

The Vote on McKay's Bill.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of McKay's free trade bill.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, of Miss., Anderson, Atkinson, Bagby, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, Black, of S. C., Bowlin, Boyd, Bunkerhead, Brockenbrough, Brown, of Va., Burr, Caldwell, Chapman, Clark, Cobb, Collins, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Davis, of Miss., De Mot, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Fannin, Ficklin, Fries, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamilton, Harlan, Harrison, Healy, Hilliard, Hoge, Holmes, of S. S., Hopkins, Hough, Houston, of Ala., Hubbard, of Va., Hunt, of Mich., Hunter, Johnson, of N. H., Johnson, of Va., Johnson, of Tenn., Jones, of Ga., Kaufman, Kennedy, King, of N. Y., Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Lankin, Maclay, McClelland, McClelland, McConnell, McCrete, McDowell, of Va., McKay, Martin, of Ky., Martin, of Tenn., Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Parish, Payne, Phelps, Pillsbury, Rathbone, Reid, Relfo, Rhet, Roberts, Sawelle, Sawyer, Seaman, Seddon, Sims, of S. C., Sims, of Mo., Simpson, of Tenn., Smith, of Ia., Smith, of Ill., Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Thompson, of Miss., Thurman, Tibbatts, Tredway, Towns, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Woodward, of S. C., Yancy.—114.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, of Mass., Arnold, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Black, of Pa., Brown, of Tenn., Branch, of Buffington, Campbell, of Pa., Campbell, of N. Y., Carrol, Cooke, Colamer, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Darragh, Davis, of Ky., Delano, Dixon, Dockery, Dicksell, Erdman, Ewing, of Pa., Ewing, of Tenn., Foster, Garrison, Green, Giddings, Graham, Grinnell, Hampton, Hubbard, of Ct., Holmes, of N. Y., Houston, of Del., Hudson, Hungerford, Hunt, C. J., Ingersoll, of Pa., Jenkins, King, of Mass., Leib, Lewis, Levin, Long, McLean, McLaughley, McHenry, McMillan, Marsh, Moseley, Miller, Pendleton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, Rockwell, of Ct., Root, Russell, Runk, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Smith, of N. Y., Smith, of Ct., Caleb B. Smith, of Ia., Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Thompson, of Mass., Thompson, of Pa., Tilden, Tombs, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Windthrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, Post.—95.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, in speaking of the above vote says:—

The Whigs did their duty in this crisis nobly. Not that of Pennsylvania or of the North only, but of the South. The Whig members from Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana, and also from Kentucky and Tennessee, gave their unanimous vote against the destruction of the present tariff, while the Loco-foco members from these States gave a unanimous vote for it. But one Whig, Hilliard, of Alabama, voted with northern, western and southern Loco-focos. It can be no longer, if it ever was, a question as to which is the "tariff" party. The Whigs go in a body for the Protection of Domestic Industry! The Loco-focos almost in a body, GO FOR FREE TRADE! When the people learn their true interests, they will vote with the Whig Party.

We give the vote on the bill by States, for the benefit of future reference:

Table with columns: FREE TRADE, PROTECTION, Dem. Whig, W. D. N. Lists states and their respective votes.

Eleven Locos and three Whigs were absent or did not vote.

The Pennsylvania members all voted against the bill, with the exception of one Loco-foco, Mr. Wilnot of Bradford county.

The New Tariff.

The increase of Revenue to the amount of \$15,000,000, which the Secretary of the Treasury expects to receive from reduced duties, under the new Tariff, is to be derived from foreign made articles which can only be consumed by interlarding with similar articles made at home. This (said Mr. WENTHROP, in his speech in the House of Representatives) was the Secretary's view and it was important to ascertain of what items this aggregate increase was to be composed; and what branches of domestic labor were to be sacrificed. He read from printed estimates the following items:

An increase of importation of IRON, in 117 bars, sheets, bands, rods, bars and loops to the amount of \$1,185,000—an increased importation of Sugar and molasses and syrup of molasses, to the amount of \$630,000.

An increased importation of \$5,000,000, of the various manufactures of wool and worsted, and of \$200,000 of raw wool. An increase of importation of cotton manufactures to the amount of \$5,120,000. An increase of importation of Coal and Coke to the amount of \$125,000. An increase of importation of Cordage of \$170,000, and of various kinds of manufactured Hemp to the amount of \$185,000. An increased importation of Salt to the amount of \$1,090,000. Cotton bagging 300,000. Leather 100,000. Iron manufactures 205,000. Earthen and stone ware 100,000. Paper Hanging 100,000. Paper 50,000. Pins 50,000. Buttons 30,000. Window glass 100,000. Hats and Bonnets 110,000. Boots and Shoes 45,000. Potatoes 150,000. Ready made clothing and wearing apparel, and articles worn by men women, and children 200,000.

Thus, said Mr. W. all classes of labor were concerned in this matter. The American industry engaged in all these varieties of manufacture or production were, to this extent, to be sacrificed to FOREIGN LABOR.

McKay's Bill.

The Albany Journal, in speaking of the passage of McKay's free trade bill in the House, remarks as follows:

To the State of New York, it will be seen, belongs the infamy of a result so injurious to her interests! To the Representatives of New York attaches the responsibility of a Tariff bill which "discriminates" in favor of England! The New York Delegation has struck down American Industry and Enterprise for the "Protection" of British Labor and Capital!

And where does this bill, should it pass the Senate, place the Administration? As a Revenue measure it will not bring money enough to support the Government in a time of Peace. And yet we have a War which is costing a million and a half of dollars a week! This is either gross stupidity or rank corruption.—We are waging a War for Slavery, the expenses of which the Free States must pay. And that these expenses may fall directly upon free Labor, the Administration forces a bill through the House of Representatives cutting off ten millions of Tariff money. We are to be doubly cursed, therefore, first with War, and then with a National Debt.

Pennsylvania has her reward for abandoning her principles. She went in 1814, for "POLK, DALLAS, TEXAS and the Tariff of '42." She got "Pelk," "Dallas," and "Texas." But the "Tariff of '42" is to be changed for "Free Trade." On former occasions Pennsylvania has been saved from herself. Perverse as she was, politically, the friends of the Tariff, in other States, preserved her interests. But she has at last been nailed, as she deserves, to the wall. She gave her Presidential Vote for Polk. That made Buchanan Secretary of State and will probably make him a Judge. And for this elevation of one man, she has sacrificed the interests and arrested the prosperity of her whole People!

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate yesterday entered upon the discussion of this important measure—the most important, it may be affirmed, as regards all domestic interests, which has come before Congress for many years; for on its fate hangs, in a great degree, the weal or woe of the business, the labor, the industry, and indeed the essential independence of the country. At all these vital interests, this bill aims a deadly blow. A measure of such consequence will not, we may presume, be decided by the Senate hastily; and the uncertainty which rests upon that decision (it being understood that the body is at present about equally divided on it) will give to the proceedings the deepest interest. Of one thing, however, we may be sure, and that is, that this baleful measure will not be carried, if carried it be, without meeting all the resistance which the highest ability and the highest convictions of duty can bring into the field against it. The public will await the issue of the struggle with painful anxiety.—Nat. Intel.

ATTACK ON THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA DETERMINED ON.

For a long time it has been contemplated to attack the Castle at Vera Cruz, but the Cabinet has been slow to give the final instructions. They have a model of the "stronghold," and it has been so well and thoroughly examined by the respective Secretaries who have charge of the fighting departments, that they could almost, or quite, as easily find their way into it as into the private room at the White House, where the President talks over with them the affairs of the Republic. The bold effort of the hardy tars of the St. Mary's, before Tampico, though not successful, has the approbation of the President and the Cabinet, and convinced them that our fleet is only waiting for the word "go," to advance to the destruction of the Castle. Accordingly, I am informed by high authority, that yesterday, in Cabinet council it was determined to give orders or sanction an attack on San Juan de Ulloa. This is just what the young men of the navy want; many of the old ones think it would be indiscreet. So it may. But if the thing is to be done; the sooner the better.—Was, Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Ferocious Attack by a Panther.

Mr. William W. Rice of this Parish, has given an account of a singular occurrence which took place on the plantation of his father, Mr. John Rice, Bayou Sale, on the night of the 4th instant. At about 9 o'clock, a negro man named Isaac, a valuable mechanic, belonging to Mr. Henry C. Dwight, of Franklin, was standing near a cabin in the negro quarters, when a large Panther came up within a few paces of him. It was a moonlight night, and he could see the Panther crouched ready to spring upon him. He immediately commenced retreating towards where a number of negroes were collected, with his eyes on the animal. The latter, however, not at all daunted, pursued him. After backing a few paces, the negro turned to run, when the panther sprang upon him from a distance of about ten feet, seizing his left arm, near the shoulder, in the mouth, striking his claws into the negro's back! The negro was thrown down, but immediately arose partially, still in the grasp of the panther and called loudly for assistance. His cries gathered the negroes and dogs, but the panther held on some time, even after the dogs had seized him.

Through the aid of the dogs, on whom the panther had turned, the negro freed himself from the uncomfortable embrace, but the ferocious animal renewed the attack, springing upon and seizing him by the left shoulder. By this time, several collected with clubs and axes, and the man Isaac made his escape, with his arm and shoulder dreadfully lacerated, and his back severely scratched, while the panther made for the bayou, pursued by the dogs. In the mean time, a gun was procured, and the animal shot, while engaged in a furious fight with the dogs. He measured eight feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and weighed from 150 to 175 lbs. The animal is the Cougar, or Puma, (Felis concolor) commonly called in this country the Panther, and is the largest and most formidable of the cat kind in North America.

The boy Isaac is now in Franklin, under the care of Dr. Lyman.—Planter's (Attakapas) Banner of 6th inst.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Matamoras, says that the army at that place spends daily about \$3000 for provisions and vegetables. The whole of it is almost immediately returned to the few Yankee shopkeepers who have established themselves there. Active mechanics are in much demand. He states that some of the natives are anxious to join the Americans in their march to Mexico, and adds:

"We are all anxious to get a sight of the silver mines in the interior just to see how they look. Some of the best mines, I am told, have been carefully concealed by the native owners, lest the government or the English miners should seize them.—But once given them a good government and they will throw out their treasures. It is calculated that this country could produce one hundred millions of dollars in silver annually, if life and property were properly secured from danger by good government and an educated people. It will be a work of immense labor, however, to civilize and educate the Indians. Yet I think it practicable; for they are a more imitative people than our northern Indians, and their systems of domestic manufactures and agriculture, which were in a flourishing condition before the discovery of the country by the Spaniards, are gratifying evidences of their ability to appreciate the arts of civilized life. Give them an army of Yankee schoolmasters, give them books in their own Aztec dialect, respect their ancient prejudices and customs, confer upon them the privileges of citizenship, and I believe the glorious era of Mexican civilization which existed under the Montezumas, would again burst forth, freed from its superstitions."

Whistling to the same Tune.

An editorial article in the Philadelphia American contains the following passages: We have alleged that the Administrations of Great Britain and this country understand each other on the tariff question. We repeat our belief, may more, that the Administration has adopted British principles in its war against American industry. The two Sir Robert's sing a free trade duet across the Atlantic; the American borrows the creed of Mr. Peel, the Briton republishes the report of Mr. Walker. How came the English government possessed of that report before it was entrusted with the American Congress? How is it that the organ here ascribes to Mr. Peel's free trade policy, the amicable temper of the English government? In acts, opinions and sympathies, there is between them the most perfect and harmonious accordance on this theme; nor will we, we imagine, be denied that the free-trade policy of the President has been used by our representative abroad, in the negotiations with that government. In this there is no treason; but as in the case of the Zollverein treaty, it is an usurpation by the Executive of the peculiar prerogative of the revenue branch of Congress.

The anti-Tariff policy is essentially a British and anti-American policy. Its advantages are exclusively hers—its evils ours. Its supporters—the Union and all—endorse English opinions, cite English authorities, and use English influences to crush the Tariff. An English agent is permitted to use the public buildings for the exhibition of English goods; and the government organ applauds and recommends the insolent appeal. Of course the President has got, by a formal instrument, signed, sealed and delivered, transferred to England the right of levying our imposts; but so far as his power and influence extend, he has endeavored to establish British views, interest and policy upon the downfall of the American Tariff.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans Picayune puts us in possession of advices from the Rio Grande to the 2d instant, brought by the steamer Alabama.

There does not appear to be much news of interest from our Army. The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey, under the immediate command of Gen. Parades.—The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE. Point Isabel, July 3, 1846.

I left Matamoras last evening and started from Gen. Smith's camp, on this side of the Rio Grande, at nine o'clock, with a volunteer officer, to ride across the prairie. Gen. Smith was to begin to remove his camp to-day some twelve or fifteen miles up the river, on the Mexican side. The mosquitoes showed themselves in numbers for the first time at headquarters last evening. The volunteer camp was perfectly shrouded by smoke, raised by the men to keep off the intruders.

That a large portion of the army will soon move towards Monterey can no longer be doubted, as boats enough of light draught have arrived to warrant General Taylor in taking possession of the country between the mouth of the river and that place.

The road we came over last night—I mean the wagon road between Point Isabel and Matamoras—is still impassable for loaded wagons, and it is a wonder to me how a light wagon can be dragged over it. From the river to the Palo Alto, some nine miles, there is not altogether half a mile of hard road. The mud is generally a foot deep, and in some places two or three feet deep, & there are at least four miles of water, in many places hardly fordable for horses. The gentleman who accompanied me down captured a gar-fish on "Six Mile Prairie," between the battle fields, the other day, nearly three feet long. I passed over the same place four or five times when it was perfectly dry, with no appearance of having ever been overflowed. At the Resaca de la Palma, where, as you will observe on the map, a road passes between the ponds, there is now but one pond, and that is deep enough anywhere for a respectable sized steambot to pass through it. The Palo Alto battle-field is two-thirds covered with water.

The demand from Mexico.

The Washington Union, in the course of an article on the Mexican War, says that the objects of the Administration are "reparation, justice, peace," and proceeds:

"In view of these objects, before the war can close Mexico must relinquish her absurd territorial pretensions—must provide for the full payment of the indemnity which she owes to our citizens—must render us full justice in every respect—and, finally, must establish peace with us upon conditions and guarantees which shall secure its permanence. This much of the purposes of the administration we gain from the character of its recent action, and from all its public declarations. Beyond this point we do not intend to proceed. Nor do we believe, that the country will ask of this administration, at this juncture, in the midst of war, to say anything more of its plans or pacification. We wage a war against the war party of Mexico to secure a just peace.—No other than a just peace can be concluded. This nation will sanction no other. When Mexico shall proffer any terms of peace, she shall be heard. When she shall proffer suitable terms, they will be accepted. Till this be done, our army will march steadily and vigorously on—it will ascend the table lands of Mexico—it will march from province to province, and from stronghold to stronghold, until finally it shall dictate to Parades, or to any successor, if need be, a compulsory peace, on proper terms, within the walls of his capital!"

Dow Jr. on the Mexican War.

Dow, Jr. in one of his sermons in the Saturday Mercury, holds forth as follows. It is a pretty good burlesque on the editorials of certain papers; and not much exaggerated either.—"My friends and fellow countrymen—awake, arise! for the Philistines are upon you. Strike the tango! blow the bugle! whistle the fife, and chastise the drum! Your lives, your loves, and your liberties are in danger. Now, while your glorious lamp of liberty is sputtering with the impotent spit of the foe, is the time to girdle on your armor—march to the battle field; then vindicate the national honor, suck the sweets of revenge, and settle all difficulties, and return home so covered with glory that common eyes won't be able to behold you without the assistance of smoked glass. You are spiritualized into a war, and you must go through it like a dose of castor oil—the quicker the better.

Up, then, at them, strike, not only for your homes, wives and babies, but for the balls of the Montezumas! In those halls my friends, are splendors unimagined and unimaginable, and in the multitude of mines that surround them are riches untold and untellable. Push on the war, now you are into it. These Mexican savages must be whipt into civilization; and if I were not necessarily exempt from law, I would be one to assist in the pleasurable task. They have no business to be brutes—no right to the blessing of barbarism whatever. They are reptiles in the path of progressive democracy—who, with his big boots, is bound to travel from Portland to Patagonia—and they must either crawl or be crushed.

Reward of Gallantry.

The officers belonging to Gen. Taylor's command, who were wounded in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and who, dragging their maimed bodies home, are compelled to pay their own traveling expenses, while millions of dollars are lavished upon party speculators and court favorites. Lieut. LUTHER, who is now in this city with a wounded leg dangling at his side, upon reaching Washington, called on the Secretary of War, where, says a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, he met with a reception very little creditable to that high functionary.—Lan. Ex.

A fact has just come to my knowledge which shows that the subordinate officers and men, whose blood has been shed in this war, are to be treated as badly as the higher officers. Lieutenant LUTHER who was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Palo Alto, has been in the city for some time. He cannot use his leg at all, and goes about with great difficulty, on crutches.

A day or two ago he called on Mr. Secretary MARCY to show his sick leave of absence from Gen. TAYLOR, and to request that his claims for traveling expenses might be allowed him. In place of receiving him with that kindness which his situation ought to have secured to him, he was unable to obtain his request. Nay, even common courtesy was denied him. He retired from the office with deep disgust and left immediately for his home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Preparations for Conquest.

We find the following interesting information in the New York Gazette and Times of Tuesday last:

"An expedition for the purpose of taking possession of California, there seems little reason to doubt, has been decided upon by the Government.

"We have already mentioned the fact that a detachment of the 2d Artillery, about ninety strong, were to embark with their guns, in the course of the week in the store ship Lexington, for Monterey, and that, moreover, estimates had been asked for of the probable cost of fitting out the line-of-battle-ship North Carolina, to transport troops to the same quarter.

"We learn now that JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, of this city, has received authority from Washington—with the sanction, we must presume, of Governor WRIGHT—to enlist in this city a regiment of volunteers, to be employed in the service against Mexico, wherever the War Department may judge proper to send it. This enrolment of those who choose to engage in this service, it is stated in the Post, is already begun, and active arrangements are making to have the regiment in readiness as early as the first of August, which is the time fixed upon for its embarkation—we presume in the North Carolina.

The Lamented Ringgold.

Colonel Ringgold's effects have arrived at Baltimore from New Orleans. The Baltimore Republican states "that the pommel of the saddle is broken off and hangs in splinters, from the effects of the ball, and the sheep-skin saddle cloth has a torn ball-hole through and through, and one side of his coat exhibits a rent, showing that the shot struck in the left thigh, passed through the saddle cloth and shoulders of the horse, shattering the pommel of the saddle in its way, and coming out, but very little spent, on the right side.—The saddle-cloth and remains of the pommel of the saddle are still saturated with his blood and that of his horse. The holsters were also torn by the ball in the same manner as the other parts we have described. His boots have been cut down the backs to get them off his feet. The waistcoat and other parts of his dress were uninjured. His sword is a fine looking sabre, calculated to do good execution had the brave owner been permitted to live longer to wield it, but it was ordered otherwise. He sunk to rest in the hour of victory, and left his name and fame in the hearts of his countrymen, where they will ever be cherished."

ATTEMPT TO KILL T. F. MARSHALL.—The Louisville Courier says: "Capt. Thos. F. Marshall made a very narrow escape with his life on Monday evening last.—Several volunteers with whom he had a difficulty, drew their pistols, and pointed them full at his breast; three pulled triggers, and strange as fortunate the caps on all exploded without discharging their deadly contents, with which their pistols were charged. It is probable the heavy rain of that evening, to which the volunteers were exposed, dampened the powder and thus prevented an explosion.—To this fact was he indebted for his life. The offending volunteers were promptly placed under arrest."

LOCK-JAW CURED.

Dr. Isaac Heister, of this borough, in the month of April last, cured Charles Sassaman, a boy 16 years old, by the use of a solution of the extract of cannabis Indica, or Indian Hemp. An aqueous solution of the extract of cannabis Indica, containing two grains to the tea-spoonful, was directed to be administered, at intervals, and in the course of a few hours the patient was entirely relieved. This is an important discovery. The facts of the case are to be found recorded in the last Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Reading Jour.

SOMERSET GUARD,

YOU will parade on your usual ground on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., completely equipped for drill. By order G. CHORPENNING Jr. O. S.

Somerset County, ss.

An adjourned orphan's court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846, Before the Hon. J. S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning & John McCarty, Esqrs., associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Samuel Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel G. Fisher, Esq., auditor to report a distribution of the balance in hand of administrators to and among the creditors.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING, Clerk, July 21, 46.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing commission the subscriber will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next, to discharge the duties enjoined on him thereby, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

SAMUEL GATHER, Auditor, July 21, 1846.

LAW NOTICE.

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq. dec16 45-3m

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER Pennsylvania.

Table listing various banks and their locations, including Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other Pennsylvania cities.