...AL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Fifteen Days Later.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston [illegible] Saturday morning at about three [illegible] days from Liverpool.

The Liverpool Times [illegible]

[illegible] the Bank of England to [illegible] per cent [illegible] and [illegible] produce to sell their [illegible] on unfavorable terms.

A [illegible] in the rates for [illegible] and the [illegible] which [illegible] parts of the country [illegible] prospects which [illegible] market does [illegible] In the manufacturing [illegible] greater activity [illegible] and whilst on the other hand large bodies of men are being discharged from the various railway works which have been suspended.

[illegible] departure of the Britannia failures of considerable importance have occurred in London.

On Tuesday, the 14th ult., the Imperial Parliament assembled in Westminster. Mr Shaw Lefevre was re-elected Speaker, and the remainder of the week was occupied in [illegible] in new members. On Tuesday the Queen's speech was delivered by commission.

It is satisfactory to state that the Royal Bank of Liverpool, whose payments were suspended a short time ago, resumed its business on the 1st inst., for the transaction of its ordinary business.

IRELAND.—We regret to state that crimes and outrages continue undiminished in Ireland. The state of Tipperary, Clare, Westmeath, King's County, Roscommon and Kilkenny, is most deplorable.

PANIC.—Numerous meetings continue to be held in all parts of the country in favor of the corn trade.

The tribunal of Cure Grand police of Paris have sentenced by default, M. Gudin, [illegible] Edwards, to three years imprisonment and 3000 francs fine.

[illegible] states that the Royal ordinance calling out a few days for working the [illegible] on Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Prince de Joinville has resigned the Command of the Mediterranean squadron, the alleged cause of which is ill health.

A frightful accident took place a few days since on the Paris and Orleans Railway, a short distance from Paris. About thirty-six persons were more or less injured—several it is feared mortally.

ITALY.—The Alba, Italian journal, of the 12th ult., announces as positive the entrance of the Austrian troops on the territory of Modena. A battalion of these troops had arrived at Carpi, three leagues from the frontier of the duchy, and others were believed to have taken possession of Mirandola.

Letters from Florence to the 17th mention that the duke of Modena had declared Massa Carrara in a state of siege and ordered his troops to fire upon any assemblage of more than two persons.—Some shots had been exchanged in the neighborhood of Pietra Santa, between Tuscan and Modenese patrols.

The convention between Pious IX, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Lucca, and the Kingdom of Sardinia for the formation of a confederation on the principle of the German Commercial League, will it is anticipated, "[illegible] the common interest of all Italy upon a true and secure basis."

SWITZERLAND.—Since our last the city of Lucerne has capitulated to the federal troops without striking a blow. The federals established martial law, which however was not enforced until the 19th ultimo.—On the same day the provisional government issued a decree banishing the Jesuits and other religious orders from the territories of Lucerne. Excesses had been committed by the federal troops.

The Canton of Zug also capitulated on the 21st ult. The Federals crossed the frontiers on the Lucerne side, and gradually occupied the capital of the Sonderbund.—Two [illegible] districts, Pfeffikon and Menzingen, surrendered without the least resistance. In two days from the moment of the entrance of the federal troops all was tranquil, the militia having dispersed and returned to their respective homes. On the 14th, the Lucernese attempted an inroad into the Bernese territory in the neighborhood of Huttwyl but upon Dufour having detached a division upon the menaced point, they immediately dispersed.

Advices received from Berne in the evening of the 24th ult., state that the Grand Council of Lucerne had determined by a majority of only three votes to persist in resisting by force of arms the execution of the decrees of the diet.

A bloody encounter had been distinctly heard at Berne, in the direction of the Emmental, where it appears that the Bridge of Gloggen, was attacked by the federal troops. The military operations against Lucerne were not expected to commence before the 27th.

On the frontier of Tessin and Uri a second conflict had been fought, and further has caused the arms of the Sonderbund, though no details of the loss of the two belligerent parties have yet been received.

By more recent dates we learn that Gen Dufour, having invested Lucerne on all sides, the place surrendered at discretion on the 24th ultimo.

It has since transpired that dispatches have been sent from Paris to Switzerland, announcing the intention of the five powers to hold a Congress for the pacification of Switzerland, and recommending the federal government to suspend hostilities for the moment.

SPAIN.—THE CHOLERA.—Official accounts from Madrid, dated the 14th ult., acknowledge that the cholera had appeared in Madrid. Between [illegible] and Nov. 1st, the number of cases officially announced 641 persons having been attacked during that period, 258 of whom died. From the first appearance of the malady in that city up to the 1st of November, 1106 cases were reported, 4[illegible] of which proved fatal.

The Cholera ceased on the 25th ult.

The United States Mail steamer Washington, which left Southampton on the 2nd inst., has grounded nearly before she cleared the Channel.

A letter from Constantinople says, "Advices from Arabia represent the Wahabees as being [illegible]. The Turks have been defeated in all points."

Her Majesty's Steamer Cormorant, has reached Portsmouth from Sierra Leone, with $[illegible] on board.

Mr Gregory Bentley, M.P. is threatened with a criminal information for libel, by M.P. [illegible] of the Examiner.

We are [illegible] the name of James Sheridan Lawson, the dramatic author, is the list of Scottish bankrupts.

The Spanish pass over the Alps is already closed by snow—also nearly all the principal passes of the Alps.

A Frankfort journal states that the King of Sardinia has been attacked with a [illegible] complaint in the chest.

A letter from Aix la Chapelle announces the discovery of the remains of the Emperor Charlemagne.

Accounts from the Tyrol say that excitement prevails there owing to the events passing in Switzerland, which have greatly increased by the movement of the Austrian troops.

LATER FROM MEXICO

The Extra Extracts of the 13th have dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st and 7th instant.

Anaya was elected President on the 14th November. His term of office will expire on the 8th of January next. In his cabinet are Minister of Department of Ministers; Secretary of State, Pensiy Pena.

The whole administration is said to be in favor of peace, and a commission composed of Couto, Arangoa, Cuevas and Rincon had been sent to the capital to re-open negotiations with Mr Trist. The powers of the latter gentleman had been revoked before their arrival, and it is presumed they were referred to the government at Washington.

There was a rumor that Generals Worth and Pillow and Col. Duncan had been arrested by Gen Scott. The news seemed to have gained out of letters written by the former reflecting upon the Commander-in-Chief.

The Virginia, seven days from Vera Cruz, brought eighty discharged soldiers.

Lieut Mechlenburg, of the New York Volunteers, died of vomito. He was honorably buried by the Louisiana officers.

The conduct of the new President had caused many members of Congress to throw up their seats in disgust, though a quorum was still left.

Anaya's inaugural was in the usual Mexican style—that he had taken the office with a reluctance not to deny his native land—he had never deserted his country—his blood and life were hers.

A large guerrilla party had skirmished with a squad of Americans, in which two persons were killed.

A train was to leave the city of Mexico on the 28th ult. for Vera Cruz. Mr Trist will come down with that train.

Gen Scott, under instructions from Washington, the spared ting on the enemy, has issued an order that no more dollars or ingots either of gold or silver shall be shipped from any port in Mexico until the rate of duty shall be fixed by the authorities at Washington, and that after a certain time specified, no more trade will be paid for quarters occupied by the American army. Subsistence for the army, forage, &c will be paid for as heretofore. The injunctions and penalties of the martial law under published at Tampico, Feb. 19, 1847, will be strictly enforced.

All apprehensions for the safety of the steamer Gen Butler and those on board, are now removed by the arrival of that vessel at New Orleans, after a terrible passage.

Gen. Henry Pattagan has been appointed military commander of the state of Vera Cruz. This nomination created great dissatisfaction among the Mexicans in Jalapa. The train under command of Gen. Patterson left Jalapa on the 25th ult. six hundred men were left by him to garrison that place. The ayuntamiento were made to recognize the commander of those forces, governor, civil and military. The large train under the command of Gen Butler, had nearly all left Vera Cruz. The number of men accompanying it is estimated at 8,000.—General Scott will soon have from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis papers of the 23d Dec. have late advices from Santa Fe brought to that city by Mr Riod. By this arrival they have also later news from Chihuahua.

Col Newby of the Illinois volunteers, with Major Bodine, paymaster had gone to Taos.

The Santa Fe Republican says that the troops who had gone South had been guilty of many acts of violence upon the people of the lower portion of the territory.

The Apache Indians had charged into the Rio (or molasses) and drove off two hundred head of cattle, killing three men in the employment of Mr Thorp, and destroying all the wagons.

Various rumors of mutiny had existed—Capt. Grey's company quelled it, with two companies of Illinoisans.

Capt Smallman had resigned on account of State charges preferred against him.

Major Reynolds with Missouri volunteers and six companies of the Missouri mounted regiment, the St. Louis battalion, five companies of the Illinois Regiment, three companies of the regular dragoons, and the Santa Fe battalion, had left for the South and will winter at El Paso. There were only 300 men left at Santa Fe.

Major Spaulding, paymaster, who had been reported killed by some Mexican troops, was found at Chihuahua in meeting his relations and receiving expressions of the [illegible] feelings.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The proceedings of Congress already begin to assume public attention and excite the interest of the people generally throughout the country. Indeed we may say at no previous session of our National Legislature has the action of this body thus early been characterized with the gravity and importance which it will appear now to be exhibited by the more prominent and leading members both of the Senate and House of Representatives. Even those who by their advice and counsel have heretofore governed and guided the Executive in the administration of the government, and brought upon the nation all the varied and untoward consequences upon an aggressive war—justly and horribly waged—are now struck with consternation in view of the impending dangers that threaten to crowd out of this most numerical and Quixotic crusade—and are making anxious enquiry of each passer by if he won't be kind enough to show them some hole through which they can escape from their present uncomfortable position. Of these real or pretended 'penitents,' there is no one more [illegible] than Mr. Calhoun,—the man to whose hands was entrusted the *helm* of the 'ship of state,' when she first entered upon the troubled waters of this boundless and uncertain sea. He, seeing—*politically*—ahead what Jack Martingale saw *really*, while sailing under a certain mysterious skipper—who he afterwards discovered were a cloven foot, and sported a very long tail—now manifests a great anxiety to have the ship brought into the first sheltered harbor he can find where safe anchorage can be had during the continuance of the divers adverse winds now raging over some portions of the great political ocean. Whether he would be willing to see the noble craft safely moored for any length of time in a harbor where the rights of *American free colored seamen* would be respected, is a matter, however, of great uncertainty.

The discussion in the Senate upon the introduction of the resolutions of Mr Calhoun, as well as of the counter resolutions of Mr Dickinson—both sets of which we published on our last—was of a highly interesting character, and important, as indicating the views of several distinguished Senators on the territorial question. This debate, however, was confined entirely to the two branches of the Locofoco party, no whig, we believe, speaking on the question. But when the consideration of these resolutions shall come up, as it will on the 4th of January, we shall expect to see the scene of war removed from Mexico to the Senate chamber,—and as the territorial and war questions will then be fairly opened, a general engagement may be looked for.

It is not to be expected that the principles enunciated in the resolutions of Mr Calhoun, no more than those embodied in the war resolutions of Mr Dickinson, will satisfy those of the North who oppose the further extension of slave territory. More territory, as a consequence of the war, we are bound to have, territorial indemnity for the expenses of its vigorous prosecution is inevitable, and we are more and more inclined to the belief that in a firm adherence to the principles of the Wilmot proviso consists the only safety of the interests of the North against the aggressions of the Southern Slave power.

That our readers may see the exact position in which Mr Calhoun desires to place himself by the introduction of these resolutions, and as showing, as we think, too plainly, the propensity of most Southern politicians to dodge the only *real* question involved, which the North ought and does care for, we give the following statement of Mr C. in answer to interrogatories of Senator Allen, as to the true meaning of the resolutions? The question of Mr Allen was—

"Whether the Hon Senator designed by his resolutions to exclude the idea of any territorial indemnity from Mexico—or an incorporation into the body of the public domain north and them, as States, into this Union, of any territory which we may acquire at the conclusion of the war? Or whether it means barely comprising the idea of *annihilating the sovereignty of Mexico* and incorporating the whole mass of territory into this Union?"

To this enquiry Mr Calhoun replied—

"I will answer the Senator from Ohio with a great deal of pleasure. It is not my intention to involve any question in reference to territorial indemnity or any other subject apart from that which is presented in the resolution itself. I believe the pressing question at this moment is, whether we shall conquer Mexico and hold her as a subjected province, or incorporate her into our Union. That of course would involve the nationality of Mexico, and it was to that point that my resolution referred."

And as though this was not quite enough to satisfy northern Senators that *Slavery* did in reality lay at the bottom of this 'white heap,' he in a subsequent conversation says:

"I rose principally to correct an error into which the Senator from Ohio has fallen, doubtless from having misunderstood my remarks. I by no means said that I considered the annihilation of the nationality of Mexico and the acquisition of a portion of her territory as identical; on the contrary I said expressly that I did not understand the resolution as involving the question of territory at all. *I agree with him that we may take a portion of very large parts of Mexico, without touching her nationality.* My object is very different; and to satisfy the Senator I will tell him that I have not changed a single opinion which I have ever expressed, in relation to this Mexican war. I hope that this will satisfy him."

These statements, it would seem, did satisfy Mr Allen, Mr Niles, and other Northern doughface Senators, and the resolutions were allowed to pass, for consideration on the 4th of January next. We shall see what all the Northern Senators will sustain them.

PLEASE SPEAK.—We offer our thanks to the gentleman who directed our attention to the short article to be found on the outside of our to-day's paper, and we commend its perusal to the citizens of the different villages of the Country. It is true this article was designed for another meridian, and it is true also that New England and even Vermont does furnish some bright and striking instances, illustrating the magnificent power of the compact and well directed exercise of Public Spirit in the matters alluded to; but it is also lamentably true that the reverse of this picture is too often presented to the traveller, in his journeyings through our State. Next to a proper *self-pride* and that of family,—not of its wealth, but of its birth and purity—is, as it appears to us, most commendable, that of our own place, town, county, state and country.

If any see the image of themselves, or the picture of their own premises or native village on the wrong side of the mirror as it here lies up to us, we hope all such will read the article alluded to, cover up, and endeavor to catch the growing spirit of public improvement.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The three lectures before this Association—delivered by Prof. Butler—we are happy to say were well attended, and highly appreciated. The manner of Mr B is pleasing and agreeable, and though he makes no claim to great oratorical power, he is possessed of that readiness and fluency of speech, which renders him an exceedingly effective and popular speaker.

His last lecture, 'The Pilgrims,'—commemorative of the landing of the New England fathers—was well concerted and also arranged, and rich as it was in intellectual and historical lore, is well worthy to be delivered before the most enlightened audience of the country.

We hope the noble beginning made by our young men in carrying out the objects of this Association, may be *but* the beginning of that success which should crown efforts so praiseworthy and commendable.

Southward the Course of Winter takes its Way.—In our southern exchanges we see frequent notices of cold weather, good sleighing, deep snow, &c &c. We have kept our temper and contented ourselves by dragging through mud and rattling over frozen ground till the present time, when we see it stated in most of our Southern papers that *good sleighing continues!* while we, poor denizens of the Green Mountains, have not as yet had snow enough to *begin a continuance* with. In this state of the case we claim the grumbler's right, to *grumble*—and we do. It is not fair that Trojans, Albanians, New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians should be using the snow that belongs legitimately to New England. We have no idea but the very snow they are using was designed for us, but by some means got misdirected and misseut to them.

NEW BOOKS.

DICKINSON'S BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1848.—We have just received a copy of this splendidly executed annual for 1848; and in point of taste of arrangement and execution, we have seen nothing to compare with it. It contains many interesting tables, and to those doing business in Boston, its 'Business Directory' will be invaluable. A tolerably 'keen' countryman doing business in Boston, with one of these Almanacs in his pocket, would need to ask but *few questions*.

VERMONT ALMANAC FOR 1848.—The Vermont Dickinsons, *Messrs Haskell & Palmer*, have issued their beautiful Almanac for the coming year, and we think in general appearance it surpasses any thing of the kind before issued in the State. It is nicely bound—in the style of the celebrated Boston Almanac, and aside from the ordinary purposes of such a work, it is worth the price—25 cents—as a book of reference, memorandum, &c.

THE UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART.—We have received the first number of the second volume of this really beautiful monthly—and can only say that for mechanical execution it surpasses any work of the kind we have ever seen in the country. We have had barely time to glance at the contents of the present number, but the well known character of its editress—*Mrs C. M. Kirkland*—is a sufficient guaranty for the ability and interest of the work. The present number is embellished with *three* beautiful engravings, fashion plate, &c.—Terms $3 per annum, 2 copies for $5.

☞ The Baltimore Patriot says there is every reason to believe that a declaration, in some form or other, will pass both houses, affirming that the war should not be prosecuted for conquest, and that Congress will never agree that it shall be so prosecuted.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—In the House of Representatives on the 10th inst., resolutions were presented, protesting against the annexation of any more territory to the United States, without an express provision by Congress, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in such territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crime.

ACCIDENT.

Drowned in Whitehall on Wednesday evening last, in the Lake, near Chipman's, Mr. George Buchannan, of Dresden, aged about 45. The deceased had been in Whitehall during the day and left our village to return to his home about dark. He was a gentleman well known in Washington county, and his sudden doom will be regretted by numerous acquaintances, who have also proved the power of his mind and the qualities of his heart.

Whitehall Chronicle.

The Miller Forgery.

The Boston Daily Mail of the 28th inst. says:—The Grand Jury having been discharged and some unimportant business transacted, the Clerk called upon the Miller, Joe, to come forward and plead to sundry indictments found against him for forgery. Miller came forward with his counsel, J. H. Fiske Esq. and the latter in behalf of his client waived the reading of the indictments, putting in the plea of not guilty. The County attorney stated that the Grand Jury had examined numerous witnesses in investigating the case, and had found three indictments against the accused containing six counts—that is supposed that there were other forged notes uttered, but that they had not been able to trace them far enough to warrant the finding of other bills of indictment. The case, however, be remarked, had been left open to the action of the next Grand Jury should other developments transpire.

The indictments against Miller are founded upon three notes, alleged to be forged of which the following is a copy—the other two being of similar date and amount—making a total of $7,500:

$2500.

[illegible]

S. P. BELKNAP.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS TO THE BOSTON ATLAS.

NEW YORK, Thursday—8 1-2 P. M.

The Indiana Legislature have adjourned in consequence of the prevalence of the small pox among the members. The infection was taken from Andrew Kennedy, who lies dangerously ill.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says that Gen Worth was arrested for [illegible]—said contempt consisting in writing letters to the United States, which were published.

Gen Pillow was arrested for appealing from a decision made by the Commander-in-Chief.

FROM YUCATAN.—A battle took place on the 15th of November, between the revolutionary forces, 1800 strong, and 1000 troops under Bozaida, in which the latter was victorious. The revolutionists then attacked Valladolid, and after three hours hard fighting, were driven back.

A body of Indians to the number of 5000 had taken possession of Tycoco, after 26 hours fighting. 15,000 Indians were in arms. Bozaida was paralyzed, and the inhabitants in great consternation.

GREAT ROBBERY.—The agent of the Chester County Bank has been robbed in the cars, near Philadelphia, of a large sum of money—said to be $500 0.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington Dec. 22 1847

SENATE.—A petition from Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton was presented by Mr. Green praying Congress to purchase one thousand of the Hamilton papers.

Mr Hale presented two anti slavery petitions, and made strenuous efforts to induce the Senate to depart from its settled practice of not receiving petitions of that import. The question of non-reception being put, Mr Berrien moved to lay that question on the table, which was decided in the affirmative—ayes 33, nays 19.

Mr. Ashley, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the acts regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme court in certain cases. Passed.

Mr Cass from the Military Committee, reported a bill to raise for a limited time, an additional military force, and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

A resolution offered by Mr Wescott was adopted directing an inquiry as to whether any alterations are necessary in the Patent Law.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after a short time spent therein adjourned.

HOUSE.—The States and Committees were called upon for memorials, petitions, resolutions and reports.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Joint Committee on printing on the part of the House.

Mr. Lincoln of Illinois offered a series of resolutions relating to the several messages of the President on the Mexican war, and requesting of him information on numerous points touching the causes of the war, and the right of the United States to territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande; also, when and where the blood of American citizens was shed by Mexico on American soil during the present war.

Mr. McClellard presented a resolution calling for statistics of the Commerce of the Western lakes.

Mr. Kaufman offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of authorizing Postmasters to receive subscriptions and transmit money free of postage.

On motion of Mr Vinton the House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union and took up the bill appropriating a million of dollars to supply the deficiency in the appropriations by the subsistence department. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair. Mr Vinton stated that the estimated deficit for the year is a fraction under four millions, but this bill is intended only to meet drafts daily expected from the South amounting to a half a million and for a half a million expected by the first train from Mexico to Vera Cruz. There was now only about $60,000 at the command of the subsistence department to meet these drafts. On motion of Mr Pollock, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment. It was then passed unanimously.

A message was received from the President, communicating the report of the Secretary of the Navy relative to floating dry-docks authorized by the act passed last session.

On motion of Mr. Vinton the House again went into the Committee of the Whole and took up the annual Message of the President. Mr Vinton offered a series of resolutions for the reference of different portions of the messages to appropriate committees.

Mr Clingman offered an amendment involving the question of slavery in new territory, upon which he made a speech and then withdrew his amendment. The committee rose and reported progress. A resolution and a series offered by Mr Broadhead as a substitute were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was adopted by the House to-morrow adjourn over to Monday. Adjourned.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON ATLAS

WASHINGTON, Dec 24, 1847

THE VETO MESSAGE—THE RIGHT OF PETITION—THE MEXICAN WAR.—Almost no particular business was transacted in the House today, of a definite character, yet there were several things done which signal towards important results. The Veto Message of the President has had another airing, and the various comments of opinions thereon contained have been openly expressed by more than a two thousand voices in the House. The resolution introduced by Mr Wentworth of Illinois, which by the way I find to be a very clever one, and was in these words

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report a bill to improve such rivers as are necessary and proper for the security of commerce, and of our commerce, and also for the defence of our country."

Mr. Wentworth managed his resolution adroitly, so as to hurry the House into a decision upon it. Having moved it, he called for the previous question, which being seconded, was carried. The yeas and nays were ordered and this brought the House to a direct vote, and the roll being called, the result was announced as follows:

YEAS 126, NAYS 64. Every Whig voted affirmatively, and most of the Western Democrats. It was a glorious vote, and shows conclusively that 'Young Hickory' has no influence whatever, even among his own party. From all that I can hear or learn of the opinions of members here, I am satisfied that there never was an Executive, with, perhaps, the exception of John Tyler, who had so little respect paid to his opinions as Mr. Polk has.

I have also to record another vote which must rejoice the heart of every true Northern man. I refer to the vote taken upon the petition presented to-day, by Mr Giddings, from sundry citizens of the District of Columbia, concerning the slave trade therein. Mr. Giddings presented the petition, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report concerning the constitutionality of the slave laws of this District.—Mr. Jones, of Tenn, a Loco Foco member, moved that the petition be lay on the table. On this the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr Cingman, a gallant, true Whig of North Carolina, hoped that it would be referred to the Committee. The yeas and nays being called, it appeared that ninety-seven had voted in the affirmative and ninety-seven in the negative—a tie. The Speaker then said that he had unfavorably voted for giving all petitions, couched in respectful language, a reference, he therefore would vote in the negative. And so, by the casting vote of the Speaker, the House refused to lay the petition on the table—and thus, for the first time, as Mr Giddings informed me, since he has held a seat in Congress, has the U. S. House of Representatives *refused* to lay a petition concerning slavery upon the table.

This motion to lay on the table was resisted by every Whig from the free States, and by at least two from Slave States, while Mr. Chappel Maine Hopkins Walsh, and all, in fact, of the Loco Foco members from the State of Maine, and Mr Hayes of New Hampshire, with the exception of Mr Sawyer, from the former State, voted to lay the petition on the table. Let this fact be put on record. It is one of the more favorable signs of the times. Contrast the present with the past. Call to mind the time when Atherton, of New Hampshire, introduced his gag resolutions, by which the right of petition was denied, when petitions breathing a word on the subject of slavery, or an favor of making the land go free, were dumped down a pretty station in this House. There has been an advance in public opinion since those days, and the spirit of freedom and of equal rights has cast from it the chains by which it was for a time hampered and bound, and I will not refrain from saying all honor to the venerable Adams and the Whig colleagues, and to Joshua R. Giddings, for their faithful adherence, through good and through evil report, to the cause of liberty and the rights of petition.

FREE TRADE.

The N. Y. Globe, notices with favor the recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, of a duty on Tea and Coffee, and says it is a matter of astonishment that a single individual can be found opposed to a revenue duty on Tea and Coffee, so long as the expenses of Government are to be raised by a tax on imports. If you will abolish the Tariff altogether, and resort to the only proper system of supporting the Government, Direct Taxation—then there can be no argument offered in favor of a duty on those generally used beverages. While we advocate a duty on tea and coffee, to be as permanent as the tariff system itself, we will never discuss the subject of the tariff without giving our readers to understand distinctly that we are hostile to all tariffs. We consider the system itself a disgrace to the age in which we live, and the proof that our people have an imperfect knowledge of the true system of taxation."

This is all perfectly right and consistent. The whigs have always contended that the doctrines of locofocoism in relation to our commerce involved in their practical application absolute Free Trade, and now the New York Evening Post and Globe two of the ablest locofoco papers in the North honestly and boldly go for carrying out the theory of their party.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22—10 P. M.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE GREAT FRESHET—FALL OF A HOUSE AND SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED.—At Maysville some large pork houses were washed away by the flood and heavy losses of pork were sustained, belonging to Thomas Gurney