



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia), is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

We tender our thanks to Gen. JAMES IRVIN of Congress, and JOHN MORRISON, HENRY BREWSTER, and R. A. MORTIMER, Esqrs., of our State Legislature, for numerous favors.

An Adjourned Court will be held in and for this county—to commence on the 10th of March next, and to continue two weeks.

The people of Bedford, Pa., are agitating the question of a Railroad from that place to Cumberland, Maryland.

By the proceedings of the Legislature, in another column, it will be seen that DANIEL STURGEON has been re-elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

On motion of T. P. Campbell, Esq., Col. DAVID DERZ was last week admitted to practice in the several Courts of this county.

We received a letter lately from Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., informing us that the "Hunting Journal" addressed to — is not lifted, &c.—signed "Jos. S. Titus, Esq., Postmaster." The body of the letter was in print.

We congratulate the people of Williamsport upon the possession of so learned a postmaster as Jos. S. Titus. Esquire proves himself to be. He was appointed by Tyler's administration and will perhaps be continued under that of Mr. Polk.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER has been unanimously nominated for re-election to the U. S. Senate, by the Whigs of the Massachusetts Legislature.

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR.—We are gratified to learn that on Tuesday of last week the Legislature of Delaware elected that sterling and able statesman, JOHN M. CLAYTON, a Senator of the U. S. for six years from the 4th of March next.

The General Assembly of Maryland elected Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the fourth of March next.

We regret to learn that the Woolen Factory in Bellefonte, owned by Mr. A. W. Thomas, and occupied by Mr. Hudson Williams, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., the building and machinery all lost. The loss of Mr. Thomas is estimated at \$7,000 of which \$2,000 was insured. That of Mr. Williams \$3,000—no insurance.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"It is understood that the Hon. Jesse Miller, late Canal Commissioner, is to be Secretary of State, and John K. Kane, Esq., Attorney General, under Governor Shunk."

THE COAL TRADE.—From a table in the last Miners' Journal we learn that the amount of anthracite coal sent to market the past year, from the Schuylkill region, was 839,934 tons, of which 598,443 tons were forwarded by the canal, and 441,491 tons by the railroad. In 1835 the total amount of Schuylkill coal was 339,508 tons. In 1844 there was sent from the Lehigh region, in addition to the quantity above stated, 377,821 tons; from the Lackawanna 251,003; Wilkesbarre 114,906. The total amount sent from the various coal regions of Pennsylvania the last year, 1,631,669 tons. The trade is rapidly increasing, and with the present facilities for transportation will no doubt soon double its present limits.

The late loco-foco Governor of Maryland pardoned three persons convicted of illegal voting at the Governor's and Presidential elections, on the day he abdicated his seat. They were all loco-focos, of course. Thus loco-focism comes at crime.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

An error was committed in copying the Governor's message, which we presume almost every reader has detected. In the sentence relative to the payment of the interest which states "that the Treasury will be in ample funds, not only on the 1st of August next, but also on the 1st of February, 1845," 1845 should read 1840.—Har. Argus.

HOW TO PRESERVE A GOOD NAME.

Joseph Clark of Rhode Island, being asked to be a candidate for the office of Governor of that State, replied, that having enjoyed a good character among his fellow-citizens all his life, (as was proven by his having been chosen Treasurer of the State for more than forty years) he had no notion of losing it now, in his old age, by running for Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 11, 1845.

The Speaker announced the following STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Chapman, Sullivan, Black, Babbitt, Dimmick. Accounts—Messrs. Foulkrod, Kline, Anderson, Gibbons, Heckman. Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Black, Kline, Hill, Sullivan, Sterigere. Militia—Messrs. Horton, Ross, Morrison, Dimmick, Ebaugh. Banks—Messrs. Ebaugh, Eyre, Crabb, Enue, Corman.

Education—Messrs. Champneys, Gibbons, Sterigere, Quay, Chapman. Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Baily, Quay, Ebaugh, Craig, Anderson. Internal Improvements—Messrs. Sherwood, Bigler, Darsie, Eyre, Crabb.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Rahm, Darrah, Ross, Morrison, Fegeley. Compare Bills—Messrs. Anderson, Carson, Horton, Darrah, Rahm. Election Districts—Messrs. Heckman, Foulkrod, Corman, Dimmick, Quay.

Corporations—Messrs. Eyre, Carson, Enue, Corman, Ross. Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Craig, Bigler, Carson, Sherwood, Black.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Sterigere, Babbitt, Rahm, Kline, Hoover. Finance—Messrs. Bigler, Champneys, Darsie, Sherwood, Gibbons.

Private Claims—Messrs. Darsie, Champneys, Baily, Babbitt, Enue. Library—Messrs. Crabb, Baily, Hoover. Public Buildings—Messrs. Fegeley, Craig, Hill, Darrah, Foulkrod.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Hill, Sullivan, Heckman, Morrison, Horton.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, an order directing the closing of the House on the Sabbath.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the returns of the election for Governor; also, a message from the Governor nominating Percifer Lemmon, as Associate Judge of Wyoming county.

Mr. Eyre presented a petition from citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, praying for the erection of a new county out of said counties, to be called "Penn."

Mr. Morrison, two remonstrances of citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, against any division of said counties.

Mr. Rahm, a remonstrance signed by eight members of the Schuylkill Bar against the confirmation of the nomination of Luther Kidder.

On motion of Mr. Heckman it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the law creating said district, with a provision adding Dauphin to the Lancaster district.

Mr. Rahm, also presented petitions from the Bar of Schuylkill and Carbon counties favorable to the confirmation of said nomination.

Mr. Sherwood offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill extending jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; which, after being amended so as to require the Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting such bill was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 11.

The question on the motion to postpone indefinitely the resolution for removing the Sergeant-at-Arms from office, came up in order.

Mr. Brady opposed the motion for the reason that it was due to the dignity and character of the House, as well as the individual implicated, that he should be dismissed, if the charge made was true, and which seemed not to be denied.

Mr. Painter said he thought it due to himself, inasmuch as his name had been associated with the transaction, as well as the House, to say, that the letter alluded to had never been seen by him, and he disclaimed any knowledge of the transaction.

The question being then taken on the motion, yeas and nays were ordered, and were as follows:—Yeas, 61, Nays, 42.

Mr. Smith of Clearfield offered a resolution that a Committee of 5 members be appointed to take care of the Public Buildings and Public Grounds. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McMurtree: a petition for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Brady: a remonstrance against the erection of Blair county, and for a new county to be called Penn.

The resolution relating to the instructing of our Congressional delegation to protect the tariff of 1842, came up in order in committee of the whole, (Mr. Wilson in the Chair) and was reported to the House without amendment, and being under consideration was read three times and passed.

The call for the Yeas and Nays having been withdrawn.

Mr. Baily offered an amendment providing for the protection of Iron, Wool, Coal, Manufacturing and Agricultural interests, and to leave no effort untried to protect the great interests of American Industry.

Mr. Cooper opposed the amendment on the ground, that it left the whole subject to the discretion of our representatives; whereas the original resolution confined them to the act of 1842, which was well understood by the community.

Mr. Baily supported the amendment, said that although the general principles of the tariff of 1842 were well understood, yet there might be principles in the bill which would admit of alteration for the general interests of the country, and he thought that Senators and Representatives in Congress ought not to be tied up to the tariff of 1842, *volens volens*.

Mr. Cooper replied with great force to the remarks of Mr. Baily, and gave a spirited exposition of the operation of the tariff of 1842, and deprecated the idea, that any discretion should be given by the resolution to our delegation to escape any responsibility to the people.

Mr. Burnside was in favor of the amendment.—He said vital stabs had already been made by the tariff by those who claimed to be exclusive friends of the tariff.

Mr. Struthers followed Mr. Burnside in support of the resolution. He said that Pennsylvania had always been pre-eminently a tariff State, and that she would always continue to be so, and that the

recent election had decided the question beyond any mistakeability. He thought the original resolution did not compel the delegation to go for the support of the tariff of 1842, if they saw it beyond all doubt destructive to the great interests of the country.

Mr. Smith of Berks, followed Mr. Struthers, in a general vindication of the tariff of 1842, and contended that there was no difference of opinion in this State in relation to that subject, although there was some minor details in the bill which might be modified, but the difficulty with him was that if the minor details of the bill were touched the whole bill would be destroyed.

Mr. Bingham said that the tariff question, was the tariff *as it is*, and he was surprised that there should now be gentlemen on this floor, who should here claim the necessity for its modification. He said that among all the districts of the State, none were more vitally interested than the one which he had the honor in part to represent. He said that during the last canvass it was impossible to get up their political opponents to avow their determination to support the tariff "*as it is*." The operation of the tariff might be judged by the fact, that his colleague previous to its passage, had been sent to Europe to negotiate a loan upon the credit of the Government, but owing to prostration of her credit, could not procure a dollar; now the situation of the Government was improving; her credit was good, and he contended that unless the tariff "*as it is*" was sustained the interests of Pennsylvania would be stricken down and destroyed.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Bright, in relation to the tariff of 1842.

Mr. Brady said that every one knew that if the tariff of 1842 was allowed to be disturbed, the very existence of our government would be jeopardized. The act was one of compromise, and was a mutual agreement of different interests for the protection of the whole. The whole must be protected or it would fall—not only the great Iron, Coal and Woolen interests of the State should be protected, but also all others. He denied that the tariff was in his section of the State, claimed by the Democratic party. On the contrary, it was denounced as the infamous Whig Tariff. He enquired why the name of HENRY CLAY should be dragged into this debate by the gentleman from Berks, (Mr. Smith), (unless it was for the purpose of pursuing that distinguished individual to the shades of Ashland, for the purpose of persecution.

Mr. Smith rose to explain. He said he never, here or elsewhere, uttered any thing derogatory to the reputation of Henry Clay.

The explanation was accepted, and Mr. Brady proceeded. He hoped no resolution of instruction would be passed which would in any degree admit of a construction which would open a door for its attack. He hoped the resolution would pass, not as a Whig, or a Democratic resolution; but as a Pennsylvania resolution.

Mr. Hill hoped that this house would not transmit any news to Washington that the people were at issue here on the question of the tariff. Pennsylvania was becoming the great workshop of the nation, and he should feel himself traitor to her interests and his constituents did he not stand firm in the advocacy of the interests which he was sworn to support.

Mr. Sanderson moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That we view with serious apprehension any attempt to lessen the restrictions upon the importation of any articles of foreign manufacture or production which may compete with articles of similar growth, production or manufacture in the United States.

Resolved, That if a reduction of the revenue becomes necessary, we would prefer a prohibition of the introduction of articles of foreign fabric and production, the like of which we are successfully manufacturing and producing, to any reduction upon protected articles which we can produce and manufacture as cheaply and as good amongst ourselves.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania cannot consent to an abandonment of the protective system.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to oppose any bill which has for its object any change or modification of the present Tariff law.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions with the yeas and nays attached, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request to lay the same before the respective bodies of which they are members.

Mr. Sanderson accompanied his resolutions with a few remarks. He said he had embodied in them the doctrines which were adopted by the democracy of the State in 1831-32. He wished to repeat those doctrines. One of the great objections to the present tariff was, that it would produce a surplus revenue. This he was understood to deny, and would go back and stand upon the old Pennsylvania platform.

Mr. Mageehan said that in the Senate of the U. States we had one slippery cel to deal with, and he was opposed to sending any resolution there which would admit of any latitudinarian construction.—He warned members against passing any amendment that would give James Buchanan a discretion to settle the details of the Tariff, which he had on a certain occasion said he wished was either modified or repealed. He was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Lebanon, (Mr. Sanderson), on the ground that it seemed to hurl defiance at the powers that be. He was not disposed to take any such course, but hoped the original resolutions would pass without amendment.—If we insisted upon the protection of our interests at the expense or the exclusion of those other States, her influence would be lost, and the great interests of the Keystone State would be crushed beneath the feet of Southern democracy.

Mr. Baily rose in support of his amendment.—He said he would not boast of his friendship for the Tariff. He would refer to his acts. He contended that the "slippery cel" alluded to by the gentleman from Cambria, had received instructions one year ago, precisely similar to those contemplated by his amendment, for which the unanimous vote of the last Legislature was obtained; had not

availed himself of any right of construction he might find in his instructions, but uniformly since on all occasions supported the principles of the Tariff act of 1842.

Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 13.

The bill for the resumption of the Beaver Division of the Pennsylvania canal by the state, coming up in order,

Mr. Babbitt moved its postponement for one week, and advocated his motion to some length.—He said it was a bill in which his constituents were deeply interested, and wished time to examine it. He had important evidence to lay before the Senate, and he hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. Darsie opposed the postponement. The company had been apprized that the bill would be introduced at an early period of the session, and they had ample time to prepare any evidence they wished upon the subject. Mr. D. spoke with much earnestness, showing that the terms of the act chartering the Erie Canal Company, had not been complied with, and the interests of the Commonwealth required immediate resumption.

Mr. Sullivan thought the bill ought to be referred to an appropriate Committee; that a provision might be introduced which would prevent the Company being placed entirely at the mercy of the Canal Commissioners. He argued that the resumption would be of no benefit to the State, and exhibited figures to show that the expenditures exceeded the receipts upon the work.

Messrs. Bigler, Sterigere and Gibbons followed in opposition to the postponement, and dwelt for some time upon the merits of the bill. Mr. G. referred to the bungling manner in which the work had been constructed, also to the provision of the act chartering the Company, and contended that the Governor had exercised unwarrantable authority in surrendering the Beaver Division, before the whole work to Erie had been completed. The conduct of the Governor was commented on with considerable severity, and a hope was expressed that the affairs of Government would be more honestly administered by his successor.

Mr. Babbitt withdrew his motion to postpone, and at the suggestion of Mr. Sullivan, moved that the bill, together with all communications upon the subject, be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements; which was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, a communication from the Canal Commissioners. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 13.

The Speaker announced the following STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Messrs. M'Caslin, Burrell, Cooper, Merrifield, Burnside, Gray and Trego. Judiciary—Messrs. Smith of Clearfield, Smith of Berks, Brown, Struthers, Dunlap, Hazlehurst, Bigler, Kunkel and Hill.

Claims—Messrs. Cummings, Painter, Dowling, Larkin, Dickey, Hall and Smith of Monroe. Agriculture—Messrs. O'Byrne, Sankey, Heck, Dots, Bishop, Cross and Baldwin.

Pensions, &c.—Messrs. Porter, Smith of Clinton, Smith of Lancaster, Rider, Kennedy, Finston and Adams. Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Wilson, Campbell, Riddle, Salter, Taggart, Brewster of Huntingdon, and Armstrong.

Accounts—Messrs. M'Kinley, Price, Knox, Conner, James, Parke and Stewart. Education—Messrs. Trego, Dowling, Porter, Brush, Nicholson, Hoffman of Philadelphia, and M'urtree.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Morgan, Hoffman of Berks, Boyer, Cochran, Zimmerman, Jacoby and Paxson. Militia System—Messrs. Baily, Smith of Clinton, M'Caslin, Hilands, Shuman, Cummings and Metzgar.

Election Districts—Messrs. Dots, Worman, Walton, Snively, Samuels, M'Bride and Rider. Banks—Messrs. Smith of Berks, Barber, Struthers, Burrell, Brewster of Philadelphia, Hilands and M'Caslin.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Brady, Bayard, Smith of Lancaster, Amer, Mageehan, Morely and Sanderson. Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Knox, Keller, M'Farland, Stewart, Vleet, Shotts and Meloy.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Brush, Hallowell, Smith of Monroe, Harper Banning, Gilder and Elliott. Corporations—Messrs. Merrifield, Tice, Hill, Armstrong, Harper, Herr and Muse.

Land—Messrs. Elliott, Cunningham, Larkin, Burns, Bright, Campbell and Nicholson. Compare bills—Messrs. Bright, Herr, Sankey, Brown and Painter. Printing—Messrs. Barber, Baily and Hoffman of Philadelphia. Library—Messrs. Burrell, Burnside and Smith of Clinton.

Mr. Snively presented a remonstrance against a new county to be called Blair; also a petition for a new county to be called Penn.

Mr. M'urtree: three for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Brewster: a remonstrance against a new county to be called Blair; also, for a new county to be called Penn.

Mr. Dowling: one for a new county to be called Forrest.

Mr. Burns: one for a change of place of holding elections; also, one for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Conner: one for a new office in each county in the State, to be called Public Counsellor;—whose duty it shall be to make out title deeds, &c.

Mr. Hoffman: one from volunteer companies of Philadelphia, for compensation for services during the riots.

Mr. Herr offered a resolution that the Committee on the Militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing militia training and imposing a tax to be applied to the support of volunteer companies. Agreed to.

Mr. Kunkel offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means report a bill appropriating so much money as is now in the Treasury as will meet the interest on the State debt falling due in February next. Passed.

On motion of Mr. M'urtree the petitions relating to the creation of the new county of Blair, were referred to a select committee of five although opposed by his colleague Mr. Brewster.

The committee on rules reported that the rules of the last House be continued and adopted as the rules

of this House, the resolution was adopted and committee discharged.

The resolution relating to instructing our Senators, &c., came up in order pending the amendment offered by Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. Hollingshead said that he believed the tariff law, although it might be imperfect in some of its details, was more conducive to the prosperity of the country, if it could be permitted to remain undisturbed, than a perfect tariff, which was subject to innovation and change. The tariff of 1842 was beneficial to the people of the whole land, and especially Pennsylvania; and every avenue of attack should be faithfully guarded, and no doubtful instruction should go forth from this body which leaves any discretion to the instructed. He hoped Pennsylvania would be emphatic in her instructions, and go for the whole tariff, and nothing but the tariff.

Mr. Sanderson's amendment was rejected. The question then recurring on Mr. Baily's amendment,

Mr. Burrell addressed the House. He said by the amendment of the gentleman from York, certain grounds and principles were pointed out to which our delegation was to be confined, while all the other details of the bill were to be left open to their discretion. He did not wish any discretion to be given on this subject, because by so doing all the beneficial effects of the bill may be lost. He would, however, suggest, that when experience had furnished evidence that the alteration of any portion of the act was needed, it would be time to give the proper instruction. He was understood, however, to deny the right of this Legislature to pass any kind of instructing resolutions. It was only wasting the time and the money of the people.—He moved an amendment instructing our delegation to resist the establishment of a National Bank in any form.

Mr. Mageehan was opposed to the amendment. He was too well acquainted with the political character of one of the delegation in the Senate, to give him any hope by which he might escape from responsibility, and he was opposed to the amendment, or any other, which should in any degree vary the original resolution.

Mr. Burrell followed in support of his amendment, in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. Cooper replied to Mr. Burrell, in relation to that portion of his amendment which contemplates opposition to the establishment of a National Bank. He said he was gratified at the humility of the gentleman from Westmoreland, by expressing himself willing to grade his judgment on this subject by his per diem allowance. He deprecated the introduction of any extraneous matter, which would produce discussion and embarrassment among our delegation in Congress, especially on a subject not now before Congress, nor likely to come before it. But the claim, that the tariff of 1842 was a Democratic measure, reminded him of the case of wagoner and the Jackass. The wagoner was stilled with six horses, and every exertion was made to get extricated from his dilemma; he harnessed in the Jack, by whose aid he was able to pursue his journey. The Jack claimed all the praise of extricating the load.—So with the tariff—of whigs voted for it, and 19 Democrats, and that made it a Democratic measure, and the whigs were denied any participation in the praise of passing the measure, which they had so long toiled to accomplish. The 19 claimed all the praise—all the glory and honor.

Mr. Brady followed Mr. Cooper in reply to Mr. Burrell, regretting that any other subject than the one legitimately connected with the original resolution should be brought up; and he hoped the house would give an undivided vote on the subject under discussion. He gave a general exposition of the grounds taken by both parties during the late canvass, and showed that in many parts of the country, the tariff of 1842 was denounced as the black Whig tariff, as the abominable tariff, as the oppressor of the poor, and as the instrument of wealth to the rich.

The question being on Mr. Burrell's resolution, the yeas and nays were, Yeas 44, Nays 53. So the amendment was rejected. Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

Mr. Morrison, presented two memorials from citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, against the formation of the new county of Blair, and praying for the erection of a new county out of said counties, to be called Penn.

Mr. Carson, one of similar tenor.

Mr. Darsie, a petition from citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, praying for the erection of the county of Blair.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating several Associate Judges.

This being the day fixed for the election of U. States Senator, at 12 o'clock, M., the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of going into said election.

The members of the Senate having returned to the hall, Mr. Black gave notice that the tellers would report proceedings to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

Mr. M'urtree: presented two petitions from citizens of Huntingdon county for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Brewster of Huntingdon: Two remonstrances against a new county to be called Blair, and for a new county to be called Penn.

Mr. Dickey in place, an act to incorporate the American Baptist Publication Society.

The next business in order was the tariff resolution, which came up pending the amendment offered by Mr. Baily. On this the yeas and nays were ordered, and were as follows: Yeas—43, Nays—52.

Mr. Merrifield offered an amendment to the resolution by adding a clause expressing full confidence in the integrity of our Senators to protect our interests. This was negatived by a decided vote.

Mr. Smith of Clearfield, offered an amendment providing that a tariff for revenue with proper discrimination was sufficient protection. This was also negatived.

Mr. Burnside offered to amend by providing that the instructions should not extend to the minor de-

tails of the bill. This amendment he followed up by a strong political speech, claiming that the hands of Senators should not be tied so that they could not act except in a particular way, whenever it was dictated by either Democrat or Whig. He claimed that the tariff of former days was emphatically Democratic, and the offering of Democratic principles.

Mr. Cooper replied to Mr. Burnside, and said that the remarks were calculated to mislead the public, and proceeded to show that the Tariff of 1842 was passed by the Whigs of the nation. That on the final passage of the bill there were 116 votes in the affirmative, and only one Democratic vote. In the Senate none, every Democrat being opposed to it. And this was vetoed by the contemptible individual, who by chance held the Executive chair of the nation. He proceeded to give a full history of the bill which followed it, and showed from reference to the proceedings of Congress, that the bill of 1842 was the production of Whig effort and perseverance. He placed the gentleman from Centre in an unenviable position, by referring to the facts which had transpired in relation to the Tariff, and claimed to have shown that he was ignorant of the facts he undertook to state. He hoped that this House would send a unanimous vote to Washington on this subject, declaring their confidence in the operations of the Tariff of 1842.

Mr. Burnside in reply, said that the glory or the shame of elevating John Tyler to the office he now holds, could not be laid at the door of the party to which he belonged, but to the party who had sung Tippecanoe and Tyler too, during the campaign of 1840. He then proceeded to give his reasons why the democracy voted against the Tariff of 1842.

The question being taken on Mr. Burnside's amendment, the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows: Yeas—37, Nays—61.

The question being on the original resolution the Yeas and Nays were called and it was passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Smith of Berks, offered an additional resolution amendatory of the one already passed, that our Senators, &c., be instructed to vote against any law establishing a United States Bank, and also to express entire confidence in the integrity and ability of our present Senators.

Mr. Cooper objected to its reception as being a violation of the rules of the House.

The Speaker decided it to be in order, and Mr. Cooper appealed from the decision but before the question was taken, both branches of the Legislature met in Convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, and proceeded to ballot for a person to fill the office of Senator in the Senate of the U. States for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Bigham moved that the Convention adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow. This motion was negatived by the following vote, Yeas—55, Nays—74.

Mr. Burnside withdrew the name of Walter Forward; and several other names were withdrawn by their respective nominators.

There were 131 votes cast—necessary to a choice 66. The vote appeared as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Daniel Sturgeon received 72 votes. James Cooper 49. J. W. Ashland 5. E. W. Keyser 2. John Sergeant 1. Jacob Bloom 1. E. C. Reigar 1.

The Hon. DANIEL STURGEON received seventy-two votes on the first ballot, and was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Cooper the House resumed the consideration of the appeal taken by him to the decision of the Speaker, admitting the resolution of the gentleman from Berks, (Mr. Smith) to be in order; and on the question: Shall the decision of the Speaker stand as the judgment of the House of the Yeas and Nays were called and were as follows:—Yeas—57, Nays—39. A party vote.

Mr. Sanderson then offered to amend the amendment by inserting an instruction to our delegation to oppose the passage of the law now before Congress called the Sub-Treasury. Before any action was taken thereon the House Adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1845.