THE TARIFF. - The President having | him all that he called for, just as you the discussion of the doctrine of Profection, we publish (says the Federal Union,) a letter from Mr. Calhoun which has recently, for the first time, appeared in print. It is concise, but characteristic, clear and comprehensive:

Fort Hill, Nov. 23d, 1842 .- Dear Sir: I am too much engaged to answer regularly and fully the questions you propound. It would take me into almost the whole range of the Tarriff question. I have only time to submit a few suggestions for your reflection.

You assume the difference of the expense of manufacturing in England and this country to be 33 1-3 per cent. I will admit, and ask you in turn, where is the necessity of protection even with that difference against us?

The cost of importation, all things considered, may be put down at 10 per cent. The manufacturers themselves in fixed home valuation put it much higher. To this must be added, at least 15 per cent for the profit of the wholesale dealer. To that add 10 per cent duty for revenue, and the cost to the retail dealer on the English price, will be 35 per cent, and 1 1-3 more than the difference in the cost of manufacturing.

But this is not all. Every manufacturer loses by high duties on every article he consumes except that on which he makes. Take a cotton manufacturcr. He loses in the first place by the highest duties on iron and his machinery largely, in proportion to the extent of his establishment. If they were duty free, his machinery would not cost him more than about half as much. This alone would make an immense difference in the cost of manufacturing. He loses in the next place by the high duties on all other articles: sugar, coffee, tea, wool, &c. They add to the cost of living, both for himself and his workmen, and those who furnish his supplies, and must be made up by higher wages and profit. And lastly it diminishes his sales by impoverishing all his customers, who raise productions for foreign markets, or who depend for employment, directly, or indirectly, on those who do: as explained in the speech, of which I sent you a

To this many other considerations might be added, but take them, and I ask again, after making allowances for the effects which they clearly have on the cost of manufacturing, and the profits of the manufacturer, what will then be the difference between the cost in England and in our country? How much less than 33 1-3 per cent, would it be? Now as I have shown, that the cost of importation, and the profit of the wholesale dealer, with a duty of ten per cent. are greater than the existing difference, I ask finally, why, if to this we add the other considerations, should our manufacturers stop with a moderate revenue duty? Be assured, that neither the existence of our manufacturers, nor their success, depends on high protective dutics. As great a solecism, as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, the lower the duty-I speak of the general average duty --- the more they will flourish. With great respect, I am, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

DIRECT TRADE .-- The Mobile Herald & Tribune referring to the provisions made by our legislature for a direct trade with Europe remarks:

A similar enterprise is on foot farther east, for the establishment of a line of direct steamers between Baltimore and Liv nool, touching at Norfolk, Virginia. The design is that they shall carry the ...il, and for this purpose the government is to be solicited to take a liberal share in the ownership of them. They are also to be built to serve the purposes

Many of the most influential and wealthy of the merchants of Baltimore Houses of Congress, and every body who

carried into effect with the same energy and make a voyage from thence to the city as those at the North, may not be as suc. of New-York. At New-York he propose cessful and profitable as they. As an instrument of emancipating the South from its commercial vassalage on the free States, they are all-important, for as long as we have to rely on Northern cities for what we receive from Europe, and for our means of sending thither our products, this dependence must

We receive the intelligence of the South Carolina enterprise with great pleasure, because we think it is likely to be put speedily into operation on its own merits, disjoined entirely from the influence of the general government, and by this time next year we may have such evidence of its success as will inspire confidence for embarking in a simir business at this end of the gulf.

> Dec. 11-A Fugitive. a wealthy gentleinles, was in his M. yesterto the room entleman'

> > son

recommended a sweeping change in the told me. First he called for victuals, present tariff, and opened the door for and I carried him up all that was cooked in the house and he ate overy bit of it. Then he called for four or five of your shirts and two or three of your vests, and I took them up to him. After that, he asked if you had any spare boots, and I took your best Sunday pair out of your bed room. He put hem on and made the clothes up in a bundle and says 'Sonny,' tell your father he pretty clever old chap, and the next time I run away may be I'll call on him. So he went down stairs and out of the front door, laughing all the time as if he saw something funny. This account made Mr. P. open his eyes, literally and figuratively both. He saw that he had been 'sold' by the ungrateful darkey. A police officer was de. spatched in pursuit of the fugitive, but the latter had made such good use of his trotters, that Mr. P's shirts, waistcoats and boots have not yet found their way back to the right owner Pennsyl

The South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church.

"This body at its recent meeting, on moion of Dr. Whitefoord Smith, adopted," says the Charleston Mercury of the 8th inst an important resolution touching the obnoxious section in the Methodist Book of Discipline on the subject of slavery. An attempt was made at the last meeting o the General Conference of the Church South, to carry a resolution that the Discipline should be relieved of this section which seems to inculcate anti-slavery as a part of Christian duty. The motion failed by a few votes, although it was generally, if not unanimously, admitted that the said section was not of binding authority. The proceeding was a weak one, and by no means calculated to advance the interests or support the dignity of the church. We are glad that the South Carolina Conference as set itself right in the matter, and trust that the General Conference will not be very far behind them. The following is the

Resolved, That inasmuch as the late General Conference appended to the 9th sect. 2d part of the book of Discipline, a note declaring said section to be inoperative and obsolete; and forasmuch as many quarterly meeting conferences in this and other conferences have by published resolution declared that the Book of Discipline with the said section ought not to be circulated; and inasmuch also as it is highly im portant that the book should be in the hands f the members of our church that they may know the rules by which they are to be governed; Dr. W. M. Wightman, Dr. W. M. Wightmar, Dr. W. Smlth, and Charles Betts be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to confer with the Book Agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and to take the necessary steps, if possible, to have an edition of the said book of discipline published for circulation within this Conference, without the obnoxious section referred to.

ÆRIAL NANIGATION .- In the U. S. Sente, on Monday, Mr. Douglas presented a from John Wise, the geronaut. Mr. D. said-

The memorialist states that he has devo ed sixteen years of his life studiously to the science of gronautics, that during that period ie has made about one hundred arial voyages successfully and with safety. He states also that he has written a work upon this science, in which he has given a history of it and an account of the developments of great favor by the scientific world. He also states that he has domonstrated to his own satisfaction, his power to make this science useful and practicable for the transmission of passengers, and especially in the art of war as well as in peace. He also states that he is prepared now to construct a balleon 100 feet in diameter, which shall have the power of elevating 16 tons; that he is prepared to elevate that balloon over the Capitol, or President's House, or Navy Yard, or any other point which may be designated above the reach of gun shot, and then to discharge imitation missiles of a destructive quality, which would show his capacity to destroy any fleet, fort, or army which may be beneath it. He also proposes when he shall have done that, and shall have satisfied both

shall attend his experiment, that it is entirely practicable and within his control, to Words not see why these projects, if take that balloon to the city of St. Louis, to take in six other passengers who have already volunteered, and a life-boat, and proceed to England, where he will report to the British Government. He expresses entire confidence in his ability to do this with perfect safety; and furthermore, that he can make a quicker voyage around the world with his balloon than in any other way; that his experiments have shown that at a certain elevation there is a current of air from West to East, in which he can sail with perfect safety, and with more expedition and velocity than by any other mode of conveyance He desires the opportunity of testing this and of satisfying the world of the truth of his theory. He says he can make these experiments from St. Louis to New York and from N. York to E prope for the sum of twenty thousand dollars. He thinks that this will enable him to fully demonstrate the practicability of this science, and its applicability to the purposes to which he proposes to devote it. He alludes to the fact that we are making very large appropriations for objects of much less utility, and inasmuch as he has devoted his life to this business. has made so many successful voyages, has written a book demonstrating the practicability of this science, and only needs this small pittance to carry his scientific discoveries into practical effect, he says we qualit to give him that amount to allow him to make the trial, and enable him to be the first

man that ever sailed around the world in a The memorial was referred to the Com-

ee on Naval Affairs. ENLARGE VEGETABLES .- A vast usly, and systematically carrye, the principles of increase. ce, a pea; plant it in very it to bear, the first year, ls on'y; remove all othst single pea of these: sow the largest on retain a nod: select the sort will, by size and weight. have at

THE SUNTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851. J. S. G. Richardson, Editor.

Mesars. A. White & Co., are

Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

Ladies' Fair. The Ladies of Bethel neighborhood will hold Fair at Col. NETTLES' house, formerly occuied by Mr. Huguson, near Bethel Church, on Wednesday 5th March.

It will commence at 11 A. M. Entrance 25 ets Children half price. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

The Telegraph wires are down north of Columbia and South of Columbus Ga., so that we have not the latest intelligence from the various centres of interest. We find from the Courier, that the transactions in Cotton in the Charleston Market on Saturday, reached 1600 bales, the market closing in rather a depressed state. The sales were at extremes, ranging from 12 to 13 3-4c.

Municipal Election An election was held on Monday last for Pown Council of Sumterville, which resulted in the choice of Cor. Montgomery Moses, Intendant, and Dr. R. S. MELLETT, JOHN CHINA, HARVEY DINGLE and JAMES D. Blanding, Esqrs. Wardens.

Brigade Encampments.

It is not generally known that the Legis ature, at its last session, revived that part of the act of 1841, having reference to this subject, which had been repealed. The encampnents are, by the present act, ordered to be held every year instead of once in two years. In addition to the officers required to attend, on them; for neglect of which they are liable to a fine of tifteen dollars. By service even years, during which they shall attend every Encampment ordered, they will be exempted from ordinary militia duty, and they are exempted, in adddition, from road duty during every year in which they shall attend an Encampment.

Small Pox.

This disease has been hovering for some lays around our borders and by this time may have penetrated our State. In Charlotte N. C. there have been 109 cases. It s rumored that it has passed over into Lancaster District. Soon it may be upon us, for such diseases travel on the wings of the wind; and we should use such precautions that it may pass harmlessly by. It would be well for all, even those who have been Vaccinated, to submit themselves to the operation; for nothing should be omitted which may guard us against a disease so dangerous during its existence and so terri-

Unionism.

The destiny of Southern Unionism is to be laughed at. It had its existence and not being its own master, but a mere pup. should not have consented if he were. pet, obeying the will of others till it and past and present, in their relations to their uts. Northern allies. The Unionist at the South, if he is such sincerely, while he "does not wholly approve, will abide by the Comprosectional controversy."

This measure of conciliation gave to ARTHURS HOME GAZETTE is one of the in his slaves, by taking away from him the our readers. soothing features of the plan) are connect. the pen of W. Gilmore Simus. ed "the extradition of fugitive slaves" and The Schoolfellow, is the name of an ish it in the District of Columbia."

they gravely mustered it up among those con than in subscribing to it. siderations which were to influence the mind in deciding upon the question of secession. Secession, say they, " would not the adjustment, e. g. the provision made for White, and Mr. Isaac Lenoir. the reclamation of fugitive slaves." Se .--And the people of Georgia could comment thus even after one of their own citizens had tested the Fugitive Slave Law in course could as certainly and quickly bankis so sorry that the Georgians must have Richardson. His mature judgment, eximposed it upon themselves knowingly. perience, foresight, and prudence eminent-

director. prohibition of slavery in the Mexican territhis compliment.

tories, and therefore saved the South from the insult of the Proviso-is even more ludicrons. Mr. CLAY, the loving parent of the Compromise, certainly ought to know its features, and he told the North that the Proviso extended over that territory already by virtue of Mexican law. The peculiar boast of freemen is that they govern themselves, and that they submit to no laws but those they themselves enact; but, by the benign provisions of the "Adjustment," the people of the South (freemen we used to call them) are degraded under, and have to submit to, laws, insulting and injurious, enacted by a people they themselves have conquered. Mr. CLAY told them so from the beginning, and Mr. WEBSTER coincided, but some of the people of Georgia are still so blinded as to believe that the terriories are open to slavery. The Tribune, no partisan of the Compromise and therefore, to some extent, a disinterested interpreter of its provisions, makes the followng comments upon the appointment of a Mr. Calhoun, a Georgian, as Governor of New Mexico.

Mr. James 3. Calhoun is a good Unior nan a good Whig of the Southern stripe, and we presume will fill the office creditably, but the Governor of that Territory should not have been taken from Georgia He ought to have been chosen from a Free State. The country will not believe the location accidental; it knows that the Georgians hold that no legal impediment now exist to the introduction of slavery in to New Mexico; and it does not know that Mr. Calhoun dissents from this opin-

The Tribune evidently thinks that the course of the Government should be open and eandid. That Journal would not steal covertly upon the institution of slavery, and is therefore impatient and irritated at the prospect of a mistake prevailing with regard to the free soil of New Mexico, pro-Sergeants and non-commissioned Regimen- duced by some scheme of a politic Presital Staff Officers have this duty imposed dent. In its opinion, the dignity of the subject, the majesty of Freedom, requires that not a doubt should be permitted to exist of the impossibility of slavery ever polluting that soe, consecrated as it now is to Liberty especially when the existence of that doubt an have no other influence than of reconcling these victimized Unionists with the kap they have been lured in-

to. With the blinded class however, the Tribune has very little to do. It passes over them with great indifference, but addresses a few caustic remarks to another class, who be not blinded, who are the leaders of the Unionists, but are for the the Union or account of its perquisites .-It deprecate, as follows, the greediness of

these latter ! Whoever may have been the *celebrated Roman Const? who first remarked that there issuch a thing as riding a free horse to doth, the fact is so, and our 'Union? heart at the South ought to aced to Alegers reaveling Messrs Fillt mercy and befor Civil Governor of New Mexico is an example. Unionism is very well-we go in for it under proper regulations-but Unionism which is all give and no take is not the regular thing. We think the President should not have been asked to appoint a played its part, not controlling its own acts, Southern Governor_of New Mexico, and

A keen eye is upon the moveme accomplished what was desired of it, then Unionism has been arrested in its rapid to be thrown aside as not requiring further course of ascension and brought back to a notice. We are at a loss to conceive how stand below par, where its own intrinsic Southern Unionists, constituted, as men worthlessness will keep it, for the present are, with an extreme aversion to ridicule at least, much to the discomposure, it may when levelled at themselves, and, conse- be imagined, of the political jobbers who quently, with an unwillingness to place counted it such valuable stock and calcuthemselves in false and ridiculous positions, lated to speculate so profitably upon it.can possibly contemplate, with any other And so it is. The cat's-paw generally feeling than self disgust, their stupidity, gets burnt without getting any of the chest-

Our Exchanges.

Godey takes time by the forelock. His mise as a permanent adjustment of this Lady's Book for February has already been received and it is, as usual, Good.

trespassers the sovereignty of an empire, best weeklies in the country. The double and brough that new sovereignty into the holiday number, which contained the whole Union to aid to the strength of the oppo- of a tale by the Editor, besides a great nents of slavery. It bribed a slave State deal fother reading matter, was particuto give up as soil to abolition; and, within larly good. Mr. ARTHUR has acquired the limits of the District of Columbia, it has quite a reputation as a writer of moral tales abrogated the highest rights of the master and we can safely recommend his paper to

power of carrying them into that, a slave We are in the weekly receipt of a paas he could do with any other kind of prop. DAY EVENING EXPRESS." Its principal erty. But with these (and now follow the feature is the continuation of a novel from

"the rejection of propositions to exclude slave- excellent Magazine for the boys and girls ry from the Mexican veritories and to abol- published by Messrs Walker & Richards of Charleston. We know of no way in The first of these sedutives was deemed which a dollar could be invested more to so valuable by the Georgia Convention that the profit and amusement of the little folks

-----For the Banner.

MR. EDITOR: The following gentlemen repair the loss sustained, v.z, deprivation of are respectfully recommended to the Peothe right to introduce slavery into Califor- ple of Claremont, for Delegates to the nia. But it would subject Georgia, first to Convention: Capt. William Harris, the additional loss of all she has gained by Col. John B. Miller, Mr. Leonard

.... For the Banner.

Convention. Without intending to discuss the matters Boston, and found that there was more which may be agitated by the proposed probability of losing his own liberty and Convention, or to enquire into the probalife than of being suffered to reclaim his bie action of that body, or to review the food may be obtained by man- runaway. Why so absurd is the idea of course of the last Legislature on the subthat law proving of value to the slave-hold- ject of our Federal Relations, which we er, that it may vafely be asserted that no are forced to admit, did, to some extent disappoint the expectations of the People, we rupt the South as a general effort to endesire to recommend as a Delegate, without force that law. The value of a whole plantation would be expended in the vain attempt to retake one runaway. The cheat our worthy fellow-citizen WILLIAM E.

For the Banner.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholers of the Bradford Springs Female Institute held at Sumterville, on the 6th January inst. The Rev. H. D. GREEN President, called the meeting to order, and on motion of CAPT. L. WHITE, Col. J. D. ASH-MORE was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The meeting being organized proceeded o business. On motion of Rev. Mr. EL-LIOTT, a committee of three was appointed to verify proxies and there upon the Chair appointed M. P. MAYES, LEONARD WHITE and R. R. SPANN.

On motion of Hon. F. J. Moses, the meeting then adjourned to meet at Sumterville at 12 o'clock on Wednesday 15th in-

H. D. GREEN, President. D. ASHMORE, Sec'ry Pro. Tem.

W. C. Moragne, Esq., editor of the Edge field Adrertiser, has been elected as a Representative from Edgefield District in the ace of F. H. Wardlaw, Esq., who was eected by the Legislature at its recent session as Chancellor.

THE SNOW STORM .- The Chester Stanlard says that the late snow storm which visited that town on Thursday last, has been unprecedented for some thirty or forty years past. Its average depth has been variously estimated, in different parts of the District, at from twelve in twenty inches. At and about the town it was generally estimated at about fourteen.

Some instances of serious injury to buildngs occurred. On Friday night the roof of a brick dwelling in this town, belonging to W. A. Walker, Esq. gave way under the veight, and fell to the ground, and the church at Bethany, some three and a half miles north west of the town, was also

No Northern papers were received at New Orleans on the 2d inst., the mail destined for that city having been destroyed by fire, which caught inside the stage before reaching Stockton.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 6. Thursday next has been fixed upon by the Missouri Legislature for the election of United States Senator, in place of Thomas H. Benton. Mr. Henry S. Gryer is the Whig candidate for the office.

LATEST FROM HAVANA-AMERICANS IN TROUBLE .-- The steamer Georgia brings news from Havana to the 1st inst. Everything was quiet. Five or six Californians were left in prison for violating Spanish laws, drawing their bowie knives and revolvers, and committing other indecencies too numerous to mention

The Captain General has determined to make an example of such characters, who have too long been permitted to go on shore freely, and treated with respect and kindness whenever they merited it.

No American vessels of war in port when the Georgia left.

Murder .- Mr. John A. Chester, the City Recorder of Memphis, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed, by a negro, on the 1st inst. The negro produced a paper, purporting to be a ertificcate of his freedom, which he wished countersigned by the Mayor and Recorder, be a forgery. Mr. C. being satisfied that but on examination, i was liscovered to the negro was a runaway, was in the act of conveying him into his office for safe keeping, when he turned, and with a double parrel pistol inflicted the mortal wound, which resulted in his death in the course of a few minutes. The negro, after committing the deed, acknowledged that he was slave. He was taken out by the exasperated crowd, and immediately hung. Mr. hester's son, a young man of 18 years of age, was rendered a raving maniac, on viewing the lifetess body of his father.

Supper Deaths .- It is our melancholy task to record the sudden decease on Saturday morning last of two of our esteemed and highly respected citizens. Dr. Chamberlain L. Goodwin and Dr. John O. Nicholson. The former gentleman died, it is thought, of an affection of the heart: the latter, of a pulmonary disease. Both on the day previous to their death were in usual health, and engaged in their ordinary avocations. Both were excellent citizens, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them. Both have left young and interesting families to mourn their loss .- Edgefield Ad-

A SAD CALAMITY -Amongst the items of intelligence brought by the last Euro pean steamer is the following, as reported by Telegraph; 'The Portuguese frigate Dona Maria blew up off Macao on the anniversary of the birth-day of the Consort of the Queen of Portugal. All the officers, men, and others on board, including some of the officers of the United States ship Marion except one officer and fifteen men, perished."

The leading participants in the Cuban Expedition were arraigned before the Unit-ed States Circuit Court at New Orleans, district for the purpose of disposing of them, per, called "THE PHILADELPHIA SATUR. on Monday, the 15th inst The following appeared in answer to their names: Gene-Narcisco Lopez, Col. Theodore O'Hara, Col. John W. H. Bell, Capt. A. J. Lewis, Col. Robert Wheat, Gen. John Henderson, L. J. Sigur, Esq., and Gen. D. Augustin. Those who did not appear, were, A. Gonnyless, Governor Quitman, John O'Sulli. van, Major Bunch, Peter Smith, and N. D.

Gen. Lopez plead in abatement to the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury had been illegally drawn and impannelled; as did also Messrs. Sigur and Augustine. The others put in the plea of

not guilty.

Gen. Henderson requested an immediate trial, but Judge McCaleb postponed ate trial, but Judge McCaleb postponed the consideration of that point, as well as of the pleas in abatement, until the next day, when they could be argued, and he would determine when he should await the attendance of the Circuit Judge. Mr. Hunt for the Defendants .- Centre True

MINING .-- The mines upon the American river, we learn, are paying now much better than during the early part of the season. Below and above Auburn, many companies ate taking out from \$8 to \$20 to the man, per day, and in some instances even more. The season, from present indications, is likely, after the failures from damming ope-

rations, to turn out quite profitable. AN ARMY OF WOMEN .- Paris papers contain accounts from Teheran, giving an account of the chief of the sect of the Bapias at that capital. One of the dogmas of this sect was the social equality of man and woman, and its followers having taken up arms in defence of their creed, wore aided by a regiment of about one thousand

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The census of Mary and, South-Caroina, Kentucky, and one or two other Southern States, has been returned to the bureau. Maryland has gained about 12,000 inhabitants, since 1840. There is an increase of only one thousand in the slave population. The whole population is 591,-000. Estunates have been made here of the population of every State, derived from the returns, so far as they come in. The aggregate population is supposed to be 23 and half millions. The number of Representatives in Congress is fixed at 233. So; the ratio will be about ninety-five thousand. The Southern States will, according to this estimate, have eighty-six members, under he new appointment. Mr. Whitney explained, the other night.

to a large audience, his Rail Road project. which is now before Congress, and has been recommended by the State Legislatures of twenty-one States. His proposed route is from Lake Michigan, Prarie du Chien, and hence to the South Pass. Thence, he follows the streams which furnish the waters of the Co'umbia river. The terminus of the road will be at Pugeti Sound. The whole distance is 2,300 mi.es. Every portion of the route ie practicable, and no route is. No road can be made to California. Mountains and deserts render it mpossible. The route from Memphis to San Diego, which has been talked of, is utterly impracticable. The first 800 miles of Whitney's route is through a prarie country, and one of the most fertile in the world. The lands on this portion of the route are to supply means for completing 1,600 of the road, one half of the distance of the route lying through a poor country. But after reaching the head waters of the rivers which empty into the Pacific, the country again becomes fertile. Mr. Whitney asks from the Government, a belt of land sixty miles wide on the route of the road, from the sales of which he proposes to build it. Upon the completion of the road, he is to give it to the Covernment, and pay, besides, ten cents an acre

Mr. Benton's proposed route is the same as Mr. Whitney's. Mr. Benton's bill provides for appropriating lands on the road, and to pay any deficiency out of the Trea-The public lands, it is agreed, furnish the only means by which the Government will ever construct the road, and the will, after a few years, be squandered Their proceeds will never go into the Treasury-and, if the route is desirable, they might as well be appropriated to that. doubt whether Congress will pass any bill on the subject at this session, but, after a year or two, the lands now relied upon as the means of constructing the road, will have been given to the new States and Perritories, or to actual settlers. There is said to be a route for a Rail Road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Northern possessions of Great Britain, and that the British Government will take up the

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7. In the House, yesterday, Mr. Julian offered to present a petition from a society of Friends, in Indiana, for the repeal of the fugit ve act, and stated that he should move its reference to a Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act. But the House refused leave by a very majority. Several petitions on the subject have been presented, and will lay on the table. There is no excitement on the subject in Congress. A bill was ves-terday reported, to expedite the issue of land warrants, under the land bounty act of the late se-sion. Five hundred warrants a day ought to be issued. The number of expected applications for warrants, is 250,000.

At the late session, a bill passed the Senate for the establishment of a Board of claims against the United States. The ets being five dollars. There was a large House, by a very large majority, yesterday gathering, and no lack of the fair sex. One made it a special order for the 22d of Jan-could almost imagine busself transported. uary. It will not go back to the Senate. The business of the late session was taken up at this, at the same stage at which it was

The Postage bill will probably be disposed of to-day. The triends of postal reform will | rod upon squalling children, husbands are not accept any reduction short of three cents. They will prefer to let the rates remain as they are, if they cannot get a reduction to three cents.

The French Spoliation bill has been

made a special order in the Senate, and it will probably pass. Mr. Rhett appeared yesterday in the

Mr. Mangum made a speech on Bradbury's resolution, vindicating Gen. Taylor for removing Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregan, on the ground that Gen. Lane had impeached his personal honor, in the controversy about the conduct of the 2d Regiment of Indiana volunteers, at Buena Vista

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8.

All the new, and some of the old States. are applying for Grants of land from the General Government, and get them they probably will, through the log rolling sys tein. Mr. Yulee introduced a bill to-day, for a grant of alternate sections of land to Florida, in aid of the construction of a Rail Road from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico. The projects for building mail and war steamers are also numerous, and t is known that the Committee of Naval Affairs of the House, will report a bill providing for a contract with Thompson, of Philadelphia, for a line of mail packets to run from San Francisco to Shang-hai, by the way of the Sandwich Islands. It is a matter of grave consideration, whether these Government projects do not interfere with, and retaid private commercial enterprise. We see that during the last year, some thirty ocean steamers have been put on the stocks and been completed, for the purpose of foreign commerce.

Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, on the part of himself and two Whig colleagues, explained vesterday that their votes for Mr Julian's proposition, were given in respect to the right of petition. Mr. Julian insisted that the Journal should be so amended, as to show that his purpose was to refer the petition, with instructions to report a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Act, but his motion so to amend the Journal was laid on the table. Mr. Julian wished to force members to vote for or against repeal.

The contested New-Hampshire election occupied the House yesterday. The case presents some new questions. Can a State alter a district so as to add a county to it, the people of which county had voted for a Representative at a previous election for the present Congress! Does such alteration invalidate the election! These seem-

ed to be questions. There was a continued discussion in the ing for the reasons of removals from office

"salt-boiler," as Mr. Ewing is called, seasons his oratory pretty highly. If the reso. lution had passed, when offered, Gen. Taylor would probably, he said, have answered it. He would have given reasons, in these, and every prominent case, for removals, independent of party views. The reasons independent of party views. The reasons independent of party views. The reasons independent of party views. and their bold and reckless slanders of Gen . Taylor's public and private character, during the presidential canvass. But he denied that Gen. Taylor had removed men on the mere ground of party preddections, and he utterly condemned the practice of

party proscription.
Paine's new method of producing light, heat, and motive power, ad libitum, from water, is again attracting attention, and some respectable and scientific persons, attest to the reality of the distovery. There is still too much mystery about the matter;

to entitle it to credit. The Union party, so called—that, is the organization of Northern strength—is fall? ing below par here. The old parties, and most of the old party leaders, are jealous of new organizations, whereby, possibly, Qoyernment patronage may be led into new

Correspondence of the News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1851. In the Senate to-day, contrary to general xpectation, the Committee to whom been referred the House bill, making the ooun'y land warrants assignable reported t back with a recommendation that it do not pass. This, however, by no means decides the fate of the measure, as it may be

carried. The resolution of Mr. Bradbury, relative o removals from office, was then taken up, and Mr. Ewing occupied some hours chiefly upon the causes which led to the removal Col. Weller and Gen. Lanc. He declared that the causes of the removal of Col. Weller, were his being a defaulter and habitually intemperate. As for Gen. Lane, he was removed owing to complaints gainst him while discharging the duties of commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in imputing falsehood and unfairness to Gen. Caylor in regard to the Indiana Volunteers

After some brief remarks from Messrs. ass and Downs, the subject was postponed. In the House a considerable time was ocupied by a rather acrimonous debate on a notion by Mr. Julian, so to amend the journal as to show, that when he presented the memorial of the Society of Friends for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law yesterday. moved a reference of the subject to a Committee with instructions to report a bill for the repeal of the law. Finally the motion to annul was negatived by a large ma-

Mr. Julian then made a desperate effort to deliver a speech on a motion to reconsider the vote just taken, but he was decided out of order, inasmuch as there can be no debate on - uch motions relative to the rules. During the affair, the Free Soilers kept pumping up and down like the keys of a piana, but there was a very general disposition to check their builing enthusiasm.

The rema nder of the day was devoted to he consideration of the New Hampshire contested election case, the seat of Mr. Morrison being contested by Mr Perkins.

Mr. Seward still keeps up his visits to the White House, and so far as outward ap-

pearances are concerned one unight sup-pose him to be one 6 Mr. Fillmore's warm-est friends. In New York, Seward's parry are now termed the "woolly heads," while those attached to the Whig party proper re-inced the appellance.

joice of the appellation of the "silver grays."

The tariff men are still at sea, and from certain unmistalicable indications it is evident that there will be no general revision of the system at the present session

Last evening the first Assembly Ball came off at Jackson Hall, the prace of tickinto a Mahometan paradise. If the ladies would always wear their ball room sanies, what a happy world this would be! But when these fair young maidens get married, and put off the "ingel" to lay on the apt to think there are many changes in the

The Secretary of the Interior in stealing a march upon members of Congress, by putting in a score of extra clerks without authority, has mortally offended those who were in waiting for the appointment of their friends. He claims, however, a certain Senate, and was qualified, and took his seat. d scretionary power, which he says is lodged in him so to do. But the joke of it is, that with all this extra force; not a single bounty land warrant under the late law has yet been issued. It is openly declared that a plan is on foot, at which Mr. Stuart is at the head, to repeal the law. But this would be a dangerous movement for the strongest politician, for he would be anothematized from one on lot the country to the other. inasmuch as the claimants under it are men of all parties.

> GEN HOUSTON .- This Texian some days since passed through our town on his way to Washington. At the Hotel where he stopped, stopped also another Texian, a Mr. Ormand, they happening to meet here, Ormand was one of these sad instances which we so often see of talent, ruined by the too frequent glass. He was tightgoing up to Houston, looking him ternly in the face, remarked, "And you are Gen. Houston" Yes, "Well sir, I want to know what right you had to give away so much of the land of Texas to the Abolitonists." We did not hear the General's answea, but it should have been that of the man who stole from his friend to give to his enemy. Men who were informed on the subject saw the imposition and voted aginst -but the mass of the people of Texas were gulled by their office seeking Representatives, and voted awap their own property .- Camden Journal

FATAL RENCONTRE - We learn from a private despatch, says the Savannah Republican of the 7th inst, that a difficulty occurred in Macon, Sunday Evening, between W. H. Hughes and T. Knight, Jr., which resulted in the death of the former This dispatch says that Knight made some insinuations about the detent of Hughes, who was a candidate at the municipal election on Saturday, which produced harsh words between them; and Hughes struck Keight and selzed him by the throat, when K. shot b m. Hughes died in a few minutes. Mr. Hughes is the person who went to Boston in quest of the fugitives, and Mr. Knight is the brother of the one who accompanied him.

A SINGULAR CURE -On the steamer Bunker Hill that arrived from Now Orleans Senate, on Mr. Bradbury's resolution, calls r Wednesday, there were several Californians, one of whom had the cholera, and his by General Taylor. Mr. Ewing made a case was considered hereless. Capt. Mil-strong argument in vindication of the removal, by General Taylor, of Col. Welter But the second ground they take in favor of the adjustment—that it contained no prohibition of slavery in the Mexican terri
But the second ground they take in favor of the adjustment—that it contained no prohibition of slavery in the Mexican terri
NOTER.

But the second ground they take in favor of the same courage at Buena this compliment.

But the second ground they take in favor the station, while his feet in the engagements which took place with the royal troops, although ultimately overpowered.

But the second ground they take in favor the station, while his feet in the engagements which took place with the royal troops, although ultimately overpowered.

But the second ground they take in favor the characterized Gen. Lane. He characterized Gen. Lane's tying, as hold, imposing, and whively care the edition for the same courage at Buena this compliment.

A VOTER.

Women, who are represented to have used their means of the muskets with very considerable effect in the engagements which took place with the royal troops, although ultimately overpowered.