The Daily Orleans Bee.

NO. 1262. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6311.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1850.

MAGNE & WEIMIE, Proprietors. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COPARTNERSHIP PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year, in advance) ..... $ 00
Individuals for one copy (at most give one week's notice in advance before he can be allowed to discontinue) ..... $ 00
ADVERTISEMENTS—First time Dollar for every TEN lines or less, to engage, on the first insertion, and Half a Dollar for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each case.
Advertisements specified as to time will be published accordingly, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
Contracts for Annual Advertisements limited to the business strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning, Aug. 19, 1850.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.

The portion of the debate on Mr. Pearce's bill setting the boundaries of Texas we give elsewhere in our paper. The bill as first drawn by the author passed the Senate with a single amendment, proposed by Mr. Mason of Va., and which is embodied in the concluding proviso. Although we have already published the provisions of the bill, we reproduce them in the form in which they passed the Senate, that our readers may fully comprehend the merits of this important and salutary measure.

After proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all pretensions to any other territory east of the proposed boundary line, and of all her claims upon the United States,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State, as not passed by the general assembly thereof, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States, and upon the said State of Texas, *Provided*, The said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of the mouth of the Red River crosses the Green branch, thence up the middle of that branch to its source, thence due north to the 36th degree of north latitude, thence west on that parallel of latitude to the 103d degree of west longitude, thence south on that meridian to the 32d degree of north latitude, thence west on that parallel of latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ports, forts, and other public works, her navy and navy yard, her military stores and munition of war, and her public debt, which became the debt of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Third. The United States, in consideration of the foregoing boundaries, cession and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the said State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in five stocks bearing five per cent. interest, to be issued at the end of twenty years after the ratification of this agreement, or sooner, at the option of the President of the United States, when the President shall have furnished assurances satisfactory to the President of the United States that the said State of Texas will pay the principal and interest of the said debt, and will indemnify the United States against all claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, as to the right of the members of States that may be erected out of the State of Texas, to be admitted to the Union.

In running the line by which this excellent line was adopted, no one can fail to be struck with the singular conjunction of red hot fanatics and Southern curse, who were united in opposition to its passage. We find such political descendants as Barnwell, Berrien, Mason, Soulé, and Texas voting cheek by jowl with the fiery abolitionists, Chase, Hale, and others. A lovely coalition of extremes! A combination, as it did detial, of bitter ingredients compounded together for the noble purpose of defeating compromise and maintaining agitation. It may thus be "unpracticable" bill, but it has saved the country, it might well marvel at such a combination. Mr. Mason, it is seen, voted for the bill to the death, though he did get his amendment. He forbids, in his submitted amendment, to the rights of Texas, swerved all the opposition even from Senators Hamlin and Rusk, every delegate present of the State, voting against the bill. What wonderful patriots are Mr. Mason and his colleagues from South Carolina and Florida! as for Mr. Soulé, did anybody ever see that gentleman? Hardly, we think, and he never yet had courage enough to show himself. He suggested a little in the commencement of his Senatorial career, and then fell back into heavy lurch down among the abolitionists and dissunionists of the South, from whence he every, morning, he cannot now escape. He had misrepresented Louisiana from the outset, and he continues to misrepresent her to the end of his career.

It is difficult to describe the heartburn and indignation, which occasioned by the adoption of the Texas Boundary bill. Whigs and Democrats, alike, are vehemently excited. The Washington Union, in a passage in glowing terms, [illegible] important transaction which has [illegible] the peace of our country, and [illegible] the Union, and the Constitution, and [illegible] which [illegible] to produce. It [illegible] the Rio Grande, and [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico, [illegible] the Rio Grande, and [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico. For this we should indeed be ungrateful, if we did not commemorate, as far as the humble organ of a large party can, the event, and pay a tribute to the patriotic Congress of the Republic. Never, either before or in the course of which this measure has passed the Senate, and as hope is still left, every day before we shall congratulate our country upon this consummation so devoutly to be wished for."

There is one feature in these transactions which we propose to every liberal sentiment. It is a congratulatory, and the reverse of the [illegible] which to their country in her day of danger, with which some of the [illegible] conservatives have held back the Calhoun [illegible] Texas bill to go about [illegible] this delicate conduct was [illegible] to have a very impression upon every [illegible] observer."

The Union appears to think it its long editorship, which [illegible] greater pleasure than [illegible] this event, and [illegible] as the most auspicious herald of future peace and concord it exclaims: "Hail Liberty and Union and Domestic Peace! Hail Liberty and Union and every great interest of our country! Hail to the reunion of the Government! [illegible] the Union back to its just [illegible] and its [illegible]."

One great alone go with close unanimity—the *Southern Press*. Thanks to have been so [illegible] that period was established to foment ill will, and to [illegible] fellowship in the [illegible] of a series of great measures of compromise that are to heal the wounds of the body politic and to assuage the heart burnings and bickerings of sectional discord. Its occupation will soon cease. There will no longer be a demand for signatures. Disunionists will be at a discount, and the swords of the chivalry will rust ingloriously in their scabbards. Peace is the element of mischief which threatens the confederacy, and you say the foundations of the *Southern Press*. We are not astonished at its lamentations over the passage of the bill. But all good men—all patriots will exult at the consummation, and the jeremiads of the *Southern Press* will be laughed at and forgotten.

Day's High School.—The annual exercises of the Orleans High School commence to-day and conclude on Thursday next. They will doubtless be highly interesting.

☞ We took some notice, a few days since, of the alleged attempt of certain Southern disunionists to entrap Mexico into their scheme, and to obtain the consent of that Republic to merge itself in the proposed Southern confederacy. The revelations touching this notable design have been ridiculed by several presses, without however, the production of one particle of rebutting proof. They were furnished by the correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, and more specific and distinct to a degree far beyond similar newspaper outgivings. We perceive that the same writer has directed his attention to the wholesale imputations on his veracity, and in the *Courier and Enquirer* of the 9th inst., he repeats the charges. We copy a portion of his letter:

WASHINGTON, August 7.

I was quite aware, in making the recent revelation to the public, of a treasonable overture to Mexico, for the dismemberment of the Union, that great surprise would be excited, and that the country would be astounded, quite as much as I was, when the authentic evidence of that infamous project was first submitted to my inspection; but I certainly did not anticipate, that facts which are susceptible of undoubted proof, should have been challenged by impaired discredit. The character of this correspondence for reliability of statement, has, I believe, never yet been successfully impeached; and I feel justified in saying, that it will shrink from no scrutiny or comparison in this very important respect. I my labors have been directed to one point, more carefully and scrupulously than another, it has been in rejecting all rumors and speculations and in confining myself strictly to authenticated facts. By pursuing this course, I may not have been equally fortunate with others in exciting morbid interest, but I have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that the public has not been misled by any representation which I have undertaken to verify. The evidence upon which the late disclosure was authorized, was submitted to me in the original form, and was accompanied by permission to use the principal facts together with the connection of some of the parties, reserving the names of others, through whose agency the information had been derived. I take this occasion to repeat what was said when the revelation was first given to the public that it is within the competency of a committee of Congress to substantiate every fact alleged by me, and in a much more authentic form. If the newspapers which have so impertinently impugned the truth of the statements, have character enough to command the respect of their immediate representative or any other person in Congress, it is only necessary to ask a proper resolution of enquiry, in order to test the question, and to relieve the public mind from all misgiving if any exists. As the condition of my health may render a temporary absence necessary, if such a movement is contemplated, I hope it will be undertaken immediately. It is worthy of remark, that the imputations to which I have referred, have emanated from papers which have appropriated—I ought to say *stolen*—the results of my toil and facilities of information during the whole session without a syllable of acknowledgment. I have marked some of them for future exposure.

☞ We are indebted to the Sultana for late St. Louis papers.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—New Orleans still enjoys unimpaired health. Not a sign of an epidemic visitation is to be perceived. We have no doubt our city will escape be Fever this year. Indeed every summer witnesses a progressive improvement in public salubrity. The time, we hope, is not very distant, when the Yellow Fever in New Orleans will only be known in tradition.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—By the arrival of the steamer Yacht, we have received files of the Brownsville *American Flag*, to the 14th inst.

A meeting of the American citizens, residents of Matamoros was held on the 22d ult., at the office of F. Waddell, the American Consul, where resolutions expressive of the sentiments of our countrymen on the death of Gen. Taylor were passed.

On Monday morning last, the 12th inst., [illegible] a Mexican named Jose Lucas [illegible] the Mexican side of the River [illegible] was stabbed in the breast near the region of the [illegible]. A family originated about contraband goods. Loss is not expected to live.

LATER FROM PORTO RICO.—We learn, says the Baltimore *American*, from Capt. Kirwan, of the brig Fashion, at this port yesterday from Ponce, P. R., whence she sailed on the 23d ult., that when he sailed there were a number of English, French and Dutch merchant vessels in port who would be obliged to leave in ballast, as the crop of Sugar had nearly all been shipped. Produce was scarce and in good demand. Sugar was selling at $4.75 to $4.25, and Molasses at 14c. There had been an abundance of rain and the young crops were represented as looking very promising. Accounts from the Windward Islands had been received at Ponce, stating that upwards of forty vessels were driven ashore and wrecked during the hurricane of the 11th and 12th of July.

FURTHER FROM MISSOURI.—The Washington *Republic* of the 10th instant, says: A telegraphic despatch, received from St. Louis yesterday afternoon, states that Messrs. Darby, Porter and Miller, Whig Congressional candidates, are elected. Sufficient returns have not been received from the other two districts to fix the result with certainty. The Legislature, so far as returns had come in to St. Louis at noon yesterday, stood 35 Whigs, 11 Bentonians and 10 anti-Bentonians.

KENTUCKY.—The Whigs have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature, so says the Memphis Eagle.

WHIG NOMINATION.—The Whigs of the Second District, Mass., as we learn from the N. Y. Tribune, have nominated Chas. W. Upham for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. King.

MELANCHOLY.—The Opelousas *Gazette* says that a few days ago, Miss Emma Louisa Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. Taylor, formerly of this place, and an amiable and accomplished young lady of 17 years of age, having died heartily, laid down on a sofa after dinner, having been indisposed some days previous.—Some hours after, she awakened in great sufferings. A physician was immediately called, but before his arrival the unfortunate young girl was dead.

FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 12th says: We understand that the steamer Hancock, which arrived on Saturday morning, brought consigned to A. Low & Co., a bale of new cotton from the plantation of Major W. W. Starke. It is stated that this bale was selected from several hundred acres.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

MORE OF THE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—The white man who was officiating in attempting to abduct the slaves of Messrs. Stephens and Toombs is named Chaplin. He is the person who fired first at the pursuers, wounding one of the police officers. It proved, however, to be only a slight flesh wound. Some others of the officers engaged in the capture were slightly wounded. A black man named Warner Harris has also been arrested as an accessory in the affray. He was captured near Sylvester Spring, on the farm of Mr. Blain, by Capt. Goddard, Chief of the Police, and Mr. Wm. Handy, his assistant.

Quite a high state of excitement now prevails, in consequence of this affair.

The weather is very hot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.

CAUCUS IN REGARD TO SLAVERY, &c.—The Southern members of Congress in the House held a caucus last night in the Capitol. A committee of fifteen was appointed to report proper measures for the action of the South respecting the Slavery and Territorial questions.

The following named gentlemen comprise the committee:

Toombs, Chairman; Burt, Hilliard, Thompson of Mississipi, Cabell, Howard, Johnson of Arkansas, Morse, Green, Clingman, Thomas, McLane, Houston, Bowie.

The committee will meet to-morrow at nine o'clock, and will report to an adjourned caucus meeting on Monday night next.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Aug. 9—9 P. M.

The Cholera—Great Excitement, &c.

There were only two cases of cholera in town to day. At Bolivar one, and a half mile out there were three new cases, but no deaths have occurred either in Harper's Ferry or the vicinity since morning. People are leaving for the more healthy parts of the country almost every hour, and business is nearly suspended on the Public Works, as well as elsewhere. A great deal of sickness prevails about a mile from town and the consternation is very great. Weather very hot.

CONGRESS.

We subjoin a full report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress on the 8th and 9th inst:

WASHINGTON, Aug 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Cooper presented, numerous memorials from iron-workers in Pennsylvania, praying modification of the existing tariff. He stated that one-half of the furnaces in operation at the close of the year 1847 have ceased altogether, and less than one-half the iron is now produced in consequence. Many other interests were greatly suffering—particularly the coal mining—the demand for Pennsylvania coal having fallen off at least one-half. He made some very forcible remarks, for the purpose of showing the necessity of granting relief to the memorialists. Mr. C. moved a reference of the memorial to the Finance Committee.

The Senate then took up the bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary.

Mr. Underwood resumed and concluded his remarks upon the bill. Even if the title of Texas to the land proposed to be purchased was admitted to be good, he contended that the purchase was not worth the ten millions proposed to be paid for it; he was opposed to paying a sum of money to prevent a civil war; was it possible that the youngest State in the Union was to make war against her sister States about a disputed boundary, when we wait for years and generations to secure claim against foreign powers before enforcing them with the sword! Mr. Underwood went into a general discussion of the question of the title of Texas, and of his objection to the bill in detail.

Mr. Atchison expressed himself opposed to paying the debt of Texas, the United States had nothing to do with that matter whatever. He was opposed to purchasing land of Texas, and had favored the payment of a sum of money as provided in the Omnibus bill only for the purpose of purchasing peace.

Mr. Pearce submitted several verbal amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Ewing offered an amendment, changing the boundaries proposed in the bill, which he desired to have printed and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow, in order that the California bill might be taken up.

Mr. Dickinson hoped it would not be done.

Mr. Foote hoped the Senate would go on and pass the Texas bill before resuming the California bill.

Mr. Rader hoped the Senate would dispose of this bill prior to the California bill. It was important that the friends of California should declare themselves upon the Texas bill, in order that those who were not anxious for the admission of California might know how to vote on the latter question. He thought that California would be admitted much sooner by giving Texas the precedence. He insisted that it was but right that the measure of the minority should be first acted upon.

After further debate upon this point, the motion to postpone was rejected; yeas 18, nays 32.

The question was then stated, being Mr. Ewing's amendment.

Mr. Ewing supported his amendment; he was well satisfied that Texas owns no territory north of the line which he proposed. He was anxious for the passage of the bill, and was ready to vote a large sum of money to Texas, not to purchase her territory, but to pay her debts for which she pledged her revenues before her annexation, but he could not vote against his conscientious and opinions. In the course of subsequent remarks he expressed that the object of his amendment was in part to exclude from Texas El Paso, which is given to that State in the bill.

After further debate by Messrs. Pearce, Hale, and Ewing, Mr. Cooper advocated the amendment, but said he would not make its adoption the price of his vote.

Mr. Badger would not be governed in this question by a rule of other right. He would settle the question which threatened civil war, whether that settlement gave to Texas or New Mexico a little more than rightfully belonged to her.

Mr. Pearce opposed the amendment. The territory yielded to Texas by the bill was of no value to the United States, and yet the bill proposed it as more satisfactory to Texas than was the line of compromise. It was a bill to restore harmony, and he gave it view altogether the paltry considerations of money or of land.

After further debate, Mr. Ewing's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Dayton submitted an amendment providing that Texas shall cede to the United States all her vacant and unappropriated lands, [illegible] yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr. Bright [illegible] substituting the Omnibus bill—pending the consideration of which, a motion was made to adjourn.

The President of the Senate, by unanimous consent, laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, correcting a misapprehension arising from the first paragraph of his Texas Message, which, seemed to imply that Gov. Bell's letter was received by the late President before his death, and left unanswered. Mr. Fillmore says it came to him from the post office after the death of his predecessor.

Mr. Ewing expressed his gratification at the reception of the message, and stated that the question was also upon which Gen. Taylor had thought much, and that he would have answered Mr. Bell's letter immediately upon the reception.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the California subject was laid aside, and he moved to take up the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, moved that the House take up the Oregon Land bill. He remarked that he had received intelligence that Gov. Lane had left his post, and that Gov. Gaines had not been heard from. The Territory was in a perfectly distracted state, and he hoped something would be done for it. His motion prevailed. Amendments were made to the bill, when the Committee rose, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed. It creates the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers on the public lands.

The House again went into committee, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The reading occupied the Clerk 40 minutes.

Mr. Brown of Mississipi, remarked that when the late Message of the President was read, it struck him as being the most extraordinary that ever emanated from an American President. Having since read it carefully, his opinion had undergone no change; on the contrary, it was greatly enlarged. It was the first time in the history of the Government that the Chief Magistrate has deliberately set himself down before a sovereign State into a base surrender of her rights. It was an attempt to browbeat and compel Texas to submission. He Mr. Brown, made no old threat. He was not authorized to speak for that gallant State, but he would remark that if she stakes in defence of her rights, she would not strike alone.

Mr. Morse asked if Texas had not already threatened to use arms against the United States?

Mr. Brown replied, if his friend, would be quiet, he would come to that, and show how far she had been provoked to that course. The President has assumed to himself the right of settling the boundary. It was his duty to have held the country, but not for either party to exercise jurisdiction.

Mr. Brown defended the claims of Texas to the boundary, and in conclusion repeated what he had heretofore said, that accumulated wrongs, with no guarantee that there will be an end to these things, will produce the melancholy event of a dissolution of the Union sooner or later.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, obtained the floor, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1850.

SENATE.—After petitions and reports of Committees.

Mr. Pearce called up his bill making proposals to Texas for the settlement of her boundaries, &c.

Mr. Winthrop, withdrew his amendment proposed yesterday.

Mr. Underwood moved to strike out the proposed boundaries, and insert those proposed in the compromise bill. Lost—yeas 24, nays 25.

Mr. Mason moved a substitute for the whole bill, declaring that the boundary of Texas is the Rio Grande in its source, &c.

After debate, this was rejected—yeas 14, nays 37.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and after some debate and divisions upon one or two, the whole of the amendments made in committee were agreed to.

Mr Underwood then renewed his motion to insert as the boundaries of Texas the boundaries proposed by the compromise committee.—After further debate it was again rejected—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out ten millions—the sum proposed to be paid to Texas—and insert six millions.

Mr. Cooper supported the ten millions, and Mr. Hale opposed paying anything.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 20, nays 26, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Baldwin, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Mass., Dodge, of Wis., Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Morris, Phelps, Seward, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop—20.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dodgeon, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Ewing, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Yulee—26.

Mr. Ewing proposed to amend the bill by introducing the same line for the boundary which he submitted yesterday as in committee of the whole, and which was voted down. It was rejected—yeas 21, nays 26.

Mr. Sebastian proposed an amendment, providing that the territory relinquished by Texas shall be admitted as a State into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people shall determine at the time of forming their constitution.

Messrs. Foote and Badger, appealed to him to withdraw the amendment, as out of place in this bill. When the Territorial bill for New-Mexico came up for consideration, it could be introduced then.

Mr. Sebastian insisted upon his amendment. Mr. Benton said they were exactly at the point they were five years ago in regard to the question of making additional States out of the territory of Texas. He foresaw and said, five years ago, that Texas would make her own terms about the reduction of her territory. The question now was about buying a peace. He said if they would purchase a peace in this case, they would have a plenty of customers hereafter, selling as money would last in the Federal coffers to make the purchase. He concluded by saying that he would vote against the bill, believing that one more acceptable to the country could be devised if it was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Sebastian, and it was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Bradbury made some remarks in opposition to this bill. The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill. It was ordered to be engrossed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 6 P. M.

Mr. Pearce's bill, giving Texas ten millions, was finally passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wis., Dodgeon, Douglass, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Smith, Shields, Sebastian, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, Winthrop—30.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis, of Miss., Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Yulee—19.

House—After some unimportant preliminary proceedings, in which the House refused, by a vote of 71 yeas and 91 nays, to proceed to the business on the private calendar.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the rules were suspended and the House resolved into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Burt in the Chair) and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Stephenson, of Ga., who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to examine the doctrines of the President's recent message in regard to the boundary of Texas. He maintained that such doctrines were dangerous to the rights of the States and to the personal liberty of the people of the country. That the President had assumed powers under the constitution such that instrument did not confer upon him, when he undertakes to interfere with the military power of the government, to determine a dispute which did not involve an obstruction to the judicial process or action of the country, &c.

Mr. Savage, of Tenn., then took the floor, and denounced the principles set up in the message of the President.

Mr Williams addressed the House an hour in favor of the compromise bill. He attributed its defeat to ultra Southern Whig votes. The people of this country, he said, Whigs and Democrats, were all for the compromise. He then entered into a calculation of the extent of territory in Texas, and argued that that territory was capable of sustaining more than one hundred and fifty million inhabitants, if kept in same number to a square mile that resided in the State of Massachusetts. He argued for such a basis that slavery would be profitable there for two hundred years to come. He was willing to give to Texas all the territory she claimed; but if she attempted to march an army to take possession of New Mexico or any portion of her territory which was ceded by Mexico to the United States, a civil war would commence, the end of which no man can tell—for he could not tell which would whip, nor did he care much, for all were his brothers. There was no necessity of marching troops there, the claims of Texas would be settled in time, no doubt to her satisfaction. So far as the President had spoken, he had disclaimed to decide the point of dispute against her. He had not the least doubt, had the President decided the point in favor of Texas, there would nothing have been heard in regard to assumption of power by him, out of the property of undertaking to decide in regard to the dispute, nor to any the action.

Mr Howard said all that Texas wanted was to be left in the possession of the territory which she claimed and was entitled to.

Mr Williams said if Congress were to pass a resolution giving the territory in dispute to Texas, he had no doubt of her acceptance. He most mortifying thing that could happen to her. She wanted $10,000,000 for it would be much better for her than to fight it out with the Federal Government. He concluded by expressing his approval of the course and opinions of Mr Pearce, in regard to this matter of dispute, and declared himself in favor justice to Texas, to the entire Union, and in favor of preserving the Union at all hazards.

Mr. Houston, of Del., then addressed the House in favor of the principles of the message, and in favor of bowing out of the way and right of Texas to the territory claimed by her.

After Mr. H. concluded, Mr. Seddon chairman Committee, and yielded to a motion that the House adjourned. [illegible] then rose, and

---

☞ The particulars of the slave abduction at Washington, the pursuit and recovery, are fully and accurately given in the annexed correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug 9

ARREST OF RUNAWAY SLAVES—*Great Excitement—Fierce Contest with the Runaways—Officers Wounded—Capture of their White Guide—Runaways Wounded—Committed for Trial &c.*—For several weeks past the police of this city have had reason to believe that a person by the name of Wm. L. Chaplin, (together with some others in this city, who it is not now deemed proper to mention) has been the principal agent in running off, or enticing away the runaway slaves from this District. The plan seemed to be for him to have a two-horse carryall or carriage and start early in the night. He would take two or three slaves, proceed through Maryland by the way of Sandy Spring to Pennsylvania, they paying him $20 or $25 a piece.

A few days since a particularly constructed two horse carriage arrived in this city, and put up, about 12 o'clock at night, at Smithey & Sheckell's livery stable. Suspicion immediately attached itself to the affair, and the officers were intent on watching every movement. It was ascertained that a gentleman had engaged moving on Tuesday night, the 6th instant; according, he said his bill, and his carriage was given away by a free yellow man, by the name of Warner Harris, of the law firm of Ward Harris played around the city, going at a number of places, until 10 o'clock, when he took in, in the neighborhood of 6 and 8 Carrets, two runaway slaves, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Toombs and the Hon. Mr. Stephens, both of Georgia. In the meantime a party had left the city and proceeded to a suitable place up the road leading to Montgomery and Rockville, for the purpose of intercepting Chaplin and his stolen property. After waiting until one, o'clock, they concluded that something had happened, and they returned to the city. It appeared that the negro Harris, after taking in these two negroes, proceeded to drove off at such a furious rate that he ran his horse into a ditch, in the rear of Brown's Hotel and completely killed him—the slaves jumped out and cleared themselves, which stopped the expedition for that night.

On the 5th, Chaplin bought another horse, and settled his bill about ten o'clock in the morning, and Harris drove off again. After going round the city a good deal, he brought up at brown house and took out the horses, which are a very fleet pair, and put them in his stable, or one close to the house. They remained there until near night, when Harris hitched up again and began to drive around the city. At this time the party of police, and other citizens, consisting of Capt. Goddard, officers Handy, Cox, Wollard, Davis, William Smithey, John Cook and Richard Batt, of the city, repaired to the District line leading to Montgomery, and there awaited the arrival of Chaplin, who arrived at that place about half past eleven o'clock.

The police being posted in proper manner, at the appointed moment a fleet horse came through the hind wheel of the carriage by Capt. Goddard, which brought it up, and at the same time two persons, Smithey and Cox, caught the horses by the head, the balance of the party being at the sides of the carriage. Chaplin, who was driving, whipped the horses and fired a pistol at Smithey, who had hold of the near horse, which bullet went through his hat. At this time Davis and Handy pulled him off the seat on to the ground, and a fierce contest took place to recover him. The slaves inside, (who were furnished with revolvers,) were during ship running a quick game in firing at Goddard, Batt, Wollard and Cook, who were on each side and in front, endeavoring to prevent their escape.—It was almost pitch dark, and they were cautious not to be observed to keep from shooting each other.

Mr. Toombs' servant made his escape, supposed to be badly wounded from the fact of his leaving his coat some distance off in the road, with much blood on it. Mr. Stephens' man was shot in the back, and a bullet went through his watch in his fob and lodged under the face, which no doubt saved his life. He fired five of his barrels, and Toombs' man fired his whole six. Chaplin fired but once. The wonder is that they done no more damage than they did to the officers, which consisted of Mr. Batt receiving a bullet in the arm; Smithey one through his hat; Captain Goddard's eyebrow scorched with the fire of Stephens' man; Cox a slight wound in the right cheek.

The white man and Mr. Stephens' slave were brought to the city and committed by Captain Goddard before daylight. The free man, Harris, was arrested and committed for further examination.

LOSS OF AN INDIAMAN AND A FRENCH GUN BRIG—*One Hundred Persons Drowned*.—Letters have been received at Lloyd's from Madras and Martinique, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the loss of an Indiaman, the Sultanery, from Bombay, bound to England, and of the wreck of the French Republican war brig L'Aigle, 14 guns, both of which were attended with frightful loss of life. The Sultanery, Indiaman, was riding at anchor off the coast, and encountered, on the 24th of May, a dreadful gale of wind, in the height of which she parted from her anchors, and was driven ashore, when the splendid ship speedily became a complete wreck. An attempt was made to save the passengers, of whom there were several, by means of the boats. They were, however, quickly destroyed by the fury of the sea, and upwards of forty, including the captain, his wife, and thirty-three seamen, perished. Another Indiaman, named the Guna, was driven ashore on the same coast, at the same time, and became a wreck. The crew of the vessel were more fortunate; they were all saved. The loss of both vessels is said to exceed £50,000. The sad calamity of the L'Aigle happened on the 10th of June.—She was suddenly overtaken in a heavy squall, and almost instantly capsized and went down. Her crew and officers amounted to sixty men.—With the exception of two, every soul met with a watery grave.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTIVE POWER.—*Great Invention*.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, after alluding to the conclusions come to by the distinguished savans of Europe that electro-magnetism can never be used as a motive power on account of its expense, says:

"We shall soon, however, see whether the European savans are right in their deductions or not. Professor Page will in a few days make public the results of his investigations; and, although we have been permitted to see some of them, we cannot anticipate more than to state that he has a beautiful electro-magnetic engine of five horse power, worked by a battery contained within three cubic feet, which he will exhibit, and the economy of which we shall doubtless know from him. Among the startling wonders he has produced, is an electro magnet which raises three hundred pounds through ten inches—at least a thousand times the most powerful magnet ever made. He has also discovered a new explosive force in the galvanic current, by which he produces at pleasure a rapid succession of explosions as loud as a pistol, or so faint as scarcely to be heard."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

The cotton market was at a stand to day, buyers being kept off by the high pretensions of holders.

Nothing was done in Sugar and Molasses.

Sales of Flour 1500 bbls, including 600 Lake and Indiana at $4 00, and 400 Ohio at $4 10. Grain 2000 sacks corn were sold at 55 @ 57c @ bushel.

No change in provisions and transactions limited.

Whiskey is selling at 24¼ @ 25 @ gallon.

Exchange is firm at previously quoted rates.

Nothing has been done to day in freights.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Union Place, New York

MADAME CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, that her school will be re-opened on MONDAY, September 9th, 1850.

☞ Terms made known, and prospectus furnished on application, either personally or by letter, in the above address. au19

FRUITS—40 cases Fronia, in their juice, landing ex ship Ohio from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st. au19

CHAMPAGNE—350 baskets Champagne, various brands, in pint and quart bottles, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st. au19

MADEIRA—17 quarter pipes Marmilhe Madeira, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st. au19

BURGUNDY—6 casks superior Burgundy Wine, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

R. ROYAL.—The subscribers have removed to No. 34 Camp street, opposite the Banking House of James Robb, & Co.

ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers. au17

C. H. SEMPRON, 50 Canal street, 50

In order to close out the present stock of Dry Goods, previous to the arrival of the Fall Goods, has made GREAT REDUCTIONS in prices. These goods, it is well known, will compare favorably with any in the city, for quality and style, and they will now be offered at such prices as will effect an IMMEDIATE SALE of the entire stock. C. H. SEMPRON, au17 50 Canal st.

NOTICE.—Persons or firms having Scraps, and Cuttings of Gum Rubber by the manufacturer or some informed person, will find it to their interest to address the undersigned Rubber and that he will answer for its duration and for the protection of the trade. He will also be found a large stock of Gum Rubber, Rubber Cloth and Tubes, from paper cannon to Kemp and Gun Wadding Blocks, Balls, Gloves, &c. Balls dyed to order. Thousands of this article are now in use. B. ANTOINE, MILLER, 104 Chartres st. Between Chartres and Levee au17

BITTERS, BITTERS—Royal Stomach Bitters, a very best Bitters, and a very best coffee house and cordials, for sale at the following prices Per bottle 25 per dozen, 2 gal. 30 " dozen, 5 gal. 60 " dozen, 10 gal. 60 " barrel do 60 " au16

WINE—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 80 cases Medoc Wine, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

PRUNE—26 cases landing ex ship Ohio, and for sale by BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee au19

TAMARINDS—5 quarts, from Martinique by Brig Ann, for sale by VALTON & CO. 75 Tchoupitoulas st au19

PUMPERNICKEL BRUTTER IN TIN—Pumpernickel in tin Pots, landing ex ship E. J. Chaffee and for sale by VALTON & CO. 75 Tchoupitoulas st au19

SHOT—[illegible] half boxes, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores. au19

Landing from ship Rapid, and for sale by the subscriber

Tennessee Sheetings and Shirtings, from Ohio Opaque, 30 inch.

Tennessee Indigo in tub.

Do do do Bundles.

Tennessee Refreshening Magnesia, Orris Root, Patent Lint.

Wormer Chinchan Vermifuge.

Palma castile do

Tennessee Sarsaparilla, Congress Water Turkey Rhubarb.

Alcazar—50 Kegs fresh Tamarinds, new crop.

A. R. MORGAN, au17 Corner Dauphine & Bienville sts.

WINES—Landing ex ship Choice, from Bordeaux, 20 casks Chateau Margaux, Pauillac, 20 do do St Julien, 40 do do Chateau Lamarque, 25 Lots, 60 Barsac, 200 boxes Claret Wine, for sale by JULIEN LABATA. au19

LANDING—Ex ship Orlando, from Bordeaux, 100 cases Haut Sauterne, White Wine; 50 casks Red Wine, 9 LABATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

CIGARS—A large assortment of the most favorite brands of Havana and Manilla Principe Cigars, always on hand and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st. au18

COGNAC—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 20 Bot pipes Cogn (Castillon) 60 qr do do, for sale by DUFOUR WILLIAMSON & CO. au19 35 Natchez st.

SHAD—Havana white yellow and brown Sugars, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

RICE—50 tierces prime Carolina, in store and for sale by MITCHELL & MASENDORFF, au19 36 Poydras st.

HAVANA CIGARS—50,000 of different brands and quality, in store and for sale by MITCHEL & MASENDORFF, au19 36 Poydras st.

WRAPPING PAPER—3000 reams large Wrapping Paper, 15 do assorted, for sale by BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee. au19

LETTER PAPER—420 reams Fine Letter Paper, 1 do do do stamped, 250 do white, do do, 200 do white cap, 20 do cap paper, for sale by BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee au19

COLT'S RIFLES—2 cases containing 24 revolving Colt's Rifles, for sale by BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee au19

LARD, 300 kegs choice, for sale by SECOMB & VOORHIES, au19 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—600 boxes Vir