THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1846.

OUTSIDE.—*First Page*—Consecration of Grace Church; The License Question, No. 5; The Sedition Law; Brutal Conduct; The Hutchinsons; The All-Pervading Influence of Slavery. *Fourth Page*—A Remonstrance with the Americans; Sales of Stocks; Marine News; Bank Note Table.

☞ THE SPEECH OF MR. EVANS on the Oregon Question commenced in the Senate on Monday and doubtless concluded yesterday, will rank among the best that the subject has yet called forth. We would gladly give a synopsis, but neither time nor room will allow us to do so to-day.

Exciting Scene in the Senate.

There is published at Washington a paper called the *Times*, which inherits the rare wit and extraordinary profundity of the late Madisonian. The truth of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls so far as it concerns newspapers would seem to be clearly demonstrated by the history of this journal, which, notwithstanding all the changes it has undergone, is still redolent of the spirit and genius of John Jones. At the hazard of sacrificing all the reputation we possess for Editorial judgment and taste, we must frankly own that, for some time past, we have not read this journal with any degree of regularity. It was owing to this unfortunate circumstance that we did not at first see an article published by it on Friday last, conveying the astounding information that the Country had been, or was about to be, sold out, with only some very slight reservations, to the British!—When the article met our eye in another paper, it so shocked our nervous system that the importance of re-publishing it for the information of our quiet readers did not even occur to us!

The article in question charged that certain distinguished members of the U. S. Senate had concocted with the British Minister a disgraceful and treasonable plot to 'compel the Administration into a compromise with Great Britain' on the conflicting claims to Oregon. At any ordinary time, a charge like this from such a source would rather provoke merriment than indignation, but in the present ticklish condition of our Foreign Relations, any brawler who can control types and press may create an excitement which shall compel that attention to his statements which, estimated at their true value, they would not be entitled to receive.—A fool even may kindle a fire which the wise alone can extinguish, and a reckless demagogue, wholly destitute of any claims to confidence, by adroitly availing himself of the influence of events and circumstances calculated to unsettle the public mind, may subject the wisest Statesmen to the mortifying necessity of contradicting his bold and preposterous imputations. This was the position in which Messrs. COLQUITT and CRITTENDEN were placed by the article in the *Times*, from which we now copy the principal portions, as follows:

"A deliberate game has been played, through the secret intrigue of a CAUCUS, in which a perfect understanding was had between a few anti-Oregon Democrats and the Whig portion of the Senate, with some *Western* members for an exception, to compel the Administration into a compromise with Great Britain, by defeating the House notice, as it came to the Senate, and substituting for it a conditional one, in which the responsibility of *giving notice was* to be conferred upon the President, but with this *discretionary* power, binding him, by a specific clause, of farther negotiation, which should result in the settlement of the dispute by '*compromise*.' In other and clearer words, the understanding is, to pass the Resolutions of Mr. COLQUITT of Georgia.

"All these intrigues to force the Administration into compromise—all these plots to abandon our native soil—these bargains to disgrace the American nation, and of their substance fill the maw of the rapacious British Lion, were canvassed and *arranged at the British Minister's own table* within the lapse of a few days, where a meeting, for this specific and express purpose, was attended by all the *loyal advocates of the British claim* who are comprised in the *Whig* ranks of the Senate, with, as we said above, a few exceptions from the West, of men who could not in their hearts become the plotters of treason against their country.

"We say to the *Democracy of the States*, your Administration is at this moment *in greater peril than ever before*. This is the crisis of its fate. If this combination between the *British Minister*, as one party, and a few recreant Democratic Senators, joined with a majority of the Whig Senators, succeeds in its settled plot, the *Administration* will be driven from its mission, its policy will be defeated, its strength prostrated, confusion will reign triumphant, President Polk will be left without a party, and British rapacity will feed upon American treachery. Let the Democracy look well to the evil days that are upon them and to the evil end that is impending."

These scandalous charges were uttered with a desperate boldness that made *it necessary to bring* them to the notice of the Senate. Accordingly on Monday, after the formal business of the day had been disposed of, Mr. COLQUITT read the article, paragraph by paragraph, declared all its statements false, and denounced the author in language as just as it was severe. We can quote but very briefly from his speech:

I will now say that in framing that resolution, or introducing it to the Senate, I consulted no living man, either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives; that I attended no meeting, public or private, in the remotest degree connected with its presentation or framing; that it was drawn up, and I indicated my purpose to move it, before the steamer arrived bringing the Queen's speech and the remarks of the British Premier. * * * I did not consult a human being. I did not state my intention to the most intimate friend; and yet the writer of this article talks about my resolution being the result of a caucus—of a caucus, too, held at the table of the British Minister, where "every loop-hole was closed, and the doors carefully guarded against betrayal."

The writer is certainly entitled to some credit for his invention, his ingenuity and boldness, in contriving to make such a discovery under circumstances so very difficult. He deserves a public reward, and doubtless he will receive it, for extracting secrets so important from a body of men so secretly assembled and so jealously guarded from all intrusion. What will the public award as the just recompense of a gentleman of an ingenuity so penetrating, and at the same time a conscience so elastic, when they learn that I never in my life dined with the British Minister, that I never visited him, that he is not known to me, that I have no personal acquaintance with him, and never had? If he has given any public dinners to Senators or others, it is unknown to me.

I do not know how the Senate will vote on the amendment I have proposed; and I said at the time I introduced it that, provided the notice was given, I did not particularly care in what form it should be done. But now, I confess the form seems to me of somewhat more importance. If I may judge from the views and opinions which have been expressed, I am inclined to think that two-thirds of the Democratic Senators on this floor will show by their vote that they are in favor of a compromise short of the line of 54° 40.

[Mr. HANNEGAN here expressed dissent.]

Certainly over half will do so. The gentleman from Indiana shakes his head; but I tell him again that a majority of this body are in favor of a compromise. The gentleman still shakes his head in token of his utter incredulity. Very well, sir; we shall see. And the Senator may rely on it that when we come to voting, the fact will turn out to be so.

And now, as to this whole article—for what purpose it has been written and published I leave for the editor in any future publication of his to tell out. One object in view, and, as I take it, the principal object, has been notoriety—of how enviable a character I will not say.—Another end aimed at may have been the driving back into the ranks of recreant Democratic Senators, by coupling them with the British Minister in the foul and false charge here made. Another purpose may have been to give a significant caution to the Executive, and last, though not least, to add a majority in Congress in driving the President into that which this writer consider as his "mission." I have done with the article and with its author; I have done with him from this time out; no matter what he may say or write. I know that there is no such thing as reaching the heart or conscience of such a man. To correct either I have not the remotest hope; the attempt will prove utterly in vain; for no living man could sit deliberately down to write such a tissue of falsehood as this who had one single particle of conscience left within him; at least, if he has, it has never come out. The editor or the writer (and I suppose the editor, if he does not give up the writer, is himself responsible for the article) is entitled to all the notoriety which he will obtain. His name, or at least his production, will be well known from one end of this Union to the other; and, if these remarks of mine shall go before the country, he shall be known throughout the land as a man branded in the forehead as a libeler of the Senate; as having written an article, every paragraph and line and word of which (save the resolution which he quotes) is utterly false, and the writer of it a LIAR.

The remarks made by Mr. CRITTENDEN on the occasion are thus given in the Intelligencer:

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that it had not been his intention to have said one word on this occasion, but the gentleman from Georgia had referred to him, and had made an implied appeal to his testimony in support of the positions he had taken. It was unquestionably true that a long time ago, and long before the scene of corruption and conspiracy referred to in the printed article was charged to have taken place, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT] had had a conversation with him on the subject of the resolutions which he had prepared, in which he expressed his desire that the resolutions might so be modified as would render them acceptable to him, (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) Some weeks before those resolutions were submitted to the Senate they had been placed in Mr. C.'s hands, that he might examine them and form a mature opinion in regard to them. So far as Mr. C.'s testimony was needed, he could with great truth say that the statements made by the Senator from Georgia were perfectly correct.

Mr. C. would have been perfectly content to have allowed the article which had been read and commented on to pass without a single remark, though he confessed that he had sometimes felt some hesitation on that subject, and had doubted in himself whether it was possible that people generally could bring themselves to believe that a man of any standing, who witnessed from day to day what passed in Congress, and who might be supposed to be somewhat acquainted with facts of public occurrence, would venture on such assertions as this article contained without the slightest foundation in truth. He had doubted whether it would appear credible that any man, having the slightest regard to his own character, would dare to put forth an aspersion so gross, on a body like this, unless there was some truth in the charge. He knew that the estimation of the people for the Senate of the United States was deservedly high, and yet he had had some hesitation whether they should be justified in so far relying on this as to suffer such charges to pass without notice or contradiction. He was conscious, indeed, that there was some humiliation in admitting the necessity of the slightest explanation in reply to such a charge. However this might be, the whole publication was here openly denounced as utterly false throughout, as having no earthly ground on which to rest, and nothing whatever to warrant or excuse it. Mr. C. had had the honor of being for a long time connected with this body, and he had been personally acquainted with almost all its members for the last twelve years, and he believed that he might with truth say that its reputation for patriotism was as pure and unsullied as that of any political body on the face of the globe. He felt that the Senate had earned for itself a reputation in this respect which was not easily to be shaken. He believed it to be well founded, and doubted not that it would be fully maintained. But if there could be the remotest possibility that a slander so gross as this could have influence enough with any man to bring its integrity into question they owed it not so much to themselves as to their countrymen, whose dearest interests were committed to their hands, to repel with indignation so foul a charge. And Mr. C. would here say, once for all, that, so far as he knew, so far as he was informed, and so far as he believed, there was not only no truth in the charge, but not even the remotest shade of plausibility for the slander. He should say no more on the subject, having risen simply for the purpose of confirming the statements of the Senator from Georgia.

Can it be possible that the article in the Times was published by the connivance or even with the knowledge of Messrs. ALLEN and CASS? The relation which the latter gentleman is understood to hold to that journal would seem to render it doubtful whether an article of so much importance could make its appearance in its columns before he had been consulted on the subject; but, on the other hand, the charges are so monstrous that it is difficult to believe any Senator so utterly devoid of regard for his own reputation, to say nothing of principle, that he could be privy to their publication. If the author or dictator of the article was on the floor of the Senate at the time, he must have felt the lash of Mr. COLQUITT, if indeed he is not wholly insensible to shame or public indignation.

The reader will not fail to observe Mr. Colquitt's prediction that two-thirds of his own party in the Senate will be found voting in favor of a compromise short of 54° 40'. We hope his anticipations may be realized.

The News by the Next Steamer.

The Pilot Boat *William J. Romer*, it is said, took out despatches from the United States Government to our Minister at the Court of St. James, or else despatches from the British Minister, Mr. Pakenham, to the English Government. Which ever of these statements is true, or whether either of them is so or not, it is certain that the Romer carried out the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham. If she reached Liverpool by the 26th or 27th ult. as was expected, Parliament will have had the Correspondence under consideration for some three or four days before the sailing of the Acadia. The News therefore by the next steamer is looked for with more than usual anxiety. It was thought some days ago that the news would be transmitted from Boston to Hartford or New-Haven by Morse's Telegraph, and in addition to our arrangements for expressing the news we consented to become parties to the Telegraph line. We are informed, however, that the Board of Managers are not willing to incur the responsibility or the expense of temporary arrangements merely for this occasion. The repeated failures on the line between New-York and Philadelphia have probably taught them the propriety of not making a commencement until they are fully ready. Justice to the Stockholders, as well as sound policy on the part of the officers, would seem to demand a careful attention to the due construction of the line and a minute and careful inspection of every portion of it before they make an attempt to accommodate the public. In any event, however, The Tribune will receive the news at the earliest moment.

Lectures of Mr. Dwight on Music.

Mr. Dwight, of Boston, begins this evening a course of Lectures on Music, at the Society Library. The study of Music, both as Art and Science, has long engaged his attention, and the results have been found highly valuable and interesting by many refined and thoughtful minds elsewhere. All his instructions will be calculated to give Music its true position, as one of the noblest means of human culture, and the noblest expression of the aspirations and conceptions of the soul. Those who feel that it is, indeed, something more than the mere means of entertainment or sensuous enjoyment, yet remain uncertain of the tenure by which they occupy this higher ground, cannot do better than to listen to Mr. Dwight this evening, and try whether they will not be gainers by attending the other three Lectures.

☞ The *Express* takes occasion to indulge its propensity to quarrel with The Tribune from the answer made by us yesterday to a correspondent, who inquired why our Irish fellow-citizens who did so much for Repeal had as yet done nothing to 'relieve the expected famine' among the people of their native land. Our response to this question it pronounces evasive and equivocal, and then proceeds in its usual slapdash style to abuse the friends of Repeal. So far as we are concerned, its impeachment of motives may pass for what it is worth, and we notice the matter farther only to expose the blind perversity which alone could infer insincerity on the part of the friends of Repeal on such grounds. Any person who can afford to be candid, and is not a slave to narrow prejudice, must see on a moment's reflection that the time has not yet come—we hope it never may—when there is a strong necessity for a public movement in this country to raise funds for the relief of individual suffering in Ireland. Not that there is no suffering there, for there is much, but it is not so extensive nor so general as was anticipated. When the appeal comes, does any body believe that the generous-hearted emigrants from the Emerald Isle will be found lacking in the quality of benevolence? The Repeal movement was founded in manifest Justice, and promised relief, if successfully carried into effect, from evils which had long lain with crushing weight upon the heart of the Irish nation. It seems incredible to us that any man can be so dead to all generous impulses as to see in that movement nothing that is noble and good, no great principles worth struggling for and making their appeal to that which is highest and deepest in human nature. The narrow spirit which can belittle such a question is one that we find it difficult to understand, though we have every disposition to do it full justice.

THE PILOT-BOAT WILLIAM J. ROMER.—This mysterious Baltimore-built clipper, according to the accounts of the newspapers at the time of her sailing, was to have left Liverpool on the 27th of February. Allowing her seventeen days to return, she may be expected at New-York on Monday next, with about twenty days' later news. The probability is, however, that the heavy gales which have prevailed for the last month will prevent the Romer from making so quick a passage, in which case our earliest news will be by the Acadia.

☞ The *Albany Argus* is extremely severe upon Mr. BAILEY of Putnam—the 'Old Hunker' candidate for Speaker in opposition to Col. CRAIN—accusing him of the basest duplicity and treachery. If the Argus is to be believed, he put himself forward as the candidate of the 'Old Hunker' faction, and promised, if elected, to construct the Committees of the House to their liking. Having been distanced by Col. Crain, the Argus accuses him of turning his back upon and vilifying his own supporters, and assuming the position of *leader* among the 'Barnburners,' claiming not only to speak for them but for the Governor and other high official functionaries! Verily, if the Argus speaks truth, this is a sad instance of 'Democratic' 'turning and twisting,' but 'the party' has many workmen as good at that business as Gen. Bailey.

NEW-YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

CLINTON COUNTY—SUPERVISORS.

Whig Towns.—Ausable, Chazy, Peru, Saranac—4.

Loco-Foco Towns.—Beekmantown, Black Brook, Champlain, Clinton, Ellenburgh, Mooers, Plattsburgh.—7.

☞ The *Boston Journal*, a sound and temperate Whig paper, alluding to the expulsion of our Reporter, says:—"This is a strange proceeding. If the habits or language or morals of the members will not bear the touchstone of truth—they should at once give place to others of a different character."

Appointments by the Governor,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

MARCH 9.

WAYNE CO.—De Witt Parshall, Notary Public, vice Thadeus W. Patchin, removed from County.

Who is the President's Interpreter?

This question has been invested with extraordinary interest by the Speech of Mr. HAYWOOD, every body being anxious to find out if his interpretations of the President's declarations on the Oregon Question were given 'by authority.' Conflicting as those interpretations do with the construction given to the same declarations by Messrs. ALLEN, CASS and others, persons who are not familiar with the position of parties and the relative standing of the men are sorely puzzled in their efforts to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. For our own part we cannot pretend to settle this vexed question, but if allowed to exercise our Yankee prerogative of *guessing*, we should say that the President is sort o' for 54° 40' and sort o' not, but more sort o' not than sort o'; in other words, he would be very glad to keep on good terms with the War agitators of the West, but fears the consequences, and will be heartily glad to compromise on 49° if he can do so without seeming to abandon the ground he has heretofore taken and exposing himself to the danger of denunciation by his party. His friends are seriously divided; one party being in favor of pushing the claims of the United States to their extremest point, even though War is certain to follow, and the other and more sensible portion contending for conciliation and compromise. The party first named have heretofore assumed with undoubting certainty that they were acting in perfect accordance with the will of the Executive, and their recklessness has been that of men conscious that they were to be supported by an authority higher than their own; but the Speech of Mr. HAYWOOD in favor of conciliation and peace sadly disturbed their dreams of confidence, and haunted them with visions of mortified and disgraceful isolation. A man conscious of rectitude is never alarmed at the prospect of standing alone. Though surrounded by false friends and malignant foes, and beset by the most potent temptations to swerve from Principle, he will remain

"Constant as the Northern Star,
Of whose true-fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament."

But the demagogue who has played 'tricks with Conscience' till he has provoked her scathing rebukes can only be happy when surrounded by crowds of congenial spirits and borne on the waves of popular applause. The fear of being left 'alone in his glory' to sustain a bad cause espoused from selfish motives unmans him and he vents his disappointment in impotent rage! Those who have noticed the effect of Mr. HAYWOOD's Speech upon a certain class of Senators will be at no loss for the proper application of those general remarks; nor will they be slow in drawing the inference to which their demeanor on that occasion so significantly points. The anxiety and alarm which they exhibited certainly justify the hope if not the belief that Mr. HAYWOOD was the virtually authorized expositor of the President's views and wishes. On this point we are happy in finding our judgment confirmed by the National Intelligencer as follows:

"We are not surprised that the editor of the Union should be anxious to reconcile the conflicting statements of the Senators referred to; but we imagine he will find the task much more difficult than, we are happy now to believe, will be a compromise of the conflicting claims to Oregon. We doubt if there was a person present at the scene of Thursday, beside the Editor of the Union, who was not satisfied that Mr. HAYWOOD spoke under the sanction of the PRESIDENT's personal communications to him. Had this not been the case, Mr. HAYWOOD could not, as a friend of the President, have remained silent under the searching interrogatories of Mr. HANNEGAN and Mr. ALLEN. Assuming to express the President's views, it was his duty to relieve that high officer from the responsibility of his statements, unless they were warranted by direct authority from him. Possessing that authority, it would have been a breach of order, as well as of decorum, to avow it, and he therefore very properly refused to answer. Mr. ALLEN avowed such to be his interpretation of Mr HAYWOOD's silence: and such, we presume, was that of every auditor, excepting the Editor of the Union. We are aware that the conflicting asseverations of Messrs. HANNEGAN and ALLEN raise a question of veracity which the public will expect to see settled, and which must be settled, however difficult its adjustment may be, compatibly with the honor of all the parties.

As for us, and all who look only to the peace and true honor of the country, it is sufficient that we have now a responsible assurance that the Chief Magistrate does mean something when he talks of "negotiation" and "amicable settlement," and is relieved from the irreconcilable position which he previously occupied, of at the same time inviting negotiation and claiming every thing in dispute."

The correspondent of the Express states that "Messrs. Atchison of Mo. and Hannegan of Indiana visited the President on Friday as a Committee of the ultra Senators, to know what the President intended in regard to the extreme and modified opinions charged upon him in the Senate. The President was forewarned of this visit by a Senator from Mississippi: and, therefore, Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Atchison were received with a caution and a species of non-committalism which did not satisfy them. Mr. Polk would express himself no farther than to say that no Senator had been, or was authorized to speak for him. His opinions were found in his Message, and all Senators could read for themselves." Taking into consideration the President's peculiar circumstances, this appears rather to confirm than contradict the views of the Intelligencer.

The 'Central Power.'

If we are not mistaken there is somewhere afloat a tradition which speaks of a corabination that once had an existence at Albany, and which bore the name of 'Regency.' There are current some tales of the power wielded by this combination, and of the arts and contrivances by which it was wont to set up and pull down whomsoever it pleased, and render subservient to its plans the legislation of this goodly State. A vague impression flits before us that this combination once had, or was supposed to have, an organ that bore the name of '*Argus*,' indicative, we believe, of its capacity for 'looking one way and rowing another,' and taking its position on all sides and no side of a subject at the same time. Here is a paragraph which we cut from a paper bearing the name of 'Argus' and dated at 'Albany, March 9, 1846.' Can any body tell us if the paper from which we copy is a lineal descendant of the 'Argus' of the olden time, and if the 'Central Power,' which it tells us 'now topples to its fall,' is the heir-at-law of the old 'Regency'? Read, and solve the mystery if you can:

"The people sent the legislature here not to carry out the selfish views and partisan objects of any clique, no matter of whom they may be composed; but to legislate for the weal and welfare of the whole State. Such in our judgment seems the true object of legislation; but in the estimation of such arrogant pretenders as the News and Post, favoritism is a fair and just object of legislation, when it is necessary to strengthen the hands of high officials at the Capital; but fortunately, this CENTRAL POWER, so dear to the News and the Post, has received a blow from which it never can recover. It now topples to its fall. Its inveterate opposition to the great measure of retrenchment which has become a law, in spite of it, has shown that it favors *no reform which may diminish its own powers or weaken its own privileges*. This is not that true, self denying democracy, which can meet the present approval of the people, or the verdict of posterity."

Is not this odd? The 'Argus' rejoicing at the overthrow of the 'Central Power' at Albany, and the discomfiture of 'high officials at the Capital'!

☞ A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* is writing a series of articles to show that Congress has no power under the Constitution to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States of which it was formerly a part. His arguments strike us as sound and conclusive, but since the Annexation of Texas it seems little better than a farce to talk of Constitutional limitations to the powers of Congress.

CREW OF THE LYDIA.—A correspondent in Philadelphia writes: "On Sunday afternoon a steam-tug brought up the brig Ida, having on board the crew of the brig Lydia, from Port au Prince, which had been capsized at sea. The Ida took the crew from the wreck, they were at the point of death, and the mate, named Samuel Myers, had his legs awfully crushed in an attempt to right the vessel by cutting away its masts. Even now they look like animated skeletons, and the mate is in a very dangerous condition at the Hospital.

"The rescued men speak very warmly of Capt. Small of the Ida, for his subsequent kindness as well as for his great exertions in boarding the wreck of the Lydia."

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, of Massachusetts, for his Speech on the Wheat Trade of the United States, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 26th inst.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. LIVINGSTON & WELLS for Albany papers in advance of the Mail.

From Washington.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS...First Session.

Reported Specially for The New-York Tribune.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9, 1846.

The Senate to-day was occupied by a continuation of the Oregon debate.

Mr. COLQUITT opened with a long and severe reply to the Editor of the Times in this City, the last name of the Madisonian. The Hon. Senator talked savagely of turning the Editor, Mr. ROBINSON, and the Reporters, out of the Reporters gallery. But no action was taken upon it.

Mr. COLQUITT was pretty severe in alluding to Presidential aspirants from the West.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made some remarks, after which the subject was allowed to pass.

Mr. EVANS, having the floor from Thursday last then addressed the Senate on the Oregon Question. Before he had concluded the Senate adjourned. This is one of the ablest speeches, if not the ablest, on the subject yet delivered, and when completed will be well worthy of the room which it will occupy in being extensively published. The "clear and unquestionable" men have got some pretty hard work to do if they mean to reply to it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied with the Harbor bill. At the opening a motion was made, but lost, that the debate on this bill terminate on Friday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, where speeches were made on the bill by Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, Mr. THOMASSON of Ky. &c. after which the Committee rose and reported.

Mr. McCONNELL then introduced his bill to give 160 acres of public land to every head of a family who was willing to work it. After which the House adjourned.

I am making arrangements for full "Reports from the People's Gallery in the House," which will show the wiseacres of that body how thoroughly we can despise a tyrannical majority.

The great Woodworth Patent case was, to-day, decided in favor of the Woodworth Patent. I shall endeavor hereafter to give you the decision of the several points. Enough for to-day to say that the Patent is declared valid and settled in such a way as to please the plaintiffs, generally. The opinion was read by Judge Nelson. RICHELIEU.

Pennsylvania Legislature—Capital Punishment—Loco-Foco Convention, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1846.

The House have finally disposed of the Annual Appropriation bill, and sent it to the Senate. It makes a prudent and economical provision for the payment of the expenses of the Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

After a lengthy and animated discussion, the House of Representatives have by a decided vote seen fit to decide for themselves on the question of the Judges' salaries, and so far as Legislative action can accomplish it, have *reversed* the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Judge Hepburn. The discussion upon the relative powers of the Legislature and Judicial Departments was conducted with much ability, and the point decided is a very nice one.

A bill is now under consideration in the Senate to incorporate a Company to construct a Railroad from Harrisburg to York. It meets with much opposition.

A very large number of petitions for the Abolition of Capital Punishment have been presented during this, as well as previous Sessions. These have generally been suffered to slumber upon the table, or if Reports have been made upon them, they have generally been of an adverse nature. A large number of the citizens of Pennsylvania are opposed to the death penalty—perhaps not a majority—but the opposition is a growing feeling—and is spreading over the whole State. The East has taken the lead; but the West is determined not to be far behind. I notice that meetings have been called in a number of the Western Counties for the purpose of forming Anti-Capital Punishment Societies, and for petitioning the Legislature. In this state of public feeling the able report of Mr. Matthias of the City of Philadelphia, from the Select Committee to whom the subject was referred, made in the House of Representatives this morning, will be read with much interest.

The bill reported will not probably pass, but the Committee have performed what they esteemed their duty.

The Locos held their annual Convention here on Wednesday and Thursday, and nominated Wm. B. Foster, jr. for reélection to the office of Canal Commissioner. The session of the Convention was opened with a regular row—so much for the *harmony* of the party in Pennsylvania. It was with the greatest difficulty that a temporary chairman could be selected for the organization of the Convention. One gentleman being placed in the chair by Gen. A. Porter Nelson and his friends—another by Reah Frazer and his supporters. The scene was a very rich one to spectators. Charles Brown, who has passed through many such, more skillful than the dozen other clamorous orators, who were ostensibly invoking harmony, but in fact creating confusion of the worst kind, at length obtained the ear of the Convention, and somewhat calmed the rising tumult by a proposition that members should ballot for chairman, disputed delegates not voting. The proposition was acceded to, and Frazer's man, Gen. Rogers, was placed in the chair.—Two sessions on Wednesday were occupied in settling contested seats, during which many *bitter*, as well as many *smart* things were said.

The "harmonious Democracy" secured a permanent organization on Thursday morning. Judge Champneys of Lancaster being President.

A respectable minority made every effort in their power to defeat Foster. The Whig doctrine of a *single term* was ably advocated by some, and bitterly denounced by others *because* it was a Whig doctrine. Upward of thirty members of the Convention voted that the success of the party *depended* upon the nomination of a new man. All opposition, however, was unavailing, Foster securing the nomination on the first ballot by more than two thirds.

The resolutions passed were of the usual stereotyped order; confidence was expressed in every person connected with both the State and National Administrations, preceded by the unchanging abstractions of 'Democracy.'

One gentleman, evidently mistaken as to the body of which he was a member, had the temerity to offer a Tariff resolution—a resolution favorable to the Tariff of '42, which was of course unceremoniously laid on the table—by the same 'Democracy,' remember, who made their boasts in '44, on every stump in Pennsylvania, that they were as good Tariff men as the Whigs.

The Whig State Convention meets on Wednesday. A large number of delegates are already in town.

Yours truly, PENN.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—PROBABLE WAR BETWEEN EQUADOR AND NEW-GRENADA.—We find, says the *Herald*, a very interesting letter in the *U. S. Gazette* from its correspondent in Puerto Cabello. It appears that there is almost a certainty of war breaking out between New-Grenada and Equador.

The occasion of it is said to be a violation of the provisions of existing treaties by the Government of Equador, in having given an asylum and high rank in their army to Gen. Ovanda, the murderer of Grand Marshal Sucre, a citizen of New-Grenada. On demanding the surrender of the criminal according to treaty, the New-Grenadian was grossly insulted, and in consequence demanded his passports, which were granted. Each nation is preparing for war, although efforts are being made for a reconciliation. The army of New-Grenada is represented to be far superior in numbers, equipment and discipline, to that of Equador.

In Venezuela, Gen. Paez declines a reélection to the Presidency. He says that he wishes to establish the precedent "that no person should aspire to be President, nor consent to his reélection for the third time." So it appears that there is a party opposed to many Presidential terms in Venezuela, as well as in the United States.

In addition to the above we are in receipt of Caracas papers to the 31st January. They do not contain news of much general importance. The question of some reform in the plan of agricultural labor, as now conducted, is being agitated at some length in the columns of *El Liberal*; and that paper makes some excellent suggestions, which, if they are carried out, will much improve the capabilities of Venezuela in the production of her various crops.

Though the independence of Venezuela has been recognized by Spain, the latter Government does not appear to be willing to extend all the rights that Venezuela is entitled to. A vessel that lately arrived at San Sebastian, in Spain, from La Guayra, was refused the privilege of unloading, and much dissatisfaction is felt in Venezuela in consequence. They state, however, that the minister, Sr. Santos Michelena, who is about to depart for Madrid, on the part of the Venezuelean Government, will, doubtless, arrange matters, so that these disagreeable *contretemps* will not again occur.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—The latest intelligence we are in possession of on this subject is that the Novascotians are about to petition President Polk to take charge of their letters and papers, coming by the Cunard steamers, and establish an express line throughout every part of the Province. The reasons assigned for this movement is, that through the instrumentality of the late American Tribune Express, the people of Digby (150 miles from Halifax) received English papers in 11 hours after the arrival of the steamer at Halifax. The people of this Province, however, and the Merchants of St. John in particular, are about to challenge the world to show any thing in the shape of Post Office Despatch, equal to our "*time-honored Institution*"—for we received our letters and papers at the Post Office in St. John, exactly ONE WEEK after the steamer's arrival at Halifax, notwithstanding we are within 35 miles of Digby, or three hours run of a steamboat. [St. John's New Brunswicker.

For The Tribune.

THE NEW-YORK GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.—I desire to correct an error, in a notice recently made in your paper in reference to this institution. You stated that only the subscribers of one dollar (life Members) were allowed to visit the Gallery. The institution is always open to the public at a charge of *twenty five cents* admission, and any one desirous of becoming a Member for life may do so on the payment of One Dollar.

I am happy to add that the Gallery is quietly prospering and that the addition of new Members and the fee from visitors will soon enable the Managers to add to the collection of paintings. In every respect its prosperity has surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of its founders. This is no doubt as gratifying to yourself as to any of its best friends. G.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From the Albany Atlas.

SENATE...ALBANY, Monday, March 9.

Several special orders were made for every day in this week.

The Committee of the Whole then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the bill to "reduce the salaries of certain officers of the State."

A discussion upon the provisions of the bill was had, in which Messrs. JOHNSON, LESTER, DENNISTON, HARD, SCOVIL, CLARK, FOLSOM and others participated, which consumed the time of the session.

Amendments were offered, which were ordered to be printed, when, without taking any question, the Committee rose, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, with closed doors.

ASSEMBLY.

After the Reports of Committees, the Committee of the Whole took up the bill to erect the new County of Unadilla. The discussion on the bill occupied nearly the whole session. The Committee reported progress without taking any question.

The question then recurred upon granting leave to the Committee to sit again, which was refused, and Mr. HARRIS moved the bill to a third reading, which motion was negatived—ayes 32, noes 26—and so the bill was rejected.

Mr. SANDS moved to reconsider the vote, but pending the question the House adjourned.

Affairs in Mexico.

Correspondence of The Tribune

VERA CRUZ, Feb 18, 1846

Mr. Sidell has not been received, and is yet rusticating at Jalapa. Arista has not yet reached the City of Mexico, but is "hourly expected." Despatches this morning arrived from Jalapa, and were immediately sent to Commodore Conner. Their subject has not transpired.

To my view, the aspect of our affairs with Mexico has never before been so serious as it now is. I think we must fight—and if we must, where are our means?

Three frigates, three sloops, three or four brigs and two steamers would cut a ridiculous figure before San Juan de Ulloa.

A harder and more thankless service than that devolving on the Gulf Squadron was never imposed upon a country's defenders: for the coast defences—of old Spanish construction—are generally of the best kind; and yet, such is the popular prejudice, no credit would accrue to the victors, if one or more of them should be taken by a squadron of three or four ships.

With fewer guns than it now has, without ammunition, in the midst of terrible disaster, with extra disadvantages which can never again exist, San Juan de Ulloa nearly succeeded in repelling the French fleet in 1838!

The Falmouth, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Conner, and the John Adams, Captain McCluney, arrived yesterday, after a passage of eight days. Crews all well.

The Falmouth's people are excessively mortified at the figure they have made along side of the John Adams during the passage. As the two ships approached the anchorage yesterday, with a fine breeze, the Falmouth was under a perfect cloud of sail, studding-sails, slow and aloft included, while the Adams kept side-by-side with her with nothing on her but three topsails and jib; and, indeed, her main-topsail yard was on the cap. And so, I am told, they have come all the way from Pensacola.

Very respectfully, yours, C.

☞ The U. S. Brig Lawrence, which brought in the above letter, arrived at Pensacola on the evening of the 1st inst. in 13 days from Vera Cruz, with dispatches for the Secretary of State from Mr. Slidell and Commodore Conner.

The National Intelligencer has seen a letter from Vera Cruz which states that Mr. Slidell will probably return to this country as soon as he received answers to the dispatches which he has now forwarded.

The same letter also states that the citizens of Vera Cruz were looking out and hoping for the return of Santa Aña from Havana; whose arrival was expected to be the signal for the authorities of Vera Cruz to declare in his favor.

In addition to the War vessels mentioned in our correspondent's letter, the Sloop-of-War St. Mary's and the brig Porpoise were at Vera Cruz at the time the Lawrence sailed.

The steamer Mississippi and brig Somers were at Pensacola, the latter to sail for Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 2d instant.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The Spanish paper, *El Dominicano*, received per ship Cabot, of this port, contain the subjoined items of intelligence:

"The President, Santana, in a Proclamation, dated 5th February, makes known that the Government has received information from Porto Principe, that a large armament is preparing to march against them with the determination to lay the country waste, destroy the inhabitants, and give no quarter and show no mercy to men, women or children. The people are then earnestly called upon, in view of the apprehended danger, to prepare valiantly for the defence of the country against the expected enemy.

"Among the prisoners taken by the Dominicans, on the occasion of the shipwreck of the Haytien ships, was one Vallon Simon, formerly Lieutenant Colonel in the Dominican army, who had deserted to the enemy and entered into the service of the marine. He was immediately tried by a Military Commission and sentenced to die. The Governor, meantime, at his petition, has suspended the execution of the sentence, to await the decision of Congress."

The Spanish steamer Natchez arrived at Mayaguez, P. R., on the 20th ult. with troops. Several steamers, &c. were awaiting the arrival of the ship of war Lebrand, when they were to proceed together for St. Domingo, with the intention, as it is rumored, to take once more possession of the Spanish part of that island. It is also stated that a French fleet is cruising in the vicinity of Mayaguez for the same purpose. From the entire silence upon this subject, of the papers of a later date, which we have in our possession, it is highly improbable.

GREAT GERMAN RAILROAD.—Letters from Berlin state that owing to the favorable weather this Winter, the work on the great Silesian Railway has been carried on without the least interruption, so that it is now certain that the road will be completed in the course of the next Summer, when one may go from Berlin to Vienna and to Gratz in the Austrian States, by a line of railroad which will present but one and that a very small gap, viz: that of the magnificent viaduct over the valley and the river Neisse, near Goerlitz, and which is made from the immense works in that river which are carried on in making solid foundations for the pillars of the central arches of the viaduct. This is to be of an elevation of nearly a hundred and twenty-eight feet above the level of the water. Until this viaduct (which is to cost a million of thalers) is completed, the Government is building a bridge over the Neisse, by which railway travelers can cross, and by which they will be detained not more than half an hour.

This great Silesian railroad will cross the principal centres of the commerce and industry of this province, that is to say, Breslau, Ophein, Goerlitz, Oderberg, the latter situated on the frontiers of Moravia. [Bost. Adv.

THE GREAT MAN OF THE JUVENILE WORLD.—S. G. Goodrich, or as he is better known, Peter Parley, was greeted by some hundreds of tiny voices on Saturday, at the hospitable residence of Alfred Hennen, Esq. The children who were assembled on this occasion, listened to an animated and beautiful address delivered by the child's bookmaker. He gave them all a general invitation to his house at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where, he said, they would find a hearty welcome. The passport to his hospitality, beyond all others, would be, reminding him of the present meeting.

On concluding his address, the excellent Peter Parley was cheered "to the echo" by the admiring and much pleased young folks, and we could observe, in that large assemblage, that on the cheek of some who had passed through childhood, youth, and middle age, an unbidden tear did mark the cheek and give the assurance that the heart within had felt the force of words addressed to children only. [N. O. Tropic.

☞ A grist mill belonging to Mr. Adam Miller, commonly called "Fisher's Mill," situated on Twin Creek, in Preble Co., Ohio, was consumed by fire on the 15th ult. The loss