

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Feeling called upon by a sense of duty to our fellow citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, we, the undersigned, would beg leave to make a statement of a few simple and unvarnished facts, calculated to throw light upon the recent breach of the peace in the neighborhood of Second and Queen streets, Southwark.

It is well known that on the 5th day of July, a furniture cart conveyed to St. Philip de Neri Church, in Queen street, Southwark, a number of muskets, which were carried into the church in presence of the residents of the neighborhood. The report of this matter having flown in every direction, the street was crowded by citizens, in anticipation of an outbreak.

The Sheriff was sent for, and soon appeared upon the ground; a request was made upon him that the arms should be taken from the church; he entered the building with two of the aldermen of the district, and soon returned, stating that there were twelve muskets in the church, which would be placed in the hands of the citizens who should be chosen for that purpose, and taken to the watchhouse. This was accordingly done. One of the members of this committee was among those who had charge of these arms; he asked the Sheriff if there was any more arms or men in the church. The Sheriff said there was no more arms, and only priest Dunn and the sexton in the church, when the guns had been brought from the building. The people still seemed not to be satisfied, and called for more arms, when it was suggested that a committee of citizens should be appointed, whose duty it should be to make a thorough search of the place, and to prevent any more arms coming in or going out. To this the Sheriff agreed, and deputed one of the citizens who is a member of this committee to choose the men. The subscribers were chosen, and headed by the Sheriff, who requested Alderman McKinley to accompany the committee, we entered the house. We had hardly arrived within the walls, when the Sheriff enrolled us as his posse, and informed us that we should have to remain on duty all night and protect the church. We objected to this view of the case, and stated the object for which it was understood we had been appointed; he then demurred, and stated that it was illegal for us to search the premises—that there was danger in it, but if it were deferred until morning, he would make the search with us. This would not be listened to by the committee, as it would leave us at the mercy of persons who might be in the church, we all being unarmed; the priest told us to have confidence in the Sheriff, and in him, and he would assure us there was no danger in waiting until morning.

The committee concluded to parley no longer, and started upon the search. The first door we opened revealed to us two able bodied Irishmen, with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets. These men were disarmed, and on opening the door at which they stood sentry, we saw twenty-seven muskets stacked along the room. Posing one of our own number a guard over these men and muskets, we proceeded on the search, and in our way found eight other men, armed as above. Arriving in the room in which the religious services were held, one of the committee brought the Priest in front of the Altar, and thus addressed him: "I ask you, upon your sacred word as a man and Christian, have you any more men here? Have you any more arms? Have you any ammunition?" To all these questions he answered positively no. Finding nothing new in our progress, we again proceeded to the room or vestibule from whence we first started. In this room were several closets, and some of them were in a case or a counter, which stood along the wall.

We asked the priest to open it. He said it contained nothing but a few lemons and articles for making something to drink. We asked him again to open it, when we discovered a keg of powder, some percussion caps and buckshot; and on account of this quibbling of the priest, we were anxious to open a closet which was under the stairs, leading from the vestibule to the room behind the altar. The priest here said that the closet contained private property belonging to his brother, W. H. Dunn, and some few small articles belonging to himself, and objected to open it, stating that the key of that place had never been in the hands of any other person but himself and brother. No denial would be listened to, and accordingly the closet was opened; in it was found seven single and two double barreled guns, and several pistols, and several hundred cartridges—some of which had eight, ten, or more slugs and buckshot in them; and upon examination of some of the fowling pieces, they had seven, eight, and even nine finger loads in them.—Upon this, the gentleman who spoke to the Priest at the altar, mentioned the conversation to Wm. H. Dunn, who denied that his brother had said any such thing; he brought his brother to the Priest, to confront the gentleman, and he, also, denied with regard to the arms and ammunition, and said that he had misunderstood the questions propounded, or that he had himself been misunderstood in answering.

We had been in every part of the house, and now our search was ended. We found 39 muskets, including those stacked in the room, and those in the hands of the men, nine pistols, two swords, seven single barrel and two double barreled guns, three pikes or bayonets fixed on pieces of wood, similar to brush handles. These were all taken by the police to the Commissioners' Hall, together with the keg of gunpowder and cartridges, and ball and buckshot. At about two o'clock on Saturday morning, the City Guards, being then in the church under the command of Capt. Hill, having just arrived.

After having finished the search, Wm. H. Dunn made an address to such of the committee as were present, in which he stated that for fear any wrong impression might go abroad against the Sheriff, himself and his brother, he would say that he told the Sheriff the number of men and arms that were in the church, and would say further, that they had been on the premises since the

eight or tenth of June, having been obtained by an order from Governor Porter, and that he, William H. Dunn, held a commission from Gen. Hubbell, constituting him a Captain of a company of men to defend the church. He also said that on the evening of the Fourth of July he had one hundred and fifty men in the house drilling them. The Sheriff said he knew of the arms being in the church, having been told by the Priest and Mr. Wm. H. Dunn, and subsequently the Priest said that he had received on the Fourth of July, a letter stating that the church would be fired on the 4th, 5th, or 12th of July, whence the necessity of arming the building.

The names of the persons found in the church with the Priest Dunn have been handed over to the proper authorities. These men the Sheriff said should be reached by law, if any law could reach them; they were discharged and are not yet arrested! This we conceive to be a fair statement of the circumstances connected with the church; we believe nothing is knowingly withheld, or too glowingly portrayed; we leave it to our fellow citizens to draw their own conclusions. And though all of us cannot (on account of being separated on duty, and stationed at different points,) testify to the same things, yet the statements of each, taken in the aggregate, will fully sustain this report.

Adopted in Committee, July 11th, 1844.

JOHN W. SMITH, WRIGHT ARDIS, JACOB F. VAEDERSLICE, JOHN FAHREIA, JOHN M. DUTTON, F. S. JOHNSON, DAVID W. MOORE, THOMAS A. ROE, JOHN BAKTIL, JAS. F. M. McLEERY, DAVID FORD, FRAS. B. LONGMIRE, SAMUEL S. BREADY, JAMES BOALER, SAMUEL MARTIN, SULLIVAN WALKER, WILLIAM COLELAND, REUBEN STEWART.

Having headed this Committee by request of the Sheriff, I subscribe to the foregoing report. N. MCKINLEY, Alderman.

THE PUBLIC FEELING IN SOUTHWARK has undergone a complete revolution, almost since the arrests of the persons engaged in the late treasonable riots have been commenced. It was thought before, that the authorities dare not make the arrests. Now, general alarm instead of general audacity is exhibited. It is said that a thousand spies pretending to be rabid "Natives" have been set to work in that district, and that the names of some four hundred persons have already been submitted to the officers of the Court. The result of this rumor is a complete panic. Fear and trembling have seized upon the boldest. Men are afraid to speak lest a listener be at hand to report their observations; and those who actually participated in the riot, instead of boasting about the streets of the act, are seeking to conceal themselves in obscure places. In the meantime the Moyamensing prison gates gape pretty often to admit the arrested, and the law is in a fair way, at last, to vindicate itself, and make the culpable answer for their warfare upon the civil authorities.—Spirit of the Times.

COOK THE RIOTER.—During the late outbreak in Southwark, the most conspicuous and daring among the insurgents was an oysterman named Cooke, who for years had been one of the leaders in the various riots. On Sunday morning last, Cooke, assisted by some well grown boys and young men, repaired to Ronaldson's Marine Railway, and seized on a pair of timber wheels. They then obtained an iron cannon on one of the wharves, which they lashed to the wheels. A piece of scantling was attached, with which to direct the piece, instead of the handspikes. As soon as the piece was made ready, a rope was attached, and it was then drawn through the streets to the rear of the church in Queen street, and was fired into the building. In the evening another piece was taken from the wharf and stationed at Front and Queen streets. Cooke was the moving spirit in tending and firing this piece.—Being a ship's gun, and stationed on the slope of the street, the balls fired from it fortunately passed over the heads of the military, and their traces can still be seen in all directions about the eaves of the houses.—Many lives were thus saved in this. Stratagems were also resorted to—Cooke had a piece of board, which he placed on the top of the cannon, and on it he poured some powder and laid himself on the ground behind the gun and touched it off. The flash conveyed to the military the impression that the piece had burnt prime. They fired instantly, when he sprang to his feet and fired, while their men were loading. This ruse was repeated several times, but the Lieutenant in charge of the gun of the military soon discovered it, and when the flash took place, carefully sighted his six pounder, and when Cooke rose to fire his piece, the gun at Second street was discharged with such precision as to take his life.—Phil. Gaz.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE PHILADELPHIA RIOT.—As Brig. General Hubbell, of the Third Brigade, and his acting Aid, bearing despatches from Head Quarters, were passing down Queen st., to the Battle Ground, on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, they were fired upon twice at the corner of Fourth and Queen sts.—a little further on three muskets were levelled at them from an alley, when an old gentleman recognised Gen. H., and by his interposition saved him. Gen. Hubbell had hardly rode ten steps further before the Wayne Artillery, the flower company of his own brigade and a heroic corps, who were stationed at Third and Queen, hearing the shots fired at the General and supposing they were fired at the troops, and having orders to shoot any one that approached, immediately levelled at him. Capt. Fairbank made a short rest at the word "aim," and just at the instant Gen. Hubbell passed a lamp and the glitter of his uniform was seen and he was again saved. The General remained on the ground all night. But his Aid who went up the city about 11 o'clock, was nearly beaten to death with brickbats. He was fired on at 2d and South streets—and we ourselves saw him pelted severely at Third and Pine and watched a ruffian sneaking along the wall of St. Peter's Church, with a pistol in his hand to shoot at him.—Spirit of the Times.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 20, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEO. M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY A. MULLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

ELECTORS.

For President and Vice President of the U States

WILSON MCANDLESS, Senatorial.

ASA DIMOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. GEO. F. LEHMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHNABLE.

2. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 14. NATH'L. B. ELDRED.

3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVING.

4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODRIF.

5. SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HIGH MONTGOMERY.

6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANNEY.

7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS.

8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTERSON.

9. WM. HEIDENREICH, 21. ANDREW BERKE.

10. CONRAD SHIMER, 22. JOHN M'GILL.

11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS.

12. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT OER.

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

RAIN.—On Monday and Tuesday last we were blest with several fine rains.

THE GREAT MEETING AT NORTHUMBERLAND.—We are requested to state that a boat will be provided at this place, for the purpose of accommodating all who may wish to attend the Great Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held at Northumberland on the 26th.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING to be held at Northumberland, on the 26th, gives promise of being one of the largest and most extensive gatherings ever held in the interior of Pennsylvania. We understand that it will be numerously attended by persons at a distance,—from Philadelphia, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, as well as by persons from the different towns on the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, and the interior. The meeting will be addressed by many of the most distinguished democrats of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. James Buchanan, Rhea Frazer, Esq., Col. John J. McCahen, Col. H. B. Wright, Luther Kidder, Esq., Hon. Wm. F. Packer, Robert Fleming, Esq., Robert M. Barr, Esq., Wm. Cox Ellis, Esq., John W. Forney, E. W. Hutter and John Cooper, Esq., have already accepted an invitation to attend on that occasion. A number of other distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present.

The meeting will commence in the forenoon. All friends of Democracy from a distance, are requested to be on the ground at an early hour.

THE NORTH.—We have received an invitation from the committee of arrangement, to attend the Great Mass Convention of the "North Counties," to be held at Wilkesbarre, on the 6th day of August next. The committee say that the Hon. James Buchanan, Benj. H. Brewster, John K. Kane, John M. Reed, Col. James Page, and other able speakers will address the meeting. The North will not be behind the East, South, or the West, in the coming struggle. The contest is waxing warmer every day, and as we advance the prospects of the party seem to brighten.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING.—A grand democratic mass meeting will be held at Millburg, Union county, on Tuesday the 2d of August next. The democrats of this county are invited to attend. A number of distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

In an article in another column, will be found the proceedings of the final passage of the present tariff bill, passed at the session of 1842. It proves most conclusively that the present tariff is not a whig measure, and that Mr. Clay's nearest and best friends, the members of his own State, opposed its passage. Eight of the eleven members of Kentucky opposed it, headed by Mr. White, the Speaker. Mr. Clay's most intimate friend. Such facts as these require no comment. Every one can see and read for himself.

HENRY A. MULLENBERG.—It is so generally conceded that Mr. Mullenberg will be elected, that we scarcely even hear the name of Gen. Markle, his opponent, mentioned. The more candid voters do not hesitate to acknowledge that it is "no go" with their man.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—New Orleans papers of the 10th inst., have been received, but do not bring full returns. The Bulletin is of opinion that Morse (dem.) is elected in the 4th district. This gives us three out of the four members of Congress. Of State Senators the whigs have 8; the democrats 9. Of members of the House the whigs have 24; democrats, 21. The House returns 60 members. The Picayune of the 10th says, it will be some days before the party character of the House of Representatives will be decided. The remaining districts to be heard from are scattered, but mostly democratic. It is therefore, difficult to say what party will have the majority. It will be a close shave at all events.

THE MAILS.—A new arrangement has been made in carrying the mails between Northumberland and Pottsville, which went into operation on Wednesday. The mail leaves Northumberland about 8 o'clock in the evening, and arrives at Pottsville early next morning, for breakfast, and in time for the cars for Philadelphia, which leave at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Philadelphia at about 1 P. M. The time now occupied in travelling between this and Philadelphia is about 14 hours.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—We have received the seventh number of this publication, filled with a variety of matter, both interesting and valuable, selected from the periodical literature of Europe. The work is published weekly at 12 1/2 cts. per number.

The Philadelphia Times says that the city has sustained great injury in its business prospects, on account of the riots. A gentleman from the West Indies had intended to locate himself and invest \$200,000 in real estate, in the city, which idea he has now abandoned and gone to New York.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons, in Nauvoo, held a meeting in which they resolved not to avenge the death of their leaders, by violence, but to await the decision of the law, and if the law should fail, "to leave the matter with God." They are aware of the excitement against them in the neighboring counties, and are evidently afraid that any overt act would be a signal for their utter destruction.

LING.—J. J. Dusolle, of the "Spirit of the Times," has been bound over to appear on a charge of libel, in publishing a communication stating that fire arms had been placed in the Rev. Mr. Berg's Church.

The Tariff and the Whigs.

We have always contended that the tariff is not, and cannot be made a party question. That in the South both Whigs and Democrats are opposed to the tariff, while, with us, both Whigs and Democrats are in favor of it. To prove this we have only to refer to some of the Southern Whig papers. The following article is taken from the "Whig Standard," a strong whig paper, published at Washington city. The editor, it will be seen, denies most emphatically that the tariff is exclusively a Whig measure, and states that it could never have passed without the essential aid of loco foco votes, and that the loco focos, though they had a majority of two-thirds in Congress, refused by a majority of ten, to repeal or alter it in any manner. The "Standard," from which we make the extracts, is highly recommended by a number of Whig members of Congress, as an able advocate of "the principles and candidates of the party." Among them we find the names of Messrs Irwin, Dickey and Daragh, of Pennsylvania.

From the Whig Standard, July 8, 1844.

"Great pains are taken at the South to bring odium upon the Whigs by misrepresenting the tariff, which they declare to be exclusively a Whig measure. But every body knows, who has given particular attention to the subject, that no measure of protection has been adopted without the essential aid of Locofoco votes. The present tariff law, adopted in 1842, could not have passed the Senate without the aid of Locofoco votes; and at the recent session, the Locofocos having in the House of Representatives a majority of two-thirds, refused by a majority of ten to repeal or alter it in any manner. The following, from a red-hot Locofoco paper in Maine, 'The Age,' puts the case in its true light. The Age admits all that we have asserted above, and more—it admits that the protective policy is not a party question, which is perfectly true north of the Potomac. How, then, can the South be benefited by the election of a free trader? What good will his theories do them, when the practice of the party with which he is leagued has uniformly been, and will continue to be, the contrary? We have already had two Locofoco Presidents, Jackson and Van Buren, and have they introduced free trade, or have they ever taken a step towards it? On the contrary, Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff of '28, which the South has always held to be the most oppressive which we have ever had.

No other use has been made or will be made of this question but to operate on Southern prejudice. No sincere purpose is entertained by the Northern Locofocos to interfere with the tariff. The rabble in the commercial cities may chime in with the South in the chorus of free trade, but all those interested in manufactures, mines, and the growth of wool, will support the protective policy in spite of party politics.

We repeat that the paper from which we extract the following paragraph is a rabid Locofoco organ "down East," and supports Polk and Dallas with the greatest ardor. We trust, therefore, that its admission will be seized upon by Southern Whigs, though what it admits is what no honest man can deny:

From the Augusta (Me.) Age.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff question is a question which can only be discussed properly by discussing it in detail, and when that is done, it will easily be seen that it is a sectional question, and not a party question.

Take, for example, the article of iron. Maine buys iron, and wants to get it cheap. Pennsylvania sells iron, and wants to keep it high.—Maine wants low duties, and foreign competition in that article. Pennsylvania wants prohibitory duties, and the entire possession of the market.

If any one will look over the past votes in Congress, he will see that they have been controlled by State interests, and not by political sympathies.

Virginia and Pennsylvania, for example, have almost always gone together in the election of Presidents, but have always separated when they came to vote upon tariffs.

Pennsylvania is Democratic, but always votes for a high tariff, because she has important interests connected with it.

New Jersey is a nearly balanced State politically, but it is always a high tariff State, let whichever party be in the ascendant.

Louisiana always goes for a high duty on sugar and molasses, and New York always goes for a high duty on salt. Interest controls them, and not party politics.

The truth of the matter is, that the tariff question is not, never has been, and never can be, a party question. It is a question of sectional interests, which overrides everything else.

It is in this, the plain and obviously correct view of the matter, that we mean to discuss it. We go for our own State first. We hope to keep in view those general principles of justice which should govern everywhere, but it is not to be forgotten that charity begins at home, and we have been plundered enough to justify a little retaliation. We have been plundered by "Democrats," as well as by "Whigs." We do not find that politics make much difference in a question of money. The Democratic Pennsylvanians go for monopoly in iron quite as readily as the Federal nabobs of Massachusetts do for the Lowell factories. Evan Mr. Van Buren, when a Senator from New York, was ready to vote for a strong duty on salt.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Polk and the Tariff.

MR. EDITOR.—In conversing with a leading whig of this place, some eight or nine days since, in regard to the Tariff question, I was assured by him that Jas. K. Polk is a free trade man, and in proof of this assertion, he referred me to the Clay Bugle of the 27th of June, containing Mr. Clayton's speech on the Compromise and Tariff Bill. The editor of the Bugle, in speaking of the speech, remarks: "It is in every sense of the term a great—a transcendently great speech—emphatically the best speech of the season. In a word this speech is the speech of the year, and will form a text book of itself." From this "text book" itself, I will prove what every Democrat already knows to be true, and what no intelligent Whig dares to deny, viz: That James K. Polk is not a free trade man; that he is in favor of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF; and that he is in favor also of a better protective tariff than that of 1842. It will be recollected that the Whig papers asserted that Polk voted for the Compromise. He says himself that he voted for it. His vote in favor of that measure is recorded in the journals of Congress. When, therefore, the Whigs assert that James K. Polk is not in favor of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, read to them the following extract from the Whig "Text Book": "The friends of the Compromise, in the firm belief that the protective policy was entitled to the confidence and support of the American people, and would grow up and establish itself in the affections, if a violent strife could be avoided, desired, of all things, time—time for reason to resume her empire—time for the violent passions of men, then influenced to the very verge of insanity, to subside—and they consented to a gradual reduction of duties for a limited period, with a view to the ultimate safety of the PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE itself." And who were "the friends of the Compromise?" James K. Polk and others who voted for it. When the Whigs assert that James K. Polk is not in favor of as good a tariff as that of 1842, read to them this extract from the Whig "Text Book": "In my (Clayton's) humble judgment, had the Tariff of 1842 been passed strictly in the spirit of the Compromise itself, it would have been a better tariff for protection than the law now in force." Hence we see that the Whigs have condemned themselves: they have proved Polk as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay. James K. Polk's recent letter proves that he is a better Tariff man than Henry Clay. Read the following extract from Polk's letter to John K. Kane, Esq., of Philadelphia: "In my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MECHANIC ARTS, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION."

What better protection do Whigs or Democrats want? Henry Clay has said: "AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION." James K. Polk would protect AGRICULTURE first; he is emphatically the FARMERS and MECHANICS friend. Therefore, come, one and all, give him your hearty support. C. A. Selingsgrove, July 9th, 1844.

MR. BUCHANAN'S TOAST.—At the recent 4th of July celebration held in the city of Lancaster, Mr. Buchanan closed a masterly speech with the following appropriate sentiment, which was loudly cheered:

Henry A. Mullenberg.—The son of Lancaster and the favorite of "Old Berks." He has illustrated both the country of his birth and that of his adoption, by a life of honor, honesty, and devotion to genuine Democracy. Jackson thought he ought to be a General, but we shall make him our Commander-in-Chief.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WHO PASSED THE TARIFF BILL OF 1842?

Our efficient cotemporary, the Pennsylvanian, has refreshed in the public recollection the following important facts connected with the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1842. We commend them to the candid consideration of reflecting men of all parties:

On the passage of the present Tariff Bill, in the House of Representatives, August 22d, 1842, the vote stood,

For the Bill, . . . . . 101

Against the Bill, . . . . . 101

The Speaker announced the vote as above, and voted himself in the negative.

So the Bill was rejected by that vote.

The whigs who voted against the Bill were the following:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Andrews, Green, OUSLEY, Thompson, Triplett, Underwood, White, (Speaker,) of Kentucky.

Messrs. Arnold, Brown, W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Gentry, Williams of Tennessee.

Messrs. BOTTS, Goggin, Mallory, Summers, Wise, of Va.

Mr. CASEY, of Illinois.

Messrs. CHAVKES, Lane and Thompson, of Indiana.

Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Mitchell, Rayner, Shepperd, Washington, of North Carolina.

Mr. Foster, of South Carolina.

Messrs. Foster and Linn, of New York.

Messrs. Gamble, Halbersham, King, Warren, of Georgia.

Mr. W. COST JONSSON, of Maryland.

Mr. Mathiot, of Ohio.

Besides these whigs who voted against the Bill, there were whig dodgers who did not vote, sixteen—making in all fifty free whigs who did not vote for the bill.

After the above vote, a reconsideration was carried, and a second trial had, when it appeared the vote stood,

Ayes, . . . . . 103

Nays, . . . . . 102

Whereupon Mr. Clay's Kentucky Whig Speaker, (Mr. White,) again voted NO, making a tie vote, and thus defeating the Bill a second time. At this juncture, two whig members who had dodged the vote, now voted for the Bill, and thus it was carried.

During all this time, TWENTY-ONE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS VOTED STEADILY FOR THE BILL, though in several of its details not agreeable to them.

On the last vote another of Mr. Clay's Kentucky Whig friends, (Mr. Sprigg,) voted against the Bill, making out of the eleven whig member from that State, eight who voted against the Bill. Of the remaining three who voted for it, two of them, Gov. POPE and Thomas F. MARSHALL, are now in favor of the election of POLK and DALLAS.

The Bill, after it had escaped from the House by the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for a final vote on the 27th August, 1842, and the vote stood,

Yess, . . . . . 24

Nays, . . . . . 23

The Whigs who voted against it were,

Messrs. Archer, Berrien, CLAYTON, Graham, Henderson, MANGUM, (President,) Merrick, Preston, Rives—nine. One absent.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. White, a Whig Senator from Indiana, said:

"Without the votes of the opposition, Congress would have to adjourn without giving any revenue to the Government." For this aid he thanked them.

The Democratic party has always advocated and supported just and equitable discriminating duties, sufficiently high to raise revenue, and protect the industrial pursuits of the country. Often, for the last forty years or more, has this whole subject been entrusted to the democratic party, and the whole country has prospered under their administration. It will be equally safe in their hands again, and far safer than it will be in the hands of the whig party, who will destroy the beneficial effects of all Tariffs by the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The Mexican Congress has refused to grant Santa Anna the additional thirty thousand men and four millions of dollars which he required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of thirty-six thousand men. Congress has intimated to the President that he can take from this body the number asked for, provided he calls in to active service a corresponding number of the "national militia," and that it will allow him one million of dollars if he can raise that amount of money without forcing a loan. This proposition does not suit the views of Santa Anna, and unless he can carry out his original plan, the invasion of Texas, it is thought, will be abandoned—at least for the present.

The Mexican Government had not paid the May instalment of the indemnity due the United States. It amounts to \$140,000.

SPECIAL BULL AGAINST PRAYER MEETINGS.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a bull, made almost wild by being chased, ran in the basement of a Church, in Sixth street, near the Second Avenue, where some of the congregation were at a prayer meeting. The animal bolted in just at the commencement of the exercise,—and the scene that followed may be imagined: such a screaming and scampering and jumping out of the windows pell mell was never before seen.

The animal went the entire length of the room, knocking down one lady, but doing her no injury save a great fright, and after butting at the wall until exhausted, fell down, and ropes being obtained was secured.

This was the second Church the animal had visited, we understood, in the course of the evening, breaking up the exercise in both places.

N. Y. American.