

Correction. In yesterday's daily, we stated inadvertently that Mr. VAN BUREN wanted to secure the nomination of Col. JOHNSON in 1832 over Mr. RIVES, by the National Convention system. In a little after-thought, we were satisfied this was a mistake. It was in 1836, that Col. JOHNSON was nominated over Mr. RIVES. Mr. VAN BUREN's first use of the first National Convention was to get himself nominated as Vice President. We made the correction before the edition was worked off.

Northern Tanta's. We subjoin an article from that leading Free-soil paper, the New York Tribune, to exhibit the offensive arrogance and studied spirit of depreciation, now so generally displayed at the North towards the South at large, and especially the gallant State of South Carolina. Such tanta's, tho' as wretched in taste as malignant in conception, may rouse sensibilities, that, soothed by the lullaby of compromise and flattered by appeals to magnanimity and love of the Union have not wined under graver injuries, and may co-operate with the convincing reasons of justice and self defence, to compel the South to the adoption of an efficient system of retaliatory legislation. These jesters of the North are more cunning than foolish—none know better than they, the large measure in which Southern labor and production sustain all the industrial and commercial interests of the North; but to let their deluded followers realize, the same momentous fact might awaken them to a conviction of their true interest in the intercourse and friendship of the South, and stop in time their heathen career of invidiousness and fanaticism. Hence the policy and practice of dividing and disparaging the resources and means of defence proposed to the South. It is high time the truth should be known and felt at the North. All classes, then, should be convinced by direct experience of the vast difference in profits—in wages—in facilities of subsistence, which must result from the withdrawal from their markets of Southern supplies, and from their factories and workshops of Southern demands.

It has been alleged, that the great battle, for justice to the South and the Constitution as it was, must be fought at the North, and that even now many gallant spirits in that section are engaged in battling with the foul aggressors and fanatics, that heap upon us, both insult and injury. To our perception such champions are lamentably few and weak, but to the extent to which they do exist, it surely becomes our duty to render them the most efficient aid and comfort. To these arguments, let our legislation give a practical illustration, that may tell with an eloquence exceeding that of words. Let their predictions of the ills which the folly and wickedness of the North are provoking in judgment on themselves, be verified by a quick realization, that will make them honored as prophets even in their own country. If friends were held at the North, we will back them, but by turning into wailing and lamentation the present insolent mockery and derision of our foes:

From the New York Tribune. ALARMING SPEED OF NON-INTERCOURSE.—The Hobbs Hollow Gazette, published at Hobbs Hollow, in Jersey, publishes the following "spirited resolutions" of the "chivalry" of that "glorious" place:

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Planters of Hobbs Hollow, held at the "Oyster and Turnip" Inn, November 20, 1850, General John Fike in the chair, and Colonel E. L. Squid, secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas the people of Hobbs Hollow have, since the formation of the United States Government, pursued the vocation of planting oysters and garden vegetables, and selling the products of our plantations in the New York market; and whereas the city of New York, regardless of our rights, has pursued a system of "aggression" upon our institutions; And whereas the said city is growing rich and populous by feeding on our oysters and vegetables, which they purchase from us—thus impoverishing us; And whereas we cannot look with composure on the growth and prosperity of said city, now numbering more than 500,000 souls, while Hobbs Hollow is at rest stationary, and our soil and oyster-beds are becoming less and less profitable every day—therefore,

Resolved, That as "chivalrous" and "generous" souls of Hobbs Hollow will hold no further intercourse with said city of New York; that by withholding our oysters and vegetables from the fanatical consumers thereof, in said city, her population will soon dwindle, and Hobbs Hollow will become the most prosperous portion of the globe.

Resolved, That the sons of Hobbs Hollow are not only the bravest men on earth, but that they are the most hospitable, talented, and fond of honor by the locks, and all that sort of thing.

Resolved, That we will not buy anything which comes from New York; that we will not loan money or claims on Ira Brown's note, he having bought her in New York, and being also a New Yorker by birth.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, our lobster pots and clam rakes, in the holy cause of resisting the fanatical aggressions of New York; that a regiment of fire men be forthwith raised to enforce our rights.

FIKE, Chairman. SQUID, Secretary.

Free Negroes in South Carolina. We are glad to find the following among the proceedings of the South Carolina legislature.—We hope the report of the committee will be adopted.

We hope the councils of the Southern States will not be swayed from the great principles of magnanimity and mercy, by Northern aggression. And we exult in the fact that notwithstanding all the professions at the North of friendship and fraternity for the black, a majority of free negroes prefer to remain in the South. We have been curious enough to ask many of the free negroes we have met at the North, which section of the country they preferred, and about nine out of ten answered, the South. Many of them regretted pathetically that the laws would not allow them to return:

"The committee on colored population, to whom had been referred a bill to increase the penalty for circulation abolition pamphlets in this State, made a report recommending the passage of the bill; but reported unfavorably on that part of the Governor's Message, No. 1, which recommends the removal of the free negroes from the State. The committee thought such a course contrary to the policy of the State, and that the carrying into effect of such a measure would involve too many difficulties. The same committee, however, reported a bill to take the census of this class of our population.

It is difficult to read or comment on the sayings and doings of the ultras with sufficient gravity.—Union.

The National Intelligencer utters, and the Washington Union quotes the sentiment, that the Southern Press has during its existence done more than all other journals of the country put together, to damage the interests which it professes to represent."

This is very natural. These two organs of worn out parties—parties that are no longer in power, either in the North or the South, are discredited at being superseded. They held that party was the country, both North and South, and that themselves were the regulators of the party. Now in their desolation they are like "The moping fool that does to the moon complain, Of music, wanting near her sweet bower, Molest her ancient solitary reign."

Both professed to be devoted friends of the South. But when on a late occasion both made such haste to desert her, she has concluded to renounce them.

The Intelligencer undertakes to contradict us and says:

"That SOUTH CAROLINA may have a 'preference for other remedies,' which she regards as more efficient than retaliatory taxation, is quite probable, in view of the provision which she seems to be intent on making for measures more serious than merely restrictive ones. But that she does not contemplate, as an alternative, the establishment of a non-intercourse with certain States of the Union by means of prohibitory taxation—the only means by which she can effect such a purpose—is not true.

After the assertion of the Intelligencer about the time the late omnibus bill passed, that there was 'no discordant voice' in the country concerning them, and that the universal sentiment was one of approbation, we don't think it statements are received with much respect at the South.

But as there may be people yet who attach some confidence to them, we will just take this occasion to say, that South Carolina contemplates no such alternative as non-intercourse instead of secession. There is no evidence of a sick policy there. All that South Carolina has done or threatened towards non-intercourse, has been as preparatory to secession, and not alternative. The policy of non-intercourse is the policy of many of the Southern States, so far as we can discover it from the papers and workshops of Southern demands.

Nor does the Southern Press, as the Intelligencer pretends, dread that South Carolina may 'draw back' from measures more decisive than non-intercourse. We dread no such thing. As for our heeding the letters of Messrs. HAMILTON and POINSETT, to whom we suppose the Intelligencer refers, we beg to be excused. Gen. HAMILTON's counsel, we think, under the circumstances, was indelicate, and unequal for from one generally understood to be personally and financially interested in one of the most odious of the late measures to the South—it was sly and superficial. As for Mr. POINSETT, it is as mistaken in fact as feeble in argument.

Mr. Sheppard's Speech. We are favored with a copy of this gentleman's speech in the North Carolina legislature, on the slavery question.

We intended to make extracts—but like the whole speech so well, that we must insert it entire in our next—particularly for the benefit of the Intelligencer and Union.

NEW PAPERS.—THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC in the name of a Southern Rights paper recently started at Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., under the editorial auspices of J. D. CATLIN, Jr. He is a vigorous, manly writer, and is likely to do good service in the cause of the South. The editor has our heartiest wishes for his success, pecuniarily and politically.—Huntville (Ala.) Democrat.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER SMALL PLANET.—A small planet was discovered on the 2d of November, at Naples, by Mr. Gasparis, being the 13th now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter; and the 3d discovered within the last five years; and the 3d in 1850. Of the discovered within the last five years, three were first seen by Mr. Hind, and three also by Gasparis.

SUCCESSFUL ROGUERY BY A FORGED TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—The Boston papers state that a worthy broker, of State street, was plundered of about \$300, by means of a forged telegraphic despatch, ordering him to pay a certain note on presentation, which note was afterwards presented and paid, both telegraphic despatch and note being forged. Another broker in State street was robbed of nine hundred dollars in a similar way on the same day; the rogue or rogues in both cases being probably the same.

From the Huntville (Ala.) Democrat. The Georgia elections have gone in favor of the submissionists. The two effects this disastrous result is likely to have—either to provoke renewed hostilities on the part of the Abolitionists against the South, and make them fight rather than even the meek endurance of submissionists will bear, and thus precipitate a dissolution of the Union, or it will prove so heavy a blow to the Southern cause, that it will be next to impossible to rally the South to united resistance to any degree of oppression however grievous, to any degradation however deep, to any ruin however great. No matter in what light the probable effects of the Georgia election are to be viewed, there is cause for humiliation and mortification in the breast of every true Southerner, who has inherited a spark of that love of liberty and hatred of oppression, which animated the hearts and nerved the arms of our patriotic forefathers.

"THE VIRGINIA SOUTHERN."—This is the title of a new paper about to be started in the town of Suffolk, Virginia, by Messrs. A. W. STERKE, (a brother of the editor of this paper), and D. J. GODWIN, of that town. From their prospectus we learn that the "Southern" will be Democratic in politics, and ardently devoted to the cause of Southern Rights. There is no paper published there at this time, and we trust that the "Southern" will be liberally sustained, and the enterprising proprietors rewarded with abundant success. The first No. will be issued about the 1st of January, and the price of subscription is \$2 50 per annum.—Democratic Pioneer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 11, A. M. Cholera on the Western Waters.—Arrival of Californians in New Orleans in Distress.—The steamer Amazonia, from New Orleans, had forty deaths by cholera on board during her passage to Cape Girardeau.

She also reports that on the day she left New Orleans, there arrived at that place eleven hundred Californians, who have exhausted all their provisions at sea; were in a starving condition.

The steam propeller Martha Hoffman, cleared from here yesterday, for New York. She has been waiting at New Albany, Indiana, seven months for a sufficient rise in the river.

North Carolina Sentiment. We find in the Raleigh Star the following report of a debate in the North Carolina House of Commons. It seems the resolution prevailed to lay the resolutions of Mr. LEACH on the table to defeat a motion for indefinite postponement—and thus the future consideration of them was secured. It appears also that the resolution was objected to because it was too moderate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday, Dec. 9th. Mr. J. M. LEACH presented a preamble and resolution declaring it to be expedient to inquire into the necessity of laying a tax on land and on polls for the purpose of preparing for defence, in case of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. DARGAN moved their indefinite postponement.

Mr. JONES thought that all resolutions of this nature should be referred to the committee on negro slavery. That committee was raised to consider all such subjects, and without saying anything as to the merits of any of these resolutions, he considered that the proper course for them to take.

Mr. LEACH said, all he desired was a reference to that committee, and when the resolutions were put upon their passage, the gentleman from Orange, or any other gentleman, could express his views.

Mr. JONES was compelled to make a motion to lay on the table, because a motion for indefinite postponement had been made. He wished them to have a fair hearing.

Mr. DARGAN said that it was time that we should take a bold and decided stand for our rights. The North had manifested a disposition to oppress us; so far as he knew the North, they were not to be trusted. He would stand up for the rights of the South, if he were the only one who would do so. He did not like these milk and cider resolutions. There had already been too much compromise; and if a government cannot protect the rights of all sections, it ought to be put an end to; it is in fact dissolved. He had no respect for the Federal Government. He considered it only an agent to carry out the will of the States, and as it had not done so, he considered it an unjust and oppressive Government. If you would look at the Missouri Compromise down to the present time, it was compromised and done away with our rights all the time. He did not believe in this mollifying, pacifying doctrine. If he had anything, he was willing to fight for it and to die by it.

Mr. AVERY did not consider the committee on negro slavery the proper one to refer this resolution to. That committee may recommend a certain course for the General Assembly to pursue, and that it would be the appropriate duty of another committee to devise the ways and means that might be necessary. The committee will report in a few days, and then it might be necessary, after we find out the stand we intend to take, to refer the subject and several others, to a committee whose business it will be in the measure to raise of taxes to support us in the measure.

Mr. LEACH was surprised at the course of the gentleman from Anson. If gentlemen would consider for a moment the purport of his resolutions, they would not find them milk and cider ones. He was astonished that they should have been called such. The object of the committee was to take the matter upon themselves, and to keep the subject before the public mind, and to take steps to get out of it. If the latter alternative were forced upon us, it would be necessary to provide for some means of defending our rights, and interests, our firesides and altars. The times are portentous. The whole nation is about to be shaken from the centre to the circumference, and we were to be precipitated into a dissolution of the Union, and we were to be preparing for the emergency. Even admit the doctrine of State's rights, and we must provide for the defence of what is ours. In what condition would we be, if we were now thrown into a civil contest? No means of defence and no way to provide for them: It was right and proper that we should prepare for it. We considered this the right committee to refer this subject to, as they were raised especially to consider the whole matter. It is the duty of all Governments to take care of the people; and if we were thrown out of the Union and no means of defence provided, would that be protecting the people? All that we now desired was a reference to the committee.

Mr. AVERY said the gentleman would find him as ready as he himself was, to do anything that was proper to defend and protect the interest of the State, when the time should come when it might be necessary. He renewed the motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

The Senate having retired, Mr. Leach's resolutions again coming up, he called for this yeas and noes upon the motion to lay on the table; yeas 21, noes 20, they were laid on the table, yeas 82, noes 29.

The London Exhibition. The following is from the Boston Courier:

We are surprised to notice in the Southern papers a recommendation that the ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania be appropriated for the purpose of transmitting the American contributions to the world's fair. It certainly could not have occurred to those making this suggestion that this ship cannot be fitted at a cost of less than one hundred thousand dollars, while, in any case, sufficient time is not allowed for the purpose. The months or more would be required to get her ready, and adding the time necessary for taking in her freight, and making the voyage, she could not possibly arrive in season. The delay which has already taken place in adjusting the arrangements for the transmission of these contributions must materially diminish the number and variety of articles going from the United States. In fact, it is understood that many of our inventors and artisans have, on account of the shortness of the time, given up the idea of participating in this great exhibition. This is much to be regretted. It is, however, too late to interpose so great an additional obstacle as the fitting out of the Pennsylvania. The Ohio, 74, now lying at this station, is the most suitable vessel for this purpose. We are informed upon good authority that she could be equipped in three weeks, and at a very moderate expense, while, as a specimen of our naval architecture, all good judges will say at once she will do us quite as much credit as the Pennsylvania.

We think it would be decidedly better for Government to permit one of our finest and fastest Mail-steamers, to leave her line temporarily to a substitute, and go to England.

The Georgia is the fleetest ocean steamer yet built, having made a run of four hundred miles in twenty-four hours. She is also, the largest, having a tonnage of about 3,200. She could convey more freight and passengers to the World's Fair, than any other vessel. She could proceed at ten days notice—without cost to the Government. And she could start from New Orleans and touch at the other Southern as well as Northern ports, to take on board their committees and articles.

We insert to-day an able and orthodox letter from General DAVIS, on the Natchez submission resolutions.

From the Southern (Columbus, Ga.) Times. THE MONDAY.—The consequences of the recent election do not end with the mere triumph of the submissionists. A party, who have indeed it is quite as clear, as might be expected, who have been the victors, and who the defeated party in the contest; or rather, it is not very certain, that the principles of either party have shared the fortune, good or bad, of the leaders. Those who rallied under the banner of Southern Rights have been, and are, those who claimed to be the friends of the Union have succeeded, in the mere contest for supremacy in the approaching convention; but the cause of the South is not lost, nor is the cause of the Union more secure, on that account. The defeat to us has been no loss; to our opponents it has been no gain. In the final settlement of the great issues which affect this country, the result of a popular election in Georgia is of little real importance. Those issues sooner or later must be met, and the deliberations of the convention which is shortly to assemble at Milledgeville, may modify the time and manner of their settlement; but the ultimate result is the same, whether a spirit of resistance or of submission prevails in the North. The former might postpone, the latter certainly will hasten, the denouement; but the evil is radical, vital, incurable; and whether it be met with prompt, energetic action, or by a spirit of quiet acquiescence, the result is the same. We believe that the rights of the Union are numbered, and no elections, conventions, or platforms can save it. No barrier which we can oppose to the flood of Northern fanaticism can stay its onward rush, no spirit of compromise can arrest it, no appeals to the former greatness and the future promises of the Union can restrain it. Display the immortal words of the Declaration of Independence, and the words of the Constitution, in similar circumstances in '76, "LET IT COME."

The spirit of injustice at the North might have been checked for a moment, had the banner of resistance prevailed in the recent election; but only for a moment. Now, however, the spirit of submission here will be swelled by the stream of the North, and will, consequently, be soon hurried to that point, which the entire South will unite to maintain her rights and her existence. Who, then, are the victors in the recent struggle? Not those who have been deluded into the hope that the Union, which they truly loved, might be preserved by a compromise, and a partial concession; nor those who have dreamed of concluding their rights by measures of constitutional infidelity in the Union. These are doomed alike to disappointment, and the fruits of the election belong alone to those who have looked forward to a dismemberment of the Union as affording the only remedy for the evils of the past, and the only security against those which are threatened in the future.

What effects is this election to produce upon the popular mind at the North? Our movements have been watched with no less intense anxiety there, than throughout the South. Much as we may have signalled here about names, and the North has been and treason to the South, the North has not been an inattentive or uninterested observer of the true nature of our differences. They have voted and correctly interpreted the motives which have operated and controlled in our election. Our success would have been construed as a determination to submit no longer to their "four dominations," and their "four tyrannies," and to resist all future outrages. Our defeat has been interpreted as the expression of the decided disapprobation of a majority of our people, of all resistance, and they will presume upon the strength of our devotion to the Union, to increase their demands of the South. The spirit of encroachment will be emboldened, anti-slavery will become more clamorous, and we shall be sooner driven to a point of necessary resistance. Such is to be the effect produced upon the popular mind at the North, and if we will anticipate the action of our approaching convention, we shall not find there any more satisfactory evidences of that security to the Union, which our opponents have promised to us, should we submit to their demands.

Should the convention adjourn immediately, without taking any action, this will be confirmation to the North of our disposition to submit to any and every outrage which may be imposed upon us, rather than endanger the peace of the Union by our demands of justice; and we have thus, by our inaction, given to the North, a threatened by the prevalence of this opinion at the North. On the other hand, if the convention should undertake to act at all, it must adopt strong prospective resolutions. No platform of abject and unconditional submission can be adopted in that convention, though there should not be a Southern member in it. Some line must be drawn, some high ground must be maintained, and when this is once done, the question of resistance is settled. We can draw no lines, plain no stakes, make no ultimatum, which Northern fanaticism will not sooner or later transcend, and thus, if true to ourselves, the time must come when the South will resist. As to the question of the mode of resistance, it differs, but to our mind anything which stops short of a total separation between the two sections, is inadequate and therefore only provisional. We may commence with non-intercourse or any other of the expedients which have been suggested by an anxious disposition to save the Union, but they are only expedients; after all, the end being taken, they are laid on the table, complete, total and forever.

And thus, we repeat, in the settlement of these great issues, it matters but little how a popular election in Georgia may have resulted. The ball is in motion, and it will never stop till the South has been vindicated and her rights secured, and her people have been finally expelled from the gloom of bondage.

From the Richmond Examiner. The election of Hon. Jas. M. Mason is claimed as a triumph of the compromise, because that distinguished gentleman originated the Fugitive slave bill, anxiously supported it when it stood alone, and unopposed by an association with the name of the law of God. Mr. Mason, however, he refused to touch the bitter pill of which it afterwards formed the sugar coating. The impression, we thought, of every sane man who listened to the discussion in the legislature which preceded the re-election of Mr. Mason, must have been that his success was in spite of his compromise, and not because of it. In reward of his unflinching, unswerving support of the great principles for which the friends of the South have been contending. It seems, however, from the editorial of the Republican that the declarations of a few Whigs who voted for him in the legislature, have opened the eyes of that interesting party to the fact of his having been a friend of the compromise. The speaking of sundry Whig members, like that of Balaam's ass, produced immediate conviction with the Republican. All that Mr. Mason has done against the compromise—his protest—his consistent opposition to it—the heretofore unceasing persecution of him by timid Whig submissionists—must now go for nothing. A great mistake has been made in the mind of Mr. Mason, and a few Whig orators and a multitude of other things equally foolish, having declared him a friend of the compromise, he must hereafter be ranked with Clay and that unucky individual who has just been extinguished by the legislature of Mississippi. This is really so absurd that it would be amusing, if it were not that our readers to argue against it. The whole thing reveals an excess of donkeyism that is really painful.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—A bill has just passed the Kentucky legislature which prohibits the transportation of negroes from the State, by owners or keepers of ferries, except in company of their owners, or by their written authority in the form of a power of attorney duly acknowledged, certified and recorded, and imposes for every such offence a forfeiture of the ferry right, a fine of \$200, and makes the owners or keepers of the ferry liable, in addition, for the full value of the slaves.

From the Louisiana Courier. THE GREAT MASS MEETING.—The Sunday papers, which contained full and very able reports of the proceedings of the great Democratic meeting of Saturday last, have been generally read, and Mr. Soule, has been so generally read, there remains but little for us to say. As a grand popular demonstration it was most gratifying to the friends of the South. In numbers, in enthusiasm, in the reception given to the orator; in the emphatic approval of his course in the debate, and of the sentiments expressed by him on the occasion, it was grand, imposing, satisfactory and conclusive. Henceforth, when New Orleans is represented as submitting blindly and without remonstrance, to the exactions and encroachments of the North, and the inroads made upon the Constitution, we shall proudly refer to this meeting to refute the calumny.—Hereafter, when Pierce Soule is called a traitor, we will answer, then the Democracy of this city are traitors, for two-thirds of it approve his course and stand up in his defence. Mr. Soule spoke deliberately, so that his audience might hear every word, and comprehend distinctly every point of his argument, and every sentiment he uttered, and every resolution he took, and every conclusion he emphatically endorsed by that great meeting.—A thousand witnesses are here to establish these facts, and to respond to the patriotic sentiments expressed by Mr. Soule. We will not review his speech. To-morrow it will appear in the Courier entire, the proof-sheets passing under the inspection of Mr. Soule to warrant its correctness.

When Mr. Soule concluded, after a few pointed observations from Judge Walker, the meeting broke up. There was no more speaking. All felt satisfied. The great orator of the evening had impressed himself thoroughly upon the audience, and there was nothing left to be done, but to bear up bravely, and to do our duty to be explained or vindicated. The columns of his enemies lay dead at his feet. The effort to convict him of disloyalty to the Union, had been crushed like a cobweb. Misrepresentation and malice had been stripped of their wings, and as he sat up in that great assembly, he felt not a pang of regret, but a conviction, that he had not only acquitted himself, but honored and applauded as the bold fearless defender of the Constitution! No orator ever addressed an assemblage embracing more intelligence and patriotism and more of the elements of political power. No orator ever achieved a greater triumph. No statesman ever received a more cordial and conclusive testimony of public approval, admiration and confidence.

When Mr. Soule retired, a large portion of the meeting, with a band of music, escorted him to his residence, where, in a few eloquent sentences, he thanked them for the honors they had bestowed on him, and bade them a respectful adieu.

EMIGRATION TO OREGON.—Strong inducements. Mr. Thurston, the Delegate from Oregon, has published a circular, showing the extraordinary inducements for emigrants to go to Oregon. The legislature, at its last session, took measures to secure the quiet of the Indians by purchasing their lands, and providing for the removal of the tribes.

A bill was also passed giving to all men, over eighteen years of age, arriving and settling in Oregon previous to December 1, 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and if married, 640 acres. The bill then provides that if those single men marry in one year from the 1st of December, 1850, they shall receive 640 acres. White males over twenty-one, emigrating to the country and settling there, between the first day of December, 1850, and the first day of December, 1851, shall receive 160 acres of land, if single man, and if married, then 320 acres. But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry in one year after arriving in the Territory, they shall receive 320 acres. All male minors who go to the country, and settle, and become twenty-one years of age, before the 1st of December, 1851, shall receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, and if they marry in one year after arriving at majority, they will receive 320. All foreigners, by filing their intention of becoming American citizens, are treated like native born American citizens, and they are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title. In the opinion of Mr. T. Oregon is the place above all others for emigrants.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR.—In May last, a returned Californian, by the name of John May, of Bangor, on his way to Bath, Me., in the steamboat, left about \$5,000 of gold upon the wharf at Belfast, which was found and returned to him, and he proceeded home with, apparently, a light heart.

On Friday last, however, the fortunate Mr. Johnson was arrested by an officer from New York, on a requisition from the Governor of California, for the robbery and murder of a man in California, some time last winter or spring. The most horrible part of the affair is, that two innocent persons were accused as the murderers, convicted and hung, while Johnson was in the State. Some recent developments, however, connecting him with the murder, which left no doubt as to his guilt, and caused his arrest.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—At a Meeting of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held at 27, New Broad Street, London, on Friday, the 1st November, Mr. Geo. Stacey, in the Chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee have witnessed with profound regret, the acts of the United States Congress, during its last session, in relation to the Fugitive slave law, and that it be their duty to record their condemnation of the spirit in which they were conceived, the principles upon which they are based, and the objects they were intended to accomplish. That this Committee do, particularly reprobate and denounce the act for the recapture of fugitive slaves, as an outrage upon the dearest rights of humanity—and a daring violation of the laws of God.

Resolved, That this committee do, with deep and painful circumstances, and would earnestly exhort the friends of freedom throughout the Union—to use every legitimate means in a firm and Christian spirit to effect the entire and immediate abolition of the most iniquitous law.—London Times.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 21, 1850.—That war is certain between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, there is no room to base doubts, as blood already has been shed by the bellicose on the frontier, which has been taken for granted, by our wisest and most learned men, as a prelude to a terrible and devastating conflict, that can only be stayed by skirmishes or diplomacy, to be only the more fearful to us very distant day.

From sources the most reliable, I have received information relative to the extent and quality of the present crop of coffee. That the yield is the largest ever recollected is undisputed, but the quality on an average is somewhat of an inferior order.

The receipts from the interior daily increase and are being stored by first hands, which accounts for the market just now being unusually inactive. The second hands, or, as they are familiarly styled the "No. 2 men," and their agents, are out in all directions on speculation, and in the midst of the month of August, the price in New York will not take place, and even then not an improvement sufficiently great to enable them to hold on, on account of the large yield.

Within the last two weeks the balance of the old stock has been carried off. It amounted to 51,000 bags, 22,000 of which were for the United States, 17,000 bags going to N. Orleans.—Correspondence New York Express.

FORGED MEXICAN CLAIMS.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Tribune says: "Capt. Nagle, who disappeared from here about a year ago, after being detected in defrauding the Government by presenting forged vouchers for claims, has been indicted at this time for the criminal court, on the testimony of Captain Quail, of Pittsburgh. He is said to be doing a private banking business in St. Louis, and the President will make a requisition for him."

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times. Charge and Answer. Mr. FORSYTH.—Dear Sir:—Will you permit an old subscriber, who does not agree with you in political opinions, to say a few words? I have been reading in your editorials for months, how basely Georgia has been heaped upon her, and how her quiet submission to all has exposed her to the scorn and contumely of the whole world. Now I have never, though others have, doubted your entire sincerity in all this. I have never questioned, but have often vindicated your most honest and decidedly correct opinion, that in all this you are wrong; and therefore continually regret, as I open your paper, that you are advocating measures which if carried out according to your desire, would, as I think, do more injury to Georgia than all the wrongs the North ever has or ever can inflict upon her; for when these wrongs become a great and glaring blot that Georgians will see and condemn, they will instantly and effectually resist them, and put an end to them. I say this is what I think; and as it is only my opinion, (however firmly convinced I may be of its correctness,) does it become me to denounce all who think differently of the wrongs of Georgia, as lost to every sentiment of honor and patriotism? I humbly judge not.

And will such a course of argument conduce to the end I ardently desire, viz: to convince all who differ with me that I am right and they are wrong? Will it not rather have a tendency to exasperate them to arouse and strengthen the most violent of their feelings, by opinionating in their prejudices, and to completely shut me out from any hope of bringing them over to my opinions? Again, after advocating my opinions with my utmost zeal and ability, the question should be fairly submitted to the people of Georgia, to be decided at the ballot box; and not to be decided by a majority of thousands upon thousands, that I was in error, would not become me at least, to suppose it would be the overwhelming majority might be right, and I wrong? And for the sake of propriety and a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, would it not be more correct at least, to refrain from the publication of such opinions and such denunciations in the fact of such a decision?

Yours respectfully, W. We do not know if the foregoing was intended for publication, or only for our own private admonition. As it is couched in friendly terms, and we have no doubt it comes from a friendly quarrel, we take no offence at it. On the contrary, we thank our anonymous correspondent for the defence he has ventured to offer for our sincerity. But we have some comments to make on it, and we are thankful for the opportunity it affords to make them. So our friend "W." thinks we are "violent." Well, there are circumstances of insult, oppression, and outrage, under which some degree of "violence" is to be pardoned in the imitation of human nature. It is not to be expected that the "gentle" will be content with the stricter rule of morality, but we would change places with "W."—if we were a Northern man, a citizen of the winning and aggressive section, in all this game of legislative fraud and oppression, possibly we could sit down, like a philosopher, as "calm as a summer's morning," and find fault with the "violence" of a citizen of the aggressive section, who felt the effects of indignity and oppression, like a stain and wound to his personal honor. Perhaps, did we look at the case through Northern spectacles, we might not be able to see low and when and where wrongs had been done to the South.

But we do not happen to be in that condition. We are a Southerner, home, muscle and heart not being to be put in the hands of a Northern justice, nor our section with Southern eyes, and we feel it with a Southern heart. We should be a dot in head and a cloud in spirit, not to see and feel it. "No wrong done to the South!" May we not be in "error," when so large a majority are of a different opinion? Are majorities always right? We imagine the victims at the stake at Smith's well did not think so.—The old wrongs burdened for white men in "W's" own New England State, 200 years ago, did not think so.—the heretics who suffered at the auto da fe in Spain and Italy, and the Huguenots at the St. Bartholomew massacre, did not think so. Majorities may be wrong; and in this case, they have been helped by a majority of Northern men, who are not being on an issue where they should be least have been neutral; by foreigners, misled by appeals to the honest manly people, who get their political ideas from a Northern newspaper press, domineered amongst us, and edited by Northern men.

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Mr. DANIEL moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the private calendar. Carried.

Mr. ASHMAN (in the Chair) stated that the first business upon the bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina.

Messrs. THOMAS and DENHAM addressed the House in opposition to the allowance of the claim, and Messrs. WOODWARD and CLEVELAND in favor. Mr. DANIEL moved that the committee rise. Carried.

Mr. ASHMAN, the Chairman, reported that the committee had come to no resolution upon the subject.

Mr. DANIEL moved the customary resolution closing debate. Adopted.

Mr. DANIEL then moved to go again into Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Mr. THOMAS moved an amendment striking out that portion of the resolution allowing interest from 1782. Adopted.

Mr. THOMAS then moved that the Committee rise and report that the bill ought not to pass. The motion prevailed.

Mr. THOMAS moved that the resolution and amendment lie upon the table. Carried.

Mr. HOLMES moved that when the House adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet on Monday next. Carried, yeas 92, noes 20.

Mr. MARSHALL called up the motion made by Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, at the last session, to reconsider the vote discharging the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of Charlotte Lynch. Mr. EWING moved adjournment. Negatived.

After some conversation between Messrs. MARSHALL and JOHNSON of Tennessee, the latter carried, yeas 62, noes 103.

Mr. JOHNSON addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. MARSHALL in favor.