Remarks of Mr. Stevens.

At the Scott and Tariff Meeting, held in the City of Lancaster, June 27, 1846.

We have procured a condensed report of the remarks made by THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq., at the meeting on Saturday last. Being called on by a vote of the meeting, he spoke substantially as follows:—*Lancaster Tribune.*

MR. PRESIDENT:—For some years past I have withdrawn from politics; resolved that no ordinary occasion should induce me again to enter its stormy arena. Nor do I consider myself as departing from that resolution now—for it is no ordinary or unimportant cause which has brought us together. To vindicate the reputation of patriotic and self-sacrificing men, is the solemn duty of every citizen—a duty to which he cannot be indifferent without betraying the interests of his country. If we were to see a squadron of the vessels attacking a soldier who had bravely fought the battles of his country, and we did not hasten to his relief, if in our power, we should be looked upon with abhorrence by all honorable minds. And yet, if such a man were to meet such a death, it would be without reproach; and to his friends ought to bring less regret on his account than on their own, if it be indeed true that it is "sweet and decorous to die for one's country."

With what detestation, then, ought we not to be viewed, if, seeing a band of unprincipled conspirators attempting to inflict a moral death upon a war-worn hero, by murdering his reputation, and thus covering him in a dishonored grave, we were to look calmly on, and suffer the outrage to be perpetrated!

And yet such is the outrage. On which the country so called upon to protect one of her most illustrious citizens.

You are aware that the Federal Administration drafted, and through a committee, reported to Congress a bill for the appointment of four additional Major Generals of the Army, giving power to the President at the close of the Mexican war to discharge all but one without regard to seniority of rank. This latter provision could have but one object. Major General WINFIELD SCOTT is now, and if alive, would be at the end of the war, the senior Major General. The bill was framed and passed with the direct, palpable view of discharging *him* from the Army on the conclusion of peace. It is not probable that that event will be deferred a year. Then, if the people permit it, Gen. Scott will be compelled to carry his wounds, and if the breath of slander might them, his *pallid* hatchets into private life. And all this because perchance he may stand in the way of some ambitious demagogues!

But I would not answer to inflict this injustice upon him until his character was wounded, and the affections of the people were somewhat alienated from him—Hence some attempts were made of allowing him to assume his proper position at the head of the Invading Army. He received the invitation with thankfulness, and went assuriously to work to be ready for his departure as soon as the proper orders should be received from the President. *No such order arrived.* But, in lieu of it, he was covered with impatient censure for not instantly posting to the RIO GRANDE and suppressing the gallant Taylor, without a corps of cavalry or a competent artillery. He seems to have been expected to anticipate the wishes of the President, and consider his rod as a grave military order, sufficient to authorize him to trespass upon Gen. Gaine's department, supplant Gen. Taylor, and deprive him of the glory of impending victory! Gen. Gaines, impelled by impatient zeal, unstrapped his written orders, and mustered troops for the relief of Gen. Taylor in a manner somewhat similar to what seems to have been desired in Gen. Scott. He was deprived of his command, and ordered in disgrace to Washington. Had Gen. Scott manifested a like hasty zeal, he would have shared the same fate, and that too from whom, more than all others, the people delight to honor, would have been morally assassinated in cold blood! Gen. Scott saw through their infamous attempt, and expressed it with indignant frankness. This was taken advantage of to deprive him of the command of the Army; and not only to bring upon him the reproaches of the President, but to every executive whelp to yelping at his heels!

He committed, as his only other fault, the crime of dining on a plain regular oil soup," and of manifesting so little shame as to confess it. And this has rendered the war-worn veteran a fit subject of ridicule for all the intelligent knaves and empty fools of the Administration!

Who is this victim who is thus lightly to be disposed of, and his reputation torn from him? Our acquaintance with the history of our country might suppose he was some designing schemer, seeking plunder and cowardly shrinking from danger. We need not tell you who he is. For more than thirty years, every American tongue has pronounced his praise.

He is the same man who, while yet a youth, rushed to the defence of his country, and has worn it until its weight, and the march of time, have sprinkled his head with the blossoms of age.

He is the same "tall young warrior" who led our forlorn hopes up the heights of Queenstown.

He is the same gallant officer who led the attack on Fort George; turned aside the enemies bayonets, entered the fort and pulled down the British flag with his own hands.

"It was the same "coward" that routed the British veterans on the plains of Chippewa.

It was this same vulgar "Soup Eater" who fought in the front of the bloody battle of Niagara—a battle more bloody and severe than any this Continent has ever seen from the beginning of the Revolution to the present day. There, while his blood flowed from three wounds, he, not, soup, but, perchance, on choice viands from plates of gold; or, perhaps, were, "muling and puking" in their nurses' arms, he was watering the battle-field with his blood. He was twice wounded during the day: once in the side; but he still fought on, until leading the last victorious charge, a ball passed quite through his left shoulder, leaving him senseless on the field, and endangering his life almost beyond the hope of recovery. It has left him a cripple for life. Since that time he has never lifted his left hand to his head. He is obliged to feed himself with his right hand only—But with *that* right hand he can still wield his sword against his own and his countrymen's foes, and crush the venomous and slanderly reptiles who assail him in the rear!

These vile assaults have been made upon him because a large number of his countrymen presented, without leave of the managers, to show a preference for him for the next President of the U. States. I do not know that this is a proper time to urge his nomination; but I will take this occasion to avow *my* preference for him over all others who have been named for that high station. And, with your leave, will assign a few of the reasons for such preference.

I do not pretend to lay out of view some failings of gratitude for the services which he has rendered his country in the hour and on the field of danger. I may be somewhat prejudiced in his favor by them.—But, if his principles of government, and his civil qualifications were not such as I could approve, while I would honor his military services, and aid to rebuke his revilers, I would not assist in his further elevation. But his principles of government are precisely such as I do approve above those of all the Statesmen of the day. I will refer to only one, which is a cardinal and essential principle. I refer to a *Protective Tariff.* That question is of more importance to the prosperity and power of this Nation than all others combined. I will take the liberty to say, that I concur in the views of scarcely any of our statesmen politicians on this subject. They have nearly all attempted to conciliate antagonist opinions by subscribing to the doctrine of a "Tariff for revenue with *incidental* protection." That doctrine surrenders the whole principle of protection. It admits that it is not a legitimate exercise of the powers of the Constitution to lay such a duty on foreign articles as to make the protection of domestic articles the *principal* and not the *incident.* It places the protection of American industry at the mercy of circumstances, instead of being cherished by a fixed and permanent policy. This year the wants of Government may be large, and a high tariff being necessary to raise the proper revenue may afford ample protection to our mechanics and manufacturers. Next year, one half as much revenue only may be wanted, and then the Tariff would be reduced one half, and those branches of our industry which need protection would be crushed by foreign competition. Under such a system he must be a reckless speculator who would invest his capital in building up our infant manufactures.

This is not the true policy, is, to protect our own labor and capital without any regard to its effect on other countries: and so to regulate duties as to afford such protection, even if all the revenue necessary to Government were levied on such articles as needed protection, and all the others permitted to come in free. And, if it should become necessary, in order to foster any peculiar class of industry productive which our country is fitted for, prohibitory duties should exclude the foreign competitor, although on those articles it would not yield a single revenue. Such, as I understand from his published communications, are the views of *Winfield Scott.* He has the sagacity, and the love for native labor and native industry, to cherish them; and has the boldness to avow it without regard to its effects upon his personal prospects.

This is not the occasion, nor have I the time to discuss the general policy of protecting domestic labor. Nor is necessary. You all agree that no nation ever was or ever will be great and powerful without it. But I will briefly allude to the present situation, and recent movements of England on the subject of the tariff. From the time of her celebrated Navigation Act, her whole policy has been, by discriminating duties, and prohibitory enactments to protect her own commerce, manufactures and agriculture from foreign competition. From that period dates her growing prosperity, and her overwhelming power. And according to my judgment, the proposed reduction of her tariff, and modification of the corn laws, is strictly in accordance with her steady plan of protecting her own manufactures, and checking or destroying those of other nations. Her establishment have such immense capital invested; her artisans and workmen have become so skilful, that she can undersell (in most articles) all other nations, if they can be prevented from making further progress in the work by prohibitory duties. She knows, and, if in addition, she can reduce the price of food. Our advancing knowledge of the mechanic and manufacturing arts, has alarmed her; and some statesmen she advised to open our ports to her competition, and to check our further advancement.—Being admitted to be among the wisest, as she is the most powerful nation of the globe, and, if she can, example is known to have a vast influence upon the whole civilized world.. She reduces her tariff now, that other nations, influenced by her example, might do likewise; believing that those nations will forget that an amount of duty which will protect her industry now, would have been no protection a century ago and would be no protection to other nations whose manufactures are in the same state now that hers were then.

Besides, she reduces the price of provisions, and to that extent gives a premium to the manufacturing interest. Her repeal of the Corn Laws, and her free trade doctrine, are believed to have had an effect already upon the removal of this system. They have already reconciled the South-ern and Anti-Tariff portion of our country to the surrender of a part of our territory. Our Southern friends—perhaps I ought to call them our Southern Masters—and their pale satellites of the North, who revolve about them as steadily as if held in their orbits by some fixed and irresistible law of Nature, have lately become greatly enamoured of Old England. And the attachment seems mutual. The British Parliament have had the Free Trade Report of Senator Walker, and the President's Message printed by special order, and presented among her archives. That England is right, I do not deny; and it is equally likely that we are in danger of being her dupe.

I will take one single item for examination. The repeal of the Corn Laws is hailed as a great boon granted to this country, requiring reciprocal favors from us. In my judgement, it will work more injury to our agricultural interests than any other measure that could be devised; especially to the grain-growing States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all others bordering on our great Lakes. This I will prove in a few words. As the Corn Laws of England now stand, foreign grain is prohibited unless in times of famine; and then, when the scale rises so high as to open her ports, the duty ranges from four to six and seven dollars per bushel of flour. This, of course, generally excludes the grain of the continent near her, as well as our own. But her colonial produce, from Canada, for example, is admitted at a nominal duty—about a shilling on a quarter of eight bushels. At present, most of our Western grain from the upper part of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, passes down our lakes through the Welland Canal into Canada; is there ground into flour and sent to England, and admitted as of Canada growth almost entirely free of duty. So that, while other nations are excluded we are admitted on the same terms with her own colonies. Thus the most fertile and largest portion of our grain-growing region enjoys exclusively the English market. The grain of that immense region, which is daily increasing in size and culture, is kept out of the Philadelphia, New York and Boston Markets, which furnish a fair demand for the crops of the middle States. And if your manufactures are sustained, will always afford fair prices for Pennsylvania and New York flour.—But let the English ports be opened to the grains of all nations, and no part of their supply will ever come from us. Germany and the fertile country lying round the Baltic, being closer at hand, and raising wheat cheaper than we do, would be able to supply their demand much sooner, and at less cost, than we could. The consequence would be that the great Grain States of Western States would be obliged to seek a market at Philadelphia, New York and New England. Those markets would be glutted to sufficiency; and the farmers of both the Middle and Western States would find but poor prices for their produce—more especially if the New England manufactures, which will be the result of her manufacturing establishments.

Let us, therefore, not be deluded by the British Statesmen, whether they reside in Europe or America. Let us view with distrust those who teach us, to-day, that the lower the Tariff the higher the revenue; and who, but yesterday taught us that revenue might be reduced to reduce the surplus revenue, the distribution of which among the States so much distressed them. Such shallow inconsistencies too often seek to impose on the most simple and credulous!

But suppose it were true that a reduction of the Tariff would invite such increased importations as to increase the revenue, how disastrous would be the result! The balance of trade would be heavily against us. The excess of importation would have to be paid for in specie. The gold and silver would soon be drained from our Banks; and our currency, now so satisfactory, would become a mere paper currency, depreciated in value. Without a specie basis to support it. We should suffer all the evils of another suspension of cash payments; and all the industrial classes would suffer for the want of a sound currency. Ask the holder and the gratifications of demagogues.

But, I am trespassing too long, and occupying an undue share of your time, in discussing general principles, when there is needed no discussion in Pennsylvania. *I go for Gen. Scott, because he goes for a Protective Tariff for the sake of Protection;* and because, entertaining these Statesman-like views, he has the boldness to avow them. I am not deterred from—nay, I am rather impelled to express my preference for him by the sneers and slanders which hired revilers are heaping at him. Do these demagogues, and their venal organs, who are paid for their dirty work with Post Offices and Government patronage, suppose they can bring into disrepute the man who, Gen. Brown, writing from the bloody plains of Chippewa, said, "I have served with you in many a severe but glorious battle and never shrunk from the duty."

Do they hope to cast a doubt upon the courage of him who never quailed amidst the bullets of twenty battle-fields?

But, they say he has "*no legs*" notions. Although a Major General, he dines on "soup," from a plain earthen plate; and of that, at least, he is convicted by his own confession. This charge cannot be denied; nay, we are constrained to admit that he has done more unfashionable things!—If history speaks the truth, when his soldiers were attacked with the cholera in the Black Hawk war, he laid aside his dignity, put off his uniform, put on a linen apron, died up his head, entered the infected room, and did the most menial offices for his sick and dying soldiers—Why do they not taunt him with being a hospital nurse? The jest would be quite as pointed.

We are these scoffers who sit in judgment, on the Hero of Niagara? Some silken knights, who are as much offended at homely fare and unstudied language of this sun-covered veteran, as was the empty-headed fop who railed against the gallant Percy. *He* could discourse as flippantly of war as these perfumed critics.—He would even have been a rolder lad if not been for the villainous saltpetre which they used! And then, too, he was offended at the unmanneriy bearing of the rude soldiery, who bore slavenly dead bodies between the wind and his nobility." He was doubtless a progenitor of these smelling-bottle gentry—these lady's male-waiting maids, who in derision, have dubbed the conqueror of Fort George, "MARSHAL TURREEN. If their half British ears do not relish the battle-cry of "Chippewa and Niagara," we will adopt their epithets, and for the rallying word of the campaign of 1848 be "MARSHAL TURREN AND THE SOUP BOYS!"

[As the speaker took his seat, the whole audience sent up three tremendous cheers for "MARSHAL TURREN AND THE SOUP BOYS!"]

THE STAR & BANNER.

DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, THE SUPPRESSION OF ABUSES, AND THE DEFEATING OF THE ENEMIES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, July 10, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

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An active, intelligent, well-disposed lad, to learn the Printing Business. Immediate application can be made at this office.

☞ Thanks to "GETTYSBURG" will appear next week.

Mr. Stevens' Remarks.

We need make no apology for devoting several columns to the admirable speech of Mr. STEVENS, made at the Scott meeting in Lancaster last week. His numerous old and ardent friends in this county will be gratified to "hear" once more from the eloquent champion of the principles for which, in common with him, they have been so long battling. His vindication of the gallant Hero of Niagara from the pitiyfles wit of the "silken knights" and "empty-headed" fops, whose delicate nerves have been so extremely shocked at the vulgarity of a Major General's daring to offend the sensitive ears of official sinecurists by talking about such homely fare as a "*plate of soup*"—is as honorable to the war-worn soldier, as it must be galling to the ruffled-shirt, pomaded-lady's male waiting maids," that have evinced so much horror at Gen Scott's "unfashionable" and unpolished manners. We will be bold to say, that not one of the "Soup Boys" all read it; and if you have a neighbor unfortunately infected with a disposition to indulge in witless sneers at the expense of WINFIELD SCOTT, ask him to read it. It is a dose that will cure and no mistake!

Fourth of July.

The celebration of the glorious Fourth was materially interfered with this year, very generally, by the unpleasantness of the day. In a number of places the contemplated ceremonies were postponed until Monday. In Gettysburg the day was appropriately honored, notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the clouds during the early part of the day. The firing of cannon and ringing of bells at an early hour disturbed the slumbers of our citizens, and announced the fact that the anniversary of the declaration of our National Freedom had arrived. There were some "extra" noises too, and judging from the confused mass of boxes, benches, steps, doors, carts, &c. which the early dawn revealed in the public square, we infer there must have been some "extra" patriotism displayed to convince our usually quiet town that "some thing-s can be done as well as others." At 10½ the citizens repaired to the new Lutheran Church, where appropriate exercises took place under the auspices of the Temperance Reform Society of Gettysburg. After an excellent Prayer by the Rev. M. MACLAY, the Declaration of Independence was read—and of course read—by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. Rev. Prof. BAUGHER followed with an able address in reply to the inquiry, "What is true Liberty?" In the development of his theme, the speaker affirmed the Bible to be the source to which we are indebted for all our ideas of true and rational Liberty, and argued that the approximation to perfect freedom in human conduct and institutions must necessarily be proportionate to the regard in which the Bible and Bible doctrines are held by individuals and nations. History was appealed to to sustain the position, and after a rapid glance at the testimony thus sought, it was maintained that wherever the religion of the Bible had been most regarded and recognized, there the blessings incident to rational Liberty and liberal institutions were best enjoyed. The speaker closed in a few judiciously drawn deductions as to our duties as citizens. We need scarcely remark that the Address commanded the close attention and warm approbation of those who had the pleasure of hearing it.

During the intervals between the exercises, the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and several other excellent national airs were sung in the best style by the Choir of the Church, the members of which had kindly yielded their services to contribute to the interest of the occasion. After the Resolutions, the members of the Beneficial Association, together with a number of citizens, repaired to the Temperance Hotel, where a "tip-top" Dinner had been served up by Mr. KURTZ. After a full and satisfactory discussion of its merits, we believe the conclusion was unanimously arrived at that it was "hard to beat."

The Sabbath Schools connected with the German Reformed and English Lutheran Congregations, celebrated the day in a Picnic manner, attached to the Churches, where the cholera had carried up for them all sorts of good things, and good nutment.

The Deed Done!

FREE TRADE TRIUMPHANT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES!

The long agony is over, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, and it is our melancholy duty to inform our readers that radical locofocoism has proved triumphant in its effort to paralyze the industrial energies of the country—The Free-trade Reverse Bill, prepared by Mr. Walker, of the Treasury Department, recommended by Mr. Polk, and reported by Mr. M'Kay, passed that body on the 2d inst. by a vote of 114 to 95—but a single Whig (Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama,) voting for the bill, and a Locofoco—so astounding the great American principle of Protection to American Industry! To secure this result, every energy of the Administration was tasked. Recreant to the official sugar, WALKER, of the Treasury, led the van of the Locofoco host, and, we suppose, upon the floor of the House, pending the final proceedings upon the bill, in close communion with the members, encouraging the timid and remonstrating with the refractory. "The majority on the final passage of the bill," says the National Intelligencer, "exhibits a combined Executive influence and Party Drill against the unbolted wishes of the people, and, as we suppose, against their actual instructions to a portion at least of those Representatives who composed the majority on the final vote, such as has rarely been witnessed even in a popular branch of Congress. Tea and Coffee, the objects without which no advantage to the revenue can rationally be expected from the passage of this bill, were struck out of it by acclamation; but, to secure the votes of the Democracy of the Empire State, (indispensible to the passage of the Bill,) a duty of *twenty per cent. upon the value* has been laid on the article of SALT, the most indispensible of all the mere necessities of life; without the daily use of which the poorer classes in the country would be unable to keep body and soul together. An examination of the proceedings of yesterday, and of the Yeas and Nays on the several questions, will show that this duty probably would not have passed into the House, could the bill in original form of that immense Manufacturer of their present protection have been passed without it. So that the majority may almost literally be said to have been procured, as children in the nursery are told that birds are caught, by sprinkling salt upon their tails."

The Bill passed, on final reading, by the following vote, but a single Pennsylvanian—Wilmot, of the Bradford district—proving recreant to the interests of his State and his country:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, of Mass., Anderson, Atkinson, Bayly, Barrington, Bowlin, Biggs, Black, of S. C., Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brown, of Va., Burt, Cathcart, Chapman of Va., Chapman of Ala., Chase, Clingman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargin, Davis, of Miss. De Mott, Dobin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edwards, Faran, Fielklin, Fries, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Harralson, Harmanson, Henly, Hilliard, Hoge, Holmes of S. S., Hopkins, Hough, Houston of Ala., Houston of Del., Hubbard, Hunter, Johnson of N. H., Johnson of Va., Johnson of Tenn., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Ga., Kaufman, Kennedy, King of N. Y. Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowel of Ohio, McDowell of Pa., McGaheyy, McKay, Martin of Tenn., Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Parish, Payne, Phelps, Pillsbury, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Richardson, Rockwell, Schenck, Scurry, Sebastian, Sims of S. C. Sims of Me. Simpson, T. Smith of Ia., Smith of Ill., Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Thompson of Miss. Thurman, Tibbatts, Tilden, Trowbridge, Vinton, Wallace, Walker, Wick, Williams, WILMOT, Wood, Woodward of S. C., Yancey—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams of Mass. Ashmun, Ashman, Berringer, Bell, Blanchard, Brown, Black, Broadhead, Bullington, Campbell of N. Y., Campbell of Pa., Carroll, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Darragh, Davis of Mass. Delano, Dixon, Dockery, Edsall, Erdman, Ewing of Pa., Ewing of Tenn., Foot, Foster, Garvin, Gentry, Giddings, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Hampton, Holmes of N. J., Houston of Del., Hunter of Ct., Hudson, Hungerford, Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., J. R. Ingersoll of Pa., Jenkins, King of Mass., Kaleb, Lewis, Levin, Long, McClean, McGaughey, McIlvaine, McIlvaine, Marsh, Mosely, Miller, Pendleton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, Rockwell of Mass., Rockwell of Ct., Root, Russel, Rank, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Smith of N. Y., Smith of Ct., Caleb B. Smith of Ia., Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Thompson of, Miss., Thompson of Pa., Thurston, Tuck, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wheaten, White, Winthrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, Yost—95.

We have now once more to "look to the Senate," which has so often thrown itself between the public good and the rash legislation of the radical Locofocoism of the House. What the fate of the bill there may be, it is impossible to tell, though our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of that body, leads us, even against fearful odds, to hope that the same spirit of lofty and disinterested devotion to the country that has hitherto guided its counsels in equally important emergencies, may induce its members to see that they shall strike home the dagger that it is to reach the heart of American industry, and lay its bleeding corpse an offering at the feet of the grasping, purse-proud Aristocracy of Europe. Still, we confess that our hopes are not without serious misgivings, that the same spirit of dragooning, too effectually adopted by the Government agents in the House, may not be without its influence even in the Senate. Should it prove to be so, Pennsylvania—poor, deluded Pennsylvania—will have learned a fearful lesson at the hands of the miserable, reckless demagogues, who swindled her into the belief that the Tariff of 1842 and the prosperity of the country would be safe in the hands of J. K. POLK!

Whether her citizens will continue to support the party that thus strikes at their dearest interests, remains to be seen. May be, when the scales of active labor throughout the State shall have been paralyzed under the disastrous influences of a free-trade Policy—when the shops and factories of our mechanics shall have been closed; the furnace fires of our country's industry extinguished; the smoke of our chimnies shall have been cheerily; the low chant of foreign pauper labor—which is the forge and furnace of the State shall have ceased to echo along her hills and valleys—when the grain and produce shall be nothing in the granaries of our farmers, for want of a convenient market, when the Priest shall have ceased to pray, and the sad aspect at the doors of the million cottages scattered over the Commonwealth shall have given place to the gaunt and haggard mien of Want—may be, we say, when these legitimate fruits of the Free-trade political economy, promulgated by badly Southern planters and British Capitalists and endorsed by American Locofocoism, shall have developed themselves, the eyes of Pennsylvanians may be opened to the gross mess of the pottage by which they were induced to false to their homes, and warm into political existence the deadest set ever to their political and social property!

The Vote.

The following recapitulation of the vote on the Tariff by States may prove interesting to some of our readers. We copy it from the N. Y. News:

States.	Yeas. Loco.	Yeas. Whig.	Nays. Loco.	Nays. Whig.
Maine,	6	0	0	1
New Hamp-hire,	0	0	0	3
Vermont,	0	0	0	3
Massachusetts,	0	0	0	9
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	2
Connecticut,	0	0	0	4
New York,	16	0	4	12
New Jersey,	6	0	0	1
Pennsylvania,	1	0	11	12
Delaware,	0	0	0	1
Maryland,	1	0	1	1
Virginia,	11	0	0	1
North Carolina,	7	0	0	1
South Carolina,	7	0	0	0
Georgia	5	0	0	2
Florida,	1	0	0	0
Alabama,	6	0	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	1
Louisiana,	4	0	0	0
Kentucky,	3	0	0	7
Ohio,	5	0	9	12
Michigan,	4	0	0	0
Indiana,	5	0	0	2
Illinois,	3	0	0	1
Missouri,	4	0	0	0
Arkansas,	0	0	0	0
Tennessee,	7	0	0	2
Texas,	2	0	0	0
Total,	113	0	95	77

Thirteen members absent, 10 Locofocos and Whigs; three vacancies, and one member (the Speaker) absent.

The Tariff in the Senate.

On Monday the Tariff Bill from the House was introduced into the Senate, when a short but interesting discussion arose upon the question of its reference to the Committee on Finance—the opponents of the Bill advocating the reference, and its friends opposing. The motion to refer was finally agreed to *a vote, and stand;* yeas 22, nays 21—all the Whigs, with Mr. STEWARTS and Mr. CALHOUN voting in favor, and all the Locofocos voting against the reference. Mr. NILES, of Connecticut, unexpectedly took grounds against the bill and announced his intention to vote against it under any *materially amended.* Ten Senators only were present when the vote was taken, and had it opposed to the Bill. If this yield is to be correct, and the Senate be full upon the final disposition of the Bill, the vote will be a tie 26 to 26—leaving the casting vote with the Vice President, Mr. DALLAS. Much speculation, of course, exists, as to the course Mr. Dallas may see fit to adopt. Although a Pennsylvanian it is feared that future political prospects in connection with the Presidency may have more influence with him than the obligation of duty to his State and country.

Allegheny County.

The Whigs of Allegheny have already opened the campaign in that county. A large and enthusiastic meeting of candidates convened in Pittsburg on the evening of the 29th ult., at which Hon. GEO. DARGE presided, and J. M. Hanna acted as Secretary. Mr. HAMPTON, the Whig candidate for Congress, was called for, and, after an effective speech, introduced to the meeting our fellow citizen, Hon. JAMES CooPER, and D. M. SEAMAN, Esq. (it proved an a-cute to the Weed,) who held the audience in wrapt attention until a late hour while they eloquently discoursed on the various subjects which agitate the nation. "High as were the expectations of our citizens," says the Commercial Journal, "from the repute of Mr. Cooper's ability, they were more than realized, and shout after shout attested their admiration of the brilliant passages with which his address abounded. In the course of his remarks, Mr. C. went into a heavy charging defence of Gen. Scott from the abuse which had been poured upon the veteran by the great and little organs of the Administration. He took his seat amid a perfect tempest of applause."

The Crops.

The intelligence from different sections of the country is favorable to an unusually abundant harvest. In the West, particularly, the crops are said to promise an extraordinary yield. An exchange paper publishes a letter from a gentleman living in Rock Island county, Illinois, in which the writer says that he has been 10 years conversant with that county, and has never seen such standing crops of wheat. He had seen the grain of many counties, and conversed with farmers from many moons, and the like was never known in the state.

In our own county we believe the wheat crop will be an unusually large one, should the weather continue favorable to harvesting for a few days.—During the past week, the heavy rains and continued cloudy weather did some slight injury to several fields of Wheat, but we confess that our fears could not have desired finer harvest weather.

Retrocession of Alexandria.

The Bill for the retrocession of Alexandria, on Saturday last passed the Senate, and having previously passed the House, wants only the sanction of the President to become a law. The Bill provides that its provisions shall be accepted by a majority of the people of Alexandria, before it goes into effect.

☞ Gen. A. C. RAMSEY has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for York county vice William H. RUPPS, Esq. removed.

From Tampico.

The Baltimore Sun publishes a letter from an officer on board the U. S. sloop of war, St. Mary's, off Tampico, June 12, 1846, giving a detailed account of an attack made on the Mexican Fort and gun boats by the St. Mary's. On the 8th the enemy were discovered erecting another fort on the North side of the entrance to the river, and immediately the St. Mary's stood in with the view of frustrating their efforts. When within a mile of the fort and gunboats of the enemy, (the latter three in number) they opened a fire upon the boats. In the course of the day 76 shells and 29 round solid shot were fired, without accomplishing any thing further than an abandonment of the fort, and the destruction of several small buildings.—The fire was returned by the enemy with about ten shots from 18 pounder guns, without doing any injury. Subsequently, on the 12th, an attempt was made to "cut out" the gunboats, but in consequence of the delay and difficulty in passing a dangerous sand-bar, the expedition failed. The shallowness of the bar prevented the St. Mary's crossing and thus engaging at close quarters.

☞ Some thirty of the heroes of the Rio Grande, officers and privates, who have been detailed on the recruiting service, spent the Fourth of July in Philadelphia. A dinner was given in their honor by Gen. A. L. ROBINSON.

☞ A Court Martial, composed of Gen. Brady, Bowker, &c., has been called to try Gen. GAINES for calling out troops without previous orders from the department. Gen. SCOTT, it will be remembered, was removed from the command of the army of operations for waiting *for orders.* A singular Administration this is of Mr. Polk's, "hard to please. Gen. GAINES is now essential, yet for *doing* the very thing that Gen. SCOTT is censured for *not doing!*

The War Expenses.

The legitimate fruits of Mr. POLK's war with Mexico are beginning to develope themselves. In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. MCKAY reported a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, making an additional appropriation of $11,658,350, for the prosecution of the War. This, it will be understood, is in addition to the ten millions already appropriated. Mr. McKay also reported a bill for borrowing, in the form of Treasury Notes or Loan, Ten million of dollars towards paying these expenses.

Cabinet Rumors.

On Monday the Tariff Bill from the House was introduced into the Senate, when a short but interesting discussion arose upon the question of its reference to the Committee on Finance—the opponents of the Bill advocating the reference, and its friends opposing. The motion to refer was finally agreed to *a tie vote, and stand;* yeas 22, nays 21—all the Whigs, with Mr. STEWARTS and Mr. CALHOUN voting in favor, and all the Locofocos voting against the reference. Mr. NILES, of Connecticut, unexpectedly took grounds against the bill and announced his intention to vote against it under any *materially amended.* Ten Senators only were present when the vote was taken, and had it opposed to the Bill. If this yield is to be correct, and the Senate be full upon the final disposition of the Bill, the vote will be a tie 26 to 26—leaving the casting vote with the Vice President, Mr. DALLAS. Much speculation, of course, exists, as to the course Mr. Dallas may see fit to adopt. Although a Pennsylvanian it is feared that future political prospects in connection with the Presidency may have more influence with him than the obligation of duty to his State and country.

Adjournment.

☞ On Wednesday an unusual effort was made in the House of Representatives to fix upon the 3d of August, as the day of adjournment for Congress. The Free-traders would not trust the Senate with their new Tariff Bill, and postponed the motion for two weeks, or until the Senate shall have acted upon the Tariff.

The War.

No intelligence of interest has been received from the seat of war since our last. Advices have been received at Washington from the Fleet in the Pacific under Com. SIDNEY, to the effect that the U. S. squadron was preparing to take immediate possession of California and the ports on the Pacific. It was thought that the conquest would be made without any serious resistance.

☞ The Resolution of Mr. HANNEGAN calling upon the President for copies of any orders given to Gen. TAYLOR since the victories in the Rio Grande, was rejected on Wednesday last in the Senate, Mr. H. complained much of Gen. Taylor's not having made further advances into the enemy's territory.

☞ The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, as Major General of the Volunteer forces now mustered in the services of the U. States.

Heavy Freshet.

The great quantity of rain which fell during last week caused a rise in the waters of the creeks and rivers that has done considerable damage in various directions, especially in Maryland and Virginia. The waters in the Potomac, Patapsco, Monocacy and other streams, were swollen so high as to destroy a great amount of property, carrying off fences, out-buildings, cut grain and hay, &c. In the neighborhood of Emmitsburg, Md., and along Turkey Run, the freshet was higher than ever before known, and caused considerable destruction to property. All the dams on the creek were swept away. Mt. St. Mary's college has also suffered probably to the amount of $500.

☞ The National Intelligencer says that one effect of the passage of the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives will be to prolong the session of Congress to an indefinite length. Had the bill been rejected, the session would, in all probability, have ended in a fortnight.

The New Tariff.

☞ The New Tariff Bill discards entirely specific duties and adopts the *ad valorem policy.* Although duties are reduced to 50 per cent, it is asserted that with the Tariff of 1842, its friends expect it to produce an equal amount of revenue. To secure this, this country must of course import more than double the quantity of foreign goods now consumed. Where are the money to come from to pay for these additional goods, and how long will it be until the country is drained of its specie to enrich the coffers of British capitalists? Our Banks and Banking institutions be able to withstand the necessary drain upon their vaults, and how long will it be ere the reign of the glorious shinplaster, rag-tag-and-bob-tail currency is restored in our midst, while the silver and gold finds its way to the pockets of lordly Planters and haughty Aristocrats? Simple questions these, and easily answered.

Anti-American Policy.

The Philadelphia Sun, a spirited Penny paper, and sympathizing but little with the Whigs as a party, condemns in indignant language the disgraceful Anti American policy, which President Polk and his advisers are endeavoring to force upon Congress and the country. We make a few extracts from an able article upon the *Warehouse System*, proposed by the Administration and warmly urged by its official organ:

"No country, (says the Sun,) has ever exhibited so thorough a perversion of natural instincts, so degrading a subservience to foreign interests—so servile an imitation of monarchical customs and laws, as we now behold rehearsing in the Halls of Congress, at Washington City. What imitation has bewildered the minds of our American Statesmen, it is hard to imagine, so closely do their actions and thoughts border on the ravings of an incoherent and visionary intellect. That American statesmen should commit the supreme folly of a servile imitation of British policy, in relation to our Tariff, Revenue laws, and imposts, is one stagger-credulity, and does violence to all our feelings of National Independence. Why should we imitate any foreign monarchy, in our tariff policy?—Why should we model our system upon that of England—and stipulate with Sir Robert Peel, to model our laws on those of a dilapidated Empire of the feudal ages? In no one point, do we resemble the old world, particularly England. Yet, in the wisdom of our Cabinet, we find our legislators entering into a formal bargain with Sir Robert Peel, to adopt *his model tariff* our institution in reference to our manufacturing interests, and to make our tariff to the free trade standard—which means that it shall conform to the encouragement of British labor, at the sacrifice of American industry. Is there a man of understanding of Mr. Polk's cabinet, on the questions now pending before Congress—one of which, the *Warehouse System*, proposes to transport goods, from one British port to every State, and every town in the *Union*, the whole manufacturing system of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe—Beginning and in Lowell, merging Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and the other towns celebrated for their factories, into the very heart and bosom of this country to undersell, compete with and drive out of the market, the American manufacturer. We adverted to this feature of the warehouse bill, in a former number of the Sun, in which we stated that its proper title ought to be "*a bill to encourage foreign manufactures, and break down American Industry.*" Whether such a measure, so suicidal to native labor, and so derogatory to our National character, will be allowed to pass an *American Congress*, we do not, cannot, and will not believe. If their is no sense of patriotism left in the Representatives of the people, which we cannot believe—there must be some sense of shame, decency, and perhaps justice. We cannot believe that Congress entertains a serious thought of the passage of this bill. We cannot believe that they will so rush upon the sharp points of public opinion, as to provoke popular execration upon them for their mad design, for no one who takes an impartial view of the merits of this question, can, for a moment, doubt but that the loud vituperation of the whole country would shout their condemnation and cover them with dismay. A more prodigious scheme for the wanton sacrifice of American industry never was conceived by the fertile breath of a malignant monarchist. Under what influence of a malign star Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker could have matured this plan to ruin American manufactures and cripple the budding prosperity of our great country, it is difficult to imagine. A power of stupendous character must be lurking in the shadow, to undermine our National greatness. This must necessarily be *foreign power.* No