THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3.

☞ THE WHIG ALMANAC.—The third edition of this useful Register is now ready.

☞ **Whig General Committee.**—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House.
By order, DUDLEY SELDEN, Chairman.
J. H. HOBART HAWS, } Secretaries.
WELCOME R. BEEBE, } fe3 2t

'The American Review:

A WHIG Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science.'

We have hesitated to speak earlier of this work as our heart dictated from an apprehension that it might not ultimately justify the hearty commendations we desired to bestow on it. Its projector and Editor being a young man who had never seen much service in Political controversy, we naturally feared that his conceded ability and devotion to his enterprise might not be sustained by a corresponding discretion and a clear perception of all the responsibilities and difficulties of the position he had so boldly assumed. We have so much oftener been led astray by our kindly feelings than our apprehensions that we determined for once to wait until we might speak with a confident assurance.

The second number of the new Whig Magazine now before us has confirmed our hopes and dispelled our fears. 'The American Review' is the work which the Whig party have long needed. It is able, it is judicious, it is dignified. It is not engrossed by Political discussion, but mainly devoted to topics of general interest, as it should be. The leading paper is Political—a review of the late Presidential contest, forcible, truthful, and worthy of general attention. A few passages treat our opponents more harshly than the facts *therewith adduced*, would seem to justify—an error which should be avoided. The multiform knaveries by which Mr. Clay was defeated are too gross to be believed by those who have not the evidence in memory or before them, and the testimony should always be adduced when those iniquities are spoken of and characterized as they deserve. The article is not always sufficiently careful when it does attempt to recite the facts. It says, for instance, that there were more votes cast for Polk in *Plaquemine* "than the *entire population* of men, women and children." The vote cast there for Polk is 1,007, while the *white* population of the Parish is about 1,500, and the number of legal voters some 350 to 400. The fraud is abundantly atrocious, and over-statement only renders it incredible.

The following extract from this able article will serve to indicate its character:

"The history of previous National Elections shows, that the active force of the party in power, necessarily incident to its position, combined with the natural *vis inertiæ*, when the people have been at all closely divided in political opinions, has not only served as an important make-weight in the scale, but has generally proved decisive in turning it. The same history also teaches that when the party in power, in despite of the advantages of its position, has been in fact supplanted by its rival, it has been overborne as much by its own misdeeds and the accession of negative strength, which *they* gave to the opposition, as by the proper vigor derived by the latter from its own positive principles. Besides, the opposition has always relied much upon the lust of change, ever an effective element in all popular movements—much more upon the selfish arguments which the prospect of new political arrangements always offers to the large and apparently increasing body of voters who make politics a trade. These influences compensate somewhat for the capital of the actual possession of power, in which the administration, of course, have the advantage. The "Outs" have a vast *speculative* capital, upon which they can issue abundant promises, to be redeemed when success shall have furnished the means. The "Ins" have exhausted their resources in the satisfaction of past services; they can alarm with the fear of losing, but can afford no stimulus to the hope of gain.

"The application of these remarks to the position of the two great parties, relatively to Mr. Tyler's Administration, will exhibit the remarkable influence which the latter, so utterly feeble and insignificant in every moral point of view, was enabled to exert and did exert, under the novel circumstances of the case. Neither the Whigs nor the Democrats could properly be called the Administration party; neither the Opposition. But mark how unequally the qualities of these antagonist positions, so important for the battle which we were approaching as to have often alone decided the field, were divided between the two parties. The Democrats had all the *power* of administration, all the *prestige* of opposition; the Whigs, all the *burdens* of administration—all the *obstacles* of opposition. If John Tyler could have thrust upon our opponents all the imbecilities, all the ineffable perfidies and scarce imaginable meannesses which compose the history of his dynasty, by the same transfer which conveyed to them the whole resources of government influence and patronage, we should have been for once his debtors. No strength which *he* could have imparted with all his *accidental* power, would have sufficed to bear up the load of *inbred* and accumulated sins which would thus have devolved upon his luckless legatees. His political testament did not so equitably provide; he left to us all his monstrous debts, to others all the substantial value which he had to bequeath. Of his ragged army, the *impedimenta*, the vile baggage, fell to our share—the armory and military chest were betrayed to our enemies. This position of things was entirely unparalleled in the course of political contests in our country; we fervently pray that it may never occur again. The defunct carcass of Tylerism bred a political pestilence, congenial to the vitality of Loco-Focoism, and it throve upon it—fatal to healthier organs, and we were enfeebled by the malaria. The *facts* of this case transcend the wisdom of the apologue—the *dead* ass has here triumphed over the *living* lion.

"The precise weight in the determination of the conflict, which this novel and unhappy influence was enabled to exert, we cannot pretend to estimate; but we say with confidence, that, all other things remaining as they were, this disturbing cause rendered the fight any thing but a fair one, and would alone have accounted for a vastly more unfavorable result than we now have occasion to deplore."

We must not linger over these inviting pages. There is a very sound and strong article on 'Patent Property,' in which the late most extraordinary judgment in one of our Courts in the case of 'Emerson vs. Ericsson' is handled as it should be. 'The Raven' is a poem which would have enriched Blackwood. 'Alison's History of Europe' is reviewed in a truly American spirit, and the flagrant sins of the author against Truth, Philosophy, Freedom and Humanity, reprehended as they deserve. (Why *must* the writer imitate Alison's bad grammar?)—'Jack Long,' a Kentucky story, a paper on 'Göethe's Egmont,' and some others of the class, we have not yet found time to read; but the longest and best article in the number (by the Editor, we believe,) treats of 'Post Office Reform' just as ably, sensibly, and with such an array of facts as the importance and imminence of the subject demanded. The history of the Reform effected in Great Britain is lucidly summed up, with the gratifying results, and the conclusion is reached and forcibly sustained that *one uniform Rate of five cents for each letter or packet weighing less than half an ounce*, no matter how composed or what distance conveyed, with five cents for each half ounce or fraction additional, pre-paid, is the true Tariff of Letter Postage. Printed Matter he would charge one cent per ounce. This needs some modification, especially in the case of newspapers conveyed but a short distance; but the views of the writer are generally sound, and his article sheds a flood of light on the whole subject.

—'The American Review' is now in the hands of the Whig Party. As the Editor pertinently remarks, he has already a list of subscribers which will ensure its continuance, but its efficiency and usefulness must depend entirely on his ability to *pay* the best writers for their best services, and so to reject all articles, no matter from how valued correspondents, which are not just such as the work requires. Let the Whigs wisely, generously step forward, and place the Review on a basis of security and conscious power. Ten thousand subscribers would do this, and a fourth of the number have already volunteered. We trust the remainder will soon follow

The Oregon Question.

From the Albany Atlas of Friday.

"The National Intelligencer, issued from a slave district, and speaking for both sections of the party, developes the true reason of their hostility in its opposition to any extension of our empire, under any form. It opposes the extension of our system, because, to its federal ideal our government is already unequal to its trust, and therefore utterly incapable of a wider and heavier responsibility. The ground-work of its hostility is that which lies at the foundation of all its theories of government, the conviction of man's incapability of self-government.

"In the same spirit the N. Y. Tribune treats the question of occupancy of Oregon. It admits the superiority of our titles over that of all other civilized nations. It knows that the exclusive region it will open to the emigrant will be closed to all but the free laborer. It knows also that foreign war is not likely to be hazarded in the settlement of the question, that no war but a just and righteous one will be permitted by our people. It knows that the people of Oregon and the people of the United States are equally anxious for this more intimate union. Yet it proposes that the whole of this territory, including the region which is indisputably our own, shall be set apart as an independent empire, of which Great Britain and the U. States shall guarantee the independence. It will terminate the joint occupancy over a part of the territory, by placing the whole of it under the joint occupancy (disguised by the new epithet of joint guaranty) of Great Britain and the United States. It would not split the difference in dispute, but would give to a foreign monarchical government even more than, encouraged by the result of the Ashburton treaty, it may yet venture to claim."

We are not surprised to see that every journal which undertakes to assail our views regarding Oregon is obliged to commence by grossly misrepresenting them. We *never* said that this country has a superior title to the whole of the territory we choose to call Oregon, for that is not true.—Our only valid title to that region is based on the cession of Spain in Mr. Adams's Florida Treaty, which was subject, beyond all question, to the compact by Spain with England at the Convention of the Escurial in 1790, nearly thirty years before. That Convention expressly authorized Great Britain to make settlements on any part of the West Coast of America North of the settlements already made by Spain—that is, North of California. Under this compact, British settlements have from time to time been made in various parts of Oregon, and such parts are rightfully British territory. Other portions have in like manner been settled by our people, and these are rightfully our territory.—As these rival settlements are separated by no natural boundary, and are very probably interlaced with each other, we see only two modes of adjusting the conflicting claims of the two nations. One is the adoption of a Compromise line, for which we propose the 49th parallel of latitude, being the same which divides our territory from the British on this side of the Rocky Mountains from the Lake of the Woods westward to their summits—a much greater distance than thence westerly to the Pacific Ocean. The region farther North is too cold, too mountainous, too barren, to be settled by our people, or any others of decent intelligence; it has no navigable rivers or other features which should render it desirable, and why we should pick a quarrel for it who can tell? Great Britain will doubtless refuse, on the point of honor, to be driven utterly from a region first occupied by her subjects years before we had any rightful claim to it, though she places a much juster estimate upon it than our people have been taught to do. She must resist the expulsion of her subjects and her authority or be disgraced in the eyes of the world. Why should we drive her to this alternative? Why spend millions (as we must if we begin) to take Military and Political possession of Oregon, when our citizens, in strict compliance with existing treaties, are rapidly settling all of it that is worth our having? Let the compact of Joint Occupancy stand, and we shall have the Valley of the Columbia and all South of it within a few years, without incurring expense or hostility. Our settlers in Oregon now govern themselves, and appear to do it very cheaply and admirably. All that they need of us is protection from Foreign domination, and that the existing Treaty secures them. They are now a remarkably temperate, energetic, virtuous community. But let us send them out a Territorial Government and a Military force, and these will carry rum and dissipation along with them. The current of the settlers' thoughts will be turned from planting, building and rearing stock, to bullying the far less numerous British settlers, domineering over them through the extension of our laws, and grasping at the whole territory. If we know when we are well off, we shall just let things take their natural course.

—The other point on which both we and the National Intelligencer are misrepresented, is not less material. Our suggestion of surrendering the whole of Oregon to itself is based not on distrust of but confidence in Republican institutions. We believe an intelligent and virtuous people can govern itself better than it can be governed otherwise; and so we believe those who shall settle and subdue Oregon can manage their own affairs better than we would manage them here. The laws, the policy, that would be best suited to us might not be at all adapted to their condition or their needs. We do not think they could so well judge of the policy demanded by the interests of the American People as we could, yet their weight might often turn the scale in the contests of policies and parties. There could be no possible danger that Oregon, left entirely to itself, would be any thing else than a Republic, warmly attached to and intimately allied with our own. British influence and British institutions would be as dust in the balance. And where could we find a more definite and impregnable boundary than the summits of the Rocky Mountains?

☞ A communication in our last signed 'Anti-Rent,' contained a gross and wanton slur on the Military recently assembled at Hudson which would have been struck out had it not escaped our notice. No matter whether there was or was not any occasion for calling out the Military, those who responded to the summons were in the strict line of duty, and deserve thanks instead of insult. We presume they have too much self-respect to notice the base imputation upon them, but we do not the less regret that it crept into our columns.

☞ RALEIGH T. DANIEL, an able and ardent Whig of Richmond, was on Thursday chosen a Councillor of the State of Virginia, in place of John Rutherford, Loco, superseded. The vote on the second ballot stood—

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Daniel, Whig	11	68	79
Rutherford, Loco	17	60	77
Majority	6	8	2

There were five Senators and five Representatives absent, or who had paired off with those who were. We believe this vote is a pretty fair indication of the relative strength of parties in Joint Ballot.

☞ Mr. Calhoun is not so sick as has been reported. He has been afflicted with an attack of pneumonia, but is convalescent.

VERMONT.—The several Counties of this State have voted to license or not license the sale of Ardent Spirits, as follows:

For Licensing. Counties.	Majority.	*Against it.* Counties.	Majority.
Rutland	125	Bennington	400
Windham	629	Addison	250
Windsor	300	Orange	200
Washington	331	Chittenden	150
Orleans (small)		Caledonia	197
La Moille (do)		Franklin (small)	
Essex (do)		Grand Isle (small)	
Total	1435	Total	1523

So it appears that there are just about half the People of Vermont on each side of the License question. We are ashamed of Windham County.—The vote is not heavy.

☞ SYLVESTER GRAHAM gives his Second Lecture on Water-Cure at Clinton Hall this evening.

Texas in the Senate.

The *Richmond Whig* copies our estimate of the probable vote in the Senate on the Texas Joint Resolution, and adds

"The Tribune we repeat, is generally accurately informed upon all matters; but it must be strangely at fault in some two of its locations of Senators, or *our* information is more defective than we are willing to believe it. 1. We understand Mr. Barrow of La., whom the Tribune classes among the doubtful, is unalterably opposed to annexation in any form or shape, by treaty or by legislation. 2. Mr. *Rives* though abstractly in favor of obtaining Texas, is Constitutionally opposed to the form adopted by the House, and we have no question will exhibit its gross violation of the Constitution in an argument which will command the convictions of all but Demagogues and Texas Speculators. Mr. *Jarnagin* we believe to be equally inflexible, notwithstanding the unfortunate ground taken by his colleague.

"In fine we believe it will all turn out to be another case of "Much ado about nothing," and that the People of the United States numbering 18 *millions* and having territory enough already, to seat and feed 300 millions of souls, will for the present, be satisfied to dispense with Texas and leave the "Lone Star" alone with her glory." We think it more probable that Texas will annex Mexico after a while, than that the United States will now annex Texas."

ANNEXATION IN MAINE.—The House of Representatives of the State of Maine have indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 64 to 57, resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to give their support to measures connected with annexation. The House, subsequently, refused to reconsider the vote of indefinite postponement. This decision leaves Mr. Fairfield, the Loco Foco Senator from that State, at liberty to vote as he pleases on the question. [Boston Atlas.

☞ Hon. GEORGE W. SUMMERS peremptorily declines a reélection to Congress from the XIVth Congressional District of Virginia, his private affairs imperiously demanding his attention.

In the IVth Congressional District of Virginia, now represented by Hon. E. W. HUBARD, (Loco) Hon. JOHN HILL has been nominated by a Whig District Convention to be their candidate for the next Congress.

☞ SAMUEL D. HUBBARD of Middletown is nominated by the Whigs of the IId Congressional District of Connecticut, to represent them in the next Congress.

☞ 'THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS' is the title of a book soon to be published at Washington, from the pen of JAMES E. HARVEY of that City. We know the author as a writer of ability, and shall look for his work with interest. If he will only exhibit Washington as it really is—morally, socially, and generally—he will make the most exciting book of the age. The People of this Country ought to know, so far as decency will permit, how *their* time and money are squandered by a large portion of the unfaithful servants they send to and support in the Federal Metropolis. Mr. Harvey is pledged to tell the truth and avoid all partisan lies, but we fear he will not dare to tell *all* the truth that he knows and the people ought to know. If he does, his book will command more readers than any other issued in this country.

☞ THE REPOSITORY OF ROMANCE, Nos. 1, 2, of a new volume, has been issued by E. Winchester. It commences a new story by 'O'Malley'—"The O'Donoghue; or Ireland Fifty Years Ago."

☞ Bradbury, Soden & Co. Boston, have sent us a copy of the LAW REPORTER for February. It is filled with matters which be highly interesting to members of the legal profession.

☞ The *Southern Chronicle*, Columbia, S. C. very forcibly arraigns and condemns the current practice of copying Magazine articles into the journals without credit, or only giving the name of the writer, omitting all allusion to the work which paid for and just published them. Often articles so published as *translations* are so copied as to implicate their American source as having stolen them. Graham's, Godey's, the Democratic and the Columbian, are frequent victims.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—An accident of the most painful nature occurred in West Farms, (N. Y.) on Monday morning, 27th inst. A young man named Samuel Smith, aged 19, employed in the carding and spinning mill of R. Crouther, Esq. was caught in a belt connected with the machinery by one of his legs and carried by it to the ceiling of the building, and while in that position, the wheel going round at the time, completely tore his leg off below the knee, and also crushed and broke his thigh. A consultation of the physicians was held, and every thing done for him that could be, but to no purpose. He lingered until Thursday morning, 30th, when he died. He was a very steady and industrious young man and a member of the West Farms' Division of the Sons of Temperance. [Communicated.

☞ LUCAS SEAVER, the Editor of the *Batavia Times*, has been compelled to relinquish his situation in that paper on account of ill health. Messrs. W. & W. A. Seaver continue the publication of the Times.

To-Day's Outside.

First Page.—Webster on the Licence Law of Massachusetts—Notices of Recent Publications—Congressional Proceedings, &c.

Last Page.—A Poem—News Items—Commercial and Shipping Intelligence.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR IN CATTARAUGUS.—By letters from Ellicottville, dated Jan. 26 and 27, we discover that the cause of the disturbances in that place, was an attempt by the Deputies of the Sheriff to arrest the ring-leaders who attacked and roughly handled the Sheriff and his Deputies, in June last. Some eight or ten were indicted at the June Court for the offence, but no attempt was made to arrest them until Friday night last.

The officers succeeded in bringing back one prisoner, after a deperate encounter. Col. Eldridge, with a party of six men, went through the settlement a short time after, and found a large collection at the school-house, and being ordered to halt, which orders he disobeyed, was fired upon with eight rifles. He returned the fire, and came home. Whether any were injured we are unable to say.—On Monday evening there were some 600 people in the village, 300 or 400 with arms, ready to act under the Sheriff; at 12 o'clock about 350, under the command of Gen. Hunty, proceeded with the Sheriff to the scene of disturbance, leaving about 300, with three pieces of cannon, to protect the jail and land-offices. The report of a cannon was heard this morning at 6, in the direction of Dutch Hill, probably one the anti-Renters have obtained from Cuba. They are strong in numbers. The opinion is that the Sheriff will march through without any difficulty, and that he will find the *men* among the missing when he gets there. A large Flag has been erected in front of the Court House bearing the following inscription: THE LAWS MUST AND SHALL BE ENFORCED."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE—*Sheriff Attacked and Papers taken from him.*—On Monday the 27th ult. THOMAS WHITTAKER, Deputy Sheriff of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, left East Worcester for the purpose of serving declarations on Abraham Harrington and Jacob H. Harrington, of Worcester, in favor of Murray & Ogden, on contract—they having refused or neglected to pay the demand then due. The Sheriff having served a declaration on Abraham Harrington, left to serve the remaining one on Jacob H. Harrington.

He was followed by Abraham, the son who informed him that Jacob his father would be found at the house of a son-in-law in Summit, Schoharie County, two miles distant. He had not reached his place of destination when he was encountered by a party of thirty Indians, who stopped his horse, and proceeded to search for his papers, which Mr. Whittaker refused to give up. In the mean time, discovering the old man, Jacob H. Harrington, in council with the Indians, he attempted to serve his papers, but was hindered by their flocking around him, stopping the service, demanding papers, &c. The Indians seeing that they were effecting nothing, became enraged; and presenting a pistol at the head of Mr. Whittaker, threatened his life should he refuse to accommodate himself to their designs—at the same time saying that "dead men told no tales."

Mr. Whittaker, determining to do his duty as became his station, was, after being provoked and insulted to the last degress, ridden on a rail, his head tarred, and his boots filled and drawn on, and finally sent away with the injunction that he must never again appear within "their dominions," under pain of death.

☞ We call the attention of the public to a large sale by Wm. H. Franklin & Son, this day at 12 o'clock, of valuable property in Williamsburgh, furnishing desirable locations for building, investments, &c.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Without authors no such things as publishers could by any possibility exist; while to the former the latter are conveniences in many instances—sometimes, however, inconveniences. On the whole, we regard the function of publisher extremely important in the literary world, and we could wish always to see it well maintained. One of the most melancholy sights we have met with for a long time, has been the struggles of a highly intelligent author, who has been caught in the net of a bankrupt publisher; with great address the publisher staked out his ground, managed his seine with quick hands, and finally made the poor author flounder most terribly. Perhaps we might find a solution of some of the difficulties which beset professional authors, in these scientific arrangements on the part of these literary Sportsmen, sure to fill their bag with game; your poor devil author has no skill in hunting, has in fact a deficiency of powder, a lack of hunting jacket, and visible reasons in the direction of shoes, why he should not hunt at all.

How many times has the Literary World looked on with quiet eyes, at the arrangements of a Publisher, to hook a dozen of poor-devil authors,—not only to hook, but also to cook and eat them! Mighty operations in this line have been conceived and executed through the agency of popular Magazines. If there be any thing deceptive it is the advent of a new, immensely popular, and perfectly splendid Magazine, full of all kind of steel and wood cuts, plates of the Fashions, and adorned with the intelligent effusions of all the first authors, a list of the same generally appearing on the back. Here commenceth the first dropping of the hook gently into the water,—the wily Publisher very sagaciously inserts the name of the poor-devil author, or his *jeu d'esprit* (that is the French for it) on the back of the most popular Magazine among the list of the most distinguished contributors in the country. "Good Heaven!" says the astonished professional, with tears in his eyes, "my fortune is made, and Sally and I can now be inexpressibly united."—small visions of little back-parlors with good grates and a touch of beef-steak on the table, gently palpitating in the poor-devil author's breast. Need we tell how our genius writes,—how immensely and ineffably he writes, how he gets pay for one article, how on the strength of that he gets married, patronizes the baker, butcher, tailor, doctor and shoe-maker,—how our splendid Magazine forgets to pay him any more for contributions,—but, at some other point of the literary body, a new Magazine pustule quickly appears, and our poor-devil author again goes picking it open,—again, alas! be it said, to make a shabby and ineffectual fall!

We have heard of some publishers who are in possession of almost the entire brains of sons of genius, who have drawn out, month after month, the threads of wit—who have themselves lived and thriven, their popular magazine grown fat and bloated, there being one good writer to it—while that good writer has sat at home in grim and dejected poverty, trying to solve the proposition how his publisher could by any means enact the bankrupt so entirely—so cruelly.

These are melancholy scenes. Let us turn to those generous, happy and honorable publishers, who not only live on the brains of authors, but pay them what they ask and what they ought to have, for rendering them such services. Is it nothing for a man to write books for you, which as a matter of privilege he allows you to publish—to put your name in the title page in honorable contiguity with his own, thus to descend to posterity—to allow you to drive such nice and peculiar bargains that on the profits of your brains he realizes ten times more than yourself? Is it no gift on the part of an author to do all this? "We made him," said the publisher; "we made him."

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

At a meeting of the Paris Clay Club, held at the house of F. S. Savage, in Sauquoit, on Thursday evening, January 9th, for the purpose of conferring together and learning the duty of Whigs to their country, under the late political defeat; D. J. Millard was called to the chair, and W. L. Seaton appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions indicative of the sentiments of the meeting—the committee, after a short recess, reported, through their Chairman, Jeremiah Knight, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That we are deeply pained and mortified at the result of the late election, and sincerely sympathize with our Whig friends, in their disappointment; yet the consciousness of having done our duty to our party and our country, is sufficient to sustain us, in this the day of our party's and our country's calamity.

2d. *Resolved*, That we envy not our political opponents the victory obtained by them;—procured as it was—first, by cheating themselves out of the nomination of their favorite candidate, and substituting in his place one whose only recommendations were his obscurity and negative qualifications—next by sending his mouth-piece, Polk, to stump about the country his own opinions, and manufacturing principles for him suited to every parallel and every meridian—and lastly, by perpetrating the grossest frauds upon the ballot-box, that have ever disgraced the annals of our political history!

3. *Resolved*, That although the election is lost to us, by means of illegal and fraudulent voting, both by native and naturalized persons; and although the great mass of our foreign population has gone against us; yet we will not suffer ourselves to be driven from our democratic Whig principles, so as to favor a party organization whose sole object is to proscribe the exile from despotism, and deprive him of the inestimable privilege at the ballot box.

4. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of the naturalization laws as they are;—that we seek no change in them, but will make every effort in our power, to establish a universal registration of voters—fully believing that this will be an effectual cure for all the abuses of which we have reason to complain, and that then we will trust to time and truth to demonstrate that we are the true friends and not the enemies of those who seek an asylum from oppression upon our shores.

7. *Resolved*, That we regard our Union as a great partnership of States;—and that any attempt to add to any foreign State or Government, without the consent of each individual member—thereby imposing its debts and its quarrels upon them, would be a gross violation of honor and justice, and would virtually release each State from its obligations to the compact.

8. *Resolved*, That we again take our stand upon the platform of Whig principles, as avowed by us during the recent canvass, and under the time-honored name of Whig, which has been consecrated in many a battle-field of freedom, we again throw our banner to the breeze, and hereby give our mutual pledges, that it shall never be dishonored in *foreign service*, nor in *domestic departure*—that we will continue to fight under it until the interests of free labor are secured by permanent protection, the honest and intelligent laborer is elevated to his just rank under our free institutions,—the proceeds of the sales of our public lands are equitably distributed among the several States,—until the General Government secure a uniform currency, of equal value throughout the Union, and finally, until an IMPASSABLE barrier shall be erected to the DOMAIN, and the DOMINION of Slavery.

9. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Oneida Whig, Roman Citizen, Albany Evening Journal, and New-York Tribune. D. J. MILLARD, Ch'n.

W. L. SEATON, Secretary.
SAUQUOIT, Oneida Co. Jan. 9, 1845.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The bill to change the law of '33, prohibiting the importation of slaves, has been rejected by the Senate, and the bill to reduce the salaries of public officers has passed the House.

☞ The Marietta College, Ohio, contains 171 students. The prospects of this Institution were never better than at present.

☞ The Illinois Legislature have repealed the Mormon charters unconditionally, by a very decisive vote—76 to 36.

DR. BANNING.—This gentleman lectures this evening on "Dyspepsia and General Debility" at 565 Broadway. The lecture is free.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Galignani, in a late number of his Messenger, says:—"An old soldier, named Gattines, who entered the French army in 1796, and was taken prisoner in the Russian campaign, and sent to Siberia, which he left only in 1822, died a few days ago, of a cold, in a garret. On his return to France he came to Paris, and got a place as porter in a warehouse at No. 14 Rue Mauconseil, where he remained till his death. When in Siberia he always slept on a board at his full length, with his arms straight down by his sides, like a corpse in a coffin, and in this position he was found dead."

New-York Legislature.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

IN SENATE, Mr. FAULKNER offered the following resolution, which lies upon the table until to-morrow:

Resolved, (of the Assembly concur,) That the two Houses proceed, on the fourth day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the election of a United States Senator in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson, whose term of service expires on the fourth of March next.

Mr. HARD made an effort to take up the Texas question, but at the suggestion of Mr. LESTER consented to waive his motion for a day or two.

The Senate proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill relating to Canal Commissioners. The compensation of the Commissioners was after much debate fixed at $1,600 per annum, instead of $2,000 as heretofore.

Mr. WRIGHT now offered an additional section to the bill reducing the salaries of the Comptroller and Secretary of State to $2000. Rejected, ayes 5, noes 21.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Frisbee presented a report on the Annexation of Texas, but its reception was objected to on the ground that it did not come from a majority of the Committee. After a very exciting debate, the House *refused* to receive the report, ayes 52, noes 64. [Every Loco-Foco voting in the negative except Mr. A. H. BUEL—the Whigs and Native Americans all voting in the affirmative.]

Mr. COLLINS called up the resolution introduced by him yesterday on the subject of the Annexation of Texas. After some discussion, they were laid on the table—ayes 65, noes 51; a strict party vote.

Mr. BLOSS then called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, expressing the approbation of this Legislature for those members of Congress from this State who had voted against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN made a spirited speech, urging the importance of immediate action.—When he concluded the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 1845.

SENATE.—The concurrent resolution yesterday introduced by Mr. FAULKNER, to go into an election of United States Senator on Tuesday next was adopted.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the canal commissioners, and to designate their respective classes, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. PUTNAM moved that all previous orders of business be laid aside, and that the Senate do now go into consideration of the resolutions relative to the annexation of Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost by the casting vote of the President. The Senate refused, however, to take up the resolutions by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Backus, Barlow, Bartlit, Burnham, Clark, Emmons, Faulkner, Hard, Jones, Lott, Putnam, Scovil, Smith, Wright—12.

NOES—Messrs. Beekman, Beers, Bockee, Corning, Dennston, Deyo, Johnson, Lester, Porter, Sedgwick, Sherman, Talcott, Varian, Vanderbilt—16.

Mr. EMMONS introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the right and the duty of State Legislatures to advise or instruct their Senators in Congress on questions of great national importance.

That the Resolutions recently adopted in the House of Representatives, and now pending in the Senate of the United States, providing for the admission into this Union of five slave States, to be formed out of Texas, leaving only an insignificant part of said Territory North of the so called "compromise line" free, involve one of the most important questions ever presented to the consideration of this Nation.

That the people of this State are opposed to any and all measures which recognise the extension of Human Slavery.

That the twenty-four members of Congress, who opposed the aforesaid resolutions, truly represent the judgment and wishes of their constituents.

That in the judgment of this Senate, a large majority of the people of this State are opposed to the annexation of Texas in the manner and on the principles proposed in the aforesaid resolutions, and therefore the Senators from the State should be advised to vote against the passage thereof.

Mr. EMMONS addressed the Senate in an earnest and animated protest against the scheme of Annexation.

The resolutions were then, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JOHNSON's resolutions in relation to Postage were taken up, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.—The annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum was received and ten times the usual number of copies and 750 for the Trustees were ordered printed.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a bill for ascertaining by proper proofs, the right of citizens to vote in the city of New-York. He moved its reference to the delegation from New-York city. On this question a debate took place, which was not concluded when the hour for the special assignment of the day arrived.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. JONES in the Chair, took up the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. After some debate, the Committee rose and reported progress.

The Senate returned the bill in relation to the Canal Commissioners, with an amendment reducing the salary of the Commissioners to $1600 each. The House concurred in the amendment Ayes 107, Noes 10.

The Senate sent a concurrent resolution for the election of a U. S. Senator on Tuesday next, which was concurred in.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JANUARY 25, 1845.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Jason Clark, Judge, vice Hiram Carpenter—removed.

GREENE COUNTY.—Grovenor L. Adams, Judge, vice Levi Alden—term expires 7th February next.

JANUARY 31, 1845.

NEW-YORK.—Ebenezer C. Barton, inspector-general of domestic distilled spirits, vice J. D. Stevenson, resigned.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ILLINOIS.—The Supreme Court of Illinois, in a case wherein John T. Martin, impleaded with C. A. Warfield, was plaintiff in error, and Joshua Dryden et al, trustees of the Baltimore Land Association, were defendants in error, has decided, first, that an attachment under the laws of the State of Illinois *is a lien* on the property attached. And, secondly, that under the Registry act of that State now in force, an attachment is a lien which takes precedence of a prior unregistered deed, of the existence of which, at the date of the levy under the attachment the attaching creditor had no notice. Martin, in the court below, was the attaching creditor of Warfield, and the Baltimore Land Association the prior grantees of Warfield of the same land, but who at the date of its being attached, had not had their deed recorded. The Madisonian Circuit Court, Semple presiding, decided against Martin, which decision was unanimously reversed by the Supreme Court.

PARDON.—We learn from Jefferson City that Gov. EDWARDS has pardoned the Abolitionist *Work* who was sentenced to the Penitentiary about three years since for assisting in the escape of negroes from Marion County. His punishment was fixed at nine years. There are two others, sentenced at the same time for the same offence, who will probably remain until the expiration of their time. In the case of Work it is stated, that he has manifested proper contrition for his offence, and as he has a wife and several children—one of which he has never seen, public opinion will sanction and justify the clemency of the Governor. It is to be hoped, that this act may have its proper influence upon those Abolitionists who are outside of the prison walls, but who, if they persist in their course, deserve places within them. [St. Louis Rep.

SWINDLING.—Another swindler has just been arrested in Cincinnati. His name is Geo. W. Wilson, and he employed himself at stealing silks. This is the third swindler captured at Cincinnati within a month, including the lofty Ormsby. Geo. W. Wilson, like the others, revelled in all the luxurious splendor of swell dandyism. His whiskers were 'superior symmetrical;' he sported a $200 gold watch and chain, with diamond breast pin and finger rings, and was admitted into "respectable society." This fellow no doubt was a descendant of Cagliostro, the true ancestor of the swell gentry, and like him, will now have a good chance to see life and manners within the gloomy recesses of a State Prison.

NEW PROJECT.—The Jackson (Mich.) papers contain a call for a public meeting of those in favor of a canal, to connect Grand River and the Salt Raisin. The report of the State Topographer for 1839, is quoted as saying that "the River Raisin heads in a series of 50 lakes, the nearest of which is but a few rods from the head of Grand River."

☞ The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company and the Chesspeake and Delaware Canal Company have presented themselves before the Legislature of Delaware, now in session at Dover, as antagonistic parties. The contest was brought to a close for the season on the 25th ult. when a bill before the lower House was so amended as to strike out the sections allowing the Canal Company to charge tolls on passengers. The bill was then passed.

MURDER.—The Marengo (Ala.) Patriot of the 13th ult. records a shocking murder committed in the vicinity of Demopolis, a few days previous, upon the body of a young man named Bryant Kornegay, Jr. He was killed in the woods, as appears quite evident, by a runaway negro, whom he was attempting to arrest.

ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPING.—Five negro-hunters, according to the Cincinnati Herald, attempted to carry off a free black studying in the Seminary at Red Oak, Brown county, on the 19th ult. The negro man was carried off after a conflict, the other persons in the house being women; but was let go finally, the kidnapers being alarmed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.

Before Hon. WM. T. McCOUN, Vice Chancellor.

DECISIONS ON DEMURRER.

Henry Wharton Griffiths vs. Jeremiah Towle and others.—Mr. Griffiths filed a creditor's bill, stating that a judgment had been obtained in the Court of Common Pleas, for the benefit, by Victor Crassous, against Mr. Towle, for $384 75c. which judgment had been assigned to the complainant—that Mr. Towle is Naval officer of this port, receiving a salary of $3000 per annum, besides perquisites, &c. much more than sufficient to maintain his family, but the exact amount of which salary and perquisites the complainant is not able to state—that since the debt was contracted Mr. Towle made an assignment of his real and personal estate to James H. Hart and John B. Stevenson for the benefit of creditors, and which assignment was with a view to hinder and delay his creditors, &c.—that notwithstanding said assignment Mr. Towle continued in possession and direction of his estate, living in one of the houses rent free, and said H. & S. not interfering or exercising any control—and that the said assignment is void. The complainant prays that the defendant may be compelled to answer on oath as to the facts in the case, and that a receiver be appointed in relation to the income, &c. of Mr. Towle.

To this a demurrer was interposed on behalf of Mr. T. denying the right of the complainant to a discovery as to his salary—he denies that the assignment was made to hinder and delay or is void. Mr. Stevenson refused to act under it, and Mr. Hart is dead, and he, Mr. Towle, is acting, as relating to the estate, in the name of Mr. Hart. As to the house he (Mr. T.) occupies, it is one of three belonging to the estate, connected with about 40 lots of land in 41st street, on which he pays as rent the interest of a mortgage of $400 due upon it—that one of the other houses is vacant, he not being able to let it. The demurrer contends that the bill should be dismissed, with costs.

Peck and demurrer overruled with costs, defendants to answer bill within 20 days.

John A. McCosker, an infant, by his next friend, Elizabeth Durning, vs. John R. Brady, Maria Louisa Brady, and James T. Brady.—In March, 1844, Thomas McCosker (father of complainant) filed a bill stating that his father, John McCosker, the elder, made a will in 1834, in which it was provided that after paying his debts, his funeral expenses, and the cost of a tomb suitable for his interment, to be placed over his grave in the grounds of St. Patrick's Cathedral, or some other Catholic Church-yard, he gave to his son Thomas an annuity of $200 per annum, but if he should marry a respectable woman and have issue, he was to have the house and lot No 184 Bowery, one street during his life, and to descend, in fee, to his children—the remainder of his estate (consisting of a large property, situated at the corner of Oak and James streets and other places,) after dower to his widow, was to be given to his son John, and on the decease of John, to his issue. In the event of John dying without issue, the estate was to go to the heirs of Thomas McCosker (brother of the said John McC. the elder,) who were residing in Ireland. Mr. McC. the elder, died in 1839 leaving two sons, said John and Thomas,