

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

The Columbia South Carolinian contains the following letter from Gov. Hammond, in answer to a memorial from the Free Church of Glasgow, Scotland, for the pardon of John L. Brown, of Fairfield, S. C., who was convicted of aiding in the escape of a slave, and sentenced to be hung.

The Governor, after stating that he had pardoned the individual, and that he was consistent under a law passed while the state was a British colony; that slavery is sustained by the old and not prohibited by the new testament, and that he denies the right of foreigners to interfere in such matters, continues the argument as follows:

"But I make bold to say that the Presbytery of Free Church of Glasgow, and nearly all the Abolitionists in every part of the world, in denouncing our domestic slavery, denounce a thing of which they know absolutely nothing—nay, which does not even exist. You weep over the horrors of the Middle Passage, which have ceased, so far as we are concerned; and over pictures of chains and lashes here, which have no existence but in the imagination. Our sympathies are almost equally excited by the accounts published by your Committees of Parliament—and therefore true; and which have been verified by the personal observation of many of us—of the squalid misery, loathsome disease, and actual starvation, of multitudes of the unhappy laborers, not of Ireland only, but of England—nay, of Glasgow itself. Yet we never presume to interfere with your social or municipal regulations—your aggregated wealth and congregated misery—nor the crimes attendant on them, nor your laws for their suppression. And when we see by your official returns, that even the best classes of English Agricultural laborers can obtain for their support but seven pounds of bread and four ounces of meat per week, and when sick or out of employment must either starve or subsist on charity, we cannot but look with satisfaction to the condition of our slave laborers, who usually receive as a weekly allowance, fifteen pounds of bread and three pounds of bacon—have their children fed without stint, and have comfortable dwellings, where, with their gardens and poultry yards, they can, if the least industrious, more than realize for themselves the vain hope of the French King, that he might see every peasant in France have his fowl upon his table on the Sabbath; who from the proceeds of their own crops, purchase luxuries and finery; who labor scarcely more than nine hours a day, on the average of the year; and who in sickness, in declining years, in infancy and decrepitude, are watched over with a tenderness scarcely short of parental. When we contemplate the known condition of your operatives, of whom that of your agricultural laborers is perhaps the least wretched, we are not only ashamed of that of our slaves, but are always ready to challenge a comparison, and should be highly gratified to submit to a reciprocal investigation by enlightened and impartial judges.

You are doubtless of opinion, that all these advantages in favor of the slave, if they exist, are more than counterbalanced by his being deprived of his freedom. Can you tell me what freedom is? who possesses it, and how much of it is requisite for human happiness? Is your operative, existing in the physical and moral condition which your own official returns depict, deprived, too, of every political right, even that of voting at the polls; who is not cheered by the slightest hope of ever improving his lot or leaving his children to a better, and who actually seeks for the four walls of a prison, the hulks, and transportation, as comparative blessings—is he free? sufficiently free? Can you say that this sort of freedom—the liberty to beg or steal—to choose between starvation and a prison—does or ought to make him happier than our slave, situated as I have truly described him, without a single care or gloomy forethought?

But you will perhaps say, it is not the Thing, but in the Name, that the magic resides—that there is a vast difference between being called a slave, and being made one, though equally enslaved by law, by social forms, and by immutable necessity.—This is an ideal and sentimental distinction which will be difficult to bring the African race to comprehend. But if it be true, how many are there then entitled even to that name, except by courtesy; and how many are able to enjoy the idea to perfection? Does your operative regard it as a sufficient compensation for the difference between four ounces and three pounds of bacon? If he does he is a rare philosopher. In your powerful Kingdom, Social Grade is as thoroughly established and acknowledged as Military Rank. Your community see among themselves a series of ascending classes, and rising above them all, many more, composed of men not a whit superior to themselves in any of the endowments of nature, who yet, in name, in idea, and in fact, possess greater worldly privileges. To what one of all these classes does genuine freedom belong? To the Duke, who fawns upon the Prince—to the Baron, who knuckles to the Duke—or the Commoner, who cringes to the Baron?

Doubtless you all boast of being ideally free; while the American citizen counts your freedom slavery, and could not brook a state of existence in which he daily encountered fellow mortals, acknowledged and privileged as his superiors, solely by the accident of birth. He, too, in turn, will boast of his freedom, which might be just as little to your taste. I will not pursue this topic farther. But I think you must admit, that there is not so much in a name; and that ideal or imputed freedom is a very uncertain source of happiness.

You must also agree, that it would be a bold thing for you or any one to undertake to solve

the great problem of good and evil—happiness and misery, and decide in what worldly condition man enjoys most, and suffers least. Your profession calls on you to teach that his true happiness is seldom found upon the stormy sea of politics, or in the mad race of ambition—in the pursuit of mammon, or the cares of hoarded gain; that, in short, the wealth and honors of this world are to be despised and shunned. Will you then say that the slave must be wretched because he is debarr'd from them?—or because he does not indulge in the dreams of philosophy, the wrangling of sectarians, or the soul-disturbing speculations of the sceptic?—or because having never tasted of what is called freedom, he is ignorant of its ideal blessings, and is as contented with his lot, such as it is, as most men are with theirs?

You and your Presbytery doubtless desire, as we all should, to increase the happiness of the human family. But since it is so difficult, if not impossible, to determine in what earthly state man may expect to enjoy most of it, why can you not be content to leave him in that respect where God has placed him; to give up the ideal and the doubtful, for the real—to restrict yourselves to the faithful fulfilment of your great mission of preaching "the glad tidings of salvation" to all classes and conditions, or at the very least, sacredly abstain from all endeavors to ameliorate the lot of man by revolution, bloodshed, massacre, and desolation, to which all attempts at abolition in this country; in the present, and, so far as I can see, in any future age, must inevitably lead.

Be satisfied with the improvement which slavery has made, and which nothing but slavery could have made to the same extent, in the race of Ham. Look at the negro in Africa—a naked savage—almost a Cannibal, ruthlessly oppressing and destroying his fellows—idle, treacherous, idolatrous, and such a disgrace to the image of his God, in which you declare him to be made, that some of the wisest philosophers have denied him the possession of a soul. See him here—three millions at least of his rescued race—civilized, contributing immensely to the subsistence of the human family, his passions restrained, his affections cultivated, his bodily wants and infirmities provided for, and the true Religion of his Maker and Redeemer taught him. His slavery been a curse to him! Can you think God has ordained it for no good purpose?—or, not content with the blessings it has already bestowed, do you desire to increase them still? Before you act be sure your Heavenly Father has revealed to you the means. Wait for the inspiration which brought the Israelites out of Egypt—which carried salvation to the Gentiles.

I have written you a longer letter than I intended. But the question of Slavery is a much more interesting subject to us, involving as it does the fate of all that we hold dear, than any thing connected with John L. Brown can be to you, and I trust you will read my reply with as much consideration as I have read your memorial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. HAMMOND.
To the Rev. Thomas Brown, D. D. Moderator of the Free Church of Glasgow, and to the Presbytery thereof.

SECRETS COMING OUT.—The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says:—"It is mentioned here that Wood, who acted as one of Joe Smith's council at the time of his death, is endeavoring to prevail on the 'prophet's' wife to make a full exposure of Mormonism, and to allow him to publish it, and that she has about consented so to do."

GREENHALGH, the celebrated pedestrian, sails forthwith for England; he is permitted to return in the spring, when it is reported that a match will be made between him and the Indian "Steep-Rock." The friends of Greenhalgh have made him up a handsome subscription, equal to the amount of all his expenses since he left home, and up to the time of his reaching England. This, with the purse he has taken, enables him to go back with much ease. He says Gilderleeve is the best man he ever started with.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH, who entertains so little affection for the "drab-coated people of Pennsylvania," has been seriously ill of suppressed gout, and fears were at one time entertained for his life. The gout, however, has come out, and the reverend wit is looked upon as out of danger for the present.

SINGULAR.—But four of the ten Presidents of the United States had sons; and this we begin to think may possibly account for the recent election of Mr. Polk over Mr. Clay. President Houston of Texas, also Presidents Burnett, Lamar, and the new President Anson Jones, have none of them sons.—M. n. p. Engle.

The election of the four Presidents who had sons possibly may be accounted for by the fact that they obtained the greatest number of electoral votes.—Phil. Ledger.

WHAT IS THE FASHION!—Willis says that white cravats are all the rage now. They are ugly enough, except upon elderly gentlemen. Willis also says "but what shall we say of trains and tarpsaulins for ladies wear? Jack's hat, copied exactly in white satin, is the rage for a head dress, now—(worn upon the side of the head with a ruinous feather,)—and a velvet train is about becoming indispensable to a chaperon! It will be a bold poor man that will dare to marry a lady ere long—what with feathers and trains and pages' wages!"



Saturday, Dec. 28, 1844.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office No. 169 Nassau Street, New York.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Amos Schmick of Augusta township, Northumberland county, an industrious and worthy young man, about 21 years of age, was suddenly killed on Friday last while working on the Valley Rail Road, near Pottsville. A bank of earth, which he was undermining, fell upon him and crushed him, so that he expired in less than half an hour after he was extricated. His remains were interred at this place on Monday last.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A few days since a niece of C. BOWEN, Esq., of this place, a young girl about fourteen years of age, while attempting to leave the bucket down the well, slipped and went down head foremost with the bucket through the aperture of the well floor. She, however, clung to the well rope as it went down, and sustained herself with her head above water by it, until her cries brought out some of the family, who rescued her from her perilous situation. The well contained about eight feet of water. She escaped without any injury except a slight bruise on her hand and arm.

FIRE.—We regret to state that the weaving establishment of Mr. John Hamilton, of Jackson township, was destroyed by fire, with a number of finished coverlets, on the 13th inst. Mr. Hamilton estimates his loss at about \$700.

SNOW.—The threatening appearance of snow for ten days past, has resulted in a snow of about three inches in depth. Further East, we understand, the snow is in some places from six to eight inches. The foundation is good, but there is not yet snow enough for good sleighing, in this neighborhood.

SLAVERY.—In another column our readers will find a letter from Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, to the Abolitionists of Glasgow, Scotland, on the subject of Slavery. He gives pretty strong proofs that the slaves of the South are better provided for, and in a happier condition than the poor white operatives of England, Ireland and Scotland.

LITTEL'S LIVING AGE.—We are again in the receipt of several numbers of this valuable periodical, and cannot too highly recommend it as a useful and interesting publication for every family.

The State Treasury has already in its vaults about \$800,000, which, it is said, will be swelled to a million by the first of February next, when the payment of the interest on the State debt will be resumed. The interest on the debt is payable semi-annually, and will require about \$600,000 every six months. The impression is, that the revenue of the public works, with the present two mill tax, would be sufficient to pay the interest, without imposing the additional mill authorized by the last legislature.

TEXAS.—It will be seen by referring to the Washington Correspondence, that it is not likely that Texas will be annexed during Mr. Tyler's administration. It is supposed that Mr. Polk will call an extra session immediately after the 4th of March, to take the matter into consideration. Mr. Benton's bill in substance, will, we think, be adopted as soon as Mexico can be appeased. Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun can know but little of the true feeling of the people if they suppose their mad scheme of immediate and unconditional annexation will ever be adopted.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON is recommended by a correspondent of the Eastern Argus for U. S. Senator. We do not know that the General has any aspirations in that way, but we are confident that his friends in this section, who have known him from early boyhood up to the present time, would be pleased to see him occupy that distinguished station.

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.—We have seen of late a number of notices of the discovery of this ore, in Ebor Mountain, Dauphin county. This ore is, we believe, peculiar to all Anthracite Coal regions, in a greater or less degree. In Shamokin there is an abundance of it of the best quality, and we have no doubt, that if it was brought into use, as it is in Wales, that it would be highly profitable. The Shamokin Furnace is now idle, but with little expense it can soon be put in blast. This furnace, it is said, has turned out the best Anthracite Iron in Pennsylvania, which, we presume, is altogether owing to the purity and superior quality of Shamokin Coal, which, from its specific gravity, is better adapted for making iron than almost any other coal in the State.

A HOAX.—THE RIOT.—The report of a riot at the Red Oak settlement near Georgetown, Ohio, published in last week's paper, is a hoax. It was detailed so minutely, the names were given so correctly, and the whole narration had so much the appearance of reality that we thought it true. The motive of starting it we are at a loss to conjecture.

LEAP YEAR is almost gone. Young ladies should recollect it. It is the last chance for some.

U. S. SENATOR.—Who will be the next U. S. Senator is a question often asked, but not easily answered. A great number of persons have already been spoken of in the newspapers, (to whom distinguished men owe much of their distinction.) Some of these are well qualified and would represent the State with credit and ability, while a number of others recommended are wholly unfit, and have no qualifications for the office. There is, however, one thing pretty certain, and that is, the people wish a new Senator, and have no desire for the re-election of Dr. Sturgeon, who seems to think, if he was not made for office, that offices at least were made for him, and that he should be continued in them for life. Our desire is that the legislature should select some competent and talented man, one who would be a fit colleague for our worthy Senator, the Hon. James Buchanan.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions the features of the bill reported by the post-office committee for reducing the rates of postage:—"The Post-office Committee reported a bill to reduce the rates of postage to 5 cents for 500 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance; and greatly reducing the postage on newspapers and periodicals. The Treasury is to pay \$750,000 annually for five years, as an equivalent for the transportation of the public correspondence; after which it is to pay the same postage as private letters. I think the bill will pass the House without any difficulty. It adopts the penal bill of last session."

THE POPULAR VOICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is a statement of the popular vote in the several States, at the late Presidential Election, so far as heard from:

State	Polk	Cly	Birney
Maine	45719	31316	4787
N. Hampshire	27160	17766	4161
Massachusetts	53262	67768	10227
Connecticut	29841	32532	1913
Rhode Island	4867	7322	5
Vermont	18041	29770	3984
New York	237555	232154	15710
New Jersey	37495	38318	131
Pennsylvania	167235	191233	31328
Delaware	5965	6267	
Maryland	32676	35984	
Virginia	6000		
Ohio	49115	155057	8050
Kentucky		10800	
N. Carolina	39287	43232	
S. Carolina	25000*		
Georgia	41155	42106	
Alabama	12000		
Indiana	70181	67868	2106
Illinois	10000		
Michigan	27703	21237	3632
Mississippi	23162	17920	
Tennessee	59917	60030	
Louisiana	687		
Missouri	10000		
Arkansas	3000		
Total	1,110,323	1,081,550	57,754

*Estimated by the Globe.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.—The Madisonian states that the various committees of the Senate have adopted the rule of listening to no charges against any nominee made orally; but that if any one has any thing to allege against any person nominated by the Executive, the allegations must be made in writing and signed by the accuser. The adoption of this rule is calculated, in a great degree, to prevent injustice being done to those against whom allegations might be made, as well as to do away the machinations of designing and interested individuals. This is very just.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Nashville Union says it is understood that the President elect will remain at his residence in Columbia, until he sets out on his journey to Washington. The Union says it is not true that he has been annoyed by 500 office-hunters, as stated in the Louisville Journal. It can hardly be supposed that any one would be so indiscreet as to make application to him for office before he assumes the duties of President. The consideration of premature applications, we have no doubt he would in as delicate a manner as possible, postpone until after the 4th of March next.

The President and his lady are reported as passing their time most affectionately and delightfully. Almost every evening they have a private concert at the White House. It is said that some impudent fellow Down East is about making Mr. Tyler a present of a beautiful worked cradle!

IMPORTANT TO THYRANIS.—The Mississippi-paragraph—It is said, and we have good authority for repeating it, that President Polk will not confer office upon any man who is an applicant for it, either in person or by proxy.

TEXAS AND THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—It is said the Resolution annexing Texas to the Union will pass the House of Representatives on the eighth of January.

ANNEXATION BY RESOLUTION.—A letter has been addressed by Mr. D. D. Field to the venerable Albert Gallatin, requesting his opinion respecting the constitutional character of the resolution for annexing Texas to the U. States, now before Congress. Mr. Gallatin, in reply, declares that the resolution is unconstitutional.

MAKE YOUR OWN CANDLES.—Take two pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow; dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring, and it clarifies and hardens the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article for winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, a Wagoner attached to Messrs. Haywood and Snyder's establishment, picked up in the road leading to Port Carbon, a revolving Pistol, which had been accidentally dropped there by Lieut. Whitney, of the Marion Rifle, in the night march of the Soldiers to the scenes of the late riot. On returning to the machine shop, the Pistol, which was of elegant finish, was exhibited by the finder, and naturally drew around him several of the hands in the Shop, among whom was John Blossus, an apprentice, aged about 17, Son of Lewis Blossus, of this place. The pistol was fully charged, and those in whose hands it happened to fall, not understanding its mechanism, attempted to inform themselves of it. Young Blossus stood within a few feet of it when one of the barrels was discharged, the ball from which passed through his head, and caused his death in a few hours. He was a young man of much promise, and his untimely end has greatly distressed the family, who loved him as a son and the bud of cherished hope.—Potts. Emp.

NEW MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, makes the following proposition:—"The Presidential election shall be held as now, except that the Electoral College of each State shall be bound to choose from among its own citizens a candidate, and send up his name hither to the Senate, in presence of which all the names (say 26) shall then be placed in an urn, from which the first drawn shall be President, the second drawn, Vice President."

This is a project indeed to diminish the violence of Presidential contests, and secure the choice of an able and independent President, the reasons which the writer gives for proposing the change. The people, we believe, are capable of choosing a proper person to preside over the nation, and their choice, we should suppose, would be as good as if the matter were left to chance or lot. How would the new mode proposed prevent faults? If the ballot-box, with all its guards, admits fraud, what shall we expect from lottery, or how would increasing the number of candidates, and creating a struggle among the whole twenty-six States for the choice, diminish the violence of the contest? As a contemporary observes, we had better go back at once to the days of Barris, and elect our President by the neighing of a horse.—Phil. Ledger.

TRIAL OF BISHOP OUNDERDONK.—The trial of Bishop Onderdonk, of the diocese of N. York, before the Board of Bishops, which has already occupied many days, is still proceeding. Several witnesses have been examined, some of them ladies. The examination is said to be of the most minute and searching nature, and in fact may be inferred from the length of time which the trial has occupied. There are other witnesses in attendance, not yet examined, and the investigation is expected to last for some days yet.

SHOT HIMSELF FOR ANOTHER.—The shop of Mr. Mills, gunsmith, at the upper end of Wheeling, Va., had been frequently entered by burglars during the last week or two, and on Saturday week he prepared a pistol, so that when the door was opened it would shoot the intruder. He was himself, thoughtlessly, the first one to enter, and the contents of the pistol were lodged in his chest. His condition is very critical.

A man in Iowa, suspected of horse stealing, was waited upon by a self appointed deputization of the people. They seized an individual they supposed to be him, and inflicted a severe flogging, and it was not until after they had mangled his back in the most horrible manner that they discovered he was not the man they were after.

A CHANCE FOR YANKEES.—There is a chance for the Yankees at Brooklyn. In one of the taverns there, is the picture of a fat black pig with some description of its excellencies and size, winding up with the announcement, "this fine pig will be gussed for on New Year's day." The guessers are to pay fifty cents for a chance, and he who guesses nearest to the weight, gets the pig.

Pennsylvania vows that she will pay up the interest of her debt falling due on the 1st of February—if it is only to astonish Sidney Smith.

Nineteen individuals have subscribed \$19,000 to build a college in connection with the Scottish Free Church. Ten of them belong to Balfie Nicol Jarvis's native place—Glasgow.

A gentleman of Bangor, Me., has a Family Bible which was printed in London in the sixteenth century. The paper is very fine and the printing clear and neat.

Meetings are being held in a great number of the large towns in England, for the establishment of public baths. At the Birmingham meeting £3,000 were subscribed in the room. It was stated that 15,000 would be required.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, which has passed the Senate, appropriates \$15,500 for that purpose. It is in the same shape as it passed the Senate at the late session.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourns on the 18th after a session of three weeks and three days; and having passed twenty-six Acts, and a variety of Resolutions.

The Earl of Shrewsbury (of the famous Talbot family, mentioned in Shakspeare) has given £10,000 towards building a new Roman Catholic Church at Nottingham.

The President elect of Texas was formerly a schoolmaster in Virginia. Well, there is not much other difficulty in ruling a nation than in keeping a hundred boisterous boys in order.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1844.

There is no longer a necessity of speculating upon the final result of the Texas question before the present Congress, so far as the proposition of immediate annexation is concerned. The opinion of the House may be said to be fully canvassed, and individually and collectively is pretty well ascertained, so that if a test vote of any sort should occur on Monday, the day set apart for the consideration of Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, which is questionable, for various reasons, there will be found not only a decided and settled majority against meeting the issue in that shape, but a sufficiently significant indication as to its fate in any other garb with which it may be decorated by its friends. The feeling is to give it the go-by, and wait the developments under Mr. Polk's administration; besides which, there are Northern members, partially inclined to its support, who will now be found in a hostile attitude, because they believe a war with Mexico to be inevitable, if the measure was to be put into execution under the auspices of Mr. Tyler, who is so embarrassingly mixed up with all the passions and prejudices of the belligerent correspondence. A new President, they think, would give a new aspect to things, and though very little short of what is now asked might be claimed by Mr. Polk, Mexico, could with a much better grace and without the violation of her national pride, make the concession to him that could not be extended to the present Executive. There is some wisdom in this logic, and it is at least plausible, and whether meant for the good purpose of reaching the object by the best and safest means, or as the pretext of sharking the responsibility, the susceptible application is by no means affected, nor does it lose force by the liability to be adapted to the ends of subterfuge. The vote of the House will be rather against the policy than the principle of immediate annexation.

After some pains taken to inform myself, I cannot discover more than five-out of the twenty-four Democrats in the New York Delegation who are favorable to the Joint Resolution. They are, Messrs. Ellis, Hubbard, Leonard, Pratt and Seymour. The Ohio Democrats are nearly unanimous in opposition to the form, if not to the substance. This combination of the Democratic portion of these two States against the scheme, would of itself defeat it in the House, without including others from the Eastern and several from the Western States, who have always expressed themselves adversely.

Mr. Calhoun is employing every faculty and energy to obtain the vote of the popular branch in favor of the proposition of the Government, urging among other strong arguments, the certainty of its adoption in the Senate, where, with all deference, I think he counts without his host. If the annexation is defeated now, as every body who has taken the trouble to examine the subject must see that it will be, there is a strong likelihood of the convocation of an Extra Session, with express reference to the determination of that question and no other. The bad consequences that attended Mr. Van Buren and the Whig party in this step are not to be apprehended by Mr. Polk, who in consequence will be a candidate for re-election; and as he regards this issue paramount to all others, whatever proceeds will most prosper if its cause will be taken, independent of mere personal or party consideration. General Jackson, whose counsel Mr. Polk was apt to follow, has concentrated upon this subject the last anxiety of his political career, and is more solicitous than ever for its speedy settlement before he shall be summoned from among things earthly. These inducements, in addition to the delicate state of our relations to Mexico which may be more aggravated before March will probably lead to an extra session, at least think some of the coolest and most sagacious Mr. Polk's immediate friends. In the event of determination to make a special call of Congress Mr. Calhoun will be invited to retain his position until the adjustment of the annexation question, and, under other circumstances, it will be at his option to retire before or after the pending propositions and negotiations have been decided. Any connection of his with the new administration in an official capacity will be superfluous by his identity and association with the question of annexation.

Mr. Delazon Smith, recently one of Mr. Tyler's editors in Ohio, and at present attached to the secret service of the Treasury, has received a special appointment of a commercial and diplomatic character to Granada, which yields Congressional pay, a per diem of eight dollars, a fat allowance for mileage.

It is understood that Mr. Polk will reach about the 20th of February, and in order to a private obligation, will have quarters prepared for him at Brown's Hotel.

Mr. Treadwell made an elaborate and able argument yesterday on his motion for a writ habeas corpus in the Dorr case. He was listened to with marked attention by the Court, the occasion called forth an unusual attendance from the Halls of Congress and elsewhere.

The Sub-Treasury bill introduced by Mr. Dromgoole, of the Committee of Ways and Means, and which has been before the House for two days past, was passed at 3 o'clock, by a vote of 125 to 69. A debate of a partisan character involving the history of the late campaign, was conducted by Messrs. Hunt, Hony, Cary, Bailey, Dillingham and others. Of course there is a probability that the bill will become a law while it has to encounter the ordeal of the Senate now constituted.

Neither the Senate nor the Supreme Court met today.

VIATOR.

HABEAS CORPUS.—A bill has passed the Senate of South Carolina, and been read in the House, to amend an act to prevent free negroes and persons of color from entering the State, which, among other penalties and deprivations, denies to such persons the right of the writ of Habeas Corpus.