NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY DEC. 23.

☞ Advertisements for *The Tribune* of Monday ought to be sent in before 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, as the Publication Office of this paper is not open on Sundays.

Persons wishing *The Tribune* left at their dwellings or places of business regularly every morning will please leave their address at the Publishing office, or send a note through the Post Office. Terms, 12½ cents a week, payable to the Carrier.

Slavery in the District—The Judgment.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1848.

The answer of a majority of the Freemen of this Country to the charge that, in failing to vote for Martin Van Buren for President last month, they deliberately prostrated the Nation at the feet of Slaveholding Power and Slavery Extension, was pronounced in the House of Representatives to-day. That House, by the decisive vote of NINETY-EIGHT to *Eighty-Seven* solemnly resolved that

—"The traffic in human beings as chattels now prosecuted within this Metropolis of the Republic is contrary to natural justice, to the fundamental principles of our Political System, and is a notorious reproach to our country throughout Christendom and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican Liberty among the Nations of the earth,"

and thereupon instructed peremptorily the proper Committee to bring in a bill abolishing the Slave-Trade within this District. This is the very first time that any such doctrine has been broadly affirmed in Congress with respect to the Slave-Trade *here*, though this body has not hesitated repeatedly to affirm it with regard to the *African* Slave-Trade.

Such is the new 'resolution of '98.' It will hardly suit Father Ritchie so well as the old ones, but there is considerable pith in it.

This Resolution was moved by Hon. DANIEL GOTT of our State, who was very nearly thrown out by Whig votes last month as a pro-Slavery, anti Free-Soiler, because he deemed it his duty, all things considered, to vote for Gen. Taylor for President. This is *his* answer to the charge, coupled with the fact, that he always votes so.

—The scene in the House was of course one of deep excitement, but there was very little bluster and no indecorum. On one or two divisions, the leading ultra-Slavery men commenced by declining to vote, but they generally had their names called again, and answered before the decision was announced. Mr. Gott had taken the precaution to move the Previous Question when he introduced his Resolution, and, this being sustained by the House, no debate upon it was in order, and of course it could not be thrown over by offering to debate it. An attempt was made to have a call of the House, but decided not in order, since the Previous Question had been ordered. But Mr. Haralson of Ga. moved that it do lie on the table, and on this motion the Yeas and Nays were ordered and taken, it was *lost*. A cry now arose, 'Let the Southern members withdraw!' but I saw none of them heed it. The next step being to order the Main Question to be now put, the yeas and nays were (very unusually and absurdly) called on this; but many of the Slavery united with the Anti-Slavery men in the affirmative, and it prevailed by a large vote. Now came the question, "Shall the Resolution pass?" and the Yeas and Nays were demanded from all sides with entire unanimity. The prevalent feeling evinced was one of deep seriousness and earnest resolution. I think the House is not often so still during a call of the Yeas and Nays. The fact that no similar proposition had ever prevailed rendered it apparently an even chance that this would be defeated until very near the close of the call. Several Members who did not answer when called in their order asked to be called at the close, and one or two changed their votes. [All who were within the bar when their names were originally called are entitled to vote at any time before the result is announced.] The result was announced by the Speaker, breaking a breathless silence. Mr. Holmes of S. C. the Taylor and Butler party in the House (having been a Federalist of the school of '98, a Jackson man of '28, a Nullifier of '32, for Polk and Texas in '44, and now for Taylor and Butler,) who usually leads the advanced guard of Slavery, but who had not been in his seat till now, rose and cried out, 'Let the Southern Members retire!' but I believe he alone retired. It is true, however, that many were deeply excited, and that some were grieved to whom I would not willingly give pain. Some would have had less objection to the Resolution without the preamble; others considered that the better part of the whole. At all events, 'What is writ is writ.'

The decision having been announced, Mr. STUART of Mich. moved its reconsideration, and undertook to make a speech thereon, but was stopped by the Speaker—the motion not being debatable at this time, as only resolutions that no one rises to debate can be considered the day they are offered. Mr. COBB of Ga. took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, but one hundred and sixteen Members rose in support of the decision, and the appeal was given up. And then the call of the States for Resolutions was proceeded with until nearly 3 o'clock, when a motion to adjourn prevailed. I presume the debate on reconsideration, which may come up to-morrow, will then have free course. Private Bills being ordered to stand aside for that purpose.

—Such is the fitting close in Congress of the 228th year since the Landing of the Pilgrims on the Rock of Plymouth. I could have wished that it had occurred on Forefather's Day, but perhaps it is better as it is. The Sons of the Pilgrims throughout the Union, as they assemble to-morrow to celebrate their fathers' landing on these shores, may greet each other on the decision of to-day.

H. G.

☞ We have another letter from THOMAS D. MCGEE, and if it attempted to refute anything in our article of yesterday, we would publish it as an act of justice; but as it would merely prolong a useless controversy—"pitting Irishmen against each other"—he will excuse us for declining to occupy our columns with anything farther on the subject.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Whigs of New Hampshire held a State Convention at Concord, on the 20th inst., and on the second ballot nominated Hon. LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, of Keene, as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing Election.

THE PEOPLE.—We have received the Prospectus of a new weekly paper, to be called *The People*, and to be edited by THOMAS DEVIN REILLY, JOHN MCCLENAMAN and W. E. ROBINSON. It will appear in this evening's *Tribune*.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Congress*, 2. Rev. BENJAMIN F. NEWHALL of Saugus, Free Soil. Election January 1.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Gaines were to leave Washington for New Orleans on Thursday morning.

☞ Gov. SEWARD, on his way home from Washington, was to lecture last night in Baltimore.

☞ Gen. CASS was to deliver the Annual Address, yesterday, before the N. England Society of Detroit.

The Crescent City and her Passengers.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—I pay $80 for a steerage passage on board of the Steamer "Crescent City" to Chagres. My ticket says "$80 and found." Now, until to-day, I supposed this word "found" to include victuals and a decent place to sleep. The proprietors of the above vessel do not so understand it; for to-day I learn to my surprise that I am to find my bedding. I consider this an injust in the extreme. They have a perfect right to get all they can for a passage of 8 or 9 days, but I think they should apply words as they are understood by the public. What do you think of this? J. G.

New-York, Dec. 22.

AT NEWARK.—Dr. Boynton repeats his Lecture upon the Californian Gold at Newark this evening, which he gave on Saturday evening last at the Tabernacle. We can assure our friends in Newark that Dr. B. is a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, and will give them a most instructive and entertaining Lecture.

BROKE JAIL.—William C. Coon, who was committed last Summer in Wilkinson County, for negro stealing, broke jail on the night of the 6th inst. by means of a wooden key, with which he unlocked his cell. The Sheriff has offered $250 for his apprehension. Escaped at the same time, John J. Golding, charged with larceny. [Woodville (Miss.) Whig, 8th.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPS. Dec. 21, 1848.

The call of the States for Resolutions being in order, Mr. GOTT of N. Y. offered the following Resolution, and moved the Previous Question thereon:

Whereas, the traffic in human beings as chattels now prosecuted within this Metropolis of the Republic is contrary to natural justice, to the fundamental principle of our Political System, and is a notorious reproach to our country throughout Christendom and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican Liberty among the Nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to bring in, as soon as practicable, a bill prohibiting the Slave-Trade in said District.

The Previous Question being seconded and the Main Question ordered by the House, a motion was made that the Resolution do lie on the table—on which the Yeas and Nays were ordered, and taken—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Babcock, Baldwin, Barringer, Bedinger, Bedinger, Bennet, Bethune, Bidlack, Biggs, Boyden, Bridges, W. O. Brown, C. Brown, A. G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Chipman, Clark, J. Clark, B. L. Clark, H. Cobb, W. H. W. Cobb, Chester, Crockett, Cruzen, Cullom, Dawson, Dimmick, Dimmick, Dockery, Dockery, Dockery