PROCEEDINGS OF THE U. S. SEVATE.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Mr. CAMERON of Pa. presented a number of petitions and memorials from his State, remonstrating against a repeal of the Tariff of 1842. Mr. C. moved their reference to the Committee

Mr. FEVIER said we had a sort of panic here of funeral dirge of those pensioners at taking away the bounty we have allowed them. Mr. S. then alluded to the charge so often made that Pennsylvania had been deceived in the views of the President in relation to the tariff, and said no man who could read but knew that Mr. Polx was a good free-trade man. Notwithstanding all that had been said, Mr. S. declared his belief that Pennsylvania, to-morrow, would vote the Democratic ticket again

Mr. CAMERON replied and defended Pennsyl vania with great spirit. Pennsylvania, he said was no pensioner; she asked no favors from the government-she asked only to be let alone. Arkansas had many bills now before the Senate granting ber favors.

The Senator from Arkansas had spoken of the coincidence of opinion between the Senator from Muss. (Mr. Webster) and himself (Mr. C.)

He knew of another remarkable coincidencea coincidence between the Senator from Mass. and the Scuator from Arkansas himself. Only a short time ago they were together on a much more important question-a question in which the dismemberment of our country was involved and in the settlement of which a portion of our territory had been surrendered.

Mr. SEVIER - To what does the Senator al-

Mr. CAMERON .- To the Oregon question, on which the Senator from Arkansas voted to give away a part of our territory. Mr C then went on to defend the laboring people of Pennsylvania who, he said, were freemen and dared proclaim their sentiments standing erect before their God. They were no slaves to any man, and were not to be brought in comparison with the slave-labor of the South.

Mr. JARNAGIN inquired of the Senator from Arkansas what interpretation he put upon the Kane letter?

Mr. SEVIER replied that he thought it a very good free trade letter!

Mr. STURGEON said that while it was very true that the Tariffof 1842 entered into the canvass of 1814 in Pennsylvania, yet it was not the only question involved in the contest, and he must protest against the opinion, which had been expressed, that the election in Pennsylvania turned upon the Tariff.

Mr. SPEIGHT wished to put an end to the discussion, and moved to lay the memorial upon the table .- Motion lost. Yeas 21, mays 25.

Mr J. M. CLAYTON asked the Senator from Pa. whether he believed that Pa. would have voted for Mr. Polk if he had been known to be in favor of such a bill as that now before the Senate?

Mr. STURGEON said he could not tell what she would have done. The vote of Pennsy lvania was very large, some 2 or 400, 000, and it would be difficult to say by what special influences so many people were moved.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON explained that he did nave done-he merely asked him for an opinion. Tr. STURGEON declined answering.

Mr. CLAYTON said the Senator declined ans. wering-he dare not venture to give such an opinion,-But be, (Mr. C.) wished it to be known throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania that her petitions against the destruction that was threatened to her interests was considered a mere joke on the part of the Senator from Arkansas and others on his side of the Chamberthat Pennsylvania if she possessed any intelligence must have known that Mr. Polk was a free trade man-and that she would to-morrow vote the democratic ticket and the destruction of the tariff! Such were the declarations of the Senator from Arkansas, and he wanted Pennsylvania to know it.

Mr. C. then proceeded to comment upon th fraud which had been practiced upon Pennsylvailia by the Kane letter, and the representations of her politicians, when Mr. ALLEN called him to order. He thought this whole discussion out of order.

The PRESIDENT decided that Mr. Clayton was in order.

Mr. CLAYTON then pursued his remarks and when he had concluded.

Mr. McDUFFIE moved again to lay the pet

The year and nays were ordered, and the Sen-

tions upon the table.

ate refused to lay upon the table, year 25, nays The reference to the Committee on Printing

was then ordered. Mr. ATHERTON, from the Committee or printing reported against printing the memorials on the subject of the Tariff which had been re-

ferred to that Committee. The Senate refused to concur in the report, yeas 25, nays 25-the Vice President giving the casting vote in the negative.

BLACKBEERRY SYRUE .- The following is the recipe for making the famous Blackberry Syrup. No family should be without it; all who try it, will find it a sovereign remedy for bowel com-

"To two quarts of blackberry juice, add half an once each of powdered matmeg, cinamon and alspice, and a quarter of an ounce of powdered cloves. Boil these together to get the strength not stand. The whole amount of capital investof the spices, and to preserve the berry juice. ed in public improvements east of the mountains While hot add a pint of fourth proof pure French | in Pennsylvania, was stated at more than \$150, brandy, and sweeten with loaf sugar. Give a child two teaspoonsfull three times a day, and if the disorder is not checked, add to the quantity."

CONFLIMENTARY .-- A clergyman lately addressed his female auditory as follows: "Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.] WASHINGTON, July 20, 1846.

Among the rumors affout here to-day, is one that an effort will be made in the Senate, tomorrow, to postpone the final vote on the new Tariff Bill until Thursday next, to allow time for the successor of Mr. Haywood to reach Washevery morning about this tariff business - a sort ington. Rumor also states this successor to be Mr. Stanley, formerly a member of Congress, and at present President of the North Carolina Senate. I place go confidence in these rumors. The Governor cannot appoint the successor of Mr Haywood without consulting his Council, who reside in different parts of the State, and could not be got together in season to enable the new Senator to reach Washington by the time specified. Mr. Stanley is a Whig, and of course would vote with the Whigs on this question, hence the rumors to which I have referred of an intention to postpone if possible.

Opinions continue to be divided as to the fate of the bill. Some of the free-trade Democrats express the belief that it will be defeated, and even the Union talks despondingly and censures the course of Mr. Haywood. Others, again, are very confident that the bill will pass, notwithstanding the "treachery," as it is termed, of Mr. II. His resignation may be calculated to delay the final vote of the Senate, but what that vote will be no one can fortell. The prevailing impression certainly is, to-day, that the bill will

Mr. Jarnagin, it is understood, had yesterday his resignation written, but was induced to abandon his intention of forwarding it to the Governor of Tennessee. There appears to be no doubt that he will vote for the bill without amendment, if a direct vote be taken thereon at the present session.

The immediate cause of the resignation of Mr Haywood is understood to have been the notice given by Mr. Webster of his intention to move a postponement until the next session. This, or a similar motion, it is said, Mr. Haywood had designed to make; and it would have too much the appearance of following in the Whig wake to vote in favor of such a movement, of which he was not himself the author.

Doubts are expressed as to the course of Mr. Benton: but I think there is no reason to doubt that both he and Mr. Dix will vote for the bill without amendment, should the vote be taken at the present session. How they will vote on the question of postponement is not so certain.

Mr. Webster then proceeded to discuss the tariff bill at length, and its discriminating against American manufactures.

But he would proceed to articles of more im portance, though he would leave the great woollen and cotton manufactories to the judgment of the Senate. Not that there is one house in New England which does not feel an intense in terest in this question; and this interest extends to all claims-there is not a woman or child who lies down at night or rises up in the morning. without inquiring the progress of this measure at Washington. But of these interests he would not trust himself to speak. New England would sustain berself, independent of tariffs.

It was the Iron interests of which he proposed to speak. He placed no confidence in rumors of romise for the benefit of Pennsylvania. fo he could not believe that Pennsylvania, in a great measure affecting the interests of the whole country, was going to take a toss for herself and turn her back on her friends. The duty by the tariff of '42 is \$25 per ton on plain har Iron-by the present duty it would be \$12.50 per ton-a reduction of one-half. In the bill there is one general assessment of duties on Iron.

The manufacturers below bar iron are no more protected than the raw material, down to penknives and the finest articles. The laborer, therefore, has no more protection than the raw material in the mountains. He never knew an instance of the kind where the same duties are placed upon the raw material of iron and the articles manufactured from iron. In the law of '42 the duties are specific, and go through the whole series of articles with an evident intent to discriminate in favor of American labor-the augmentation of protection as the process of manufacture goes on. In Pennsylvania alone there are 316 furnaces and rolling mills, employing a capital of \$20,000,000-and the annual product of them is \$24,000,000. There has been an increase on the products of the old furnaces since the passage of the act of '42, of 37,000 tons, and of the new turnaces, of 216,000 tons; and the amount of capital invested in new farnaces since the passage of that act has been \$6,100,400. Pennsylvania cannot however, stand competition under the provisions of this bill. This he demon strated by a series of facts, estimates and calculations. They might just as well put the duty at 5 per cent. as at 30 per cent., so far as the question of protection is involved. In the article of coal the quantity mined had increased 550,-000 tons during the three years the tariff of '42 had been in operation, and the price had decreased from \$5,50 to \$3,50 per ton. This was the effect produced by confidence in the permanency of that act; and there were not less than \$20, 000,000 invested in coal mining, and in works for facilitating the transportation of coal and of iron Pennsylvania. He estimated that a ton of Nova Scotia coal, at the duty proposed, could be delivered in Boston at a profit of \$1,05. The present duty is \$1,35 per ton, and the proposed duty would be about 45 cents per ton-a reduc tion which the coal miners of Pennsylvania can-

Here at 4 P. M., Mr. Reverdy Johnson moved an adjournment.

Eres, The MURDRERS. - The Petersburg Intelligencer says, that Epes, the murderer of Muir, was seen by the toll-keeper on the Manchester road on Tuesday week. Epes passed the gate, after the resurrection, for it was only done and doubtless went to Richmond where he made his way north.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, August 1, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Esste and Coal Office, corner of 8d and Chesnut treets, Philadelphia, to authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this flice, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Massau Mred Atap Block And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert to., Raltimore. . . Lundon has mery

PRINTING INK .- A fresh supply of superior ummer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

We are indebted to the Hon, Simon Cameron, for his able and masterly speech on the Tariff. It is the ablest speech in defence of the interests of Pennsylvania that has ever been made in the U. S. Senate, by any of her Senators. We shall endeavor to lay it before our readers next week.

Lost.-The top of a lady's gold pencil, set with a topaz stone. The finder will be rewarded, by leaving it at this office.

The Address of the Committee upon the Rail Roads from Philadelphia to Erie and Pittsburg, is postponed until next week.

One of the standing committee of this county has requested us to call a meeting of the committee, at the court house, on Monday next.

DT THE SUPERME COURT.-This important tribunal, which has been in session at this place, for the Northern district, ceased its labors on this day. Judge Kennedy, on account of ill health, did not make his appearance. The term, by law, is limited to four weeks, during which time, Chief Justice Gibson, Judges Rogers, Sergeant and Burnside disposed of about sixty cases on the list, leaving about thirty more undisposed of. The business in this district has increased about fifty per cent. over that of last year. There has been the same increase at Harrisburg, where they had about 160 causes on the list. At Pittsburg they expect to find about 250 cases, and at Philadelphia about 300,-making in all about 800 cases for the year. This almost incredible amount of labor occupies the time and attention of the Judges on the Bench, about forty-six weeks in the year, leaving them but six weeks rest and repose to recruit their energies. We now no class of men who toil and labor so incessantly in their vocation. And it gives us pleasure to state, that their conduct, and desire to render satisfaction is such, as not only to inspire confidence, but meets with the approbation of all who have had business before them.

The Deed is done ... McKay's Bill Passed.

It is with sincere regret that we are compelled o announce the passage of McKay's tariff bill, in the Senate, with a slight amendment, Mr. Jarnagin of Tennessee refusing to vote, the final vote stood 27 to 27, a tie, which gave to Mr. Dallas the casting vote, which he recorded in favor of this iniquitous and destructive bill. We hoped better things from Mr. Dallas. We could hardly credit the fact that he would sacrifice the rights and dearest interests of his native state. for which, too, he so frequently professed his warmest attachment. A fearful responsibility rests somewhere. "Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind." Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas have much to an swee for to an outraged people. Pennsylvania may well mourn, when her own sons prove recreant to her best interest, and sacrifice on the shrine of party the rights of her citizens. This truckling to southern influence, by her representatives, has too long been tolerated. It is but recently that she has had a true representative in the U. S. Senate. The independent and manly course pursued by Gen. Cameron, meets with the warmest approbation of every high minded honorable man, and contrasts most nobly with the cringing policy of some of his predecessors The bill has been sent to the House for concurence to the amendment. The proceedings will be found in another column.

THE TARIFF .- The House has concurred in the Senate's amendment, striking out the 9th section, by a vote of 115 to 99. This section authorises the Government to take goods under value at the valuation.

The whige of Union county have nominated Jacob McCurley as their candidate for as-

OF SENATOR STURGEON .- Our Senator, Mi Sturgeon, it will be seen by the proceedings of Congress, was not able to any that Mr. Polk could not have received the vote of Pennsylva nia, had he avowed himself in favor, of such a bill as McKay's. If Mr. Sturgeon did not really know that fact, his stock of knowledge is even more limited than we had ascribed to him.

SKIRNIGH .- The Steamer Princeton sent some of her boats to shore for water, about 12 miles above Vera Cruz. The Mexicans fired upon the Americans, which was returned. The Princeton then trained her "Long Tom," and sent several shells among them, and scattered them. Seventeen Mexicans were killed. One American wounded.

DEATH OF C. J. M'NULTY .- Caleb J. M'Nulty, who rendered himself somewhat notorious as clerk of the House of Representatives in Congress died near Memphis, Tenn., on the 12th inst. He was one of the Ohio volunteers, and was buried with military honors.

DF The editor of the Subury Gazette, is his course on the tariff, exhibits the usual quantum of ill nature and personal spices; which forms no small item in the composition of his character. We have admonished him before, that scur-rifity will never supply the place of argument, and is always a sure indication of a bad cause, or a want of ability to defend it. In regard to the assertion that we are no democrat, we presume the editor would thereby like to have it understood, that he, in contradistinction, was a perfect paragon and model of democracy. When man isalways prating about his own virtues. he is very apt to be suspected. We have no doubt. however, that Mr. Youngman is disposed to be as good a democrat as he well knows how, and conveniently can, under all circumstances. We believe that no man can be a true democrat who is not independent in his views, and who is trammelled by the shackles of power. Therein consists the difference between the editor of the Gazette and ourselves. We have, however, the satisfaction to know that in all these differences, the great majority of our democratic

friends and neighbors have always been with us. If the Gazetta has really repudiated its former free trade opinions, we are glad to hear it; but its attempt to make it appear that it has always been opposed to free trade, and that its article, upon which we commented, did not strongly savor of it, is only calculated to expose it to ridi-

That article did not only create a great deal of surprise as coming from a professed friend of the tariff, but was received with indignation by every friend of that measure. We have not yet heard a single individual who does not view it in the same light with ourselves. Even the Gazette's last article, in defence of itself, smacks so strongly of the leaven of free trade, that the edifor finds it necessary to say to its readers, at the close, that his article "is not an attack upon protective tariff." Certainly a wise and most necessary caution, to enable its readers to comprehend on which side it really was.

The Gazette takes exception to our statement that England takes 50 millions of bushels of wheat. We intended to say Europe. England does not take over 2 millions, which, however, makes the matter still worse. The calculations of the Gazette, in regard to the price of foreign wheat, are as visionary and unfounded as it

views on the tariff. We quote the following : "Mr. Jacob says that the cost of raising wheat at Warsaw, and transporting it to London, the farmer. Allow the farmer a profit of 10 cents per bushel, and this serf wheat of the Bal tic, of which we hear so much, will cost at London \$1,474 per bushel. This being the fact can we not compete with the Baltic ! We are that while the 'pauper labor" of the Baltic per bushel, the free and independent farmers o he west produce it, at a profit, at 371 cents per pahel, the price at which it is now selling for in Ohio. Put the price of wheat at one dollar at New York. The cost of transportation from there to England will be about 12 pence; but put it at one chilling, 22 cents. This will make the price of American wheat in England \$1,22 per bushel, or 25 cents lower than the Baltic wheat. We then can not only compete with, but absolutely undersell the Baltic wheat."

The idea that wheat from the ports of the Baltic, costing, as the Gazette says, 86 cents, cannot be sold at London for less than \$1 47 per bushel, while wheat from New York, costing \$1, can be sold at London for \$1 22, is at least amusing if not supremely ridiculous, especialty when it is known that the ports of the Bultic are much nearer London than our own, and the price of transportation less. Thus making the expense of delivering foreigh wheat at London 61 cents, and American wheat 22 cents,-a difference of 39 cents per bushel. But the fact is, wheat in the Baltie is often sold at 40 to 50 cents per bushel. The editor of the Gazette has unfortunately cyphered himself into a dilemma, and as we have some compassion for his youth and inexperience, we must endeavor to extricate him. Mr. Jacob. the Gazett's authority, in his charges of transportation on wheat from the Baltic, includes the British daty of about 40 cents per bushel, which the Gazette unluckily forgot to deduct, while our own wheat it at once puts into the British ports free of duty. Deduct this duty, and acrording to the Gazette's own shewing, wheat from the Baltic can be sold 14 cents per bushel less than

In confination of our views, we make the following extract from the excellent speech of Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, in Congress, on the

"In 1826, the British government appointed commissioner, (Mr. Jacob,) and directed n proceed to the country upon the Beltic, &c., to secestain whether a supply of grain could be obtained from there, and for what price, &c. Here is his report, which I have obtained from the library, making 250 pages. He was not sent to the valley of the Mississippi, which we hear of so much. In 1840, the British government instructed her consuls in all the marte of trade to report upon the grain trade; and they did so, their reports making a large book, by which it can be seen that other countries can supply England with nearly as much as she wants, cheaper than we can. McCullough, an approved English writer, in his Commercial Dictionary, after speaking of the average price of grain in New York and Philadelphia, which he says is from \$1.12 to \$1.20 per bushel, says: It ought to be remarked, that the prices America are usually higher than in the Baltic ; so that but little can be brought from the former. (America,) except when the demand is suffi-cient previously to take off the cheaper wheats of the northern ports."

I have not time to go into the statistics to show the reason of the low price of grain on the Baltic or Black sea ; but se conclusive suthority upon the point I am now discussing, I cite a portion of the speech of Lord Ashburton, that clear-sighted and sagacious statesman, in the House of Lords in February last. After saying that the products of the soil of England were greatly augmented, he observed in regard to the deficiency of supply in the English mar-

'But the supply must not be expected from be in possession America, and we could not have a better proof of the world."

of this than the fact that at this moment American cost could come here; through Canada, at a duty of four shillings (per surfer of eight bushels) and jet, if the estume were examined it would be found that nine-tenths of the foreign grain brought to England was from the Baltic. though the duty on grain from its shores was fifteen shillings a quarter.

teen shillings a quarter And yet, Mr. Chairman, in the face of these unanswerable facts and arguments, we are con-stantly asked to open ports to British fabrics because she will take our grain to pay for them. I have shown that she will not do it, except to a limited extent, and that only from necessity. She would not take a bushel if she had sufficient land to supply her own wants."

Inselvent Laws.

An Act in regard to certain entries in ladgers in the city of Pittsburg, and relating to the publishing of Sheriff's sales, and for other

Section 7. From and after the passage of this act, the necessary tools of a tradesman shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of any warrant or execution.

Section 8. The following property, in addi tion to that strendy exempted from levy and sale by virtue of an execution or distress for rent, shall, when owned by any person actually engaged in the science of agriculture, in like manner, be exempt from levy and sole, viz: one horse, mare or gelding, not exceeding in value tifty dollars; one set of horse gears, and one plough; or in lieu thereof, one yoke of oxen, with voke and chair; and one plough, at the option of the defendant.

Section 9. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the widow of any person dying intestate in this commonwealth to retain for the use of herself and family. the same amount and description of property which is now by law allowed and exempted from levy and sale, under the existing insolvent laws of this commonwealth, exclusive of what is allowed to the widow of an intestate under the intestate laws of this commonwealth. -Pam. Laws 1846, p. 477.

Affairs at Nauvoo.

An extra from the Hancock Eagle says that McAuley, who had been arrested by a posse of citizens from Nauvoo for being engaged in ditional reason why the Tariff should not be Lyuching some Mormons, has been held to bail disturbed, or any experiments made upon the to answer the offence. The Engle mys Gover- revenue. nor Ford has plainly instructed the citizens of Nauvoo to fight and kill off enough to put the co cluded by moving to strike out that part of Lynchers down.

The following remarks of the Eagle show what a disturbed condition of things exists at Nauvoo :--

"As a resolution appears manifest to settle his question by a recourse to arms, we are remested to rally the friends of law and order in the adjoining counties and in lows to the assistance of the new settlers. Our citizens are almost exhausted by constant slarms and the necessity of standing guard night and day for the protection of their families and property.

There never was a caus that appealed more powerfully to the sympathics and better feelings of all good citizens than that of the new settlers. and removed hither, form as peaceable, industrious and respectable a community as can be found in the wide West, and it is a disgrace to human nature that orderly citizens, with their families, should be eternally subjected to the depredations of a band of outlaws whose conduct would actually disgrace the Arabs of the desert. While the armies of the nation are mustering to resent the indignities of barbarous Mexicans, here, in the very heart of our country, exists an fraud, bribery, &c. organized gang of desperadoes, who, worse than the Mexicans, make it their business to prey upon the peace of the community."

Five handred of the Mormons have enlisted n Col. Kearney's regiment for Santa Fe.

MR. HAYWOOD'S RESIGNATION .- The Washington Union of Saturday attacks Mr Haywood severely, for resigning his sent in the Senate just on the eve of the vote being taken on the Tariff Bill. It says that North Carolina has been betrayed by this act. It mays this wrong "may be felt by every man in North Carolina; and Wm. H. Haywood stands recorded as an epostate and a deserter, who never will be able. in the course of the longest life, to expiate onehundredth part of the political transgression which he has this day committed. Let this bill be lost through his dereliction, and the deepest odium will fell upon his head. All confidence in his stability is gone. No man hearaf. ter will know how to trust him."

STEAM TO THE COLUMNIA RIVER .- A proposition has been addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Post-office and Postroads, for carrying the United States Mail, by steam, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Columbia river, Oregon Territory, via Chagres and Panama. The proposer J. M. Woodward, Esq., is ready to enter into a contract with sufficient security, to perform this service in thirtyfive days' running time carrying the mail to and from Oregon every two months, for the sun of one hundred and fift thousand dollars per annam, payable quarterly, and will besides transport on the route Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charges d'-Affaires, bearers of despatches, and mail agents of the United States free of charge. He promis es to transport supplies of ammunition and provisious for the use of the army and pavy on the Pacific, for a reasonable charge, and emigrants to Oregon and California, at \$60 each. He also proposes further to employ the large force in men and mules, (which he should of necessity have to keep to do the transportation across the isthmus,) in improving the way from Chagres to Panama-estimated at ten thousand dollars per annum-and thus in time the United States would be in possession of this "key to the commerce

IMPORTANT PROM WASHINGTON The Tariff Bill passed Final Reading in the Senate-The casting vote of Vice Preside Dullas-Mr. Jarnagin's Vote.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: Intelligence through the Telegraph from Washington, Inst evening, announced the important action of the United States Senate upon the new Tariff Bill: it will be seen that this most important measure of the session, the one which has produced the greatest excitement at Washington, and which will be productive of the most important effects over the whole Union, was finally passed in the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 28 to 27, Mr. Jar-nagin voting in the affirmative. On the passage to a third reading Mr. Jarnagia did not vote, and the vote was a tie, when Vice President Dallas cast his vote in favor of the bill. The 6th section of the bill has been stricken out by the Se nate, and it has to go to the House for concur-

WARRINGTON, Monday, July 27, 2 P. M. The Vice President la d before the Senate a omigunication from Mr. Hay wood, resigning his seat as Senator from North Caroline:

The Tariffbill was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Lewis, who hoped it would be brought to a vote to day.

Mr. WEBSTER resumed his speech in opposition to the new bill. It was indicative of general interest which surrounds this question. He said, that he had not the honor of addressing a full Senate this morning.

He then spoke of Mr. Haywood's resignation and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writer for the Administration, in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. WEBSTER then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry, on the war with this country-to the appointment of Gen Bravo as President ad interim and the marching of Paredes to the North, of which he presume the government had official information, as ad

Mr. WEBSTER spoke one hour and a half anthe ninth section, paying the importer the s mount of his invoice and five per cent, addition al in cases of under valuation, where goods are taken by government.

Mr. JARNAGIN said this section offered induce ments to importers to undervalue their goods by taking away the penalty of forefeiture; an no bill containing it could receive his vote.

Mr. CRITTERDEN hoped, that if the bill wer to pass it would pass without a single Whi mark about it. He thought the section wron but did not know that he could vote for strikin

He was for letting the majority frame the bill in their own way. They had the streng the whole fabric of American Industry and crus themselves in its ruins, let them do it.

The debate was continued by Messra, Lew McDuffe, Pennepacker, and Johnson, of M Mr. Benron spoke in favor of amendmen and intended to swallow the bill silenty for or

purpose only, and that was to overturn the t riff of 1842. He now rose to speak, and w opposed to the ad valorem system as open Mr. JARNAGIN addressed the Senete, a

explained his own position- He was instruct by the Legislature of his State, to vote for an mendment of the tariff of 1842. Mr. J. M. CLAYTON moved to commit t

bill to the Finance Committee, with instructi to amend it. The motion was lost-yess 26, nays 29.

Mr. CLAYTCE moved again to commit t bill to the different instructions.

The motion was debated by Mr. Jarnagin a Mr. Turney, who defended their positions; bate then closed in the Senate by the CO MITMENT of the TARIFF BILL, with structions. Four of the instructions are to criminate in favor of the raw material, and gainst British mamufactures, and at the sa time to increase the revenue, so as to prov more adequate means for the support of the vernment. It was decided in the affirmative the following vote: Yeas 28, Nays 27.

WASHINGTON, July 23-3 o'clock, P. M. The Finance Committee reported back Tariff bill this morning to the Senate with amendment, and asked to be discharged, they were discharged accordingly. Mr. Jagin voted yes.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 9th sec was then stricken out, by a vote of 28 to 2 Mesers. Benton and Jarnagin voting yea.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Reve Johnson for recommitment to a select com tee, with instructions to amend by inserting cleane making a discrimination in favor of materials, which was rejected by the cas vote of the Vice President-the vote being to 27, Mr Jarnagin being absent.

Some further amendments were offers Mr. Hammond and rejected, discriminating favor of iron and coal.

The question being then taken on orde the bill to be engrossed for a third readir was decided in the affirmative by the car vote of the Vice President-the vote of Senate being again 27 to 27, and Mr. Jurn being absent.

Mr. Dallas gave his ressons at length had, he said, a great responsibility to asse