TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Benton said he was not in his seat yesterday when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, or he would have taken that occasion to say, what he now intended to say, in vindication of the honesty and integrity of purpose which had led him to take that step.

Mr. Benton then stated that he had held a full and free intercourse with Mr. Haywood on the subject of the bill, and they mutually expressed to each other their objections. Mr. Haywood at first said it would be impossible for him to vote for the bill unless it was greatly amended—but upon the representations of Mr. Benton, that neither time nor circumstances would admit of such amendment as was desirable, he yielded a reluctant assent to vote for it, if its friends would consent to postpone its operation until March, so as to give time for amendment at the next session. This they declined, and he resigned rather than violate his conscience or vote against his political friends.—No man, said Mr. B. was ever actuated by purer, higher, nobler motives.

The highest testimony was also borne to the high character and motives of Mr. Haywood, by Messrs. Mangum, Dix, Niles, Berrien, Bagby, and Crittenden, who also denounced the infamous attack made upon him by the Government paper.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee on Finance, reported back the tariff bill without amendment and asked that the committee be discharged from their instructions. Mr. Evans, as one of the committee, did not join in the request to be discharged. He thought the duty could be performed and ought to be performed, and as those who asked to be discharged had not given any reason for it in the committee, he hoped they would now give their reasons to the Senate, that it might be known what they were.

Mr. Lewis said one reason was the want of time to frame a new bill. Another was that the instructions were so unintelligible that the committee could not understand them.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., thought it was the duty of the Committee to obey the instructions, and they could be obeyed. They could easily ascertain what raw materials were used in manufactures, and the Secretary of the Treasury could inform them what were the exigencies of the Government.

Mr. Speight defended the majority of the committee, and said it was enough for him to know that there were only eight working days left of the session, which would not afford time enough to report a bill.

Mr. Benton said the motion to discharge was a test question, and he called upon the Senate to come up to the mark and vote upon it as such.

Mr. Jarnagin said it was his duty to put an end to his business. It was evident no amendments could be effected and he should obey his instructions. He should vote for discharging the Committee. Upon the question of engrossment, however, he should not vote but give the Vice President an opportunity of deciding it.

After a protracted debate, the question was taken upon discharging the Committee and it was carried,—Yes 28, Nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

Mr. Webster then moved to strike out the 9th section—Agreed to. Yeas 28, nays 26. Mr. Benton voting for it, and Mr. Jarnagin not voting.

Mr. Johnson of Md. then moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee, with instructions. Lost, yeas 27, nays 27, the Vice President voting *no*.

After further debate, the question was put upon ordering the bill to a third reading, which was carried by the casting vote of Mr. Dallas, who read his reasons for so voting at considerable length:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickenson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

Mr. Niles made a motion to postpone the bill to first Monday of December.

Mr. Niles accompanied his motion with a powerful speech, in full expression of the indignation he felt at the extraordinary means adopted for the passage of this act.

This bill, said the Senator, addressing the presiding officer, is to be passed by your vote—you who are not clothed with power from any of the States. A majority of the people are against the bill, and a majority of the States are against the bill; and it is to be passed in an extraordinary and novel manner.

Mr. Cameron rose and denounced the Bill, and said from this day forth would be heard the cry of "REPEAL." No Agent of the Manufacturers of Europe could have framed a Bill more in keeping with their interests than this act.

Mr. J. M. Clayton rose to address an argument to the Vice President to vote for the question of postponement, should it be a tie vote.

Mr. Clayton was called to order for this; and yielded the point.

The motion to postpone was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Wolcot, Yulee—28.

Mr. Webster said that he regretted that this motion to postpone, just taken, had not prevailed; and he took occasion to tender to the gentleman from Connecticut his thanks for the firmness, vigor and intelligence he had displayed in resisting this Bill. The ink could not be dry by which this bill became a law before this Congress would be called upon to revise its own proceedings.

Whatever else, continued Mr. Webster, might be judged of hereafter upon an *ad valorem* scale, political professions would hereafter be taken at their *ad valorem value!* (great laughter.) In regard to this Bill, no man cried "God save it." This *ad valorem* principle was like a house built upon the sand. It would be washed away. It could not stand and ought not to stand, and would not stand.

Mr. Davis also addressed a brief but strong argument against the Bill, and the effect it was to have upon the Revenue of the country.

Mr. Huntington of Conn. in behalf of his colleague, and in the name of his State, protested against the deed that was now about to be consummated.

Mr. Simmons of R. I. in a few words closed the discussion, and the question was taken, and the bill passed by the following vote, the announcement of which could have created joy in no heart that truly understood its provisions and sincerely wished for the welfare of the country. The names were called, and the result communicated in breathless silence:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

Mr. Speight moved that the Senate adjourn, which motion prevailed.

The House had adjourned before the vote was taken, and the crowd was immense through the day.

The Bill goes back to the House as it came, with the exception that the *ninth section is omitted.* Leaving out this, the Bill is the same as that which passed the 3d of July.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The earlier part of the day was occupied in the disposal of numerous matters of no public interest, and the reference of private bills.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to regulate postage and to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege.

A rambling political discussion arose, quite irrelavent to the bill, after which, at a very early hour, most of the members having gone to the Senate, the committee arose without accomplishing any thing, and the House adjourned.

From the Richmond Whig.

ANOTHER TREASURY REPORT.

The Union of Thursday evening last contains another Report from "Sir" Robert Walker—the design of which is to establish the theory, which is every day refused by undeniable and incontrovertible facts, that protective duties enhance the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and that they consequently operate as a bounty to the manufacturers, who in this way draw from the pockets of the consumers of their fabrics about double the amount of the revenue derived by the government from imposts. In other words, the Secretary contends that the people are really taxed by the existing tariff not less than $75,000,000, about one third of which goes into the Treasury and the other two-thirds into the pockets of the producers of the articles upon which it is exacted. Even if the theory were true, it might be very safely assumed that the aggregate of national wealth is greatly enhanced by the policy which diversifies the pursuits of our people, and developes the internal resources of the country. Of what value are the coal and iron, the lead and copper, which a bountiful Providence has filled our land, if instead of disembowelling them, we are to depend for supplies of the articles, essential alike to personal comfort and to national independence, upon the mines of England and Wales, to whose capital and industry we thus give employment in preference to our own, because forsooth it is contended that we may procure them a little cheaper, in consequence of the pauper labor by which they are prepared for use? Better were it for us, if this policy is to be pursued, had our mountains been made of solid granite, instead of teeming with his abundant source of individual wealth and national strength. There never was a more injurious though plausible falicy, indeed, than that which teaches us that it is always wise to buy in the cheapest market. The individual experience of every man ought to satisfy him that the market which, when the element of *price* is alone considered, seems to be the cheapest, is very frequently actually the dearest. If A, for example, can procure a ton of iron from B for 20 dollars, for which B requires the cash and will take nothing else, from C he can procure that ton of iron for 25 dollars, and pay for it by the products of his labor, is it not obvious that he would be the gainer by paying the highest price?

But Mr. Walker's theory, as we before remarked, is disproved by facts. However true it may be that the foreign manufacturers may show a lower scale of prices than the actual sales in the United States, the *fact* nevertheless is, that there has been no augmentation in the pride of any article upon which a protective duty has been imposed; but, on the contrary, the imposition of the duty has been uniformly succeeded by a reduction of price. How can it be contended, in the face of this fact, that the duty enters into the price and is a tax upon the consumer for the benefit of the manufacturer? Does any man believe, if the tariff bill now pending before Congress shall pass, that there will be a permanent reduction of prices? If he does, the result will disappoint him; for, so far from destroying a "monopoly," as is rediculously pretended, it will, by breaking down competition, *create* a monopoly; not, as at present, by the active rivalry of the domestic and foreign producer, each striving to supersede the other in the market, but by the cupidity of the seller, and the necessities of the consumer.

The idea, extensively prevalent, that the reduction which has taken place in the prices of the protected articles—for that we repeat, cannot be denied—has resulted from the improvements in machinery exclusively, is shown to be unfounded by a circumstance stated to the Senate by Mr. Dayton of New Jersey, a few days ago. Window Glass, an article upon which the highest duty is levied, is made *without machinery;* and yet, upon no article has there been a steadier and a larger reduction of price than upon this—until, as in the case of coarse cottons, the price is actually less than the duty, though, when first imposed, the duty was, if we remember aright, not higher than 25 per cent. It is manifest, that whatever may have been the influence of improved machinery in reducing the cost of those fabrics in which it is so important an agent, it can have had not such influence upon Window Glass, in the preparation of which it is not used at all.

Mr. Walker's Report is well calculated—as it is intended—to deceive and mislead the country, and deserves a closer analysis and a more thorough refutation than we now have leisure to attempt. At a "convenient season" we shall pay it our respects, and endeavor to controvert its plausible assumptions by the irresistible logic of *facts*—a process of reasoning to which "Sir Robert" and his disciples have always been decidedly, and very naturally averse, since they are always in conflict with their hair-spun theories.

MR. CALHOUN.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

We have just seen the address of Wm. L. Yancey, Esq. of Alabama, to the voters of his Congressional District, announcing the resignation of his seat in Congress. It is exceedingly bitter against the *Northern* and *Western* Democracy, many of whom he declares are wholly destitute of principle—and he winds up by recommending a dissolution of the alliance with all who will not subscribe to his notions of orthodoxy. "My observation here, (he says,) convinces me that in such a party organization, the South, which is the only portion of the party sound on all these questions, is used merely to *foot the bill,* and to aid in giving a power which shall give to our Northern brethren *the spoils!*" And, as a remedy for this state of things, he proposes that they shall "never again meet in a common Democratic convention a large body of men who have vigorously opposed us on principle"—such, we presume, as that which met in Baltimore, in May 1844, and nominated for President a man who had been uniformly opposed to a Bank, a Protective Tariff and Internal Improvements, and for Vice President another who had all his life been a strenuous supporter of them all—and neither of whom had ever been designated by public opinion in any quarter of the Union as suitable persons for those high stations! Mr. Yancey is understood to be a Calhoun man; and his address is one of those "straws" on the ocean of public sentiment, which point distinctly to future events.—Mr. Calhoun has proclaimed his irreconcileable aversion to a Conventional nomination of a President, and his decided opinion that an election by the House of Representatives is greatly preferable to this surreptitious and deceptive mode of ascertaining the wishes and concentrating the action of parties; and his friends omit no proper opportunity of preparing the public mind for resistance to the attempt to repeat in 1848 the experiment of 1844.

And we have another of these "straws" from Florida. A Locofoco Convention recently met in that State for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. After several ballotings, in which neither of the aspirants could obtain *two-thirds* of the votes—it being a "principle" of the progressive Democracy that a majority less than that number ought not to rule in party meetings, though they have not yet made it necessary in Legislative decisions—Mr. Brockenbrough, the present representative, and his opponents on several ballots were all thrown overboard, and William A. Kain, Esq. received the nomination. The Tallahassee "Journal" is exceedingly rejoiced at this result, not only because Mr. Kain is "the devoted friend of Mr. Calhoun," but because "the general belief is that there will be no National Convention of the Republican (?) party for the nomination of a Presidential candidate." Hence, the Journal thinks it probable that there will be several candidates, and that the choice will devolve upon the House of Representatives—in which event the member of Congress from that State will cast its vote.

We hope, however, that the people of Florida will assign to Mr. Cabell, the Whig candidate, the duty of representing them in the next Congress.—*Rich. Whig.*

Messrs. McDuffie and Webster.—Mr. McDuffie had the *imprudence* to taunt Mr. Webster, the other day, with his change of opinion upon the Tariff question. Mr. W. very readily admitted the change, and justified it. South Carolina politicians had forced the Tariff system upon Massachusetts, and the people of Massachusetts, instead of nullifying the law, as South Carolina did when its authors got tired of the work of their own hands, adapted herself to what seemed to be the settled policy of the government. Is it strange that those who resisted the policy to which they have since conformed, should now be equally opposed to its abandonment? Are they [to use an idea of Mr. Webster] to sit still and be crushed between the upper and the nether mill-stones?

But Mr. Webster carried the war into Africa, as Mr. McDuffie, who is the very antipodes of himself, not only upon most of the great questions of public policy, but in reference to the very form and structure of our federal system, might have anticipated. He pointed to a few of the numberless questions upon which Mr. McDuffie, following Mr. Calhoun, like the tail of a comet, had traversed the whole field of space,—but he did not refer to the fact that but yesterday, as it were, Mr. McDuffie was the very Genius of Consolidation, declaring it to be "the climax of absurdity to say that *the States* have any rights at all"—while to-day he claims for each State rights and powers as absurd in themselves as they are incompatible with existence of a federal government! Mr. McDuffie recoiled from the terrible retort he provoked—and was, we suppose, perfectly satisfied, before Mr. Webster sat down, that "an honest man may change his opinions"!—*Rich. Whig.*

BALTIMORE CONVENTION AND THE TARIFF.

We find in the Alexandria Gazette's report of the Senate's proceedings on Monday, the following remarkable statement:

"Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of a large democratic meeting in Pennsylvania against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, which were read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

"[The President of this meeting was *the President of the Baltimore Convention,* and he emphatically declares that the Baltimore Convention was not opposed to the Tariff of 1842; and had it been known by the Convention that Mr. Polk was opposed to it, *he would not have received the nomination.*"]

If this be, as we presume it is, a correct account, it makes an extraordinary disclosure of the secret machinations, which, it has always been surmised, eminently characterized that memorable caucus, called the Baltimore Convention. The Oregon issue in Congress brought to light the fact—distinctly stated by Mr. Hannegan of Indiana—that promises were made in that Convention, which induced those who were opposed to any compromise, to believe that Mr. Polk would strictly carry out their views. The apprehended faithlessness of Mr. Polk to those promises caused Mr. Hannegan to utter such anathemas as were never before heaped upon the head of a President by a prominent member of his own party.

But this manifesto of the President of the Baltimore Convention makes the important disclosure, that in that hot-bed of political schemes, commenced the very deception which was afterwards perpetrated with such disreputable success in Pennsylvania and New York. It was in this Convention that the plan of pledging Mr. Polk and his opinions by both tariff democrats, was cunningly devised. It was there, we doubt not, that the memorable expedient of the Kane letter was conceived. It is scarcely possible to believe, that such prominent politicians as the President of the Convention were really ignorant of Mr. Polk's opinions. His declaration, however, evinces that he was cognizant of the design to represent Mr. Polk to the northern democracy as the friend of the tariff of 1842. Whether deceived himself, or, as is more probable, a participant in the contemplated deception, the proof is equally cogent that the deception was there deliberately planned. It has resulted in the success of the candidate, and in the disastrous overthrow of the great measure of which one-third of the successful party and all their opponents, were, and are, the advocates. We cannot remonstrate against the justice of the punishment, at least upon the politicians who now pretend to have been deceived, but, we are firmly convinced, were themselves the prime movers of the deception.—*Rich. Times.*

MORMON TROUBLES.

The Baltimore Patriot has received an extra from the Hancock Eagle, stating that Nauvoo is once more the theatre of great excitement. A body of about eighty persons, mounted and armed, left there for the purpose of pursuing some desperadoes, who, it was said, had severely beaten a small body of Mormons and new citizens, whilst engaged in harvesting in a field a short distance from the city; five or six of them were arrested and lodged in jail. The harvesters are said to have been most cruelly used, almost flayed alive with hickory goads, and then thrown into a ditch and covered with brush and dirt; this outrage has terribly inflamed the citizens of Nauvoo.

It appears that a set of rascals, horse-drivers and other vagabonds, who call themselves 'Regulators,' infest the neighborhood of Nauvoo, and undertake to prevent the purchasers of Mormon property from securing their crops. One of the robbers was arrested and held to bail in $500. An account from Nauvoo of the 13th instant, rather quaintly says:

"The Governor has plainly instructed the aggrieved to fight and kill off enough to put the lynchers down, but, as they have adopted the guerilla system of warfare, it seems impossible to get them into action, and the consequence is, that the inhabitants of this city are continually agitated by repeated acts of violence which they cannot reach, and worn out by the incessant calls upon their vigilance to guard against surprise.

"News has just reached town that the kidnapped citizens were carried off by the La Harpe mob."

"P. S. A message from the Mormon Camp brings information that Col. Kearney has mustered into the service of the United States, five hundred Mormons, who are probably ere this on their march to Santa Fe. We have copies of official papers relative to this movement, which will be published in our regular edition on Friday."

☞ A curious case is now pending in the Alabama Courts. Two Sergeants of Capt. Desha's company of volunteers, now in Mexico, (James Chandler and Elijah Kerr,) deserted and returned to Mobile, their place of residence. They were there arrested, and placed in charge of the commander of the Georgia regiment, to be conveyed back to the army for trial—whereupon they sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and were carried before Judge Bragg, who, after argument between A. B. Meek, Esq. on the part of the U. S., and John A. Campbell for the prisoners, decided that he had no power to interfere, and that they must be sent back. From this decision the prisoners appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and in the meanwhile they will be retained in custody in Mobile. So ends *their* brief career of "glory." They justify their desertion, by alleging the tyrannical conduct of Capt. Desha and his first Lieutenant, Adrian. The truth, however, we imagine, is, they found that volunteering for the wars was not what it was cracked up to be—that there is more hardship and privation in it than fun and frolic. Many hundreds will return home, wiser if not better men than they were when they left.

The Flour Speculation.—Attention has been called to the great rise and fall in flour in the last ten months. When the first intelligence was brought to this country of a probable short crop in Europe, flour was selling in New York at $4 18 to 4 25. On receipt of the news prices advanced to $4 75, and subsequently, with various fluctuations, to $4 50! The fall in prices was nearly as rapid, for the same article can now be had for less than $4—showing a decline unparalleled in the history of American commerce.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1846.

THE ELECTION.

The election came off yesterday, and resulted as favorable to the Whig cause, as could be expected, taking every thing into consideration. Early in the morning, we observed that the most desperate efforts would be made by the Locofocos from the *least* to the *greatest,* well knowing that it would be the last *gasp* of some of the aspirants to seats in the Legislature as well as both Houses of Congress in these parts. We did hope at first to have been able to have sent an entire Whig delegation to the next General Assembly, but as it is, we have maintained our own triumphantly, under the most discouraging circumstances. We think we can safely say that from this out, taking this election as a criterion to judge by, that we shall be able hereafter to command a large majority, and upon every occasion, to swell that majority. We congratulate our friends upon the result. Our vote for Governor has been increased, so has that in the Senate. One of the *veriest demagogues,* "*Old Ball*" alias, John Fraley, has been beaten by an increased vote.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN ROWAN, August 6th, 1846.

		Salisbury,	Neely's Mill,	Morgans,	Mt. Ulla,	Atwell's,	Litaker's,	Fraley's,		
Gov'r.	Shepard,	376	139	90	76	60	18	61	820	698
	Graham,*	411	34	77	40	60	49	62	698	405
Senate.	Kerr,*	175	80	25	53	30	11	27	363	743
	Fraley,	182	25	137	55	42	27	32	796	777
Commoners.	Henderson,*	355	77	134	109	55	18	52	777	794
	Ribelin,*	348	40	40	106	70	48	62	734	1137
	Ellis,	444	52	109	140	71	42	65	1137	184
	Fisher,	442	35	55	74	7	6	64	184	171
	School,	559	140	75	140	8	11	108	171	1018
	No School,	99	19	37	6	64	42	5	1018	
	Penitentiary,	71	22	73	11	66	15	19		
	No Penitentiary	488	112	37	149	55	4	86		

For SHERIFF: Hezekiah Turner, 1,318. Eller, 2.

DAVIE COUNTY—1846.

	Mocksville,	Farmington,	Fulton,	Cheshire's.	
*Graham,**	283	129	00	27	Gov.
Shepard,	246	12	00	26	
*Kerr,**	114	60	20	12	Senate.
Fraley,	117	7	11	9	
*Miller,**	267	116	47	26	Com's.
Hobbs,	258	20	48	19	
March,	485	110	83	45	Sheriff.
Travillian,	51	35	3	5	
Penitentiary,	33	23	0	12	
No Peniten'.	470	96	00	35	

Those marked thus * are *Whigs.*

"The Sugar has been Weighed!"—A few days before the election, we learn Mr. Fraley went to Davie and there told that the "Sugar had been weighed" in this county—that Kerr would be beaten. Well it has been "weighed" and Old Ball will remain at home, sure enough to "*shoot rabbits!*" The same gentleman happened to be in Salisbury and regretted very much that Mr. Fisher could not go with *him* and Mr. Ellis to the "Legislature! He can now meet with his friend and console him upon his *defeat*—being in the same "*hawful*" predicament. What an *interesting* meeting their first interview will be. Mr. Ellis has *slipped* in by the "*skin of his teeth,*" and may regard his fate as sealed hereafter. Mark it.

Mr. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, paid us a visit on Monday last, and addressed a large audience composed of Whigs and Democrats. Mr. N. Boyden replied to him, and such a scorching—whew!—*nuff said!*

P. S. The people of old Rowan gave him another blow up on Thursday.

☞ The people of Davie did the same. So goes the West.

☞ Among many petitions against the new British Tariff bill presented to the Senate, was one from the glass manufacturers which stated the bill would throw out of employment about four thousand persons and greatly impair the capital invested in the business—about $5,000,000. Another was from the paper makers stating that the capital invested in the business is $18,000,000; the number of mills 700, employing 100,000 hands; annual product, $17,000,000; cost of stock used $10,000,000.—Wages in this business are from six to nine dollars a week, whereas in England it is but three dollars and fifty cents; and on the continent of Europe only one dollar and fifty cents a week, and often less.

Such being the fact, it is reasonable to suppose the Congress of the United States would have prevented destruction from overtaking American laborers! Did the Democrats, who compose the majority in that body do it? The iniquitous bill is the law of the land; and down must go home industry—women and children must be brought to want, just to please Locofocoism. From this day let *repeal* be the watch-word and down with British democracy.

Lieut. Deas, who it was reported at the time, had been attracted by some Mexican damsel, on the banks of the Rio Grande, opposite Fort Brown, but who in reality had swam the river in search of the lamented Col. Cross, and was captured by the enemy, has been restored to his company.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The *National Intelligencer* has the following remarks on McKay's destructive Bill: "After a period of painful the unpleasant duty of announcing to ers the passage of this ... Congress. After a ... on the part of the Whigs ... day, and surrounded by ... zens who trembingly ... bill was ORDERED TO A ... body *by the casting vote* ... and was thereupon further ... and passed, by twenty-eight ... ven nays—Mr. JARNAGIN ... for the passage of the bill ... from a Democratic Legislature ... ion utterly opposed to the ... other Whig member of the ... the bill; so that all the ... measure, and all its merits ... possess any, rest entirely ... Administration party. ... to mitigate, by amending ... fects of the measure upon ... try of the country, but with ... important proposition to ... the severity of the bill ... the casting vote of the ... not material amendment ... and requiring the concurrence ... Representatives, was ... yesterday, and under the ... ous question, was concurred ...

The spirit of Evil, the ... behests of the Baltimore ... finally triumphed over the ... strances of a betrayed ... The fatal measure which ... all the industry of the country ... of every man in it who ... sweat of his brow—this ... strous scheme, which its ... fend, and which even some ... could not be defended—this ... nant of evil, has received ... Houses of Congress, and ... become the law of the land ... say of an act so indefensible ... The country will be astonished ... its passage. Though ... it, the people were incredulous ... believe that their Representatives ... most submissive to party ... the hardihood to smite the ... interests and hopes with such ... blow. They regarded the ... Baltimore Convention as ... and the "*Kane Letter*" as ... ty. Unhappy confidence! ... to be repented; and bitter ... reaped by those who trusted ... agogues. But they suffer ... country shares their suffering ... "mock at their calamity." ... erdd their error, too late ... the evil, yet not too late to ... whole country rise up as one ... its rights and its interests. ... who have been deceived ... —in one determined effort ... advised and destructive ... of "REPEAL," from this ... ver cease until Congress shall ... voice. Let every hill and ... village ring with it until the ... ples of 1842 be restored, and ... animated industry and prosperity ... In the language of an ... Let not the President's signature ... dry before the clarion is sounded ... pass before the people ... their sense of wrong and their ... that wrong. Let this ... exposed, followed, fastened ... full light, and doomed to ... is now to general reprobation ... first day of the next session ... let a bill be introduced to repeal ... ican law, to re-establish the ... store the prosperity of the country ... here, (he added,) God speed ... the movement, and with all ... in putting an end to this ill-fated, and monstrous measure.

MAINE SENATOR.—Questions ... sprung up concerning the ... Bradbury to the Senate of ... a small majority, when only ... were returned for the House, ... while it is said *fifty-three* ... solemn declaration that ... Evans on that ballot, as ... Allen and W. P. Fessenden ... turned, would have defeated ... tion. It is thought that he ... have a new election. A ... soon as the fraud was discovered ... committee to examine the ...

Since the above was written ... in the House of Representatives ... recting an inquiry into the ... nator, was indefinitely postponed ... play of democratic honesty!

The Cotton Crop.—The ... and Planters Prices Current ... says:

"The intelligence we ... from the interior is of an unfa... in regard to the growing ... the end of the first week in ... many sections of South Ala... drought, since then the rains ... and heavy. The state of ... well known, is highly prejudi... and river bottom lands, ... run too much to weed; in ... however, no material injury ... the wet weather should ... tinuance. These remarks ... lieve, to the whole cotton reg...