THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

☞ **Whig General Committee.**—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 2d, at 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order,

SMITH DUNNING, Chairman.

J. H. HOBART HAWS, WELCOME R. BERRE, } Secretaries. d1 2t

The Whigs and New Issues—Anti-Rent, Anti-Slavery, &c.

The *Courier* replies ably and courteously to our article of Saturday, contending, with reference to Anti-Rentism, that the authority and majesty of the law must first be vindicated by the condign punishment of disturbers, and that the Anti-Renters must be taught

"that they, like other citizens, will be held accountable for acts of outrage and for crime; that they like others must fulfil their contracts, discharge all the obligations they may have assumed, and submit to rightful authority in all respects. We have urged that the WHIGS, as the friends of law and order, should insist upon this. When it shall have been effected and quiet restored, then may all actual grievances be properly redressed.

"It should not be forgotten, however, whenever this subject is discussed, that these lands are held not by *feudal* rights, as is sometimes represented, but under the laws of the State of New-York; that the faith of the State is solemnly pledged to the protection of the rights of their owners; that the tenants occupy them under agreements voluntarily entered into; that all the obligations resting upon them were voluntarily assumed; and that justice to the landlords, as well as sympathy for the tenants in any actual sufferings, is to be consulted on any change that may be proposed."

We approve heartily of holding all law-breakers to a strict and speedy account for their offences, no matter whether they are called Anti Renters or any thing else. Let them be made to feel and understand that the State permits no citizen to take the law into his own hands and attempt to redress his own real or fancied injuries by outrage and bloodshed. We thoroughly agree with the Courier, then, that the Supremacy of Public Law over Private Will or temporary passion or local force is a sound and vital principle—a Whig principle whenever it becomes necessary to rally a party to its support. But we object altogether to the Courier's notion (more fully developed in Gov. Wright's Annual Message) that, because the 'Indians' have done wrong, therefore the State cannot properly investigate the Tenants' grievances and redress them if found substantial, until 'quiet' shall have been 'restored.' You won't get any real 'quiet' at this rate. But take hold of the grievances at once—probe the complaints to the bottom, and apply the remedy if needed—*then* you may hope for quiet. This was the course ultimately taken by the 'Law and Order' party of Rhode-Island, but for which it would have been overthrown. Had it resolved not to grant a Free Constitution until Dorrism had surrendered at discretion, an ardent popular sympathy would have been enlisted on the Dorr side, the agitation would have gained strength and courage, and the State would have been overthrown. Let these considerations be heeded.

As to the rights of Landlords and Tenants on the great Manors or Patents, we do not care to forestall the investigation which the Legislature will doubtless institute. Our impression is that the Landlords' titles are generally good; and if so, we cannot see why any should object to a thorough scrutiny of them, open to all interested. The titles being pronounced good, we insist as strenuously as any one that they cannot be alienated except by the free disposal of the owners. But a man's right to possess certain property is one thing, and his right to use it as he pleases is another, with which the State is constantly and righteously interfering. One man contracts to pay twenty per cent. interest—freely and fairly—yet the Law invalidates the contract; another contracts to pay $500 in case he loses a game at cards, or a particular stock sells at a certain rate six weeks hence; and though the 'contract' was a perfectly fair one and the promiser abundantly able to pay, yet the Law declines to enforce the contract, on the assumption that it contravenes sound Public Policy or tends to impair Public Morals. On similar grounds, we believe the law which now screens the great estate-holders from the payment of any taxes on said estates or their incomes thence derived ought at once to be repealed, as tending directly and strongly to disincline the Landlords to sell, and thus keep the Tenantry forever in vassalage. We believe the Right of Distress on these Estates is essentially and historically a Feudal right, growing out of the relation of lord and vassal, and not a Property right, founded in the relation of Debtor and Creditor. Just look at its operation: A. B. owes his landlord a year's rent, and has no means of paying it, until C. D. lends him the money and the debt is paid. C. D. takes a note of hand, payable six months ahead. A year afterward another year's rent is due, and the tenant (whose family has been sick) is unable to pay. The landlord is now entitled to come on the place, and sweep it clean of every thing for the payment of his claim, though he has had no trial, and offers no proof of its justice but the lease and his own affidavit. The lender, though the justice of his claim is freely confessed, and it has passed through judgment to execution, has no such remedy, and can collect nothing. We do not consider this Equal Justice, and hope the Legislature will correct it.

'The 'contract' of the tenants to pay so much rent or annuity per annum, provided the title be good, is of course legally valid; but the stipulation in some or most cases that they shall, in addition to this, pay one quarter of the avails of their own improvements every time the land is transferred (which it can be only to such person as the landlord approves) Mr. Van Schoonhoven (a lawyer) pronounces usurious. It certainly and manifestly contravenes sound policy, since it is the interest of the State that every holder of land shall improve it to the utmost, thereby increasing its productive and tax-bearing power. We express no opinion on the legal validity of this stipulation, but we know that it has been a source of great and constant irritation, and we hope to see it abandoned if not overthrown.—So much for Anti Rent, on which we have never asked or urged the Whig party to take any ground whatever. But we *do* urge enlightened, generous, upright, Christian men, of our party and of all parties, to look thoroughly into this Landlord controversy, see what is right and faithfully uphold it. The merits are not all upon the surface, nor is the whole truth to be gathered from the slap-dash assertions of our great journals. A treatment very different from theirs is necessary to bring it to a speedy and beneficent conclusion.

—And now as to Texas and Slavery:

The Courier pronounces our statement that, by the terms of Annexation, "nine-tenths in extent and nineteen-twentieths in value of Texas is bound hand and foot to eternal Slavery" opposed to Mr. Clay's opinion, as expressed in his Raleigh letter. Unfortunately Mr. Clay's opinion referred to Annexation as he thought it would or should be effected, while the Joint Resolutions (devised a good while afterward) establish a very different state of things. What we now ask and struggle for is just what Mr. Clay's Raleigh letter set forth as correct—only the two lowland Cotton and Cane States to be formed from Texas to be given to Slavery, while the three upland Wheat and Wool States shall be secured to Freedom. Mr. Clay is a Slave-holder, but a Statesman of the largest nationality of character; we believe he understands the whole subject thoroughly and has treated it justly. Why, then, may we not insist on such an adjustment as Mr. Clay pronounces right and based on the essential nature of things? Why may not Northern men of all parties fairly ask for as good terms as Mr. Clay, a Southern Slave-holder, declares us entitled to? Depend upon it, we *shall* ask for such terms, not merely this winter, but every time a new Texan State seeks admission into the Union. Beaten now we may be, but the spirit of the Free North is not dead, and will yet be aroused from its slumber.

—The Courier proceeds to discuss the general subject as follows. We quote it in full, and ask equal courtesy in return:

"The right of The Tribune as a 'Northern freeman,' to entertain or express these or any other sentiments upon the subject of slavery, no one will question. But The Tribune claims to be, and is recognized as, a *Whig* paper. Its declarations, especially on all national and political topics, are quoted as those of a Whig paper; and to a greater or less extent in spite of any protestations or arguments against it, the Whig party will be held responsible for them. Now, under these circumstances, its course on *Abolition* seems to us unwise and calculated if approved and endorsed by the North or any part of it, as The Tribune of course seeks to have it—to destroy and prostrate the Whigs throughout the Union. We deprecate every thing calculated to excite either a *Northern* or a *Southern* feeling, on this most exciting and dangerous subject. Such a feeling can never exist without menacing, to the full extent of its influence, the integrity of the UNION. And we regard any and every effort to give it intensity or a wider operation, as *treasonable* in its tendency, whatever may be its motive. The great feature of the WHIG party hitherto—that which has given it a moral power for the loss of which no numerical superiority could even compensate—has been its NATIONALITY. It has always been the party of the UNION. Whether called upon to do battle against Nullification, or local and partial legislation, or sectional policy in whatever form the Loco-Foco crawing for power and office might chance to give it, the Whigs have always taken their stand upon the Constitution—have always been the advocates of *national* measures—have sought to build up the prosperity and promote the glory of their country as a whole, and to exclude forever from our national councils the notion, that those interests of any one section of the Union, which properly fall within the sphere of federal legislation, could possibly be opposed to those of any other. *All local interests and local concerns belong to the Government of the States in which they exist.* This is a cardinal principle, not only of the Whig party, but of our federative form of Republican government. Slavery we regard as eminently such a local institution:—and with it, therefore, we cannot believe the North in any way concerned. Certain it is, that if the Whigs of the North adopt *Abolition* sentiments, whatever they may choose to say of the Abolition *party*,—if they seek to crowd that party out of the field, by assuming their principles, they lose instantly and inevitably the coöperation of the Southern Whigs. They cut asunder that silver cord which has kept them in harmony, and given them a national and invincible power. They create that condition of affairs most to be dreaded in this country, a *geographical division of political parties*, and that too, upon a question of all most dangerous, and upon which *neither* party can triumph over the other without putting in hazard the existence of the Union. This state of things above all others, every lover of his country should deprecate and resist; especially should every WHIG oppose and seek to arrest it, by all the energy and all the means he can command."

To this we make answer as follows:

The Editor of the Tribune is foremost of all things a man, owing duties to God, to Humanity, to his Country, his own character and convictions. He is a Whig only in accordance with and subordination to all these duties. If to be a Whig should ever require him to countenance injustice or iniquity, to cease to be devoted to the highest good of the whole Human Race, to shut his ears to the groans of the suffering or the cries of the oppressed, he must from that moment cease to be a Whig. But there exists no such necessity, and we trust never will. And, as the Whig party is truly described by the Courier as embodied for and intent on NATIONAL objects only, so has it nothing to do as a party with the support or overthrow of the local scourge of Slavery; but every Whig has at least as good a right to be hostile to Slavery as in favor of it. While, therefore, we never objected to Mr. Clay that his convictions led him to take a different course on the Missouri Question and at a later period on Slavery generally from that we must approve, and while we concede to Messrs. Foster and Milton Brown the right to labor for the establishment and fortification of Slavery in all Texas without impugning their character as Whigs, we claim for ourselves the equal and full right to *oppose* such establishment without detriment to *our* Whig standing. The Nationality of the Whig party can be maintained by no one-sided reciprocity—by no binding it in subserviency to a local institution which a large portion of the party cannot regard with favor. Northern men must be left as free to act up to their convictions as Southern, or there is an end of our union. Such was the ground strenuously maintained by Messrs. Clay, Morehead and all the Whig Senators, when Loco-Focoism attempted to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Everett as Minister to England on account of his anti-Slavery avowals. It is the true ground, and must be maintained.

But the question has a still broader aspect in respect to Texas. Slavery in South Carolina is a local matter, but extending it under the protection of our flag and our arms over the vast area of Texas (not one-twentieth of which has ever been seen by a Slave, or soon would be but for Annexation,) is an entirely different affair. By consenting to Annexation on the terms of the Joint Resolutions, our Country distinctly and clearly makes herself (not the Southern States) responsible for Slavery—becomes its propagator and shield. To talk of 'local interests and local concerns' in reference to this question, is to babble idly as a drunkard in his dreams. It is a NATIONAL question, which must fix the character of the Nation in the eyes of the civilized world, and render its pretence of zeal for Universal Freedom the scoff of despots and an offence in the sight of God.

Now if this Texas question shall create heartburnings between the North and South—if it derange somewhat the regularity of the strata of parties—if it shall create to some extent 'a geographical division of parties'—the fault is not in the North and the faithful upholders of her principles. We stand on the defensive in all this controversy, against a scheme to subvert the established balance of power between the Free and Slave States, which we are seeking to preserve or restore. Not we but our opponents have furnished the Abolitionists their new and cogent answer to the old and once pertinent inquiry—'What has *the North* to do with Slavery?' And now, in view of the legalized kidnapping and sale of free citizens of Northern in the ports of Southern States—the ignominious expulsion of the venerable agent of Massachusetts from the soil of South Carolina—the recent kidnapping of Ohioans on the soil of that State and their continued detention and trial by a Virginia Court—we feel bound to say frankly to the South that there must be a different course pursued if we are to remain one Party or one People. There must be scope allowed to Liberty as well as to Slavery, and the former must be esteemed at least equally National with the latter.—The South very properly refuses to be crowded or dragooned with respect to her peculiarities; she must exhibit that deference which she so resolutely claims. Is this asking too much?

—With the correction of a single but extraordinary mistake of the Courier we close. It says:

"The Tribune has signified its hostility to any interference with the existing Law for Naturalizing foreigners, *while the Native American* organization is still maintained."

O no, no! We are in favor of any change which will tend to prevent *fraudulent* Naturalizations *now*, but of new impediments to honest Naturalization *never*. We cannot agree to any extension of the probation now required of Immigrants, provided they be worthy of Naturalization at all—indeed, we would prefer to see the term shortened as to them—while the refugees from European prisons, the incorrigibly ignorant, brutal, vicious, drunken vagabonds, who flock over hither from Europe to see what chance is here afforded for living without industry, we would not make voters at all—and the same to like reprobates of home-manufacture. Only show us a practical, feasible process by which criminals and dissipated outcasts can be surely separated from the honest and industrious mass, and we will favor the exclusion of the former from the Right of Suffrage. We oppose no Electoral Reform, provided it be founded on Character and not on Property, and be made applicable to all alike. But the existence of a Native American party should not influence the action of Congress either one way or the other.

ERIE RAILROAD.—The *Easton Sentinel* (Pa.) advocates the granting of permission by Pennsylvania for the passage of the New-York and Erie Railroad up the South side of the Delaware, from Carpenter's Point as far up as may be deemed necessary. When the Road shall be built, it urges the construction of a Railroad from Carpenter's Point down the Delaware to Bristol, 124 miles, with no grade, save in a single instance, exceeding ten feet to the mile. The Sentinel says the Erie Road may thus be connected with Philadelphia for $2,000,000; the distance being a little more, but the cost of construction and of transportation considerably less than to this City.—It may be as well to State that the Erie Road touches the Delaware at Carpenter's point any how, so that it will only matter the crossing of the River to this project whether it thence goes up the Delaware, or through the heart of Sullivan County as originally intended.

ON THE OUTSIDE.—*First Page.*—Letter from Florence; Unitarian Churches: Communication from Robert Owen.

Fourth Page.—Farewell to Ole Bull, by G. G. Foster; Deferred News; Sales of Stocks; Marine Journal.

The People on Reform.

The proceedings appended hereto of a general meeting of the Citizens of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, we have for some days intended to publish. We have not now room for comment upon them, nor do we care to make any extended remarks. Some of the propositions submitted to the meeting for its approval—especially that which would make the stockholders in all business Corporations individually liable for the debts of such Corporations—we think most unsound and mistaken; while we know that in at least *one* past instance our State has been greatly benefited by a loan of its credit to a Corporation. The Delaware & Hudson Canal was carried through by means of such loans, which will never entail one farthing of expense on our People, while we think it has *already* saved them One Million of Dollars in the cost of Fuel, and is every year swelling the amount of such saving.

But we do not mean to discuss these resolutions. We hope just such a meeting will be speedily held in *every* Township of our State—that these or similar resolutions will be reported to such meeting for consideration—that every citizen consider himself appointed to inform himself thereon first, and speak to one or more of the resolutions if he think proper—and that the discussions be adjourned from one convenient locality to another and continued nearly throughout the Winter. If eminent and capable citizens from larger or other towns see fit to come in and speak, let them be welcomed and heard; but let none feel that the interest or usefulness of the meetings *depends* on having practiced speakers. Let some limitation as to the length of one man's remarks be adopted, (which can be waived in behalf of a stranger if such courtesy be deemed proper,) but let ample opportunity be afforded to all. Above all, let no vote be taken, but every means employed to keep down party feeling and encourage a candid appreciation of whatever may be offered on any subject. If the People will thus take the work of reforming their State Government into their own hands, and do it thoroughly, we shall have a better Constitution a year hence than any have dared to hope. Caucuses and County managers will be reduced to very small cyphers if the People shall every where resolve to do themselves justice in regard to the Reform of their Constitution. Here is the account of the Hoosick meeting:

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MEETING IN HOOSICK.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the citizens of Hoosick was held at the Phœnix Hotel, in Hoosick, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. The meeting was called irrespective of political parties, and the attendance was a very general and large one.

The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the Convention, State Constitution and general reform. It was organized by the appointment of GARRET VAN HOOSEN, President, Samuel Burrell and Aaron Sherwood, Vice Presidents, and David S. McNamara, Esq. Secretary.

After the organization of the meeting, on motion of Lyman Wilder, Esq. a Committee of nine persons was appointed to draft resolutions and suggestions for the consideration of the meeting.

The following persons were appointed said Committee, viz:—Lemuel Sherwood, David S. McNamara, Garret Van Hoosen, Hezekiah Munsell, Jr., T. P. Hewit, Harry Pattison, Daniel C. Bratt, Jonathan Cattrell, Lyman Wilder.

The Committee retired, and upon coming in, reported the following resolutions and suggestions for the consideration of the meeting, viz:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the law of the last session of the Legislature of this State, submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution to the people; that we are equally gratified with the affirmative response to that law; and that the readiness with which the opportunity is embraced to revise our Constitution implies a sense of past wrongs, and existing evils, that require deep and thorough correction.

Resolved, That the question of calling a Convention should embrace the highest motive to the best and purest political organization; that party prejudices and partialities should be kept subordinate to patriotism and rationality; and that all classes of men ought diligently to seek after that which will prove best for the common interest.

Resolved, That among the objects to be embraced by a modification and improvement of our Constitutional Law, we are in favor of the following, viz:

1st. A thorough organization and improvement of our judicial system by which the administration of justice would be rendered more efficient, and, consequently, cheaper, and more expeditious.

2d. An abridgment of the Executive patronage, by which the business of office making should be removed from the Executive and seat of Legislation, and restored to the people, making most of the offices elective that are now filled by appointments.

3d. An inhibition of the power of the Legislature to contract debts for internal improvements without a direct vote of the people upon each appropriation.

4th. A positive interdict of the power of the Legislature to loan the credit of the State to corporations.

5th. An unconditional restriction upon the power of the Legislature to grant charters to Banking or business corporations without making the stockholders individually responsible for the debts of the company.

6th. An entire separation of the judicial from the Legislative powers of the State, (excepting in cases of imprisonment.)

7th. An extension of the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the State over 21 years of age (excepting in cases of insanity or disability for crime.)

8th. The eligibility of all male citizens of proper age to office, irrespective of profession or property qualification.

9th. The division of the State into single Assembly and Senate districts.

10th. The grant of legislative powers to Boards of County Supervisors for certain and specific purposes having relation to the local matters of towns and counties.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Sherwood, upon making the report, suggested that the Committee were not unanimous upon the 3d and 5th propositions, under the 3d resolution, and that some of the members of the Committee were not fully prepared to endorse these propositions, but had consented to report them for the consideration of the meeting.

Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood of Madison county, being present, was invited to address the meeting upon the subject of the resolutions, with which invitation he complied, and entered into a discussion of the several matters presented by the Committee. In an address of about three hours, the speaker alluded to the origin as well as the causes that had led to the Convention movement, and illustrated the necessity of a revision of our fundamental law as evidenced by the conduct of both political parties during the successive administrations of our State Government. He argued the necessity of enlisting the attention of the public in the reforms proposed, and commended in the highest degree the anomalous character of a political meeting composed of the respectable and inquiring citizens of a town, and coming together for the laudable and praiseworthy purposes of cool and rational deliberation. As one of the earliest advocates of the Convention movement, and identified with its origin, and with an intimate knowledge of the progress of the question, Mr. Sherwood succeeded in throwing before the meeting a mass of information that could not fail to enlist the interest of every one present. He seemed entirely bent on the propagation of truth in relation to the transactions of the past, and argued from the premises established, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of establishing by future guaranties and modifications of fundamental law, the future security of the interests of the State.

At the close of Mr. Sherwood's address, on motion of Harry Pattison, Esq. the resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid on the table for farther consideration and discussion.

A motion was made and carried, that the proceedings of the meeting, together with the resolutions, be published in the several papers of this county, and such other papers as should be pleased to copy the same.

The hour getting to be late, on motion of Hezekiah Munsell, Jr. the meeting was adjourned to the 6th day of December next, at six o'clock P. M. at the same place.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.—In the Common Council on Friday evening, Mr. Hayden, from the Committee of twelve to whom the subject had been referred, reported that Messrs. Fletcher and Curtis had been consulted, and given an opinion that the Aldermen, the Mayor being dead, can transact no public business, other than such as is specially authorized by the City Charter, or some act of the Legislature in addition thereto; but that the Common Council, being somewhat differently organized, may transact such business as does not by law require the concurrence of the Mayor and Aldermen. We believe the annual election for Mayor and other municipal officers will be held on Monday next.

The Common Council have unanimously agreed to have nothing to do with the project of obtaining water from Spot Pond, but to submit the question of getting a supply from Long Pond to the decision of the voters at the next election. The water from this source has been pronounced by scientific Commissioners, and by Prof. Silliman, (who gave it a most thorough analysis and examination, by every test, in comparison with samples from other sources, including the Croton and the Schuylkill,) to be perfectly soft and pure. The supply is said to be abundant, equal to 10,000,000 gallons per day, and the cost of obtaining it is estimated at $2,651,643.

CATCHING IT.—The former attendants at Hollis-st. Church, Boston, who left it on account of the reformatory character of Mr. Pierpont's preaching, and who returned again on his retirement from the pulpit, were taken all aback on Thanksgiving Day by a discourse from Rev. Dr. Francis, in which War, Slavery and Texas were handled in a way that did not much please them. Why *will* clergymen insist that the Gospel was meant to be applied to *all* the affairs of men? It is certainly too bad thus to disturb the complacency of respectable sinners who pay their pew-tax punctually.

☞ The Farmers' Club of the American Institute meets this day at noon, at the Repository in the Park. Admission always free. See advertisement.

From Washington—The Tariff, Oregon, Texas, War, &c.

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, is about to come out with a tremendous document on the Tariff in his Annual Report. I understand that he goes into a minute history of all the Tariff acts of the United States, going so far as to give extracts from the memorials presented to Congress for and against the several Tariff laws. He also gives the votes by States on the passage of the different laws. I know that if all he has had copied be presented and published, it will make the most massive document ever printed by Congress. I understand that there were some twenty clerks employed for several nights in copying it. The pile of manuscripts appeared more like a history of England or Europe, than the Report of a Secretary. It will probably be about twice as large as Bancroft's History of the United States with the history of Texas annexed.

From what I have heard I fear that the Tariff of 1842 is in more danger than was supposed a day or two since. I understand that Walker, Buchanan and Polk are agreed upon a recommendation to Congress to modify (nullify!) the Tariff Law so as to comport with the intent and spirit (!) of the Kane letter. In other words, that the President in his Message will recommend an alteration of the present Tariff Law, but come out in favor of incidental protection to American manufactures, and opposed to a strictly revenue and horizontal Tariff. If this be so, it will be a curious thing to see these birds of different plumage and discordant voices singing in harmony.

I hear also that Mr. Polk will not be so violent on the Oregon question as was anticipated. It is said that he will come out fully in defence of our *title* to the whole of Oregon, and after making it as clear as his Kane letter, and as satisfactory to himself as may be, he will refer the whole matter to Congress.

There is a large number of the Loco-Foco party who not only wish but *expect* a war with England on this question. Nay, so infatuated are some as to acknowledge that if we should go to war we would lose Oregon, and yet they want to have war; for they say if we lose Oregon we will take Canada!

I speak with confidence, *knowing* what I say to be true, that just so surely as we extend the laws of the United States over *all* Oregon, giving the requisite notice that the joint occupancy shall cease—a measure which the majority of the Loco-Foco party are determined to carry during the coming Session—just so surely will we be involved in a war with England, and that, too, with the secret sympathy, if not the open action of France and Russia against us. There is no mistake about it.

We have had another fisticuff scrape between a Washington letter-writer and a stranger from Florida. It occurred last night in Brown's Hotel. Mr. Wallace, one of the correspondents of the New-York Herald, had made some allusion in the Herald of Thursday last to a gentleman named Lane, I think, of Key West, as having come on to attend the trial of Lieut. McLaughlin a month after the trial had been concluded, and claimed pay for traveling. Last night the parties met in Brown's Hotel, and blows were exchanged, with what effect I know not.

You will see by the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday last, that Mr. Davis of Indiana, is not to be supported by the Southern Members. The leading editorial article gives strong reasons why he should not be elected.

Col. MAGUIRE, whose services in Florida are fresh in the public mind, is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate. RICHELIEU.

Things at Washington—Caucuses, &c.

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1845.

The Whig caucus met last night and nominated, as their candidate for Speaker, Hon. SAM'L F. VINTON of Ohio, and for Clerk of the House Mr. BIRCH, formerly Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and recently one of the Reporters of the National Intelligencer.

The Loco-Focos also held their caucus last night and nominated nobody. This is about the best candidate they could, under all the circumstances, have selected. After talking 'an infinite deal of nothing,' they adjourned till Monday morning at 9 o'clock. This will only give them about two hours to talk before the time shall have come for the opening of the session. My opinion still is that Davis of Indiana, will be defeated, though at present he has the largest support.

There are a good many Loco-Focos opposed to the action of a caucus. They have had too much of it in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Alabama, &c. &c. where the anti-Caucus candidates have been elected.

Among the latest arrivals of Senators are the two CLAYTONS from Delaware, Gov. DAVIS of Massachusetts, GREENE of Rhode Island, PHELPS of Vermont, &c. Messrs. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, R. C. WINTHROP, ASHMUN, KING, and THOMPSON of Massachusetts, CABELL of Florida, &c. are among the Members of the House who arrived last night.

You will see another attack on the Washington letter-writers in the Union of last evening. This is poor business for the Government organ. RICHELIEU.

New Hampshire Election.

Below are the returns for Member of Congress from 6 towns compared with the vote in September; they show a handsome gain for Goodwin, Whig.

	NOVEMBER.			SEPTEMBER.		
	Goodwin.	Hale.	W'd'y.	G'dwin.	Hale.	W'd'y
Exeter	178	154	126	157	126	101
Kensington	52	12	31	45	9	26
E. Kingston	17	29	37	15	21	33
Dover	305	450	240	254	405	210
Nashua	324	104	191	234	136	188
Nashville	147	71	123	116	97	78
Total	1022	800	748	821	794	636

Scattering 6; Do. in Sept. 7.

Maj. against Woodbury **1080**; Do. in Sept. **986.**

☞ The Legislatures of Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all convened yesterday.

MRS. CAUDLE HANGING OUT HER SHINGLE.—The *Express*, with a *soiecette* that is really charming, keeps the following announcement standing at the head of its editorial columns:

"CAUDLE LECTURES.

Twenty-eight Lectures for three cents."

The appropriateness of this advertisement to the place it occupies will not be questioned, we think, by those who are conversant with the columns of the Express. The frankness and simplicity indicated by it encourage the hope that the garrulous old matron is getting to be more amiable in her disposition. Perhaps the lectures themselves may be improved one of these days by the omission of some of their sour ingredients.

"THE OREGON QUESTION."—We are glad to learn that a young lawyer of ability, Mr. Wyndham Robertson, Jr. late of Petersburg, and now professionally employed by the Government here in the business of the Treasury, (a "Democrat" of course,) has prepared and is about to publish a candid and independent view of the Oregon question, with the rise, history, and present nature and extent of our title. He explodes, we understand, all claim, on our part, derived either from Gray's discovery of the river mouth, or under the French, through the purchase of Louisiana, and narrows down our right to that obtained from Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, which merely substitutes us for her as counter-claimants to Great Britain, and as her counterparty in the Nootka Sound Convention of 1790. Mr. R. maintains, we hear, that this last is the whole basis of our title, which has been so modified by subsequent negotiations and offers on our side, that it is idle as well as wrong to think of pushing it beyond the line which we have repeatedly offered—that of the 49th parallel of latitude.

If Mr. R. establishes—as we think may be done—these views, he will have done for the cause of peace and of the country a genuine service, for which those of whom he immediately holds office will probably thank him little; but that probability only lightens his merit as a Democrat of that more real sort whose opinions are not held on every point by the tenure on which he holds his place—Executive pleasure. His book will, we apprehend, be both as instructive and important as some other works whose authors have arrived at different conclusions. *Audi alteram partem*: let prudent people look at both sides. [National Intel.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.: No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 1, 1845.

☞ **At the Annual Election** for Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which took place on the 29th ult. the following named gentlemen were duly elected viz:

Benjamin Loder,	W. E. Dodge,
Stephen Whitney,	Shepherd Knapp,
Silas Brown,	Samuel Marsh,
Henry Sheiden,	Robert L. Crooke,
Daniel S. Miller,	A. S. Diven, *Elmira*,
Stewart C. Marsh,	John Wood,
Jacob Little,	Thomas Tileston,
Henry Suydam, Jr.	Cornelius Smith,
Homer Ramsdell, *Newburgh*.	

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, BENJAMIN LODER was elected President, and STEPHEN WHITNEY Vice-President, both unanimously.

1t NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

☞ D. P. HOLTON, M. D. of Westport, has been appointed Superintendent of Common Schools in Essex County. He has announced his intention to visit the several towns in the County, to aid the Town Superintendents in devising plans to impart greater efficiency to the Schools. This is taking hold of the work in the right way.

☞ THANKSGIVING will be along on Thursday next. As usage does not allow us to suspend the publication of our paper on the day following the festival, we shall hardly be able to comply with the Governor's recommendation to abstain from labor; but we will try to get time to manifest reasonable thankfulness.

FARTHER FROM THE PACIFIC.—The *Express* (if we were to follow the example of that paper we should say 'a contemporary') received by the Eugenia more extensive information respecting affairs in the Pacific than was obtained by other journals. It publishes the following letter from Upper California:

MONTEREY, Oct. 1st.

The state of California was the same as at the last accounts from that interesting country—perfect peace provided under the mild government of the people—without any interference on the part of Mexico since Micheltorena was compelled to leave. But the people were in much anxiety from the accounts received, stating that 2000 troops were at Acapulco, ready to embark for Monterey in August, and were daily looked for Oct. 1st.

They have no relish for having Mexican troops quartered on them—to eat up the resources of the country. The amount of Revenue collected at Monterey for the year ending ending June 1st, was $78,000—which goes to support the civil authorities—when the troops are present they absorb quite all of this, and all they can squeeze out of or steal from the inhabitants. If war takes place I think we shall take care of California. A large emigration was looked for from Missouri to San Francisco *this year*.

The troops that were collected at Acapulco for California, have been *disarmed* and declared for the "*Confederacion*."

The official correspondence relating to the suspension of the diplomatic functions of Mr. Brown, the U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands (of which we had previously heard) is published by the Express. The Government of the Sandwich Islands has magnanimously submitted the question in dispute to the Government of the United States, appealing to our sense of honor and justice to sustain it in the course it has adopted, and at the same time reminding us that the King holds his dominions by peace alone, and must yield his kingdom at once if warlike measures are resorted to.

☞ Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, in a letter to the Ohio State Journal, expresses a wish not to be considered a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

☞ Mr. CALHOUN arrived at Mobile from Memphis on the 20th ult. and would leave on the following day for Washington.

For The Tribune.

Copyrights—American and Foreign Literature.

MR. EDITOR:—You are probably aware that the agitation of the Copyright Question is beginning to exercise an important and beneficial influence on the prospects of American Authors. The announcement of a highly respectable firm in John-st., that "no re-print shall be issued by them without a previous arrangement with the author," is calculated not only to work an entire revolution in public sentiment, but to effect important changes in the plan of operation heretofore pursued by those leading establishments which have preferred the accumulation of enormous profits from foreign literature to the encouragement of American genius. Our conviction on this point is the more sanguine because the firm above-mentioned are men of extensive capital and unlimited resources. They have already, we understand, effected extensive agencies in Europe for the re-sale of their publications at a moderate price, and we have no doubt but the interests of the American Author will shortly be so effectually promoted on that Continent as to supersede the necessity of an International Copyright Law. Although a few months only have elapsed since the above resolution was taken, we have already been favored with the publication or announcement of several sterling works. Among these are Vol. 1. of The Artist, Merchant and Statesman, by the patriotic and spirited author of the "Glory and Shame of England," embracing a Life and well-executed Portrait on steel of that celebrated American Sculptor; Prairiedom, or Rambles in Texas; by a pleasing writer and one familiarly acquainted with that section of country; Rambles in Cuba and Mexico, by our enterprising countryman, Norman; A Complete Collection of the Melodies of the American Tom Moore; A Description of the Country, Government and Resources of Modern Greece, by a Native Greek; and last, though not least, the exquisite sketches of Fanny Forester.

In regard to this latter work, we can safely predict an extensive sale. Who has not heard of the charming Fanny Forester through the columns of the Mirror? and who that *has* heard of her, did not wish to hear of her again? For my own part, I was somewhat inclined to grumble at the quaintness of the title her Ladyship had selected, but, reflecting that she had "tripped in Authorland" to some purpose, it was but fair and gallant to "give the ladies their own way."

Few productions of modern times so forcibly remind us of our early revels in the columns of the *Spectator*. All that is divine or enchanting in style, beautiful in conception, or witty in expression, are here harmoniously combined. A certain felicity of language and purity of sentiment pervade the entire work. The subjects selected are of that light and airy description which we may take up or lay aside at will. There is no prolixity or tedious narration as in the Novel or Romance; yet they partake of the character of both. As in the former human action and impulse are portrayed by precept and example; as in the latter, the tediousness of detail is enlivened by an occasional sortie into the regions of speculative or sentimental imagery, occasionally ideal, sometimes jocose, but always chaste and sensible. It is a book that never wearies the reader; a suitable companion for the boudoir or drawing-room; a never-failing remedy for ennui on board the car or steamboat, and will amply compensate the student for the time devoted to its perusal.

We cheerfully commend it to the favorable notice of the public, and trust that the enterprising "House" whose imprint it bears, will favor us with a series of volumes from the same hand.

Communication.

☞ Chrono-Thermal system of treating disease is now being practiced in some of our public institutions, with great and unprecedented advantage; and Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort is destined to become one of the most important remedies of the age. We recommend all to the office 375 Bowery, and get a bottle and be well.

Communicated.

☞ The Female Asylum have used Dr Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort with great success, in curing the various diseases of the chest and heart, and have given the Doctor a very strong testimonial, to be seen at his office, No. 375 Bowery. We would recommend every one affected with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Liver Complaint, to go direct to this spot, if they wish to be cured quickly of even a cough or cold. This medicine is sure and safe.

A CASE IN POINT.—A lady up town whose hair was decayed and falling out, (caused by sickness,) seeing an advertisement of Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, was induced to buy a bottle of it. Her friends, and even her Doctor, (from pecuniary interest,) laughed at her. Notwithstanding she used it, and in a week's time it had ceased to fall out entirely, and the decayed parts were so invigorated that in a short time her hair was more beautiful than before her illness. Her name and residence can be given at the Proprietor's office, 214 Broadway. For a list of City and country agencies, see advertisement on the first page.

FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEA—Very superior Oolong 4s, extra fine do 5s, Young Hyson, superb articles, 4s, 5s and 6s, at the wholesale and retail stores of the Canton Tea Company, 163 Greenwich-st. near the corner of Cortland-st and 121 Chatham-st between Pearl and Roosevelt. This is the oldest and largest Tea Establishment in America. Their reputation for upright dealing, and for the very high quality of their goods, stands, and doubtless will forever stand, unrivaled. We earnestly recommend families, country merchants and the whole public to this very respectable establishment.

FINE NEW TEAS.—Our readers in Brooklyn will be glad to learn that the Pekin Tea Company have established a branch of their Tea Store at 196 Fulton-st. under the management of Mr. Blair, so well and favorably known in their city. The delicious Oolong, of which we are informed the Company have sold one thousand chests within a week, can now be obtained without crossing the ferry. We have tried this tea and must say it is the finest we ever drank.

☞ The Scotch Giant and Giantess are attracting great crowds of people at the American Museum. They are really a great curiosity. The living Orang also continues a favorite with the wonder-loving. Performance at 7 P. M. in which, beside Winchell, the Dissolving Views, &c. Miss Fanny Deering, a charming young danseuse, makes her first appearance.

☞ BEEKMAN'S ORIGINAL GENUINE PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. This extraordinary medicine is universally conceded to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and is now daily employed and recommended by the most eminent physicians. Its wide-spread celebrity has called forth some of those base attempts at imitation, to which the desperate will, in violation of all right, frequently resort, protected, in their gross endeavors at imposition, by their reckless and irresponsible character.

Particular caution should therefore be taken, in every instance, to get the Syrup genuine. As there