

Devoted to General Intelligence, Politics, Morality, Literature, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, and Advertising.

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LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

Henry B. Brown, Editor.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

V. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in the following places, viz:

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He is fully authorized to receive the money, and receipt for it, for all new subscribers and advertisements he may obtain.

REPEAL OF THE TARIFF.

The deed is done. The Whig Tariff of '42 is repealed. Free-trade has triumphed. Foreign Monopolists may now smile at the prospect of the complete prostration of the manufacturers of America, and the uncontrolled sway of the markets of the world, which this will secure them. Party tactics, party drill have done the work. The best interests of the country have been sacrificed on the unholy altar of party. The battle, however, was a hard one. Every inch of ground was nobly contested by the friends of Home Labor. Nothing was yielded, and it was only by the treachery of the Vice President that the foul deed was accomplished.

And why has this been done? Did the people demand it? No, no. Thousands and tens of thousands of petitions were daily pouring into the Senate chamber, praying that the Tariff of '42 might be preserved. But the petitions of the people were spurned.

And what shall we say of Mr. Dallas? Language cannot express the feelings that rise in our bosom, while contemplating the conduct of this man. He, who proclaimed himself in the canvass of '44, a friend of the Tariff of '42—who permitted his name to be emblazoned on the banners of his friends side by side with this great measure—has now joined with the enemies of Protection to home labor, and by his single vote the Tariff is destroyed. Everywhere the act is characterized as one of base treachery. His own political friends in Pennsylvania—poor, deceived, gullible Pennsylvania!—denounce him in terms as burning as melting lead. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, a Locomotive paper of extensive patronage, and one that lent its aid in support of Polk and Dallas,—published, too, almost in sight of Mr. Dallas' residence,—holds the following language in reference to the passage of the McKay Tariff Bill. The article is given a prominent place and embowered at top and bottom with broad black mourning signals. It reads thus:

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.—TREASON TO PENNSYLVANIA.—The infamy has been consummated, and by the vote of George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been blasted by the ingrate hand of a treacherous son. Like that of him who fed the Ephraim donkey, the fame of George M. Dallas shall be immortal—immortal to execration, immortal to infamy. The Commonwealth that has given him birth, life, favor, wealth, station and power, called upon him to stretch forth his arm and save her; he has answered the call as the assassin responds to the mercy cry of the helpless. Alas! poor Pennsylvania! An empire within herself, possessing more of the real elements of wealth and greatness than the entire Union besides, she has been sacrificed to the dogmas of the South—prostrated and trodden down to earth by those who were pledged, early and in writing, to stand by her. The fraud must be wiped out, the stain on the word, and we set the bill in motion, even though we stand "solitary and alone." But we shall not be alone. The rough stout arms of sixteen thousand iron-workers and miners, will roll on the ball, nor will it stop till justice has been done to Pennsylvania.

Tennessee! What shall Pennsylvania say to her? We gave her a President to whom she refused her vote; she has given us, by the restoration of her legislature, the enviable tableau of a ruined and disgraced Commonwealth. Well, the Pennsylvania exclaim in the language of the simple Thracian,

"There are no gods in heaven!"

The Philadelphia Sun, in speaking of the effect of the passage of the Bill in that city, says: "The fate of the Tariff of 1842 became more and more apparent as each succeeding day passed. The Commonwealth that had given him birth, still had an effect which could be readily seen in the downcast countenances of those who looked around our bulletins, and among those who communicated the intelligence to each other on the outer edge of the crowd, was a single moment returned from their daily labor, with their baskets upon their arm, seemed to be animated at the tenor of the news. Here and there, in the vicinity of the Sun office, could be seen knots of hard working men, discussing the probable effect of the passage of the present bill, and quite a number of the supporters of the present administration seemed to be more astounded than any body else. All now have their eyes open. The Commonwealth is caused by the news is now almost a parallel.

The Philadelphia North American contains the following brief and just remarks: "ET TU BRUTE!—Pennsylvania has fallen, and the final and fatal wound given her in the Senate House was inflicted by the hand of Geo. M. Dallas. Solon, the Athenian, excluded paradise from his home, and he has done the same to Pennsylvania. Either human nature has changed, or Mr. Dallas is a moral lunatic. The bosom which bore him, nurtured him from childhood to age, fostered him as mothers foster their feeble children—for the vilest of men is a single moment returned from their daily labor, with their baskets upon their arm, seemed to be animated at the tenor of the news. Here and there, in the vicinity of the Sun office, could be seen knots of hard working men, discussing the probable effect of the passage of the present bill, and quite a number of the supporters of the present administration seemed to be more astounded than any body else. All now have their eyes open. The Commonwealth is caused by the news is now almost a parallel.

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Such is the reward of the traitor! But is he the only traitor? As Prospero said of his spirits, "these men who have struck this deadly blow at the prosperity of the nation—a blow which will paralyze the arm of industry, and bring distress and ruin upon the country. Wherever the ringing of the anvil has been heard—wherever the forge, the bellows, the wheel and the engine have performed their accustomed offices—wherever the busy hum of industry, the cheerful voice of labor have made the air vernal with music—all over this broad and glorious land, which has been made to smile and rejoice under the beneficent influences of the Tariff of '42, will be seen, and felt, and endured the blighting effects of this mad act.

But the hour of retribution will surely come. The people will demand in a voice that cannot be withheld, the overthrow of the man who has thus betrayed their best interest, and the restoration of the Tariff of '42. Mark that!

The President has signed the Bill.

How Stands the Account.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer very appropriately states, that it is very apparent, that in the war with Mexico, the Government at Washington has been greatly deceived. The impression of the Administration was, when the conflict first commenced, that it would terminate very speedily—that Mexico would soon be induced to yield. But the prospect of such a course on the part of our opponent, appears as remote as ever. Millions have already been expended in this struggle by the United States, and other millions will doubtless be required. Mexico, instead of yielding, manifests a determination to exert herself to the utmost. We regard her policy as suicidal under the circumstances, and yet we cannot but commend the spirit which her people manifest, believing as they do, that they are in the right, and that the country is invaded with selfish and ambitious objects.

It is also apparent from the delay that has taken place, that Gen. Taylor was wholly unprepared to march into the interior. The Government had not provided him with adequate transports and other necessary means. Advances from the army state that the volunteers were extremely impatient, and that many murmurs had been uttered as to the procrastination. We repeat, our Government has committed various blunders in relation to this war. When Mr. Polk determined upon and provoked it, he believed that it would terminate in the course of a few months, and now he finds it necessary to make the most formidable preparations to sustain the character of the country, and cover the Mexicans to terms. The New York Express, in the course of an article upon the subject, says:

"About 15,000 men are now believed to be on the banks of the Rio Grande, who are supported there at an enormous expense, and who, it is said, are intended for 'the Halls of Montezuma.' Before Mexico got into these halls, the city of Mexico, they have a march of 1100 miles, through a most difficult and dangerous country, in which, if resistance was not made, but only friends were met with on the way, such long march of so many thousands of men would be almost impossible,—from the difficulty of transporting provisions, and munitions of war, this long distance from home. We think we hazard nothing in saying, it is impossible for those columns marching upon Monterey, Santa Fe, or by California, ever to reach the latter city of Mexico, or, if possible, only after suffering and disasters by the way, that would make too costly even splendid victories. It is presumed, then, we take it for granted, that the occupation of the Eastern and Northern States of Mexico will require a peace, but let us inquire into this.

Is Mexico to be conquered by the armed occupation of California, New Mexico, Tamaulipas, New Leon, Chihuahua or Chihuahua? Never, if the spirit of resistance is kept up in the States of Mexico, or, if possible, only after suffering and disasters by the way, that would make too costly even splendid victories. It is presumed, then, we take it for granted, that the occupation of the Eastern and Northern States of Mexico will require a peace, but let us inquire into this.

And now, is that spirit kept up? or rather is it not? Is not every voice we hear from Mexico bell-tolling? Is not every revolution having for its first cry, "Death to the invaders!" "Mueran a los Yankee!" Whoever hates Yankees, hates us more. Our country and our countrymen are thoroughly detested now. Mingled with the national antipathy, is religious fanaticism, and the fear of the black race that we mean to re-enslave them, and of the Indian race that we mean to root them out, and restore the government to the Indians. We can well defend our own soil, but we ought never to have been on other people's.

If our armies can occupy the coming autumn, or the coming winter, the city of Mexico, we may cripple Mexico, and dispose her to a peace; but this can never be done, as it seems to us, the way we are going on. After the yellow fever season is over, if the Coast of San Juan de Ulloa cannot be taken, it may be invested and starved out,—while our 15,000 men are thus marching the shortest route to Mexico. This is the only way, so far as we can see, that the best of our country can be reached, but this does not end the war, or break the spirit of guerrilla parties, if resistance be kept up. The truth is, we are in a very bad scrape, and how soon we are to be out, who can foresee?—Foreign invasion is before us, and we are to be engaged in a war of attrition. We can well defend our own soil, but we ought never to have been on other people's.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

This "iniquity" has passed. So goes the day. Hard Money, and low wages, Free-trade, an Empty Treasury, and a large public debt seem to be the policy of Mr. Polk! The following is the vote on the Sub-Treasury in the Senate:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, Niles, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Turner, Westcott, and Yulee—23.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Gillet, 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.

Sons of Temperance.

Last Saturday was a great day for the Sons of Temperance in Cincinnati. The procession was very large, numbering some 2,000 or 3,000 persons, the banners quite showy, and the men looked well. After marching through the principal streets, they repaired to Mt. Auburn, partook of a sumptuous repast, and listened to able and eloquent addresses from S. F. Cary of Cincinnati, and Mr. White of Philadelphia. Success to the Sons. They are a worthy fraternity, having a noble purpose in view.

The Tariff Fraud.—The Philadelphia North American notices the fact that Senator Cameron presented the remonstrance of a meeting of Democrats in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Tariff, and says:—"Hendrick B. Wright was President of this meeting, and he also presided at the Baltimore Convention, which nominated James K. Polk. The remonstrants say the nomination could never have been made had it been presumed he was opposed to the Tariff of '42!"

COVINGTON GUARDS.

A letter from Lt. Wado, of the Covington Guards, dated July 17th has been received in this city. The Guards had arrived at Point Isabel, and were in fine spirits. No sickness of a serious character had occurred among the company.

We have another bottle of Ashton and Montague's Ink. It increases in excellence.

THE ELECTION.

The election passed off quietly in this County, though it was a close contest, as will be seen by the vote. The following is the entire vote polled at Covington and Independence, and at Piner's up to 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday evening.

COVINGTON.

Menzies (W.) 563
Stevenson (Dem.) 267

Menzies Maj. 301

INDEPENDENCE.

Stevenson, 384
Menzies, 118

Stevenson's Maj. 266

PINER'S.

Stevenson, 193
Menzies, 131

Stevenson's Maj. 81

RECAPITULATION.

Stevenson, 774.
Menzies, 728

Stevenson's Maj. 46

Boone—Rouse (Dem) elected over Watts (Whig) by 31 majority—Hawkins' maj. for Senate 32.

Mason—Waller and Hord, both Whigs, elected over Chambers, (W) and Reid (D) The County seat question has resulted in favor of removal to Mayville, by a small majority.

Campbell—McArthur elected over Root—both Democrats.

Grant—Ireland (Dem.) elected over the regular Democratic candidate, by 32 majority.

FOR THE SENATE.

FRANKLIN—Russell (W.) 531, Drake, (W.) 128—1st day. Reed (W) is running without opposition for the House.

FAYETTE—Combs and Spurr, running ahead first day—both Whigs.

JESSAMINE—Marshall (Dem.) probably elected.

WOODFORD—Steel [W.] running ahead of Shelton [Dem]

LOUISVILLE—Page and Craig [W] elected. For the Senate, in the Boone District, the contest has been a close one, but we learn that Dr. Hawkins is elected by a small majority.

In the Harrison District Dr. Imlis [W] is elected over Newell (Dem.)

As returns are received we shall continue to lay them before our readers.

INDIANA.

The election for Governor and Lt. Governor, and members of the Legislature took place in this State on Monday last. Marshall is the Whig candidate for Governor and Whitcomb the Demo candidate. The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday states, that the returns as far as received indicate that Marshall is elected. Whitcomb's majority at the last election having been about 2200. The same ratio of increase for Marshall which has taken place in the counties heard from will elect Marshall by three or four thousand majority. These reports are substantially correct, but not actually accurate as to precise figures. The Legislature may yet be considered doubtful. In Marion, these Whig Representatives, and a Democratic Senator. In Morgan a Democratic Representative. In Johnson, Dr. Ritchey [Dem.] is beaten by Mr. Hicks [Whig] for Representatives. In Bartholomew, Arnold, [Dem.] is elected Rep. In Jennings a Whig Rep. In Jackson a [Dem. Rep. In Dearborn a [Dem] Senator, 1 Whig and 1 Dem. Rep. In Switzerland 1 Whig Representative.

Movements of Volunteers, &c.

The first regiment of Illinois mounted volunteers, commanded by Col. Hardin, accompanied by Brig. Shields and suite, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th, and were embarked on the steamer Alabama for the seat of war; but the boat delayed to take on board Gen. Wool and suite, on their way to San Antonio de Bexar.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Cavalry have taken up their line of march from opposite Memphis to San Antonio de Bexar.

Troops for Chihuahua.

Capt. Washington, United States Artillery, states the number of troops ordered to proceed against Chihuahua, at 4705. It is to be constituted as follows:

Light Company 4th Artillery, 112 men
2 Companies 6th Regiment Infantry 200 do
Squads 2 Regiments Dragoons, 150 do
2 Regiments Illinois Infantry, 1554 do
1 Regiment Arkansas Horse, 777 do
1 Battalion Arkansas Foot, 288 do
1 Regiment Texas Horse, 777 do

Total 4705 men

They are to proceed to San Antonio de Bexar, and thence into Chihuahua, between Santa Fe and Gen. Taylor's command. Gen. Butler is to lead them.

"Last evening an effigy of George M. Dallas was paraded through the streets of Allegheny city, accompanied with music and a banner bearing the inscription—"George Mifflin Dallas, the base ingrate. Alas! poor Pennsylvania!" The effigy was afterwards burnt on Seminary Hill, amid the shouts of the multitude. The affair was got up by the bands employed in the iron works of Messrs. Bissell & Semple, Allegheny city. [Pittsburg Chronicle, Aug. 4.]

PAYMASTER.

A. W. GAINES, of this City, has received and accepted the appointment of Paymaster in the Army, with the rank of Major. Mr. G. is an industrious, enterprising gentleman, and will make an excellent officer.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Waver in today's paper. Mr. W. is a gentleman of fine attainments and well qualified to give instruction in the French and German languages. He is without an accomplished artist, as the miniatures, executed by him since his sojourn in this city, will testify. We trust he may be liberally sustained.

French Spoiliations.

Nothing is to be done on this subject. The House consented to take up the Senate bill, but under party drill it has been driven out. It may be taken up; but we doubt it.

Trial of Gen. Gaines.

The Court of Inquiry for the trial of Gen. Gaines, being fully organized, proceeded to business on the 29th ult. The Court is in session at Old Point Comfort.

The Naval Committee has adjourned. The result of its proceedings has not been made public.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1846.

SENATE.—The Committee on Finance reported back the Tariff bill without amendments and asked to be discharged from that instructions.

After a protracted debate, the question was taken upon discharging the Committee, and it was carried,—Yeas 33, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Turner, Westcott, and Yulee—23.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gillet, 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. Webster, then moved, to strike out the 9th section—Agreed to. Yeas 23, nays 26. Mr. Benton voting for it, and Mr. Jarnagin not voting.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved that the bill under consideration be committed to a select committee, with the following instructions: "To remove the new duties imposed by said bill in all cases where any foreign raw material is taxed, to the prejudice of any mechanic or manufacturer, so that no other or higher duty shall be collected on any such raw material than is provided by the act of August 30, 1842."

Mr. Lewis raised a point of order. The motion of the senator from Maryland was to refer, with the same instruction from which a committee had just been discharged.

Mr. Johnson explained. His motion was another committee and proposed a part only of the instructions.

Mr. Lewis withdrew his objection, and moved a call of the House [several Senators being out of their seats].

Cries of "order," "order," and "there is no such rule in the Senate," were heard.

Mr. Hannegan. I move a call of the Senators.

Cries of "there is no rule providing for it."

Mr. Hannegan. It is suggested to me by my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun] that such a course would be in order.

Mr. Calhoun said that a call of the Senate had been ordered in several cases in years gone by.

The motion for the call, however, was not pressed, and the vacant seats being again filled, it was passed over informally.

The question recurring upon the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, to commit the bill with instructions, the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and being taken resulted yeas 27, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gillet, 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—27.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Turner, Westcott, and Yulee—23.

So there was a tie.

The President said that he was taken by surprise in consequence of the course pursued by the Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Jarnagin], who did not vote; but as he was called upon to give the casting vote, he would vote in the negative.

So the motion was rejected.

No further amendments being submitted to the bill, it was reported to the Senate, with the amendment which had been adopted.

The question being on concurring in the amendment, striking out the 9th section—

Mr. Westcott spoke in opposition to said amendment.

Mr. Webster desired to say a word only in relation to the amendment. Mr. W. then submitted a few brief remarks in support of the amendment; aiming to show that it was all important, and that the section stricken out could be of no possible use, but on the contrary, would be productive of a great deal of fraud upon the treasury.

The question was then taken on a concurrence, and decided in the affirmative *vice voce*.

The question recurring upon engrossing the amendment, and ordering the bill to a third reading, and resulted yeas 27, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Turner, Westcott, and Yulee—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gillet, J. M. Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La. Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—23.

So there was a tie vote.

The Vice President, Mr. Dallas, arose and after explaining the reasons of his conduct, cast his vote in favor of the bill.

The presiding officer having given the casting vote in the affirmative, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Several voices. "Now for the reading."

"No, no. Wait until to-morrow," was heard from the opposition side of the chamber.

Mr. Niles rose and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Colquitt questioned the propriety of this motion. He thought that it was out of order; the bill had been ordered to a third reading, and there was, therefore, another question pending.

Here the calls for the third reading of the bill were renewed.

Mr. Mangum, and others. It is objected to, and therefore must lie over.

The point of order not having been disposed of.

Mr. Simmons contended that the motion by the Senator from Connecticut was in order.

The question would be, first upon the postponing the further consideration, and, if that was rejected, then any further action would be in order, but while a motion was pending, no other action would be in order.

The objection was here withdrawn.

Mr. Niles then addressed the Senate, at length in favor of postponement.

Mr. Cameron said he rose only to repeat the opposition to this bill, to enter his solemn protest against its passage, and to give notice that the word "repeal" will this day go forth and continue until the loud voice of the laborers of the north shall compel their oppressors to respect

them. This (he said) was no bank question, in which the rich capitalists only were concerned. Here will be found the laborers and mechanics roused to indignation against those who care not how much they rob them of their comforts in the pursuit of a wild abstraction. If the bill had been made by a British statesman, it could not have discriminated more in favor of the English workmen, nor have done more wrong to our mechanics and manufacturers. He repeated that from henceforth, repeal would be the word among the democracy of the north, and that it would not cease until it triumphed.

Several other senators spoke.

The question was then taken upon the motion to postpone and decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gillet, 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 and Woodbridge—27.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Turner, Westcott, and Yulee—23.

The bill was then read a third time by its title, no objection being made.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill

Mr. Huntington demanded the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate, further, in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Davis made a few remarks in final opposition to the bill.

Mr. Huntington followed in a similar strain, denouncing the measure entirely, and warning his friends of the desolation which he believed, would follow it.

Mr. Simmons said that this bill, which was about to plunge the country into a difficulty, take the bread from the orphan, and from millions whose employment would be swept away, was apparently to be forced upon the people by a single vote—yes, one vote would save the men that would come out on the side of the country?

The question upon the passage of the bill was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Turner, Westcott, and Yulee—23.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gillet, 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, and Woodbridge—27.

So the bill was passed.

The title of the bill was then read and passed as follows, viz:

"A bill to reduce the duties on imports, and for other purposes."

The bill was then corrected to be sent to the House of Representatives; and

On motion of Mr. Speight.

