From the Abingdon (Va.) Democrat.

THE "ADJUSTMENT."—The late session of Congress was one of greater importance than any that ever sat in this country, save the one which sat in Philadelphia in 1776. This latter body then had under consideration a proposition to "secede" from the mother country, on account of many and grievous wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by her, an enumeration of which is contained in the Declaration of Independence. These bold and patriotic men, pledged to each other their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," to maintain that declaration. "Liberty or death" was their motto, and gloriously did they gain the former after a hard struggle for nearly eight long years, under the greatest privations and hardships. To us, their posterity, did they bequeath the noble birthright of "liberty." From the formation of our present Federal Constitution in 1787 until within a comparatively recent period, we have lived a happy and a united people, increasing from 13 original States to 31, and greatly increasing our territorial limits. At peace with all the world, with an extended commerce, with inexhaustible resources, and enjoying the blessings of health and prosperity throughout the land, we found ourselves at the meeting of the late session of Congress on the verge of dissolution.

The black demon of discord had raised his crest amongst us, and brother stood ready to imbrue his hands in his brother's blood, for what he conceived to be gross acts of wrong and injury. A dominant majority, actuated by a reckless spirit of fanaticism, seemed determined to persist in aggression, wrong, and injury, let the consequences be what they might. Dark and gloomy portents overhung the political horizon. Disunion, with all its horrors of death, devastation and woe, seemed almost inevitable. In the midst of this great crisis, the good men and true of the country banded themselves together to avert the dreadful calamity. The peril was great, the issue past calculation. On one side stood a deeply injured, though weaker section of the country, and on the other a dominant and increasing majority. Stay your aggressions says the one, and mete out to us our "equal rights," or we will cut loose from you. "Secede" at your peril, says the other. At this point an expedient was resorted to, called a "Compromise," under which the "rights" of one section of the country were invaded, and by which the stronger party gets in effect *all* it ever asked for, by conceding what it never had any right to refuse. The object of the good and patriotic men of the country was frustrated, and an "adjustment" made that is anything but *equal*.

A corrupt administration, by corrupt means, having forced a "Free-soil" State to the doors of Congress, loud clamors were raised for her "admission." The "great pacificator" having declared in a series of resolutions offered by him in the Senate, "that slavery, according to the law of nations, does *not* exist in the territory acquired from Mexico by the United States," the remainder of that territory, a portion of which had already excluded slavery, was organized into two separate territorial governments, and now, with a people in them hostile to us and to our institutions, with a preponderating "Free-soil" State admitted into the Union, and with the cry of "repeal" sounding in our ears from the North, we are asked to shout pæans over this "glorious adjustment." Under this state of things, and with a knowledge of all these facts, the South is divided. A majority of her people are opposed to making up an issue *now*. Acquiesce in what has been done, say they, now that the tide of aggression has been stopped. Happy indeed would we feel, could we be satisfied that this was so. Could we see nothing in the numerous meetings in the North for the purpose of denouncing the fugitive slave bill and its enacters—in the late triumph of "abolitionism" in the recent Whig State Convention of New York—and in the cry for "repeal" raised throughout the North, we could heartily join in the rejoicings attempted, but we are constrained, however much against our will, to look upon the great body of the Northern Whig party, coupled with the Abolitionists and a portion of the Democratic party as uncompromisingly hostile to the institution of slavery and determined to abolish it in the whole country or sever the Union in twain.

What means these denunciation meetings? what means this clamor of the press? what means this cry of "repeal! repeal!" if it is not to continue agitation? What sort of an adjustment is it? what sort of a *settlement* is it, that is thus so hastily denounced? Who confides in the magnanimity, the generosity or even the *justice* of a large portion of the people of the North? Nor is the South satisfied. The Governor of Georgia has called a Convention of her people, and the Governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State. What they will do, remains to be seen. All these threatening evils beset us, we firmly believe, in consequence of the criminal pandering of one of the great political parties of the country to the reckless spirit of Northern fanaticism, and the want of firmness of determined resistance on the part of a portion of our own people. But the mischief is done—the drama has closed. To the events of the future we must now look for the *effects* of what has been done. Happy will it be for this people if all shall be well, and henceforward every man shall be entitled to "sit under his own vine and fig tree, and there be none to make him afraid." Let it be the effort of all, as it is the duty of all, to put down every thing that has a tendency to inflict wrong upon others, and in future let us be found if needs be, united as one man, in resisting every attempt at wrong or aggression upon our *undoubted* rights. In union there is strength, and never in the history of the world has a united people been conquered or enslaved.

From the New York State Register.

ANTI-RENT NOMINATIONS.—We are at no less to know for what purpose these nomination are made. Anti-renters nominate judges not to administer, but to pervert the law, sheriffs not to execute, but to abstain from the execution of process. They are an organized band of outlaws, in the midst of a civilized and christian community, sometimes armed as savages, and at others, through the ballot box, seeking to put down all law and order. They claim the privileges of freemen, and the exercise of the elective franchise, but they refuse to discharge the corresponding obligations of freemen and electors. They use the elective franchise for the purpose of invading the sanctity of Courts of Justice corrupting legislators, and disarming the executive officers of the government. Being, in fact, in a state of rebellion, having cast off and denied their allegiance; in justice they ought, like other outlaws, to be deprived of the privileges of citizenship. What should we think of letting a banditti, who lived without, and preyed upon society all the days of the year but one, come in on that day and decide who should make and administer its laws. The case of the anti-renters is not dissimilar. They set judgments and sheriffs at defiance, they openly oppose and nullify the laws, and yet have the impudence to aspire to set governors, law makers, and judges over us. They would do it, not to enforce but to repeal the laws, annual solemn contracts, and get rid of their obligations to perform them—to take one man's property and give it to another. It is time these abuses ended. A suffering community has foreborne long enough.

And what has kept this moral and social pestilence alive so long in the heart of a law loving and law abiding community? What but a corrupt and venal press, and who, but demagogues who desire the votes of this same banditti? An anti-rent convention has recently been held in this city and made nominations, and what do its members and their constituents expect to effect by it? Do they expect a governor nominated by them will neglect or refuse to execute the laws? Do they expect him to sign bills for the repeal of the laws for the collection of rent? Do they expect he will pardon them out of prison when overtaken by the law? We should like to see the chief magistrate of this State who will dare to do these things. We should like to see the legislator who will have the hardihood to stand up next winter, in the Senate or Assemby, and advocate a repeal or suspension of the laws for the collection of rents or other debts. But what do anti-renters expect to do with a Canal Commissioner? Can they expect to use him to plunder the revenues of the canal? That they should covet the keeping of the records of the Courts, and have use for a State Prison Inspector, we can readily conceive.

The courts of justice are open to them equally with the other citizens of the State, and we know no reason why special privileges should be granted to them over others—they have not merited them by any good conduct of their own—and we are opposed to all such privileges.—We are opposed to the election of magistrates and legislators for the purpose of granting them. We ask not—we want not an anti-rent vote for our candidates. If they can not be elected without the aid of an anti-rent nomination, we prefer that they should be defeated. If they can not be elected as Whigs, we certainly have no desire they should be as anti-renters. If anti-renters will vote like other citizens, independent of the nominations made by their Convention, we shall not object to their following their individual preferences; but we should be ashamed to own that a Whig Governor or other officer owed his election to them as a party; we should be sorry to see him or his party so disgraced. We sincerely regret that the Anti-rent Convention should have nominated any of our candidates.—We regret that suspicion should have been cast upon upright and honorable men, who do not sympathize with them, by such an endorsement. It is not the first time these disorganizers have selected out a spotless reputation for the purpose of bedaubing it with anti-rentism. Their approval would bedim the lustre of an angel of light, and cast suspicion on the white-robed saints around the throne. We hope in future they will let our candidates alone. The Whig party has nothing to do with anti-renters, and they have nothing to expect from it—they may as well understand that. The time has gone by, too, when an anti-rent nomination can help a candidate of any party.

From the Louisiana Courier.

THE NEGRO EXCITEMENT.—The Abolition fanatics, having been beaten out of the halls of Congress, thus failing in their efforts to destroy the Union through its legislation, have gone home to stir up rebellion among their particular friends and allies—the negroes. Our exchange papers, says the Baltimore Argus, from the free States, are filled with accounts of the meetings of negroes, mostly runaway slaves from the South, who are encouraged in their insolent and rebellious course by men with white skins, but whose hearts are blacker than the skin of the veriest congo. Men high in office, and men aspiring to seats in the national councils, are found mingling in these foul assemblages, and openly encouraging opposition to the laws of the land. If such is a fair exhibit of public sentiment in these free States—if a majority of the people justify these traitorous and insolent meetings, the South may as well prepare at once for that event which must inevitably come upon them. We are no disunionists. From first to last of this controversy, we have stood by the Union. We have battled for it with all our souls, looking to it as the great palladium of our safety. We believe now that a faithful adherence upon the part of all the States to the great principles of justice which are embodied in our national Constitution, would preserve the Union and carry it to a height of power and splendor unknown in any former age. We believe that a frank and hearty support of the guarantees of the Constitution would bind this Union together in bonds of fraternal strength, which would make us more irresistible in our future course than the famed Grecian phalanx or the victorious cohorts of ancient Rome.

But, if this fell spirit of abolition is tolerated by our people—if the negroes in our midst are encouraged in rebellion against the laws of the land, and are told that public opinion in the free States will enable them to set at defiance the enactment of Congress. If this state of things shall be made manifest, it requires no prophet to foretell the disruption of this mighty empire, and its involvement in scenes of strife and bloodshed, at the bare thought of which the heart is filled with sorrow and shame. Is the nominal freedom of a few slaves of sufficient consequence in the judgment of fanaticism to destroy for it the peace and perpetuity of the Union, and make this beautiful land the battle ground of sectional strife? If it were of any use, we would appeal to these misguided men, and urge them to pause in their mad career. But we have no hopes from them. Our only hope is that they may be overruled by the patriotic masses whose intelligence and love of country would show them the fatal consequences which must flow from these proceedings, unless rebuked in time. If the runaway negroes and their friends are permitted openly and unrebuked thus to insult the lawmakers of the nation, this glorious Union, now the proud beacon light to the tyrant-ridden world, will speedily be overthrown, and the memory of its past existence only add a deeper pang to the disappointed lovers of national freedom throughout the universe.

From the (Ky.) Commonwealth.

CONGRESS.—According to previous agreement between the two Houses, adjourned on the 30th ult. Nothing of particular interest marked the closing scenes of the session.

We have not the disposition nor the ability to speak now at length of the events which go to characterize this as in some respects the most remarkable, and to some portion of the Union the most disastrous session of Congress that has ever been held since the foundation of the Government. The functions of Congress, were intended, we believe, to be exercised for the common good of all the people of all the States in the Union. How far its action at the late session answers this intention, the *people* may inquire. In making up their judgment, let it be born in mind that the *limits of slavery have been fixed*, that the Southern States have been robbed of all interest, right and title, to any portion of the territory acquired from Mexico—that the initiatory step has been taken towards the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—that these things have been done, not to promote any rights antagonist to those of the South, but simply in deference to a fanatical *sentiment* of another portion of the Union. Let these facts, we say, be borne in mind, and then let the *people* answer whether Congress has legislated for the good of the whole country, or not.

☞ The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says:

"The storm darkens, and the evil day looms up with disruption on its wings. The President of the United States "*doubts*" upon points involving the dearest interests of fifteen States of the Confederacy—upon points as clear, even to common understandings, as that two and two make four! The 'views' of the successor of WASHINGTON are not '*known*' as to the 'propriety' or 'expediency' of a law restoring the property, unjustly held, of one-half the people over whom he has been called to preside! He has no 'doubts' about his right to coerce a sovereign *slaveholding* State at the point of the bayonet; but when a bill is laid before him for his signature, the object of which is to carry out the plain letter of the Constitution, by returning to their owners articles of property of which they have been robbed by their Northern fellow-citizens—he hesitates, and 'doubts,' and calls for opinions, for information, for light, to guide him in his duty! It remains to be seen whether this conduct will be approved by Southern Whigism. What says the Raleigh Register? Will that paper, preferring party to country and the Union, endeavor to cover this thing up? Will it state *the facts* in the premises? We shall see."

A FEMALE ARMY.—The King of Dahomey, in Western Africa, has a standing army of 8,000 blacks, half of whom are females. The King takes great pride in his female army, and they are selected with an eye to beauty of proportions, and look, of course, magnificent in their peculiar uniforms. Marriage alone is forbidden them. In all services requiring hardihood and intrepidity, these Amazons are said to be foremost and successful.

From De Bow's Review.

EDITORIAL AND LITERARY.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Several of the Southern States are about convening in solemn form to deliberate upon the proper course to be pursued by them in reference to the late action of Congress on the various phases of the slave question. We have no doubt that these assemblies will be guided by a high and lofty devotion to the principles which have sustained us in every period of peril; and that their wisdom will not be of that kind which looks only to the day or the hour, but will have reference to the remotest times to come after us. The rights of the South, and the full and unlimited rights of the South under the Constitution, without compromise of any sort, *must be preserved*, or the Union will become a snare rather than a blessing. We are not children to be frightened by "painted devils," nor madmen, to provoke or invite a danger, which may with honor be avoided; but we are men cognizant of our rights and duties, and brave enough to defend the one and just enough to observe the other. In our fellow-citizens we have an abiding trust, that they will, instigated by no passion nor excitement, take a full and impartial view of the whole subject of our slave relations, which are to us, country, life, death—everything; and if there be found safety under the late adjustments, safety present and future to the South, they will accede to these adjustments, and rejoice over them. But if, on the contrary, danger still lowers in the horizon, and the "cry of peace, peace," be heard, "where there is no peace," we believe that our countrymen will act as patriots ever should act, doing and daring, and leaving the consequences to God. We await the judgment of the people on issues so momentous, and when that is given, are prepared to stand by it at every hazard.

God grant that the verdict be *peace*, and that some measure shall be devised for the preservation of this glorious Union, in a manner that may cause no section of it to blush. The South has done too much for the Union not to regard it fondly, as the artist who has just elaborated some stupendous piece of mechanism. Yet no son of hers, however moderate in his views, conciliatory and meek beyond all other men upon the face of the earth, can hesitate a moment, that the progress of free-soilism—agrarianism, are creating fearful breakers for us and our institutions ahead, if we have not our eyes wide about us; and that if we sleep for a single moment, the hand of the madman, ever brandishing his torch, will spring the magazine which shall destroy not us only, but whelm friends and foes alike in one wide ruin. It is no time yet, watchman, to cry "*all's well*" upon the wall.

The late fugitive slave law—one of the measures of adjustment—and which the South had to purchase at much expense, though it should never have been necessary at all, contradicts, as is evident enough now, the whole public sentiment of the North. Though one arrest that we know of has been made under it, no one is blind to the fact that *that* arrest was made without much publicity. From circumstances since transpired, there is reason to believe, had the affair been generally known, there would have been resistance, and without doubt *rescue*. If the intelligent people of the North be willing to carry out the law in good faith, there are ignorant or bad men enough to defeat its action, if they will. Already have meetings been held, not fugitive slaves and free negroes only, but of white men, in many parts, who have solemnly pledged themselves *the runaway shall be protected at every hazard*. It will be found practically impossible for the Southerner, we apprehend, even with this law, to reclaim his fugitive slave, as public sentiment will compel the commissioner, it is said, to resign, if rowdyism does not peril the master's life in the attempt. *There is no other country under Heaven where a man can only regain his property when out of his possession, by braving dangers, far beyond those that exist in a state of nature, when each man, with his sword or his rifle, is a law unto himself!* We have no faith in this fugitive slave bill, though we shall be rejoiced, if time prove us in error. If efficient, it cannot be concealed that the great state of New York has practically approved the course of the man who has already proclaimed its repeal.

From the California Placer Times.

The evident ability of the writer commends the following to the attention of the intelligent reader. We are glad to lay such well expressed views before the public, however disinclined we may be to adopt the conclusions which they favor:

Editor of the Times.—In handing you for publication the following extract of a letter to a distinguished member of the American Senate, I wish it understood that I am not of that party which would set at naught the laws of this State as they now exist, as being unconstitutional and of no force, or binding on any except those who may choose to acknowledge them. 'Tis true, the whole business of our *State* organization was hurriedly gone into, and the larger portion of the inhabitants of the Territory had neither knowledge nor say in it; but I conceive it to be binding on them, for the reason that some sort of government for the time being, is better than none at all. I have merely taken a calm, philosophical, and *correct* view of affairs as they exist, and claim the right to advocate such changes in our government and laws as I think best, provided such be done in a legitimate manner.

The late news from Washington, leaving in doubt the ultimate termination of the question of our admission as a State, I am induced to address you again on the subject discussed in my communication of a few weeks since.

The course pursued by New Mexico, following in our foolish footsteps, and proceeding to the establishment of a State government, is censured, sneered at and pitied by almost every man in California—acquainted with our social and political condition—who has yet seen the notice of such an unwise and suicidal course of policy. We can think and speak feelingly, sympathetically and knowingly on this subject.

A knowledge of our own condition, and comparison of it with that of New Mexico, forces a conviction and correct conclusion in the breasts of even Free-soil advocates here—against which all their sectional prejudices, political ambition and abolitionism are in vain arrayed. Here, with all our wealth, population, talent and Americanism, our envied geographical position, and the favorable auspices under which the ship of State was launched; we now find the whole movement has been premature, and that we are incapable of managing our affairs as a sovereign and independent State. How much less can a poor, barren, isolated country—containing a handful of traders and adventurers from the borders of the States, a few loafers and deserters from the army, intermixed with a population, a little *more numerous* than the others, of ignorant half savage peons and greasers of Mexican and Indian origin, be capable of forming and maintaing a government which shall rank an equal, and claim the right of entering our sisterhood of States?

The idea is preposterous! and naught but political manœuvering and dishonest juggling could have brought about a result so injurious to every interest of its inhabitants, and so plainly thwarting the natural course of events.

Since writing to you, I have conversed with several of the most talented and influential men amongst us, and find they coincide with me entirely in believing our condition would be far better, for several years to come, under a territorial than State government.

There is hardly a man in the whole boundaries of California, who cares one straw for the interest, honor, and character of the State, beyond what a pecuniary selfish interest—present or prospective—may give rise to. None feel that love, patriotism and pride for it, (not even the old residents *now*) so necessary to give permanency and strengthen to our laws and institutions, and to create confidence, both among ourselves and people elsewhere. How can it be otherwise? We are a great crowd of adventurers from all parts of the world, drawn suddenly into the vortex of this mighty golden maelstroom; a constant whirl and excitement is the order of the day. Change, unfixedness of purpose and place, very few looking upon it as a permanent home, thoughts ever bent upon the all-absorbing object for which men as well as women came hither, mark the course of events. Strangers to each other, but few know or care who are elected to fill the various offices, nor how they fill them after being elected; and no man can be found in the country to fill one, unless the salary attached to it, perquisites, or facilities for stealing, enables him to pay himself better in it, than anything else he can go at; and the moment an incumbent of such finds he can make a dollar more at some other occupation, up goes his commission.

Last winter the Legislature came near braking up on this ground, and lately several important offices have become vacant, because the holders of such either wished to return *home*, or enter into *a more lucrative line of business*. All that you see in the communications of our officials and newspapers of a contrary sentiment to what I have expressed, is mere buncombe gas, and intended solely for effect on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Here every body knows the value of these patriotic assertions and effusions, but usually ascribes the utterance of such to the necessity the writer or speaker thinks he is under, to use at all times these stereotyped formulas of expression when alluding to such subjects.

There has been so much falsehood and erroneous opinion relative to our condition and the political feelings and sentiments of the masses here, promulgated by our newspapers and sent home by various letter-writers, that I shall send parts of this letter to one of our editors to publish, and challenge a denial of my premises and assertions, to prove to you and to those here, that I have all confidence in the correctness of my views.

Besides ignorance in the matter with most of them, there are other reasons for inducing these editors to the course they are pursuing, which I shall not at present stop to explain.

If not admitted at this session of Congress, you may expect to hear, soon, of considerable agitation amongst our population, should an attempt be made to enforce collection of the enormous taxes levied by the present imbecile and inefficient government. I believe an unwillingness to pay these taxes, at the high rate of assessment made, is beginning now to be pretty generally manifested throughout the State

On learning our rejection by Congress, (if done,) we shall have four parties formed among us. The first, and perhaps largest, advocating a territorial government, provided Congress will give us one this winter without a Wilmot Proviso. The second, another "California Bear Party," which will rally to the support of an independent Pacific Republic, and endeavor to get Oregon to join in the scheme. The third party are those who will be content to struggle on under the present order of things, support the government as it now is, and wait another effort in Congress to admit us; while the fourth will be those indifferent to any government at all, and who will take no part nor interest one way or another. This last is now by far the largest class in the land, and may be for some time to come, even should such a conjunction arise as I have supposed.

From the Mobile Tribune.

OPINIONS IN THE COUNTRY.—On the 7th inst., a meeting was held at Abbeville, Henry county, in this State. Major G. W. Williams was chairman and B. H. Keiser, secretary. A committee of twelve was appointed to prepare resolutions, and to allow it time, the meeting adjourned till after supper. The preamble is long and striking, but we have space only for the resolutions, which are as follows. We extract from the Abbeville Banner:

1st. That as we have entreated the North to stop in their march of aggression, and warned them against the consequences of their wild fanaticism, and as all our entreaties and warnings have been disregarded and despised by them, that the time has arrived when the Southern States should cease to reverence the union with the North, should at once adopt measures of determined resistance, and "provide new safeguards for their future security." And that it is the firm conviction of this meeting that a secession by the Southern States from the Confederacy, is the rightful and efficient remedy, unless our constitutional rights of equality in the Union are restored and in future properly respected.

2d. That we heartily unite in the call made upon the Governor to convene the Legislature of Alabama, to determine the measures proper to be adopted by the State for the maintenance of her honor and the rights of her people.

3. That we look with pride and satisfaction to the re-assembling of the Southern Convention at Nashville during the next month; and earnestly hope that they may, in their wisdom, recommend such means as shall be effectual in restoring the Government to the sphere of the Constitution, or securing to the Southern States a withdrawal of their delegated authority and rights from a Union which has ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, and become an engine of robbery and oppression.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

From an interesting letter in the Montgomery Advertiser we extract the following account of the public feeling in the section of country where the above meeting was held:

Since I left Pike I have found the people everywhere right on the Southern question. Resistance to the aggressions just perpetrated by Congress, in the admission of California with her enormous boundary, for the avowed purpose of excluding Southerners from emigrating to any portion of that vast territory with their property, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, is the determination —open and avowed— of more than nine-tenths of the people of Pike, Coffee, Dale, and Henry. And be assured, that the tenth men excepted—if there be such—has too much prudence to exhibit colors. As a party on that issue, they cannot be rallied. Be assured, a more jealous people of the rights of their section of the Union, are not to be found in any portion of even the chivalrous State of South Carolina.

At the meeting in Coffee—the proceedings of which, you have doubtless already published—F. S. Jackson, esq., of your city, made a bold and determined fight; but it was no go; his sophistry fell dead as it passed from his lips. It was a powerful effort and worthy of a better cause. I am truly sorry for the position (politically) this speech has placed him in before his former numerous political friends in Coffee—they stood aghast, as it were, with surprise at the man, as though at a loss to determine whether he was not mad, or insane. The people of Coffee, Whigs and Democrats, have made up their minds to meet the issue. Their resolves are but the index of their sentiments. They called upon the executive to act; a refusal to respond affirmatively will not soon be forgotten.

The people of Dale, like those of Coffee, have their flints picked; and stand ready to do their duty. On the first day of the Court (Monday of last week) they had a regimental muster for review, which brought out some six or seven hundred of the sovereigns of old Dale. At the conclusion of the parade, and previous to breaking the regimental lines, Gol. Hughes, to test the feeling of the regiment, called upon all those who desired the reassembling of the Nashville Convention, and who were determined to sustain its recommendation at all hazards, to step forward five paces—and no sooner was the word given than the entire line, as far as the request could be heard, stepped forward in solid column. Such is the feeling in Dale.

Last Saturday I visited Columbia, the former seat of justice of Henry county, and attended the regimental review at that place. I found there a few Hilliard sympathisers. They are not sufficiently numerous, however, to do serious mischief, being in number, comparatively speaking, to the masses who are sound, less than a corporal's guard.

The muster here on Monday last brought together an immense concourse of the people of Henry. I found but one sentiment among them; a determination to maintain their rights at whatever hazard to the Union.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA—We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate, that the number of matriculates on Friday morning of last week was 322, distributed among the different schools as follows: Ancient Languages 108; Modern Languages 118; Mathematics 144; Natural Philosophy 74; Chemistry 147; Moral Philosophy 80; Law 51; Medicine 82; Anatomy and Surgery 82; Lectureship of Anatomy 86.

Two hundred and fifty-one Students are from Virginia; the remaining 71 are from the following States: Alabama 18; Louisana 11; Mississippi 7; Tennessee 6; South Carolina 5; Ohio 5; Maryland 4; New York 4; Georgia 3; Kentucky 2; District of Columbia 2; North Carolina 1; Missouri 1; Texas 1; and Pennsylvania 1.

Fifty-six Students matriculated after the 10th last session.

POPULATION OF NEWBERN.—We have been favoured by the Assistant Marshall for this county with an examination of the census tables for Newbern.—Owing to the absence of about 20 families, at the time when the census for the town would otherwise have been completed, we are unable to give the precise census of the town. The total population however will not vary materially from 4,600. Population in 1840 3,635. Increase for the last ten yerrs 1,000. Whites, per census of 1850, so far as taken, 1877, Free Blacks 786, Slaves 1795.—*Newbernian.*

CROOKS AND MCBRIDE.—We learn that these *worthies* were tried at the late term of Forsythe Superior Court, on a charge of circulating an incendiary publication. They were indicted under the act of 1830, being the 17th section of the chapter on "Crimes and punishment." The Greensborough Patriot says:

"This case has excited intense interest in Forsythe and the adjoining counties, and the trial was attended by a large crowd of anxious spectators. It was taken up on Friday morning and occupied the whole day and until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. The State was ably represented by John A. Gilmer and Hugh Waddell esqs., and the defence by Geo. C. Mendenhall and James T. Morehead, esqs. Great latitude was allowed by the Court to the defendants' counsel and every disposition shown to give them a fair and impartial hearing; and no one who witnessed the zeal and ability of the counsel for the defendants can accuse them of discharging their whole duty towards their clients.

The pamphlet on the circulation of which the charge was founded, and which was read in evidence, contained a sort of running commentary on the Ten Commandments, couched in the violent and canting language of the Abolitionists and intended to show that slaveholders live in the habitual violation of said Commandments. The essential point of evidence was the proof that McBride, on leaving the house of a Mr. Kenedy, where he and Crooks had staid all night, put this pamphlet into the hands of Mr. K's. daughter, a little girl of ten or twelve years old.

After the arguments of counsel, and a clear and intelligent charge from the Judge, admitted on both sides to be impartial, at a late hour the jury retired and remained together all night. At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning the jury came in with their verdict of *guilty* as to McBride, and *not guilty* as to Crooks. [We may here remark that there was no evidence adduced before the Court against Crooks except his association with McBride.]

The Judge proceeded to pronounce against McBride substantially the sentence prescribed in the statute, viz: imprisonment for one year, in the pillory for one hour, and twenty lashes. The defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court."

Good—very good! These men are also indicted in Guilford Superior Court, which meets this week. We wish the law could take hold of their necks, instead of their backs.

The Patriot says that "McBride was bound in a heavy sum, with security, not to circulate any more pamphlets of the same character during the pendency of his appeal."—*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

BALLOON ASCENSIONS IN PARIS.—It seems that balloon ascensions still continue to be the favorite popular amusement in Paris. They are much more harmless than some "amusements" which the Parisians are apt to indulge in. A Paris letter, of the 19th ult., says:

Poitevin, in Paris, still continues from the hippodrome his original exhibitions. I was present, four days ago, at his last ascension. He himself ascended, mounted, not upon his white pony, but in the character of Sancho Panza upon an ass. The poor animal was allowed nothing to stand upon, but was suspended by girths passing below his belly. Above the ass and his rider was suspended a wicker car, in which were seated a female of the hippodrome, representing Dulcinea del Toboso, and a man accoutred as the Knight of La Mancha. The poor ass was a most unwilling actor in this ridiculous scene. His reminiscences of a former ascension were not agreeable, and it required at least a dozen men pushing and hauling to bring him up to his post beneath the balloon. For a moment or two after leaving the arena he beat the air with his legs, but they soon became stiff and fixed as in death. The immense amphitheatre of the hippodrome was crowded with spectators of both sexes and every degree. These, with those who were collected outside, drawn to the spot by this novel sight, are estimated, and the estimate does not appear to me exaggerated, to exceed on hundred thousand.

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.—A gentleman advertises in the Cincinnati Commercial, for a wife answering to the following description: 1st. She must be American born, and not under 25 nor over 40 years of age. 2d. She must possess good common sense, together with a well cultivated mind. 3d. She must be neat, genteel, sociable, kind and affectionate. 4th. She must be a devoted christian. The advertiser appeals to any lady answering the above description to manifest her heroism and generosity, by responding to his call. He closes his card by saying: "Fear not to reply, a faint heart never won a fair lover."

Cheap excursion trains are now run on all the principal railroads in Great Britain. The Great Western company takes passengers from London to Bristol and back at eight, ten, and fourteen shillings each. The Southeastern Company issues tickets to Paris and back at thirty shillings each, and great numbers of the inhabitants of London were visiting the French capital.—In one day no less than one thousand persons were conveyed from London to Brighton and back at the low rate of three shillings and sixpence. On all the railroads in Great Britain where cheap rates of fare have been introduced the business of transporting passengers has increased in an astonishing degree, and similar results would no doubt quickly follow like reductions on the various railroads in the United States.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.—We are gratified at having it in our power to state that the Medical Department of this institution, situated in Richmond, has commenced its present session under the most auspicious circumstances. The number of matriculates is one-fourth larger than at the correspoding period of the last session. In respect to skill and scientific accomplishments, the professors of this college will compare favorably with those of the oldest institutions of the country. Why, then, should the young men of the South be sent to the North to procure a medical education, when it can be obtained quite as well and upon better terms at home? It is high time that this degrading dependence upon the North for every thing, should be arrested.—*Southern Argus.*

THE INDIANS ON THE TEXAN FRONTIER.—The papers in western Texan express apprehensions that the Camanches are bent on a bloody and exterminating war. The Indian Agent, Judge Rollins, it is said, has invited the different tribes to hold a grand talk, but it is believed that no means of conciliation will be effectual with the Camanches. The movements of Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief, are looked on with suspicion. His settlement near the frontier, either in Texas or New Mexico, it is thought, bodes no good for western Texas. We notice that General Brooke has issued orders for scouts to be commenced, (simultaneously from each post,) on the 15th instant, and the several passages and valleys in which Indians may be suspected to be lurking about, closely examined, each scout to be continued over the country designated for fifteen days.—*True Delta.*

CHEERING NEWS FROM COOSA.—A friend has just dropped in, and gave us some dots of the doings of the Coosa B'hoys, during court week. It was a perfect Southern jubilee, during the whole time; speeches were made by R. C. Shorter, jr., and Judge Martin of this place, and divers others from Coosa, Talladega, &c. Our excellent friend, Col. Howell Rose, we regret to learn, made a speech for the *subs*; but however much we might delight to hear of his success in any other undertaking, we are pleased that he met with no favor in this enterprise from the noble sons of Coosa.

Our informant tells us that but two submission men could be found during the whole week. This is indeed cheering news. We *know* something of the stuff of which Coosa men are made, having seen some service with them, and a more brave and gallant set of fellows no State could produce. That such men would favor submission to wrong and outrage, we will believe when we see it, not before.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser & Gazette.*

The Growth of Cotton in Africa.

The Board of Trade have made a communication to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, and sent some specimens of cotton grown at Liberia, the particulars of which, as given in the following correspondence, will be read with some interest by all who understand the importance of a better supply of this staple of our extensive manufactures:

OFFICE COM. PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE,
WHITEHALL, September 10, 1850.

SIR: I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you, for the information of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, copy of a letter addressed to Viscount Palmerston by the President of the Republic of Liberia on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in that part of Africa. I am further instructed to forward to you samples of cotton, the produce of certain districts on the gold coast, which have been submitted to the inspection of their lordships, and I have to request that you will be so good as to procure for their information a report as to the qualities and market value of the same. Their lordships are informed that very considerable quantities of cotton may be procured from these districts if any well organized system of cultivation were adopted to that end,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
G. R. PORTER.

T. BAZLEY, ESQ.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, July 5, 1850.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of May 18th, handed to me by Mr. J. B. Straw, who has the management of an expedition fitted by several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, for the purpose of testing, by practical experiment, the possibility of procuring a supply of cotton from the west coast of Africa. This expedition, my lord, is destined to produce important and salutary results, especially with respect to the future welfare of Africa, not only by increasing her commercial importance, but also as a means of introducing more rapidly the habits of civilization and the blessings of Christianity among the barbarous tribes of this country. There can be no question, my lord, as to the success of the enterprise, particularly in Liberia, if properly managed. They have here persons who are well acquainted with the culture of cotton, having had many years' experience in the United States. These assure me, having demonstrated the fact by actual experiments, that cotton, of as good quality as in the United States, can be raised here, and in large quantities, if persons of sufficient pecuniary means will engage in cultivating it. Cotton in small quantities is now raised by the natives in the interior of Liberia; and if encouraged and instructed a little, as to the best mode of cultivating it, they may be induced to raise it in large quantities, indeed, to almost any extent. I beg to assure your lordship that the expedition shall have every protection and facility in furtherance of its objects that this government can possibly afford. I have, &c.,

J. J. ROBERTS.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G. C. B.

CHAMBER OF COM. AND MANUFACTURES,
MANCHESTER, September 19, 1850.

SIR: I have now to report the result of our examination of the samples of African cotton transmitted, by direction of the right honorable company, to this chamber for an opinion thereon. The quantity is too small to permit the quality to be tested by actual working; and had the quantity been large enough for that purpose, another difficulty would have intervened, in the cotton not having been separated from the seed, which it must of course be, whenever it may be sent in a merchantable shape. This latter point is one of extreme importance to the cultivator of cotton, inasmuch as a difference of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the value will arise from the treatment which the cotton may receive in the separation of the fibres from the seed. With reference to the samples sent by their lordships, I am fortunately in a position to give a nearer estimate of the market value of the cottons than I should have been under other circumstances. Had we been obliged to state our opinion from that which we have separated from the seed by hand, we might have gone somewhat astray; because cotton pulled from the seed by hand, will show a more favorable staple than if passed through any cleaning machine. I had, however, heard of samples of African seed cotton having been sent to this town a short time ago, and had been the means of having a portion thereof cleaned by a machine, of the merits of which I have a high opinion, whilst another portion passed through a recently invented machine which is now being made in Manchester. On application to the party alluded to, I found that the samples transmitted by their lordships were identical, in name and quality, with those which he had received; and as they, by having been passed through machinery, gives a juster index of the value of the quality as it may be expected to be when brought to market for manufacturing purposes, I quote the prices which he, a broker, has this day assigned to each respectively: Accra, 7¼ pence to 8 pence; Abassa, 7¼d., 7¾d., to 8¼d.; Secundi, 7¾d. to 8¼d.; Providence, 8d. to 8¾d. per lb. As respects the usefulness of this cotton, nothing could be more desirable than the quality which these samples represent. We do not need any large increase of the finest qualities of cotton; our most pressing want is of such qualities as enter into the manufacture of the coarsest and heaviest of our fabrics, and this want the cottons now under review are admirably adapted to supply. Our trade could not receive any greater boon than a large import of them, if sent to us free from seeds, leaf-stems, and other extraneous matters; whilst a correlative result would arise in Africa, if such an intercourse with this country could, by any means, be established. We therefore receive, with the greatest pleasure, the copy of President Robert's letter to Viscount Palmerston, of the 5th of July, which you kindly sent to the chamber, because we see in the sentiments expressed therein strong grounds for hope that, ere long, such a community of interests may arise between this country and Africa, as will at once minister to the steady employment of our own people and provide the likeliest of all means for spreading civilization there.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

THOMAS BOOTHMAN, *Secretary.*

Circular of the Executive Committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

The Central Authority of the United States for the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1851, issued in June last to the Governors of the different States and Territories a formal request that they would appoint a local committee for their respective States, in order that the citizens thereof might possess every facility for the representation of their various products at this exhibition of the industry, genius, and skill of all nations.

In conformity with this request, the Executive Committee has been advised of the appointment of committees to act in behalf of the citizens of following States, viz. Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachesetts, Ohio, and Indiana.

As it is supposed that the citizens of States which have not, through their Governors, responded to the request, would be disappointed on discovering, when too late to be remedied, that their productions were to be precluded appearing at an exhibition from which they had perhaps anticipated great advantages, the Executive Committee is induced to make *another call* upon these States through their Chief Executive officers. The articles must be shipped in time to reach London prior to the first day of March, subsequent to which they cannot be admitted to the exhibition; therefore, the Executive Committee is impelled earnestly to solicit the earliest attention to the subject.

The Commissioners in London have appropriated to the whole United States 85,000 square feet of space, of which the one-half is to be occupied by passages. To distribute or assign this ground to the several States in proportion to their area or population would unquestionably lead to a very unequal distribution in proportion to the actual demands of each—giving to one State a great excess of space, such as would be found entirely unnecessary for the exhibition of its productions, while that assigned to another would be so circumscribed as to require perhaps the rejection of articles of value and interest.—It is, therefore, of the first importance that each State furnish, as early as possible, an estimate of the amount of space it will be able creditably to fill, recollecting that the character of the articles rather than the quantity should be considered.

To those States which make no report through their committees before the 1st of December, specifying the amount of space required, no allotment will be made, but the entire amount will be immediately assigned to those which may have made report, in proportion to the requirements of each, and publication thereof be made accordingly.

To these regulations, required by existing circumstances, attention is respectfully solicited by the Executive Committee.

The committee is highly gratified in being able to state that such assurance has been received from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, as to justify the expectation that a public vessel will be commissioned to convey to London all articles (destined for the exhibition) which may be approved by the Central Authority.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Executive Committee:

PETER FORCE, *Chairman.*
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, *Sec'y. Exec. Committee.*

Further Foreign Intelligence

BY THE STEAMER ASIA.

Step by step Louis Napoleon appears to be advancing in his ambitious career. One splendid review succeeds another; vast masses of troops are brought together; wine, segars, sausages, seasoned with *quasi* imperial smiles and affability, are dealt out to them with profusion, and the Bonapartists journals, with great simplicity, tell that they perceive nothing unusual in these proceedings.

The expediton from Spain will sail on the 15th, from Cadiz. General Concha wished not to set out for Cuba till the end of the month, but the late news from the United States has accelerated his departure.

The Queen of the Belgians lies on her death bed at Ostend. Every hope of moving her to Brussels was abandoned. The complaint is a general phthsis, and she grows weaker and weaker, although at times rallying and appearing to suffer less pain. She was surrounded by all the members of her family. Her Majesty made her will and received the last sacraments of her Church.

The Queen of England left Balmoral on the 10th, at 8 o'clock, and drove to Stonehaven station, which she reached at 1 o'clock. From that place she travelled by railway to Edinburg, arriving at twenty minutes to 7 o'clock. Her Majesty was received at the station by Sheriff Gordon, General Piddell, &c., and proceeded direct to Holyrood Palace, amidst the enthusiastic applause of a vast crowd of spectators, a splendid display of fireworks, and the blazing of a huge bonfire on Arthur's Seat. Her Majesty left Edinburg for London on the 11th.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

General Willisen issued the following report on the first assault of Freidrichstadt; it is dated Suderstapel, October 4, 9 p. m:

"Having completed the necessary preparations for storming Friedrichstadt, the attack took place this evening, and has been conducted with so much bravery by the troops that, under less disadvantageous circumstances, success must have been inevitable. The troops, however, fell in large numbers, partly in the trenches, which it was necessary to bridge over just under the enemy's fire, and partly among the half-ruined works, behind which the enemy sheltered himself, and kept up a discharge of shot upon our columns, so that, in spite of the brilliant valor of our men, it was impossible to obtain possession of the place. The enemy perrist in the defence with constancy. It has been impossible to avoid burning a large portion of the city. These events will not exercise any decisive influence upon the progress of the war. Our loss I estimate at from 200 to 300 men, killed and wounded. Further intelligence shall be communicated on this subject as soon as the necessary lists can be prepared. At present I can only say that the loss has been greatest, proportionally, in officers. The 6th batallion left all its captains dead or wounded on the enemy's works. This result has not acted injuriously on the spirit of the troops, and I hope with as little influence on that of the nation.

"WILLISEN, Commander-in-chief."

Altona letters state that the loss above spoken of was nearer 500 than 300 men.

We have the following correspondence relating to the second attack, dated Hamburg, Oct. 6:—"The Schleswig Holstein corps has again made an attempt to storm Friedrichstadt, and with no better success. The troops retired last night to a position between Suderstapel and Sethe, with a loss of six hundred men. The withdrawal was covered by the Chrisdansen battery, and lighted by the flames of the burning city. I talked to-day with a soldier who was one of the assailing corps. He spoke of the block-houses and entrenchments which the Danes had constructed at Friedrichstadt, as bulwarks so impregnable that the cannon shot had no effect upon them. After storming one breach, the troops would push on, believing that the way was clear, when suddenly a whole succession of new works became visible. The drum was incessantly beaten to the attack; assault followed assault, but all in vain.

The bullets flew round like hail, while the burning houses sent out a scorching heat. A bridge broke with a number of men on it, and nearly all perished. Carelessness was imputable, for no officer should have trusted approaches left by the enemy. The garrison of Friedrichstadt, which originally consisted of three batallions, had been considerably increased. The communications with Hussum have been almost uninterruptedly maintained, and Danes have been seen marching to and fro these three days. The colonel of the 6th batallion has been taken prisoner by the Danes.

Our letters of the 7th instant contain only the confirmation of the report of the storming of Friedrichstadt, and further details. It was expected that the Holsteiners would withdraw from before the place, as they could not invest it from the North and West. Half the town is destroyed. The Holstein army is to be increased by four battalions, or more than 5,000 men.

Address to the German People.—The Schleswig-Holstein Diet have issued a spirit-stirring address to the people of Germany, eloquently appealing for support in their conflict with Denmark. The address says:

"The powerful Cabinets of Europe are united with Denmark in order to deprive us of our good right, and to deliver over Schleswig-Holstein to a foreign and hostile nation forever."

After recounting the wrongs the Duchies have suffered and repeating the determination to resist the usurpation of Denmark, to the last, the address concludes as follows:

"Extraordinary assistance is required to conduct the war to a glorious issue.

"It will be Germany's sacred duty to send to us the aid we require, while it is yet time for it. A people counting the number of 40,000,000 can do great things if united.

"Our fate will be an earnest of Germany's future. May she raise our country from the low position of the past and present! May the Almighty grant this, for in his hands are the destinies of all nations!"

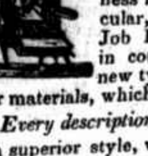
The President, in closing the sitting, gave a short recapitulation of its labors. He said:

"We have adopted measures that for the time will impose heavy sacrifices on the country. We will pay, we will arm, we will fight, if an honorable peace is not obtained. Firm as the German oak, firm as the Schleswig Holstein beech, is the confidence of the Duchies in Germany. The last intelligence of the army is not favorable, but it shall not depress us. Schleswig Holstein forever!"

☞ The sloop of war Jamestown, hauled up to Gosport Navy Yard a few months ago for rebuilding will be launched in a few days.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.



THE undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and business men of Washington in particular, that he has put his Book and Job Printing Establishment again in complete order—having added new type, presses, &c., to his former materials, which enables him to execute

Every description of Letter-press Printing

in a superior style, with neatness and despatch, and as cheap as it can be done in any of the Northern cities.

Having added a large Napier Steam Press to his establishment, he can print pamphlets, books, or any other work, with greater speed than heretofore. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the business community.

G. A. SAGE.

Office: Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Jackson Hall, Washington, D. C.