

The next morning after receiving this correspondence, the Senator stated in his place in the Senate, so says the public press, that he had called on me and I had expressly denied making any allusion to him whatever; whilst at the same time he had this home thrust in his pocket, to which he did not even refer. In fact it appears to have been entirely satisfactory. But the Senator from the county of Philadelphia has concealed his real motive in asking their Committee to *whitewash himself*. To renovate an exhausted reputation at the expense of an impoverished public Treasury is the spring which has set this whole proceeding in motion. In regard to this investigation, the Senate may raise a Committee upon Committee, to re-establish the dilapidated character of one of their number, but they will learn that until it exercises a proper degree of fairness towards the other branch of the Legislature, its action will not *trist excite contempt from me*; and in all investigations which may grow out of this, I only ask to be *permitted to give the truth in evidence*. Respectfully,
M. B. LOWRY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
The Silver Bullet.

The readers of American history will recollect that in the plan of the campaign of Burgoyne, it was intended that Sir Henry Clinton should ascend the Hudson from New York, and join Burgoyne at Albany. Fortunately, however, neither of the parties succeeded in reaching the point of junction. Clinton, it will be remembered, commenced his voyage up the Hudson, taking Fort Montgomery, defended by Governor George and General James Clinton, in the Highlands, proceeding thence North of Esopus, which was captured and burnt. Immediately after the capture of Fort Montgomery, Sir Henry Clinton despatched a spy as a messenger to Burgoyne announcing his movement, and thus far its success. The spy was furnished with a letter enclosed in a silver bullet—the silver being coated with lead, and the bullet mixed with others of real lead, which he carried with affected carelessness in his pocket.

The spy, however, was taken in Dutchess county, near Red Hook, and searched. On handling the bullet it was discovered that one was much lighter than the others. "Why this can never be a bullet," exclaimed one of the captors; "it is too light." The spy thereupon snatched the bullet from the hand of the other, and instantly swallowed it. The circumstance was reported to Governor Clinton who directed a surgeon to take him in hand, for the purpose of bringing the missile to light. An emetic proving inadequate to the object, a powerful cathartic effected the purpose, and on opening the bullet, the following letter was extracted therefrom:

"FORT MONTGOMERY, Oct. 8, 1777.
"Neus voic!, and nothing between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of his may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of 28th September, by C. C., I shall only say that I cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success.
"Faithfully yours,
"H. CLINTON.

"To General BURGUYNE."
The man upon whom the bullet was found was hanged as a spy, upon a tree, in a little place called Hurley, about three miles from Esopus—now Kingston. We have received this scrap of history from the circumstance that Gen. James Tallmadge, one of the heirs of Gov. Clinton, (George,) exhibited the bullet and the original letter at the meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening.

CUT NAILS.—The Pennsylvanians, or, as they call themselves in the interior, Pennamites are now making cut nails largely from their own pig iron. A method has been contrived for rolling the plates so that the grain of the metal runs lengthwise of the nail, and they can be clenched like wrought nails.—*Ex.*

WOMEN.—Women are the Corinthian pillars that adorn and support society; the institutions that protect women throw a shield also round children; and where women and children are provided for, man must be secure in his rights.
Henry Clay.

The other evening, a lady having exerted her vocal powers for the amusement of the company at a source, received the following rather ambiguous compliment: "Your singing makes you appear a delicious screecher!" (creature.)

THE PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—"Mother," asked a tall gawky, "what did you and dad use to do when he came a courting you?"

"God airt! and ees! what put that into the boy's head? What do you mean, Jediah!"
"Well I went over to see Peggy Haskins 'tother night, and she told me I did'nt know how to court, I axed her to show me, and sez see, 'ax your marm!' What did you do, mother?"

"La! Why, Jed, we used to go in the corner and eat roast turkey!"
"Good gracious! times ain't as they used to be, mother sartin!—the only thing Peggy guine was a raw cold pickle!"

HOSPITALITY.—"I hope you can make it convenient to dine with us to-day, sir—if you do we shall have a gosse at dinner."

"Astounding cure for consumption!" as the old lady said when she sprinkled snuff on the victims of her borders.

Extraordinary Case.

We were informed of a case of insanity in this county, a few days ago, the circumstances connected with which are so extraordinary as to be well worth recording. It seems there has been in the Ipswich Alms House, or House of Correction, for about twenty years an insane man who was sent there from Salem, and has always gone by the name of "Captain." Of his real name and residence nothing was ever known by the authorities, nor has any thing been discovered until within a few months past. The man is perfectly harmless, his malady tending rather to idleness, and he has long been allowed to go about freely, sometimes wandering into the neighboring towns, but always returning in safety. A few months ago the keeper presented a card to him, and said, "Captain, will you give me your address?" The captain very readily took the card, and writing upon it, in an elegant hand, a gentleman's name, with the name of town in the state of New York, returned it. As it was somewhat uncertain if this was really his name, a few days afterward another card was handed to him with the request that he would give his father's address. He immediately wrote the same surname and a town, with another christian name. It was then supposed that he might have given his real address, and, to ascertain the fact, a letter was forwarded to the place mentioned, directed to the person whose name was given as the father, with a request to the postmaster, if such a person had ever resided there and had removed, to forward the letter to the present place of residence of the gentleman or his family, if it could be ascertained.—*Salem Register.*

Death of Bishop Griswold.

The Boston papers announce the decease of the Right Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Eastern diocese, and the Senior Bishop of that Church in the United States. He is succeeded as Presiding Bishop by the Right Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, now the Senior Bishop. The Transcript thus announces the melancholy event.

With feelings of the most reverential sorrow, we announce to-day, the melancholy intelligence of the sudden decease of this venerable and devout prelate—an event by which the Church is called into heartfelt mourning, and "his people who love him," into serious lamentation. The incident itself, would, at any time, have been received with anguish, but its almost instantaneous occurrence fills us with awe at God's inscrutable Providence. But yesterday, and he moved amongst us full of life and health, to-day, and none can "back to his mansion call the fleeting breath." The Bishop walked yesterday afternoon from his house to the residence of Bishop Eastburn, his associate and successor, in Pemberton square. On reaching the door of the house, he was observed to falter and fall. He was immediately taken up. But in a few moments he was dead. The cause of his death was a disease of the heart, from which he had occasionally suffered for some years. His age was 77.

The Right Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was consecrated in Trinity Church, in the City of New York, on the 29th of May, 1811, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, and has, for nearly thirty-two years, performed the arduous duties of his high office, with a fidelity which is unsurpassable, and a pure devotion, attainable only by the humble Christian. By this afflictive dispensation, the Right Rev. Philander Chase attains the seniority in the Episcopate.

We learn that Bishop Griswold's two last Sermons were preached in St. Peter's Church, Salem, last Sunday, where he confirmed 22 persons.
Phil. Gazette.

Silk in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) December 28.
At Mr. Carden's silk manufactory, in this city, a loom for the production of the various fabrics of silk is now in operation. We called a few days since and witnessed the process of weaving handkerchiefs. Two other looms will soon be erected. There are also in operation a variety of fixtures for reeling, twisting, spinning, &c. We were shown some beautiful vestings, velvets, &c. manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Gill, in Ohio, where a fair proportion of Tennessee cocoons is sold and manufactured; the production being at this time more than equal to the wants of the establishment here. Mr. G. pays four dollars a bushel for good merchantable cocoons, one half in cash, and the other in manufactured silks, of which he is making one thousand dollars worth per month, at a profit, he says, of ten per cent. over all cost. May we not soon expect to see other establishments erected in Tennessee! It is believed to be certainly profitable, and possesses the decided advantage of requiring the labor only of females and small children who cannot be profitably employed otherwise.—*Banner.*

TWO AT IT.—The Senior editor of the Abington (Va.) Statesman, whose partner is a preacher, thus notices the division of the labor between them:—"The junior editor of this paper, who is a preacher in the Methodist E. Church, on a tour through Lee county last week, had the satisfaction of adding to the church the names of seventy nine persons, at least half of whom professed to have passed from death into life!—let the junior fight the devil as he will, and we [the senior] will fight his political imp at home, with all the energy God has given us."

OFFICIAL WIT.—Governor Morton is a tall, spare man, and Lieut. Governor Childs is below the ordinary stature. On the day of their inauguration, the Ex-Secretary, Bigelow, remarked, that in his opinion, the Commonwealth had now got "the long and short of the Democracy of Massachusetts." This salty caused roars of laughter, amid which the Secretary gracefully retired.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Feb. 25, 1843.

☞ We have just received sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

☞ See first page for several interesting articles. Among them a letter from Mr. Lowry, crowded out last week.

☞ On our first page will be found an interesting sketch of the life of Commodore Hull, whose recent death at Philadelphia cast a gloom over the whole city. His pure patriotism—excellent character, and eminent services to his country, has made his fame and memory dear to every American.

☞ TAVERN LICENSES.—Those who have not yet given notice, should not delay it any longer. The law requires three insertions in the nearest paper to the applicant. The last insertion at least ten days previous to the court.

☞ SECRETARY OF STATE.—Col. Charles McClure, of Cumberland, has been appointed Secretary of State, in the place of A. V. Parsons, resigned, and E. W. Hunter, Esq. re-appointed Deputy Secretary. These appointments cannot fail giving general satisfaction.

☞ We learn by the late arrivals from England, that the treaty has caused considerable discussion in the papers, as well as in Parliament. Sir Robert Peel made a speech on the subject, the first night of the session. He condemned President Tyler's message. He says they do not claim the right of search, but do insist upon the right of visit, to ascertain the character of the vessel. Mr. Drummond, the Private Secretary of Sir Robert Peel, was shot by a Scotch assassin named Daniel McNaughten, who mistook him for the Minister, whom, in his personal appearance, he resembled. He followed him while walking through the street, and shot him through the back. He had been prowling about the public offices for some days before.

Relief Notes.

The following is the current rate of Relief Notes, at Philadelphia:

- Penn Township, Moyamensing Manufacturers and Mechanics, Lewistown, Berks County, Erie, Northampton, Towanda, Wilkesbarre and West Branch banks, 8 per cent. discount.
- Pittsburgh banks, Columbia Bridge Co., Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, 6 a 7.
- Bank of Pennsylvania, 5 a 6.
- Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Delaware County, Chester County, Germantown, and Farmers' Bank of Bucks co., par.
- Other Relief Notes, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2.

Next Governor.

A number of persons have already been named as candidates for this high and responsible office. Among them are some able and talented men, who doubtless would make excellent officers. It is generally conceded that, under our present embarrassed state of affairs, it is more essential that the incumbent should be a man of sound judgment, prudence and economy, than that he should possess splendid acquirements or brilliancy of intellect. In fact, we want another Simon Snyder—a plain, unostentatious man, whose firmness, business habits and integrity of character, would enable him to carry out the reform happily begun under the present administration, and enable the Keystone State to take that rank and station for which nature and her advantageous position have destined her. We, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend LAWRENCE DEWART, of this place, in whom the democracy and the people could place every confidence, as a proper person to fill that station. Mr. Dewart has long been in public service, and in every station has invariably been governed by the strictest principles of economy, consistent with the interests of the people. All who know Mr. Dewart, freely admit that he possesses all the requisites above named. While those of his friends who are politically opposed to him, fully concur in the opinion that he would make a Governor, in whose prudence and integrity of conduct the people could place the most perfect reliance.

The Tariff Sustained by the Legislature, and the Free Trade Doctrine exploded.

Ever since this Press was established, our readers will recollect, that we have warmly advocated a protective tariff, as essential to the true interest and prosperity of this state, and, indeed, the whole country. Although the protective policy has always been sustained by the democratic party, as a measure of vital importance to the state, there were but few of the papers that were willing to take the responsibility, of late, in advocating the measure. This Press was almost solitary alone in its course. The people, we knew, were in favor of the doctrine of protection, and we have always contended that they would teach their representatives that their wishes and interests could not long be disregarded with impunity, whatever might be the views of interested politicians and muzzled presses. We have stated, over and over, that the people would yet set these matters right, and that the present legislature would come out in support of the tariff. How our predictions have been fulfilled, the tariff resolutions, published in another column, which were recently passed in the House of Representatives by an almost unanimous vote, will fully explain. It will be seen that there were but eleven members in the House who dared to vote against these resolutions, and against what they must know to be the true interests of Pennsylvania. So well satisfied

were the friends of Mr. Buchanan at the recent Convention held at Harrisburg, of the unanimity of the people on this subject, that they were obliged to come out and openly declare their candidate as a protective tariff man. Let the people be but true to themselves, and their opinions must, and always will prevail.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.
It is not for nothing that Queen Victoria is called "the Rose of England." The coronation took place on the anniversary of the day on which roses were first planted in England, in 1522.

One hundred and eighty tons of the fine old Lycian marbles, saved from the ruins of Xanthus, have reached England, and will be deposited in the British Museum.

The Picayune says they can gouging in New Orleans, "operating for strabismus on the Kentucky system."

Domestic Manufacturing.—The Pittsburg Gazette states that Messrs. Clark & Reynolds, of that place, have established the manufacture of butt hinge, castors and various other articles previously imported from England.

An Emblem.—The late Dr. Thornton, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, says, the rattlesnake being peculiar to the country, is the finest emblem of the United States that can be found. It never sets out on the defensive; it never strikes without giving a fair warning; but when it does it is fatal!

Sacrilege.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Duane street, New York, was robbed on Sunday night of some sixty yards of carpet, and the cover to the communion table. It is supposed the thief secreted himself in the church during divine worship, and was locked in, and made his way out, with his booty, by the window which opens in the yard of the building.

Upwards of eighty whales were driven on shore, during a recent gale, in Scapa Bay, Orkney Islands. They were sold by auction, and the proceeds, amounting to about twelve hundred dollars, distributed among the poor of the neighborhood.

A Mexican Prisoner.—It is stated that a son of Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, is in the hands of the Mexicans, having been taken prisoner in the last expedition of the Texans against that nation.

The New Jersey Rail Road.—Nearly all the locomotives in use on this road were thrown off the track in the endeavor to clear it of snow. The trains have resumed their regular trips.

The Mormon Delusion is not likely soon to come to an end—for it is said that Joe Smith has recently sent out a large number of female preachers of "great talent and surprising beauty." They will do more to keep up the delusion than could all the men in christendom.

The Mr. Pierpont, whipped to death in Florida by Midshipman Rogers, under command of Lieut. McLaughlin, is said to be a son of the Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, a kind, generous, noble-hearted fellow, who in a state of intoxication, enlisted in the Marine corps.

A Profitable Cow.—The Worcester Spy says, one of the cows at the State Lunatic Hospital has given this year, one thousand and thirteen gallons of milk. The milk at four cents a quart would be worth \$162 08. The keeping costs about \$75.

Unnecessary Condemnation.

We are sorry to see so many of our democratic Exchange papers denouncing, in bitter terms, that portion of the democratic Senators who voted for Charles W. Higgins for clerk of the Senate. Although we do not approve of caucus nominations being made for the purpose of being broken, yet we can see no necessity for making war against a portion of the Senators at this time, when union and harmony should be the object of all. The election of Mr. H. was not a federal triumph, as some of our contemporaries call it, and as his election is long since over, and more important questions about being settled, we hope to see the weapons of our democratic contemporaries buried for the present. They will find it an unprofitable task to attempt to read out of the democratic party such men as John S. Gibbons, Henry C. Eyer, William P. Wilcox, and Samuel A. Smith. These men are not to be driven from the party by what they have always been attached. They are all Democrats, who have not a single feeling with the federal party. The election of Mr. Higgins was not an unpardonable offence, in our opinion, nor do we think it policy, at this time, to denounce those democrats who voted for him. The different appointments bills that are about to be agreed upon, calls loud for union and harmony in the democratic ranks. Should hard feelings again be established by one democratic Senator toward another, we should fear that it would be suicidal to the party at large, and be regretted, perhaps, when too late.—*State Capitol Gazette.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.—New Project.—The bill reported in the Senate on Saturday by Mr. Huddleston, we learn, authorizes the school directors in the several accepting school districts of the commonwealth, annually hereafter to assess upon the taxable inhabitants for the support of the schools in each district, a sum not less than double, and not exceeding three times the proportion heretofore authorized to be paid out of the funds of the Commonwealth for the support of schools in said districts, to be levied and collected the same as other taxes. In addition to this, it requires the directors to assess upon each scholar that shall attend any of the public schools, a sum not less than 12 1/2 nor exceeding 50 cents per quarter—to be paid by the parent or guardian at the commencement of the quarter, otherwise to be collected by the county collectors the same as other rates. The bill repeals all acts of Assembly, making appropriations to colleges, academies and common schools, and authorizes a meeting of the qualified citizens of every school district on the first Tuesday of May, 1843, and triennially thereafter, to decide by ballot, whether the common school system shall be continued or not.

Correspondence of the American.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—One of the most important events of this session took place on the 17th, when the House passed, by an almost unanimous vote, the tariff resolutions submitted some time since. The feelings of the people upon this vital question, were such as not to be mistaken. There were a number who would have liked to have seen the subject postponed, not that they were really opposed to the tariff, but they were fearful that an expression of the kind might conflict with the interests of certain individuals in the deep game of President making. When the question came up, they found it would not do to abandon the interests of the people, and all but eleven voted in favor of the measure—a measure in which our farmers, mechanics and manufacturers are most deeply interested.

In the House, on the 16th, Mr. James offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the constitution, so that the Legislature shall set biennially instead of annually, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Kugler offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of laying a tax upon coal, which was agreed to. This is a question in which many of your readers are deeply interested. I do not, however, think that it will be passed.

Mr. Davis reported a bill to incorporate the "Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Company" to take the whole line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Mr. Deford, from the committee on Banks, reported, in compliance with a resolution of the House, a bill allowing the Banks to issue small notes, with a recommendation that it be negatived. He also made a report on the subject adverse to the prayer of the petitioners. The opinion is, that the bill will become a law. It is hard to tell why a one, two or three dollar note should not be looked on as favorably as a five, when it can be converted into specie at pleasure. If the measure will aid the banks in returning, as is contended, it should be passed, at all events, for a limited term.

On Monday last, the Senate was chiefly engaged in the further consideration of the bill to reduce the expenses of the Legislature, which was finally passed by a vote of 24 to 7.

The following is an abstract of the provisions of the bill:

- SECTION 1. Provides that Sunday excepted, no pay shall be allowed to members for days on which the body to which they belong does not sit, nor for absent time, unless absence occasioned by sickness or necessary legislative duties.
 - Sec. 2. Reduces the pay of the Clerks.
 - Sec. 3. Reduces the pay of Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, and their Assistants.
 - Sec. 4. Regulates the disbursement of the fund provided for the contingent expenses of the respective houses.
 - Sec. 5. Allows to each member \$10 for stationery for every regular session, and \$5 for every extra session.
 - Sec. 6. Provides that the accounts of the Printers shall be audited by the Auditor General.
 - Sec. 7. Provides that when the Session of the Legislature is protracted beyond 100 days, the members shall receive no pay after that time.
 - Sec. 8. Provides that no postage shall be allowed except for letters and documents received, and letters sent by members and clerks.
- In the House, Mr. Elwell reported a bill providing for the sale of the State Stocks, the proceeds to be appropriated to the payment of the Domestic Debt. Mr. Elwell also reported the bill from the Senate making provisions for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, which was passed on a final reading, by a vote of 64 to 16.

Reduce the Postage.

Friends in Congress! the whole Country earnestly desire and expect of you a REDUCTION OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE before you adjourn. It will be a sad mistake every way to neglect this. Do not fear to act decisively and cut deep. Our conviction is strong that a reduction to one-third of the present rates, carefully adjusted, would increase the Revenue within three years. Can you doubt it? Consider the general education and diffusion of our people—their communicativeness, their business habits and love of relatives; it then consider Great Britain, with her ignorant and famished working classes, yet exacting only one penny postage for distances which we charge a quarter for! Remember that the reduction there was stoutly resisted as ruinous; yet who opposes it now? If Congress had only the foresight and nerve to reduce all letter postage to two cents for ten miles and under, three cents from 10 to 50 miles, five cents from 50 to 500, and ten cents over 500, and then reduce the postage on Newspapers carried less than 30 miles to one-fourth, and less than 100 to one-half what they now are, the recollection of this benign act would efface that of many shortcomings and follies. With a rigid suppression of the Franking Privilege, these rates would answer. How can Congress overlook this subject?

A friend who lately travelled through Illinois informs us that he there called on many friends who had not heard from their relatives at the East for years. In reply to his expressions of astonishment, they informed him that the postage of a letter was equal to the value of a bushel of wheat, and no cash to be had for wheat at that price; so they could not afford to write or receive letters. Need we point the moral of such facts?—N. Y. Tribune.

The Philadelphia American, noticing the funeral of Mr. M. H. Heberton, which took place on Monday, says—

The bereaved mother walked, supported on each side by a friend. Deep sympathy was most generally excited among many spectators for her in her great affliction. She was following to the grave the body of her only son, a youth cut off in the very flower of life under circumstances reflecting dishonor upon her name. The spectacle was a melancholy one, and full of warning to those who, in the pursuit of pleasure, forget the command-

ments of God, the dictates of conscience, the rights of individuals, and the peace, purity and laws of society.

Resolutions on the Tariff.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 17, 1843.

Mr. LOWRY submitted the following:—Whereas, Congress adjourns on the 4th of March next, and if Congress receives any expression from this Legislature, on the subject of a tariff no time should be lost; we will therefore, proceed to the consideration of the tariff resolutions without debate.

Mr. DEFORD moved to strike out the words, "without debate."

Mr. KENNEDY of Beaver, moved to amend the amendment, so as to allow each member fifteen minutes to discuss this question.

Mr. KARNs moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the resolution adopted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That we deprecate any action on the part of Congress, at its present or any other session in relation to the Tariff which would be calculated to disturb its permanency in future, or induce the belief any where, that a well regulated system of duties is not regarded as a part of the settled policy of the Government.

Resolved, That the compromise of the Tariff by the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, may be regarded as one of the causes which has produced not only the embarrassed state of the finances, but also operated ruinously upon the great manufacturing interests of the country, and to a great extent destroyed our home industry, the only true sources of national, as well as individual wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That a tariff based upon such principles as shall raise revenue to meet all the demands on the treasury, and at the same time by a proper discrimination in favor of our domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, afford adequate protection to these great interests is not only constitutional, but called for by every consideration of sound policy, and is absolutely necessary to make us independent as a nation in war and in peace.

Resolved, That we regard the farming and manufacturing interests not as antagonists as some erroneously contend, but as one and the same, the farmer producing the raw material, and the manufacturer furnishing him a home market both for that, and the other productions of his farm.

Resolved, That the doctrine of "free trade" in order to operate justly must be reciprocal, and that the theories of British writers on this subject find their own refutation in the policy constantly pursued by that nation, of imposing high duties, for the protection of all her agricultural, and manufacturing interests.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of this House, to one of our Senators, and one of our Representatives in Congress, with a request that they present the same, to each of their respective Houses.

The Committee then rose, but the House refused to discharge the Committee.

The House again went into Committee of the whole.

Mr. TUSTIN moved to add to the first resolution "and that in the opinion of this Legislature, a tariff for revenue, under existing circumstances would be a sufficient tariff for protection."

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out all the above and insert the following: "That the present rates of tariff under the laws of the United States afford all the protection asked for by the people of Pennsylvania; and that a tariff for the support of the Government of the United States at this time will be a sufficient tariff for protection; that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the tariff laws at this time."

The Committee then again rose, and the House refused to grant it leave to sit again.

Mr. TUSTIN then renewed his amendment.

Mr. HANCOCK then renewed the amendment moved by Mr. Wright in Committee of the whole. The first resolution was then agreed to, yeas 75, nays 12.

The second resolution was then adopted, yeas 45, nays 40.

The third resolution was then adopted, yeas 87, nays 1.

The fourth resolution was then adopted without a division.

The fifth resolution was then taken up, when Mr. ELWELL moved to strike out all after the word reciprocal.

Mr. DEFORD moved the previous question which was seconded.

Mr. ELWELL then called for a division to end with the word "reciprocal," and the first division of the resolution was agreed to.

The second division of the resolution was then agreed to, yeas 56, nays 29.

The sixth and last resolution was then amended so as to authorize the Governor, to transmit the resolutions to our Senators and Members of Congress, and thus amended was agreed to.

The resolutions were then finally passed, yeas 77, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Apple, Avery, Bacon, Bailey, Balmer, Balbaugh, Barst, Bean, Beiler, Bell, Blair, Boal, Bowley, Brintle, Brook, Bush, Carson, Craig, Cummins, Deal, Deford, Dickey, Elwell, Ferguson, Forster, Frederick, Glenn, Goodwin, Heebner, Hill, Hitchman, Hood, Hultz, Karns, Keenly of Beaver, Kennedy of Cumberland, Keenly of Mercer, Keenly of Monroe, Linton Livingston, Lone, Lowry, McCaslin, McCulloch, McDaniel, McGowan, McKinnon, McWilliams, Marshall, Morgan, Morris, Myers, Packer, Parke, Pickling, Posledawie, Reber, R. Binson, Rockhill, Roumfort, Rush, Sheridan, Sherwood, Sipes, Skinner, Snyder, Stine, Storer, Thompson, Trago, Tutin, Walter, Warfel, Whitman, Wright, Speaker.—77.

Nays—Messrs. Baughman, Clinton, Elton, Hancock, Kline, McBride, Moore, Overfield, Pottenger, Russel, Shenk.—11.