted, that this great outpouring and inflowing of the wrathful sons of Georgia, proved little less than a stupendous failure! Instead of the fifty thousand freemen that were to meet in council, there appeared, from all accounts, some two or three thousand—mostly, we presume, of the wire-pullers and leaders, who are moving heaven and earth to upheave and set in motion the great ocean of the public mind. Instead of Mason, Berrien, Butler and Soule, whose eloquence was expected to arouse, and fire, and drive to madness the mighty multitude, the disappointed little crowd were doomed to listen to the croaking voice of Field Marshal Rhett, who has been an open and avowed disunionist for the last twenty years! Others were there from Alabama and Georgia, but they were obscured somewhat by the magnus Apollo of South Carolina chivalry!

It may not be amiss to moralize a little on the causes which contributed to the thinness of the gathering. It was to have been a great mass-meeting; it had been trumpeted forth in great anticipated triumph by every press favorable to its objects; all Georgia and the rest of the new confederacy were to have been there! Where were the masses, and what kept them from the meeting? The leaders were there, but where were the people? Why did they not attend, and hear the reasons that should impel them to a separation from our sister States? Ah, there's the rub! The people of Georgia are intelligent, think and read for themselves—know their rights, and when to resist the wrongs they suffer, as well as their would-be guardians. They love and reverence the Government and Constitution of their common country, and have no idea of being dragged into anarchy, bloodshed and lawless violence, until the last hope for the Union is extinguished by that kind of oppression which every man can feel. This is what kept them away. Let the hot-reins for such desperate energy, and you will find them not only assembling in Macon, but yet nearer, them marshaling on every modern Marathon, and pleading on every Bloody Thermopylæ.—Yet of that hour, they will be the judges.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

The weather here is auspicious, cool, and very rainy. The city remains as healthy as usual. There have been no indications of cholera, tho' it prevails at Harper's Ferry, and in that vicinity. It must be rather cold at the watering places, but still a great number of Southern people are moving to the Virginia Springs, or from them to Saratoga or Newport. It is everywhere remarked that there has been more travel than usual during the present season. The Southern people, and particularly the Carolinians and Georgians, have been scattered everywhere from Virginia to the Lakes.

Gen. Foote has returned to his seat after a short absence, and some say that he will notice Col. Gregg's sarcastic epistle. Gen Houn on will certainly, as it is asserted, reply to Mr. Wallace's letter.

The House is going on slowly with the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and are increasing, instead of cutting down any items. Should the Texas bill and the French Spoliation bill pass, the amount of the national debt will be seventy-five millions. It was supposed, at the beginning of the present session, that a large sum would be appropriated to the purpose of improving rivers and harbors, but nothing is likely to be done in that direction. The year and nays taken on Monday on motions respecting the Territorial and California bills, indicate a strong combination of Northern and Southern men against the Texas boundary bill. The measures for opposition to it are very different. The Northern men say that it converts free soil into slaveholding territory. The Southern men hold that it is wrong for the bill. Both are opposed to the boundary proposed in Mr. Pearce's bill, and both to the ten millions.

The Senate, with general assent, have adopted Mr. Mason's substitute for the Fugitive Slave bill, on my trial is provided for in the substitute. It provides that the Judges of the U. S Courts shall appoint Commissioners in each District, to take and deliver fugitive slaves. Mr. Pratt, of Md., has offered amendments that are still under consideration, providing that, in case a fugitive slave escape and cannot be recovered, the owner may sue the United States District Attorney, in the District where he resides, for the value of the slave, and that a certificate of judgment in his favor shall entitle him to receive the amount from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

STORM AT COLUMBUS, GA.—The Enquirer of Tuesday last has the following:

On Saturday last we were visited by one of the heaviest storms of wind and rain we remember to have witnessed for a dozen years. It commenced about 12 o'clock on Friday night, and continued with unremitting violence for following a perfect gale and raining in torrents. In our city many shade trees and much of the fencing was blown down. In the country the timber has been everywhere prostrated in large quantities, so much so indeed as to render the highways in some places almost impassable.—The greatest injury, however, which has been sustained, has been by the growing crops. The cotton crop has suffered immensely. Almost all that was open has been blown and beaten out, and now lies buried in the soil, besides that the bolls and squares have been beaten off and bruised in such a manner as to seriously injure the prospects of the farmers. Much of the corn has also been injured, particularly that portion from which the fodder was not stripped. On the whole the storm has been the most extensive and most destructive in its effects of any that has passed over this section of country since its early settlement. As far as heard from immense injury has been done.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—Dr. Warren, of Boston, lately communicated the following, among other interesting particulars in regard to the Siamese twins:

"The connecting substance is very strong and has great sensibility; it can be severely handled without causing pain. No pulsating vessel can be felt in it. The slightest motion of the one is immediately followed by the other in the same direction, so that the same wish seems to influence both; this is quite involuntary, or a habit formed by necessity. They always face in one direction, standing nearly side by side, and cannot without inconvenience, and make out the Report. 2d—On the Atchafalaya the high-water mark of 1850, were traced from an elevation of 20 feet above the present surface of its source at "Old River" to the head of Lake Fausse Point, where the high water marks of 1850 were found to be six feet above the surface of said lake. And that further examinations of Berwick's Bay, and other outlets, will be necessary.

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☞ The following *jeu d'esprit*, or as our friend BULLITT would say "*Joe Desperate*," is worth republication. We take it from the columns of the Mobile *Advertiser*. It is an exceedingly happy hit at the blood and thunder pronunciamentos of the disunionists:

Great Disunion Meeting.

STOCKTON, Baldwin Co., Ala., Aug. 21, 1850

Believing that you would be glad to hear something of the proceedings of the great Disunion Meeting held in this place on the 23d inst., I take the liberty of transmitting to you a brief sketch of the doings of that "dignified assembly." The movements commenced assembling at about 9 o'clock in the morning, pouring in from every direction, through every road, by road and cow-path, until the surrounding country became a living mass, "like the moving vermin in a putrid carcass." It fairly reminded one of the immortal crusades to the Holy Land. To give you an idea of the immense pressure of the crowd, the mail-stage, when within a few miles of this place, became entangled in it, and the four horses were crushed to death; the stage itself was badly shattered. This accounts for your not having any mail in Mobile on that day. About 12 o'clock, a, the company had all congregated, when Gen. Quitclaim rose, and, with his well known stentorian voice at its highest pitch, called the meeting to order by bellowing Col. SOUTHERN PRIDE as President, and *Herald Shanks*, Esq., and *Tribune Fife*, Esq., as Vice Presidents. The operation was put and these gentlemen were unanimously chosen the presiding officers of the meeting; and, on motion of George Mason, Col. *Fussy Carolina* and Major *Fighting Texas*, were appointed Secretaries. With great gravity and imposing dignity, the selected gentlemen rose and took their seats.

Col Pride presented such an imposing appearance, looked so "grand, gloomy and peculiar," that I will venture a short description of him, as well as a synopsis of his remarks on taking the chair:

"With head high above the" crowd, "and eyes" "That sparkle glared, like other parts he, do" "Of perfect symmetry," extending long and large," Peered over many a rock," in such an huge" As whom the fabled name of mountains are" "Prepare to take his seat—"lest he might be stand" "Where a tree's trunk, terrified, he shake the" Earth trembled as he strode," and Etiene reigned. High on a stump, in royal state, which for Outlaws and" "Other" stumps in old Baldwin, The Colonel" "can tell not, a throne was placed" To that lord supreme; and from despair "Then high uplifted beyond hope, and many Beyond then hope, tension, to patriot" "Vain was" with Union, "and by success unbaught, His proud imagination thus displayed Powers and dominions," relatives of our cause "My sovereignty is for open war or war Move respect I hope not then (but I will use Contrive who need, or when they need, not now For while they are obtaining, shall the rest, Hitherto that stand in arms, and wing, wait The signal" for the fight, or lingering here The Union's fugitives.

"No let us rather rise, Arnold with his Hessians and hers all at once (says Ore the Church), "high towers to form resistance And with the proud Cornwallis, defiance shun, Though inaccessible" "the navy fabric" "Which, if not victory, is yet revenge." But to gain our ends" "and by what best way, Whether of open war, or covert guile, We now debate, who in council may speak"

When the Colonel concluded, the shouts of approbation were absolutely terrific, it was very evident that he had struck the right chord.

In a little while the "noise and confusion" subsided, when the celebrated Rev. George Mason arose, and with humility on his countenance "accent mild," moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, laying down their platform and promulgating their principles. The motion was unanimously seconded and carried, whereupon the President appointed Gen. Quitclaim, Rhett, Fife, Tuffer, Riley Rhett, Nigger Seward and Crazy Goldings and committee.

The committee retired, and were absent half an hour, during which time there was considerable "cussing" and lighting, and "cussing" and lighting, so far as I could learn, no bowels. The august deputation then returned and presented the following preamble and resolutions, and to have been written by the distinguished George, "using his own pen," viz:

WHEREAS, The Nashville Convention declared that certain sectional aggressions were imposed by the Union, and that the South and South, and whereas, they never have been and never will be perpetrated; and whereas, a "crisis" is now said has been for a long time approaching, and whereas, the Nashville Convention declared that if Congress did not give us "every thing we demand" we would fight, and whereas, Congress could not give us "every thing" but the Convention declared; and whereas, we have long been ready, and whereas, several other things have happened in the administration of the affairs of the Republic that have not yet been sung small in the eyes of the community, without the accompaniment to our voices—therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That there is three thousand and one patriots composing this meeting, and that we hereby offer the remedy for Northern aggression and the wrongs of others, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

2. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the Nashville Convention cannot muster trends enough to last a meeting of two days adjournment so Congress, therefore it is not necessary for it to meet, and it shall not meet, and every friend of disunion must get on his own work.

3. *Resolved*, That since the passage of the California, Utah and New Mexico bills, contrary to the solemn mandate of South Carolina and the Nashville Convention, that the friends of the Union have gained a decisive defeat, and in a pitched battle, and if any one of them ever demur it, war shall be declared, and death, destruction and desolation shall be hurled upon them to the length and breadth of the public, not sparing age nor sex.

4. *Resolved*, That the Union is hereby dissolved—a southern confederacy established—all ports closed, all of the Mississippi blockaded—and a railroad is hereby built from Charleston to San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

5. *Resolved*, That we owe no obligation to Federal Government—all the allegiance we owe is to the State of South Carolina.

George supported the resolutions in one of the most oratorical, powerful and effective speeches that ever fell from the lips of man—"Five resolutions were then taken to session, and all passed unanimously, and with three cheers, except the last; when not was read, for an instant everything was as still as the tomb, then loud murmurs were heard in every direction, and the resolution was then put and lostered, until the meeting became a perfect bedlam; the worthy President seeing the confusion, towered up on his feet and cried out in tones of thunder, "order, gentlemen, order; it had the desired effect—order was restored—and the Colonel spoke in this wise: Respected sovereigns! I see no necessity for all this wrangling, confusion and disorder; I am sorry, although it is not exactly in order for the presiding officer to offer a resolution, yet he can make a suggestion that he thinks will elevate all the difficulties that seem to embarrass the passage of the resolution, let some gentleman offer an amendment to the resolution to the effect—strike out the words in the last sentence, "is to the State of Alabama," and insert in lieu thereof, "is to the principles of despotism." The amendment was proposed—George accepted it and the resolution was then put and passed unanimously, with three cheers, and nine cheers for George. Thus ended an immortal epoch in the history of the nation. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Quitclaim, Colonel Pride, Dignity, Lawyer Slim, and others, in the most eloquent and soul-stirring language. I have taken down their speeches, and will furnish you, on my return home, with copies of the most eloquent and important passages for publication. They should be preserved, as hallowed memento, to the end of time, of the virtue and patriotism extant in the age in which we live.

VISITOR.

[No. 23.]

Proceedings of the Board of Liquidators.

WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1850.

At the hour fixed for the meeting of the Board, the following members were present—viz: Messrs. Bogart, Converse and Wilder.

There being no quorum, the Board adjourned until Wednesday, August 28, 1850, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

[No. 24.]

WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1850.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Present—The Hon. J. D. Denis, President; Messrs. Bogart, Converse and Lapeyre.

On motion, the absence of Messrs. Bodin, Walton and Wilder was excused.

There being no business to transact, the Board adjourned until Wednesday, the 4th November, 1850, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

A NEW SPECIES OF INEBRIATION.—A man named Antonio Dermano was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the singular charge of having, on Wednesday last, poured some water into his mouth on the back of Joseph Bastia, whilst the latter was standing quietly in Old Levee street. His clothes in consequence took fire and his skin was also burnt. The occurrence having been vouched for by a bystander, the Recorder sentenced the accused to pay a fine of $50.

An individual by the name of Armand Debois has been of late following the same vocation, though in a somewhat different style. He has been in the habit of attaching pieces of paper, unperceived, to the backs of persons, and then setting fire to the same. On Wednesday last he was seen to approach some colored persons on Old Levee street, and to perform the same trick on several of them.—He was arrested and brought before Recorder Genois, who sentenced him to pay a fine of $25.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The cases before acting Recorder Hale yesterday were of too trivial a character to merit in detail. Louis Frank, charged with receiving stolen property, was discharged. Wm. Allen was committed for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of assault and battery. The accusation set forth that he had severely beaten Elizabeth Watson, some days ago. A man named Mr. Newcombe was arrested for stealing a somewhat cracked Examiner, then postponed. A short story, was enacted, in which a party was charged with forwarding a denier out of one dollar—in other words, paying $6 for a shirt which was worth 3. Of course, the charge was dismissed, for no two other cases of no importance were disposed of.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Charles Roussel made a complaint yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging an individual, whose name he does not know, with having unprovokedly assaulted him.—The police are in search of the gentleman.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—On this charge V. Bianchi and J. W. Walsh were brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, and required to furnish bonds for the better observance of the peace.

SAVANNAH, AUG. 22.

ACCIDENT ON THE STATE ROAD.—We learn from the last Macon Journal & Messenger, that a train of cars, with over three hundred passengers, left Atlanta on Wednesday evening last, and when within a few miles of Oglethorpe, it detached a bar of iron, or "snake-head," from the track, and killing or mortally wounding three persons besides seriously injuring some five or six others.—*Georgian.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Lawson, boiler-maker, in the employment of Mr. Alvin N. Miller, was taken suddenly ill last evening when returning home from his work, and had to be removed to a house near by, where he died in less than two hours.—*Ib.*

☞ The following *jeu d'esprit*, or as our friend BULLITT would say "*Joe Desperate*," is worth republication. We take it from the columns of the Mobile *Advertiser*. It is an exceedingly happy hit at the blood and thunder pronunciamentos of the disunionists:

Great Disunion Meeting.

STOCKTON, Baldwin Co., Ala., Aug. 21, 1850

Believing that you would be glad to hear something of the proceedings of the great Disunion Meeting held in this place on the 23d inst., I take the liberty of transmitting to you a brief sketch of the doings of that "dignified assembly." The movements commenced assembling at about 9 o'clock in the morning, pouring in from every direction, through every road, by road and cow-path, until the surrounding country became a living mass, "like the moving vermin in a putrid carcass." It fairly reminded one of the immortal crusades to the Holy Land. To give you an idea of the immense pressure of the crowd, the mail-stage, when within a few miles of this place, became entangled in it, and the four horses were crushed to death; the stage itself was badly shattered. This accounts for your not having any mail in Mobile on that day. About 12 o'clock, a., the company had all congregated, when Gen. Quitclaim rose, and, with his well known stentorian voice at its highest pitch, called the meeting to order by bellowing Col. SOUTHERN PRIDE as President, and *Herald Shanks*, Esq., and *Tribune Fife*, Esq., as Vice Presidents. The operation was put and these gentlemen were unanimously chosen the presiding officers of the meeting; and, on motion of George Mason, Col. *Fussy Carolina* and Major *Fighting Texas*, were appointed Secretaries. With great gravity and imposing dignity, the selected gentlemen rose and took their seats.

Col Pride presented such an imposing appearance, looked so "grand, gloomy and peculiar," that I will venture a short description of him, as well as a synopsis of his remarks on taking the chair:

"With head high above the" crowd, "and eyes" "That sparkle glared, like other parts he, do" "Of perfect symmetry," extending long and large," Peered over many a rock," in such an huge" As whom the fabled name of mountains are" "Prepare to take his seat—"lest he might be stand" "Where a tree's trunk, terrified, he shake the" Earth trembled as he strode," and Etiene reigned. High on a stump, in royal state, which for Outlaws and" "Other" stumps in old Baldwin, The Colonel" "can tell not, a throne was placed To that lord supreme; and from despair "Then high uplifted beyond hope, and many Beyond then hope, tension, to patriot" "Vain was" with Union, "and by success unbaught, His proud imagination thus displayed Powers and dominions," relatives of our cause "My sovereignty is for open war or war Move respect I hope not then (but I will use Contrive who need, or when they need, not now For while they are obtaining, shall the rest, Hitherto that stand in arms, and wing, wait The signal" for the fight, or lingering here The Union's fugitives.

"No let us rather rise, Arnold with his Hessians and hers all at once (says Ore the Church), "high towers to form resistance And with the proud Cornwallis, defiance shun, Though inaccessible" "the navy fabric" "Which, if not victory, is yet revenge." But to gain our ends" "and by what best way, Whether of open war, or covert guile, We now debate, who in council may speak"

When the Colonel concluded, the shouts of approbation were absolutely terrific, it was very evident that he had struck the right chord.

In a little while the "noise and confusion" subsided, when the celebrated Rev. George Mason arose, and with humility on his countenance "accent mild," moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, laying down their platform and promulgating their principles. The motion was unanimously seconded and carried, whereupon the President appointed Gen. Quitclaim, Rhett, Fife, Tuffer, Riley Rhett, Nigger Seward and Crazy Goldings and committee.

The committee retired, and were absent half an hour, during which time there was considerable "cussing" and lighting, and "cussing" and lighting, so far as I could learn, no bowels. The august deputation then returned and presented the following preamble and resolutions, and to have been written by the distinguished George, "using his own pen," viz:

WHEREAS, The Nashville Convention declared that certain sectional aggressions were imposed by the Union, and that the South and South, and whereas, they never have been and never will be perpetrated; and whereas, a "crisis" is now said has been for a long time approaching, and whereas, the Nashville Convention declared that if Congress did not give us "every thing" we demand" we would fight, and whereas, Congress could not give us "every thing" but the Convention demanded; and whereas, we have long been ready, and whereas, several other things have happened in the administration of the affairs of the Republic that have not yet been sung small in the eyes of the community, without the accompaniment to our voices—therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That there is three thousand and one patriots composing this meeting, and that we hereby offer the remedy for Northern aggression and the wrongs of others, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

2. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the Nashville Convention cannot muster trends enough to last a meeting of two days adjournment so Congress, therefore it is not necessary for it to meet, and it shall not meet, and every friend of disunion must get on his own work.

3. *Resolved*, That since the passage of the California, Utah and New Mexico bills, contrary to the solemn mandate of South Carolina and the Nashville Convention, that the friends of the Union have gained a decisive defeat, and in a pitched battle, and if any one of them ever demur it, war shall be declared, and death, destruction and desolation shall be hurled upon them to the length and breadth of the public, not sparing age nor sex.

4. *Resolved*, That the Union is hereby dissolved—a southern confederacy established—all ports closed, all of the Mississippi blockaded—and a railroad is hereby built from Charleston to San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

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