

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.



Twenty-two Days Later From England.

Effect of the President's Message—Dissolution of the Russian Ministry and Restoration of the Peel Ministry.

Since the publication of our regular edition on Saturday, we received the important news by the Steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock on Friday. It was immediately issued in an Extra Ledger, which, with extras from the U. S. Gazette and the North American...

The Hibernia arrived off Halifax on Sunday morning, but was unable to get into port before Tuesday morning, thus suffering a detention of forty-eight hours, during which time the thermometer indicated a temperature of 10 degrees below zero.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th December, in 123 days, and the Cambria on the 27th, in 111 days from Boston. The propeller Massachusetts reached Liverpool in 20 days from New York.

The President's Message was received in Liverpool by the ship Sea, Captain Freeman, on the 22d, in seventeen days from New York, and was conveyed to London in six hours from its arrival in the Mersey. It was conveyed by express to France and Germany.

Parliament was summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 22d of January, Thursday last.

Cotton was a shade better than at the date of our last advices. Flour about the same, though prices were unsettled.

The Oregon correspondence had but just reached England when the steamship left. Of course it had not been spread before the people. Some of the papers comment upon it with much more bitterness than they bestowed upon the message. For instance, the Spectator spitefully characterizes it as, on the American side, a manifestation of dishonest ability. The Times makes its strongest point on the presumed incompatibility between the Spanish title and the Austrian title by discovery.

There was a dreadful storm on the English coast, Dec. 21st and 22d, which caused numerous disasters to the shipping, and the loss of many lives. The Times states that 90 vessels had been lost, in the course of a few days, and more than 100 lives. Among the vessels are two steamers, the St. David and Tom Bowling. Another was a Dutch East Indiaman, the Twee Croonleuesen, with a cargo worth \$100,000—a total loss.

On the night of the 6th of December, the French Government Steamer Papin was lost on the African coast, near Magadore, and half of her crew, 75, perished; among them were M. Moray Monge, the Consul at Magadore, M. Fleuzot de Langlo, commandant of the vessel.

The Arabs displayed upon this occasion as much courage as humanity. In less than two hours they succeeded in bringing off 44 persons, carrying them upon their shoulders, and swimming with them through a very heavy sea.

The committee of the London Peace Society have memorialized Sir Robert Peel in favor of settling the Oregon question by peaceful rather than by other means, whatever provocation the British Government may receive to adopt a warlike tone and policy. They earnestly deprecate war between the two nations, and urge the propriety of settling the dispute by arbitration.

A New Planet.—Professor Encke, of Berlin, has given notice on the 13th of December last, that he found a star of the 9th magnitude in a place where before there was none. Professor Schumacher had made a number of observations upon it. It is near Vesta, and has a motion similar to that planet. It was not exactly determined whether it was a planet or a comet.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Times, 4th inst.] RE-INSTALLMENT OF THE PEEL MINISTRY.

But while attention was fixed upon the dramatic person, the public were astounded by learning that the attempt had been made, and had failed—that the leaders could not agree among themselves, and that all was chaos once more. It subsequently transpired that Lord Grey had caused the hitch, by refusing to join the Cabinet if Lord Palmerston had the seals of the Foreign office, and the Whig papers were savage with his lordship for keeping in the dark his feelings towards the late Foreign Secretary...

Lord Palmerston's exclusion from the Foreign office, by a Government of which Lord John Russell was the head, could not have been calculated on; it would have involved a censure of the noble lord's policy while he held the office, and would have been regarded as a public condemnation of one of the ablest statesmen the Whigs have in their ranks.

Nevertheless, considering that Lord Palmerston, before he left office, did embroil himself, and was nearly embroiling his country with France—considering, too, that his resumption of power, at the present moment, would, in the nature of things, have rendered the settlement of our difficulties...

culties with the United States more perplexed and uncertain—we may under all the circumstances, rejoice that we have been spared the infliction.

When Lord John Russell threw up his cares, there was no alternative but to send for Peel; and the most extraordinary move in this drama of Cabinet-making is, that he felt as little apparent hesitation in resuming the office, as he evinced promptness in throwing it up. His resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of trade. Confidence, which had been shattered by the railway panic, became paralyzed when it was known Peel was out; the markets fell, the funds sunk, business was suspended, and a gloom, a mist, hung over the commercial and trading world. These evils are fast subsiding with the causes that called them into existence.

Upwards of ten days have elapsed since it became known that Peel was again Premier, and every day has shown improved symptoms in the produce, share, money, and other markets. The change appears the more extraordinary, from the fact that its future policy is as much the matter of speculation as the new comet—even more undefined, undeveloped. Nobody knows what Peel will do—but every one has confidence in Peel—a singular proof of the hold which one powerful mind has over the sympathies and the prospects of millions of people.

The London Examiner wittily observes in reference to this prevailing feeling. "The beauty of the present juncture is nobody knows what Sir Robert Peel is going to do, and yet every body is satisfied that he is a man to do nobody knows what."

The Cabinet resumes power with its personnel but slightly altered. Changes there have been, but they are few, and, with one exception, unimportant.

Lord Wharfedale, the President of the Council, who died from excitement produced by the resignation of his colleagues, is to be succeeded by the Duke of Buccleuch. Lord Ellenborough is to be the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Earl of Haddington is to have the office of the Privy Seal, which the Duke of Buccleuch filled. But the most striking change of the whole is the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, and the appointment of Mr. W. E. Gladstone as his successor.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet:

- First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Robert Peel. Secretary of the Home Department, Sir R. G. Graham. Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. Lord President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch. Commander in Chief, Duke of Wellington. Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Aberdeen. Lord of Privy Seal, Earl of Haddington. President of the Board of Control, Earl of Ripon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. H. Gomburn. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord C. Somerset. Commissioner of Land Revenues, Earl Lincoln. Secretary of War, Rt. Hon. S. Herbert. President of the Board of Trade, Earl Dalhousie. First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Ellenborough. Postmaster General, Earl of St. Germans. Secretary for the Colonies, Hon. G. W. Gladstone.

We need hardly trouble our readers with the thousand and one rumors which prevailed respecting the future policy of the Premier. Some assert that the re-constitution of his Cabinet involved a compromise with his colleagues; that instead of a total repeal of the Corn laws, which the Whigs showed their incapacity to carry. Sir Robert is to suppose a fixed duty of twelve shillings, or six shillings per quarter—the figures have a wide margin in the mouth of Madame Ramor—to be decreased by a shilling or two shillings per annum, until it expires in the course of six or ten years, as the case may be. Others say that a permanent duty of three shillings a quarter, with compensation to the landowner, enters into the new policy. All this is so purely conjectural that we mention it as a proof of the absence of correct information and of the diversity of opinion that prevails. Nothing definite will, in all probability, be known until the meeting of Parliament. Every possible precaution will be taken to prevent the Secrets of the Cabinet from oozing out, as they did when the London Times published them a month ago. The premature insight into official secrets led, there is reason to believe, to the important political consequences which followed. But it requires, we think, little sagacity to determine, that if Sir Robert Peel meddles at all with the Corn Laws—as middle he will and must—his next measure will be a final one. The time for any further tinkering has passed. No half scheme will suffice. All the elements of agitation would remain as strong and as vigorous as ever; and without the exact which the total abandonment of the present system would give him, the retention of a fixed duty, however small would disgust all parties, and give satisfaction to none. The existing state of uncertainty must be submitted to until the 22d instant, when the National Councils will become a bare garden of Corn-law politics.

CAUSES OF THE DISRUPTION OF THE WHIG CABINET.—The London Spectator, evidently from an official source, gives the following as the reasons of the break-down of the Whig attempt to form a Government.

Coming to London, in compliance with a summons from the newly appointed Premier Lord Grey travelled with a companion, high in the Whig councils, who attended all the meetings in Chesham Place after the arrival. To that companion Lord Grey communicated his determination to take no part in any Ministry of

which Lord Palmerston should hold the Foreign Department; and he had every reason to rely on the belief that the sentiment so expressed would have been communicated to Lord John Russell. Whether it was so communicated or not, Lord Grey took care that Lord John Russell should not be ignorant of his views, although they were so presented as to avoid the appearance of dictation.

On the evening of the Wednesday of which the Whigs had determined to undertake the Government, Lord Grey went home and wrote a letter to Lord John, in which he urged great caution in distributing the offices of the new ministry; pointed out the necessity of making it as little as possible like a revival of the Melbourne Cabinet; impressed on the expectant Premier that no regard to personal feelings ought to interfere with the allotment of offices; and stated that his joining the Government, though he promised it his cordial support in any case, must depend on his being satisfied with all the arrangements regarding offices.

Lord John Russell must have known Earl Grey's opinions in regard to Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and could scarcely have misinterpreted those hints. If he was in doubt, he should have asked for an explanation. When at last no choice was left to Lord Grey but to declare his peremptory objection, he did so in a way which forbade every suspicion of personal feeling. The Colonial Office, with the leadership in the House of Lords, had been offered to himself.

He objected by placing Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Department, because such an appointment would create alarm among foreign powers, and also among the great bulk of the community at home, including a larger proportion of the Liberal than those of the Conservative party; without himself criticising Lord Palmerston's policy he objected to his being placed in the Foreign Office, simply as a fresh difficulty in the way of a Liberal ministry.

At the same time Lord Grey distinctly declared that he should be most happy to have Lord Palmerston as a colleague in any other department; and, in order to such an arrangement, he offered to yield the Colonial office and the leadership of the House of Lords if it were thought advisable to raise Viscount Palmerston to the British Peerage for the purpose.

Lord Grey, therefore, so far from evincing personal dislike, expressed perfect willingness to act not only with, but in some degree under Lord Palmerston; and so far from being dictatorial or "impracticable," he showed the utmost disposition to accommodate his own pretensions or waive them altogether, if he could not conscientiously act with the new Cabinet as Lord John Russell might choose to form it.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Times]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first Message of President Polk to Congress, has created, as may be readily supposed, a greater amount of attention in England than any similar document from the head of the American Union has done for years. Public feeling was directed to the Message long before it arrived, its tone, hostile or otherwise, formed abundant scope for conjecture in the press, and even during the exciting time of the ministerial crisis, journalists, overwhelmed by the importance of our relations with the United States, stepped aside to discuss the question, even in the absence of the President's views.

Well, the Message came to hand in the ordinary course, by the ship "Sea," which made an excellent passage. It was generally understood, we may state in this place, that the steamship which left Boston on the 1st of December, conveyed a copy on the part of Mr. McLane, the American Minister, but if the fact were so, care was successfully taken that neither the spirit nor the substance of the Message transpired.

We have given elsewhere the spirit of the English press on this important document. Our transatlantic readers will be struck by the absence of all irritation in the remarks of the great organs of opinion in this country, relative to the Message; and this reluctance to avoid giving offence, arises altogether from the praiseworthy desire to heal, rather than to foment the cause of difference between us and the United States respecting the Oregon. Some of the articles we have given are able and comprehensive views of the question at issue, argued, of course, with an allowable amount of national feeling and prejudice, but presenting, on the whole, a just and generous standard of reason and logic.

One cause, perhaps, why the Message has agreeably disappointed expectation here is, the well-timed observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the bone, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's message to Congress. The style of the document has elicited praise, and although Mr. Polk has been snubbed by European publicists as nouvelle homme, he has given proof, in this much criticised document, of the possession of literary powers that command respect, if they do not always force conviction.

Since the Message came to hand, another arrival has brought us the correspondence laid before Congress between the British and American Ministers on the subject of the Oregon. The misfortune of such documents is, that they are too voluminous for the perusal of the great world. The London Times has devoted a series of articles to the consideration of the correspondence, more particularly with reference to the two points upon which Mr. Buchanan insists, namely, first, the title arising from prior occupancy, and, secondly, the cession of the Spanish claim to the United States.

The paper in question endeavors to show that the maintenance of these two rights is incompatible; that if one is correct the other cannot be sustained. "The prior occupation, and the after cession, may be cited as distinct facts, but they cannot confer one title. Two bad titles can no more make a good one, than two affirmatives can make a negative."

We should like to have presented our readers with these articles as, they are considered in this country to be able, if not unanswerable expositions of the subject, but as they appeared only a day or two preceding the sailing of the steamer, when our columns were crowded with the statistical information, to which we had previously pledged ourselves, we are reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure.

Upon the whole, if the Message has not given all the satisfaction, in England, which the friends and well-wishers of America desire, it has its favorable point—that of Free Trade; and the pending triumph of Free Trade principles, in all probability, be accompanied by a satisfactory adjustment of the bone of contention—the Oregon. Polk and Peel agree as to the necessity of the first—why not of the last alternative?

More of Mexico, France, Spain and England.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette publishes the following speculative letter from Havana. The Gazette says the writer is a gentleman of observation:

HAVANA, January 3, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I have heard numerous rumors that are floating about in this city, and will give you a few of them: There is no doubt some grand scheme going forward among the European Courts. One of the rumors is, that one of the sons of the King of France is to marry the Infanta of Spain, and take possession of Mexico and give it back to Spain. The Court of Madrid will appoint the son of Louis Philippe Regent of Mexico. There appears some truth in this rumor, as we have a large Spanish fleet in the harbor, and a large French fleet is expected here to act in concert with the Spanish. England will have a large number of ships of war to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. What share of the spoil England is to receive for her share, Madam Rumor does not say, but only hints at Upper California, or the Eastern half of Cuba, say to the longitude of 78, as this part of the island will be nearer her possessions. The Court of Madrid does not like the idea of giving England a foothold in Cuba as from this island Spain derives nearly all her revenue, and she knows full well that if England once raises the cross of St. George in Cuba, the whole island is lost to her, and in lieu of this will offer to Victoria Porto Rico. Santa Ana is here, and is a deep politician; he is no doubt trying to effect a revolution in Mexico through the army, by working on their feelings against the United States for annexing Texas. As Santa Ana is in the power of the Spanish Government, he wishes to make it appear that he is in favor of giving up Mexico to Spain; he is in correspondence with all the Generals of Mexico, as he receives several large packages by every steampacket from Vera Cruz.

Santa Ana you will find to lead the European diplomacy on the wrong scent; his object will be to throw Mexico into the arms of the United States, just at the time the European powers have all things arranged; this he no doubt thinks will cause a war between France and Spain, in which England must take part with Spain. You will see that Spain in her stupidity, will lose the Island of Cuba as the Cubans only want a pretext to declare themselves independent and have the Republic of Cuba. Uncle Sam will no doubt have an efficient navy to keep off a few hard knocks.

The Trial of Dr. Scott.

We recently published a statement of the acquittal of Dr. Scott in the trial before the Presbytery of Louisiana, of the charges made against him of falsehood and certain derelictions as a minister.

The following are the charges and the vote as published in the New Orleans Delta: First Charge—Falshood, in stating that Henry Clay had played cards on the Sabbath—afterwards denying that he had so stated; and then, when informed of the current report, that he had not taken proper measures to correct it—as he, Dr. Scott, had said he had done.

Acquitted—the Rev. Mr. Smylie, of Mississippi, alone dissenting.

Second Charge—Interfering with, and falsifying and altering the records of the Presbytery in his case, by taking away one paper and substituting another.

Unanimously acquitted.

Third Charge—Acting with unchristian and unclerical temper in a correspondence with Messrs. Roselius, Peters and Recorder Baldwin, in reference to Mr. Clay playing cards on the Sabbath.

Acquitted—one negative only, that of the Rev. Mr. Smylie.

Fourth Charge—Heresy, in preaching doctrines contrary to the Constitution of the Church, in the charge delivered by him at the installation of the Rev. Mr. Stauton—inasmuch as he assumed the sole right as a Presbyterian pastor of a congregation to direct its worship and control its funds for benevolent purposes.

Acquitted unanimously.

We read in a letter from Hartz, in Germany: "The emigrations from our mountains for Texas have lately been so numerous, that several of the villages are entirely deserted. In less than three months more than six thousand persons have quitted a country abounding with mines of iron, lead, and mercury, which demanded only the application of labor to give rich results, to tempt fortune at a distance of four thousand leagues."

A LADY was walking along Great St James street, Montreal, when an icicle fell from one of the houses, striking her on the head. She bled profusely, and was insensible for some time.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, January 31, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

The foreign news this week, crowded out much other interesting matter.

We are indebted to E. Y. Bright, Esq., and other friends, for documents.

On our outside, will be found an interesting account of the falling in of the mines at Carbonate, and the miraculous escape of Mr. Hosie.

THE FOREIGN NEWS which has been so anxiously looked for, by the steamer Hibernia, will be read with deep interest. There were three expresses run through from Boston to New York, and two from New York to Philadelphia.

Two of these were got up by publishers of papers, and one by the general government. The greatest anxiety was felt, to know what effect the President's Message would have in England.

From the war-like tone of some of the British leaders, when discussing Mr. Polk's inaugural address, the opinion had become general that the message would create great excitement if not actual war.

But it appears that the message is looked upon as rather pacific. The English evidently have no desire of going to war for Oregon, notice or no notice. Besides, the restoration of the Peel Ministry puts an extinguisher on every thing like a probability of war.

Sir Robert Peel's policy is pacific, and such is the great confidence placed in him, that all excitement subsided when it was made known that he was again placed at the head of government. Stocks immediately rose, and business revived, although his future policy in regard to the corn laws, is unknown and uncertain. Sir Robert himself, is not exactly whig or tory. He is a conservative, although his ministry is designated a tory ministry.

The failure of Lord John Russell, the great whig leader, in forming a Cabinet, was caused by the determination of Lord Grey, in refusing to come into the Cabinet, if Lord Palmerston was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Palmerston's views are known to be warlike, and the refusal of his friends to elevate him to that important post in consequence of these views, shows how anxious the English are to preserve the amicable relations existing between the two countries. The corn laws we think are doomed, and if not entirely repealed, will be amended, by imposing a small but fixed duty on wheat. The news is therefore of a cheering character.

TAX ON COAL.—The State Treasurer, in his last report, recommends a tax of ten cents per ton on coal. An important debate sprang up in the legislature, when the subject was introduced. It had, as it deserved, but few supporters, and the measure was denounced in strong terms. If coal can be taxed, there is no reason why any other product of the soil should be exempted. The coal trade of Pennsylvania has now reached in amount over two millions of tons, and it is yet in its infancy.

If England owes her great wealth and power to her coal and iron, what may we not expect in a few years from the immense natural resources of this state. All we ask is, to be let alone. This eternal tinkering disposition of some of our legislators, is only calculated to destroy confidence without accomplishing any good. If our own state imposes a tax on coal, we should appear before congress in a poor plight, asking them for protection against the importation of foreign coal, which now pays a duty of \$1 75 per ton, the repeal of which would almost entirely prostrate the coal trade of Pennsylvania.

The British Press, though they condemn, as was expected, the tone and spirit of the President's Message, speak highly of it as an able and well written document. One of the London papers say that, although Mr. Polk may have been a nouvelle homme, he certainly wields an able pen.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Gen. Paredes has taken possession of Government. He marched into Mexico with 6000 troops. Herrera, the President, resigned his office without firing a single gun. Paredes immediately dissolved the present Congress, and ordered a new election. Mr. Mlidel, our new minister, was not received, and such is the hatred of the Mexican army to the U. States, that nothing but war with us will satisfy them.

A new planet has been discovered by Professor Hencke, at Berlin. The planet has been named Astrea, after the goddess of Justice.

OMNIBUSES.—In New York there are over 250 licensed omnibuses, five of these have four horses, and the remainder two, making the aggregate number of horses nearly 530.

PUNISHMENT.—Elizabeth Van Valkenburg convicted at the last session of the Fulton county, New York Circuit, of the murder of her husband, by administering poison to him, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The efforts made to effect a commutation or change of punishment in her case have entirely failed, and she was hung on the 24th instant.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

NUMBER V.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1846.

Congress, I might say, last week, had the aprit of John C. Calhoun—that of "masterly inactivity." The contested seat in Congress, between Mr. Cabell and Mr. Brockenbrough, of Florida, the former person holding the seat, took up a considerable portion of the House's time this week. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution to the effect that Mr. Cabell was not entitled to a seat. The House after some discussion, concurred in the same, and declared that Mr. Brockenbrough was the legal representative.

Joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, on the 21st inst., by Mr. Bagby, to amend the constitution of the United States, prohibiting a President or Vice President to serve more than one term—but that term to be extended to six years instead of four. A proviso is also embodied in the resolutions, to the effect, that no member of Congress, during the time for which he was elected, or for four years thereafter, shall be eligible to any office under the Government, and likewise that no member, for the time of his election shall be eligible to an appointment. Mr. Bagby claimed these resolutions as entirely his own—emanating from no other person but himself—and consulting no human being as to their propriety. As to the one term principle, he has, however, only exposed the doctrine of President Polk, as set forth in his letter of acceptance, which, if adopted, would, no doubt, meet with a hearty response from the American people.

Mr. Allen's resolution, which was laid upon the table, declaring the principles which will govern the United States, in case of the interference of any foreign power with the independent government of the U. States, are considered, by many, as necessary. Great Britain's interference in the annexation of Texas to this Union, seems to call for and justify such a stand.

A resolution was adopted in the House, which provides that a select committee shall be appointed to report as to whether any member of the last or the preceding Congress, sold his copy of Capt. Fremont's Oregon Report. I have heard it said by persons whose authority is credible, that some members whose conscience must be of a very elastic order, made a practice of disposing of some of the documents, voted to them, for a "consideration." It such is, and has been the case, it should certainly be remedied. Nothing could be more mean and contemptible. However, there cannot be many members who are possessed of such grovelling propensities.

Judge Woodward, as I mentioned he would be in my former letter, has been rejected by the Senate, by a very large vote, getting but 10 votes out of the whole number of Senators, in conformity with the report of the Judiciary Committee—the resolutions of the Danville bar, endorsing his qualifications and strong claims, to the contrary notwithstanding. As I said before, the pill made up of the dregs of his political sins, could not be swallowed. The Pennsylvanian says, "it cannot see how such an unexceptionable nomination could be rejected." It, as well as some other political demagogues of Pennsylvania, must know, from this rejection, that the Senators of the United States will conscientiously perform the duty they owe to their country, let their asmed dictation be what it may. Some other unimportant matters, not of much interest to your readers, have transpired in Congress the past week.

Last week the metropolis, and I see by the papers, other sections of the country was visited with a regular snow storm. Here it was about 12 inches, but has now almost vanished again. While it lasted, good use was made of it, but not of the poor animals that hauled many youthful specimens of sin and depravity, who went with "unlimited looseness," through the avenues of the metropolis. We don't have the genuine sleighing here that you have in the north. It scarcely ever lasts long enough to give all a chance. A horse and sleigh during this last snow, brought \$5 an hour, and was in great demand at that price.

The levees of the President's House, which take place alternately every Wednesday evening, are attended by all the fashionable of the city. The Marine Band, to increase the pleasure of those present, discoursed most eloquent music. The agreeable department and elegant manners of the lady of the White House, as these levees, have won for her the esteem of all.

Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State gave a splendid ball on Friday night last. It was attended by about 1500 persons, and might justly be called the ball of the season. It is the wonder of many that the Secretary of State has not long since taken a "better hall" from the acknowledged beauty of the metropolis.

A "new leaf" has lately been turned in the text-book of Whiggery. A whig, in the Pennsylvania Legislature took the lead, and has now been followed up by one of the same party in the New York Legislature—that of coming out boldly in favor of Oregon. This is a complete "right about face" upon one of the principle questions that divided the two parties at the last election. The N. Y. Tribune from its remarks upon the resolutions, evidently approves of this course. And your own Pollock, too, of the 13th district, "who is in favor of anything that the people are," made a speech, some eight or ten days since, in which he declared our right unquestionable. It is hard to say what brought this change of sentiment about, so adverse to the former opinions of the party, if it was not the stand of the "old man eloquent," in favor of our rights to Oregon at the start. The motives of