NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.

To Correspondents.

Amicus.—How do you suppose such expositions as you suggest of the pending contest respecting Slavery Extension can be got within reach of the non-slaveholding whites of the South? Two thirds of them rarely read any paper—one tenth of them never see one that does more than Vote Right of the Ninth.

A Subscriber.—The sentence you quote from our Italian correspondent's letter, which speaks of certain classes as the willing subjects of both religious and political despotism, or in the figurative language employed, of readiness of the forehead for the rod of the shepherd priest or of the back for the asses, seems to us as good as it could well be made. The figure may be a bad one, or the suggested affinity may be a no such thing, or the whole suggestion may be unjust, if you please—but how any body can profess to misunderstand it, is to us incomprehensible.

California Tribune.

We publish our edition of the *California Tribune* this morning at 8 o'clock for the Ohio.

It will contain Gov. FISH'S MESSAGE entire, a synopsis of THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT, a digest of THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS' REPORT, THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS since the sailing of the last steamer, THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS for the like period. The most important points in Gov. BRIGGS'S (Massachusetts) MESSAGE, also the same in Gov. HAINES'S (New Jersey) MESSAGE, extracts from Gov. CRITTENDEN'S (Kentucky) MESSAGE, a full list of MARRIAGES and DEATHS, beside a great variety of interesting DOMESTIC and FOREIGN NEWS.

A SECOND EDITION with a POSTSCRIPT containing the latest news up to her sailing hour will be published on Monday, for the Steamer Cherokee.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to a letter from Paris on the outside of this paper by a new correspondent. It is not often that so much wit gives point to so much good sense employed in setting forth ideas so sound and pregnant with consequences of wide beneficence. We think this gentleman will prove a valuable addition to *The Tribune's* Corps of Correspondents in Europe, able, vigilant and faithful as they are.

FROM EUROPE.—We have not yet heard from the Steamer. Our latest advices from Halifax are to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she had not been seen there. Her dispatches may, however, reach us at any moment. She comes not to Boston, but to this port.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.—These long wished for mails are now wending their slow way from New-Orleans and will be here in something like a week, when we shall receive our letters and papers and as usual give our readers the fullest details of what has happened for half a month on the Pacific coast of this Continent. Meanwhile *The Tribune* alone of all its cotemporaries, North or South, has published the substance of the news in a Telegraphic dispatch, made up expressly for us at San Francisco by our associate there, and forwarded to New-Orleans by a special agent, thus putting its readers in possession of this interesting intelligence in advance of all its competitors, (not one of whom had or have had a word of the Unicorn's news, except as they got it from *The Tribune*,) and six or seven days earlier than the public here would probably have had it otherwise. This brilliant feat of newspaper enterprise,—which, had it been performed by some of our slower but more boastful neighbors, we should never have heard the last of,—has, in most cases, been duly acknowledged by the press out of the City, and by papers here, others have taken pains to let their readers know as little as possible about it, and not to bestow on that little any unnecessary correctness. So the world goes.

Congress—A Clerk Elected in the House:

THOMAS I. CAMPBELL, was yesterday chosen Clerk of the House by the votes of several Southern Locos who had up to that time steadily gone for Forney and had become tired of it. This is a good result. Mr. Campbell has been tried, and his qualities are known. He was an efficient, faithful, courteous and honest officer to the last Congress and will doubtless prove the same to the present. We may now hope that in a day or two the House will be ready for business, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper are the only officers of any importance remaining to be appointed.

The Senate did not sit yesterday, having adjourned over to Monday in face of all the Executive and other business imploring to be acted on. If the Country stands such lazy neglect at the hands of this honorable body, it can stand anything. For our part, we cannot conceive a more outrageous abuse of the public patience. There may be dignity and all that in indefinite quantities, in thus getting pay without doing the work, but in ordinary cases it would be called a swindling and corrupt sort of procedure.

MR. CLAY AND THE HOLLAND JEWELS.—The Telegraph yesterday did Mr. Clay injustice in reporting his speech on this case in the Senate. He was made to say that the robbery occurred two or three years since, whereas he really said that it was in 1829, which is right.

☞ "SINGULAR REVELATIONS.—Explanation and History of the Mysterious Communion with Spirits, comprehending the Rise and Progress of the Mysterious Noises in Western New-York, generally received as Spiritual Communications," is the title of a thick, homely pamphlet just issued in Auburn, and for sale by Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau-st.—It is a very full account of certain very extraordinary phenomena—extraordinary, whether regarded as veritable or illusive. They have been already described in The Tribune, but we may speak of them again.

☞ THE KING OF RIVERS, by Cora Montgomery, is an adroit anti Restriction-of-Slavery essay first printed in the Democratic Review, of which Five Thousand copies have just been printed for gratuitous distribution by the Young Men's General Committee of the united Democracy of our city. What say you to this, Messrs. John Van Buren, Eugene Cassidy and other Free Soilers of that ilk?

SALT LAKE.—The *New-Haven Journal and Courier* publishes a Salt Lake letter, from which we take the following description of the Lake itself:

"It is one of the most wonderful and romantic places you ever saw. On one side of the Lake rise lofty peaks of mountains, and within its waters are numbers of small islands. At a short distance from the shore the water has the appearance of a deep blue color, yet clear, and the bottom in some places is of white sand; the depth of the water appearing shallow, and varied by sand-bars.

The Florida Indians—Unfavorable Appearances.

From the N. O. Picayune M.

We have received a letter from an officer of the Army, written at "Burnt Store," 45 miles east of Tampa Bay, Fla. under date of Dec. 16, which gives a few additional items of Indian news, but nothing favorable to their peaceable emigration. The writer was at the "Burnt Store," expecting to have been present at a promised council of the Indians on the 15th December, at which they were to give Gen. Twiggs a definite answer as to whether they would or would not consent to emigrate. But not a single Indian presented himself. This certainly looks unfavorable for a speedy and amicable adjustment of our difficulties with this remnant of Indians. Gen. Twiggs and his officers were, however, unceasing in their exertions. Members of the Arkansas Delegation were still among their old companions, and one of the Delegation, in whom especial confidence was placed, and whose appearance was not due till the 19th—three days later than the date of our letter—it was hoped might bring intelligence of an encouraging character. It is our correspondent's opinion that the Indians are not disposed to emigrate peaceably.

Philadelphia Markets.

(Per of The Tribune.) PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 11.

A nasty disagreeable day, and nothing has occurred worth writing about.

The weather has prevented operations to-day in all out door business. COTTON is held firm at a slight advance. FLOUR is unchanged with no export demand. Common brands are held at $5. CORN MEAL is 2 ½ cents, without sales. Sales RYE FLOUR at 2 87. WHEAT quiet. New Yellow CORN is scarce at 56c. Old would sell at 62 to 63c, but the market is bare. WHISKY 23½c in bbls.

SALES OF STOCKS—First Board.—$710 25 Schuylkill Nav. Co. Interest, 60; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 30¼; $4,330 Penn Sts. 97¾; $1,000 U. S. 6s '67, 111¼; $1,300 Susquehanna Canal Bonds, 82; $2,000 Wilmington RR 6s, 60; 80¾; $100 do, 83; 10 Union Bank, Tenn, 58; 37 Lehigh Interest, 6¼.

Second Board.—$2,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, 97, 96¾; $110 Penn 5s, 88; 5 Penn Bank, 108¼; $2,000 Sch Nav 6s, 68, 69¼; $250 do, 69¼; 10 Commercial-Bank, 86¾; $300 Kensington Water Works 6s, 91¼; 5 Penn RR, 39; 100 Union Canal, 10.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington, Thursday*, Jan. 10, 1850.—No. 37. Edmund T. H. Gibson, plaintiff in error, vs. Bradford R. Stevens.—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Wood for the plaintiff in error.... No. 38. Thomas Williams, administrator, &c, appellants, vs. Benedict & Benedict.—This cause was argued by Mr. Stanton for the appellant.... No. 39. John R. McFarland's administrator, and al. plaintiffs in error, vs. Virgil McKnight.—This cause was argued by Messrs. Lawrence and Badger for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted, on printed argument, by Bibb, for the defendant in error. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Ohio Anarchists, the Evening Post and The Tribune.

On the 4th inst. during my absence from this City the *Evening Post* contained an Editorial entitled "Senator Chase and the New-York Tribune," which was replete with the most glaring and wanton personal calumnies. Among these are the charge that "the leading purpose" of The Tribune in advocating Constitutional Reform [along with the Post] was "to effect a disorganization of the Democratic party." Following this is a charge that The Tribune formerly supported "a constitutional limitation upon the power [of the State Legislature] to contract debt," and has since changed ground on that subject. We were not among the advocates of that restriction, but have been disposed since its adoption to acquiesce in it, and have never advocated our justified any act which we deemed inconsistent with that restriction! Next it is charged that The Tribune

"was in favor of the retrenchment and decentralization of political patronage, while the offices were in the hands of the Democrats, but since the triumph of its political friends in the State and Nation, not a word has been uttered upon that subject."

This is untrue. The Tribune heartily supported all the decentralizing provisions respecting offices of our Reformed State Constitution, and still heartily approves them, but they have no need now of championship. They are settled. This paper is heartily in favor of allowing the people of each locality to choose their own Postmaster, subject to the approval of his bonds by the Department and to removal in case of default, the People to elect a successor. This is the most comprehensive and effective "decentralizing" reform yet proposed with respect to the Federal Government, and shall have the hearty support of this paper whenever there is a chance of its success. But I find little time for the commendation of special reforms which have not engaged public attention, while there are so many practical abuses demanding and giving hope of correction. So, when I was for ninety days in Congress, I did not attempt to consume the short session with propositions of reform which there was no chance of carrying, but, for the small portion of time when so young and new a Member might reasonably claim the attention of the House, applied myself entirely to the business necessarily before the House. The only comprehensive Reform measure which I ventured to propose was a Land Reform bill—Land Reform being in my view the fundamental Political change now demanded—and this did not engross in all half an hour of the time of the House. Even the Mileage Reform was brought directly before the House by others. Yet the Post grumbles that I did not undertake in my single short session to "decentralize the Federal Government, and untruly asserts that I "found time to agitate almost every other subject but this."—It proceeds:

"*Upon the defeat of Mr. Clay in the Philadelphia Convention*, The Tribune became a fervent advocate of Free Soil."

Is not this shameful? The Tribune was never an advocate of any other than Free Soil, never thought of being, and never will be. It was quite as much for Free Soil a year before or a year after as it was at the period impudently indicated by The Post as that of its conversion.

The Post proceeds to say that The Tribune seemed likely to support Mr. Van Buren

"until time revealed the comparative certainty of General Taylor's election," &c.

This is not a meaner falsehood than several others in the same article, yet it is more foolish, because The Tribune's public pledge, on the morning after Gen. Taylor's nomination at Philadelphia, in the very agony of its sorrow that it would support Gen. Taylor's election whenever in its judgment that course should become necessary in order to defeat Gen. Cass, is on record, and every one who pleases may read it. But hear The Post again:

"Still, however, The Tribune was a faithful advocate of freedom of the territories, and continued so until about the time of General Taylor's arrival in Washington, when the tone of its editor was found to be growing easier, and before he got home again from Congress he was *willing to divide the new territories with the slaveholders upon equitable terms!*"

You lie, villain! willfully, wickedly, basely lie! The Editor of The Tribune was never willing to divide the New Territories with the slaveholders in any terms whatever, and never offered to do any thing of the sort. The scanty pretext formerly trumped up by garbling for this calumny has long since been exploded, and whoever now repeats it is an unblushing scoundrel. As such he shall stand exposed to the gaze of every honest man.

The Post proceeds to argue that The Tribune ought to have been pleased with the election of Salmon P. Chase to the U. S. Senate, though a Loco Foco, because he is a Free Soiler. But why so? He is no more a Free Soiler than any Whig whom the Whigs of Ohio would have elected Senator, while his election is deeply tainted by corrupt bargaining and fraud, whereby the Supremacy of Law was subverted. The evidence is plainly on record that the election of Mr. Chase was the result of a bargain, whereby the law-defying Loco-Focos obtained the two Free Soil votes needed to enable them to override the Apportionment Law and the election in Cincinnati under it, and thrust their two law breakers into the seats whereto they could not even claim to be elected, save in ostentatious defiance of an unrepealed, subsisting statute. For these two Free Soil votes, essential to a subversion of the law, the Loco Focos bargained to unite in making Chase a Senator, though certainly no ten men in the whole Legislature preferred or even professed to prefer him for that exalted station. To call this bargain corrupt is to use a very mild term; it was essentially conspiracy and treason.

—The Post proceeds to assert that the Hamilton County Apportionment is

"contrary to the plainest provisions of the [Ohio] Constitution."

Such assertions are easily made. The Post does not even profess to offer any proof, nor even quote the Constitutional provisions alleged to be violated. The fact that the law-breakers have never ventured to appeal to any Court whatever for a decision invalidating the Hamilton Apportionment shows what they really think of it. There was a show, and but a show, of plausibility in their assertion with respect to the *House* apportionment, but none at all with respect to that of the *Senate*, which is the bone of contention this year. The Post's ideas of Constitutionality are characteristically evinced by its assertion that the Hamilton Apportionment was "virtually repealed," by the vote of a single branch of the Legislature, admitting Pugh and Pierce by *one* majority, and that majority obtained as we have seen.

—The Post talks of the selection of Chase as its candidate as a perfectly natural one on the part of the Democracy, saying:

"The alliance formed to determine this question was perpetuated, for all the parties to it agreed with each other in sentiment substantially. The differences between them, as in this State last Fall, only existed in their distinct organizations. Those being out of the way, they were as much one in sentiment as the Democracy of New-York are at this moment."

The knock-down answer to this is found in Mr. Chase's position in the Senate at this moment. He is there a political outcast, in no manner recognized or fellowshipped by that Democracy whose partisans made him a Senator (per contract) and with whom his few hearty supporters are declared to be "one in sentiment." With decided talents and habits of business, he is placed on no Committee by the Democratic majority. Surely, this implies either that his principles are abhorred or the means of his elevation are detested by that majority. Which is it?

H. G.

From Bermuda.

The Thames brings the *Hamilton Gazette* to Jan 1. Great improvements have been made in St. George's Channel, by which larger vessels than heretofore can enter that port. The improving of Stag's Channel is still carried on, and hopes are expressed that it will soon be made accessible to vessels of the largest class. A new bridge has been opened from Ireland Island to St. Boaz, preparatory to the ultimate settlement of the latter as a convict depot. The agriculture of the Colony has increased, in the value of its products during the year, and new markets for it have been opened. The culture of the tomato is becoming very profitable.

The discontinuance of the trips of the Royal Mail steamers between Bermuda and New-York is regretted, but the editor seems to anticipate that eventually American enterprise will place a steamer on the route.

An election of Representatives in the Colonial Parliament has recently taken place.

The Parliament meets at Hamilton, on January 15.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.—*Washington, Thursday*, Jan. 10.—The memorial of Alexander J. Atocha was received. The memorial and remonstrance of James J. Dickens and his wife with regard and pertaining to the cases of the Union Land Company, the Trinity Land Company, &c. were ordered to be filed with the papers in those cases. The board adjourned until 11 A. M. of Monday next.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1850.

FIRST BALLOT.

More ballots for a Clerk, but still no election.

Forney 99, Campbell 96, French 16, Foote 3, Prindle 2, Inge 1, Bayly 1, Giddings 1, Wilmot 1, Bocock 1, Gentry 1, Cobb 1, Stanton 1, Ewing 1, Thompson 1, Meade 1, Fitzpatrick 1, Dixon 1, Hilliard 1, Cleveland 1, Dawson 1, Hamilton 1, Thurman