### Foreign News.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ABRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANIA. This steampship arrived at Boston, bring-

ing Wilmer & Smith's Times, of the 19th June, from which the following items of news is extracted: In the House of Lords Duke of Bucking-

ham's amendment was rejected by a majority of thirty-three. This amendment had for its object the continuance of the "sliding scale.' The Corn Law Bill has safely passed the

Committee. Wheat declined 4d. per 70 lb. Flour declined 1s. per bbl. Indian Corn As. a 2s. per quarter.

Iron is improving and firm at previous Cotton Market on the 12th ult., no change, sales for the week 30,070 bales. No quo-

table change in prices, on the 18th; sales for the week 23,000 bales. The growing crops look well and bid fair to be large and favorable. The weather

has been unusually hot and sultry, though not to the injury of the crops.

Phillippe, has been executed. It is said that Naples and Palermo are

about to be declared free ports. The weather in France, as well as in England, had been unusually hot.

At Havre, June 15th, cotton remained inactive, and without any material change in price. Sales for the week, 4947 bales. Flour, f. 29 50 a 30 per bbl.

The state of trade in England, on the whole, is considered as more prosperous than at last dates.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the baseless fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still cling ridiculously to their high premiland. The Paris paper, La Presse, asserts, been countermanded in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two re-

THE CORN BILL.—All fears for the safety of the Corn Bill are over. The most critical stage—that of the Committee, has been passed triumphantly, and with a numerical strength greater than was anticipated.

The importaduty which Corn will have to pay, is from four to ten shillings per quarter, until February, 1849, when a nominal duty of a shilling per quarter is to be registry. From the London Times of June 15.

WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES .- The despatches of Gen. Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the absence of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet with in narratives of American ex- which we extract the following, it showing matter of surprise that the shot from these been transferred to those in organization. ploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill, and courage: and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the causes of this war, and of the po- present position. When this administration litical motives in which it originated, the behavior of the American general and his with an engagements entered into by the pretroops deserve to be judged of by a much ceeding one to receive a Minister from the higher standard than the policy of the gov- United States to treat on the Texas question. ernment which it is their duty to serve. The The Government, firm in its just cause, and

sors. In ordinary times the demise of a Pope would not occasion any sensation in the political world, but such is not the case in the present instance. Pope Gregory XVL was a good, kind, benevolent man, sincere in his religious principles, and more keys of St. Peter. He was fully aware of a overwhelming storm, that cannot otherwise of a fresh part of our territory. be prevented from bursting upon Rome at least: but he was overborne by the cardi- because national dignity forbade it, when an nals, who, to repeated entreaties of France American army was already marching on and Austria, and it is said England refused the Rio L'ravo, our ports on both seas were concurrence in even the slightest ameliora- threatened Ly squadrons, and troops of the tion of the civil and political condition of the United States trod on the soil of California. subjects of the Holy See. The members of I was, therefore, obliged, on the 21st of the Sacred College most likely to succeed March, solemnly 19 declare that peace and Pope Gregory XVI. is the Cardinal Fran- national honor were incompatible with such zoni, Prefect of the Congregation of the aggressions, our soil should be defended from Propaganda. He is, however, considered their encroachment, until this Congress, friendly to the Jesuits, and will be of course, with whom it lay to declare war, should asfiercely opposed by France-a Power which, through its wily and talented representative at the Roman Court, is alleged to be playing a game in Italy upon which the other Governments of Europe, Great Britain included, thousand men in that quarter, I directed the would do well to keep an eye.

# Lecompte's Execution.

cution of Lecompte. His trial occupied only parts of two days and seems to have caused

said he was forty-eight years of age; that he the combat was renewed, but with an un- having sailed all the way, excepting two had made several attempts to obtain the pen- fortunate issue on our part. The disvision days. In the horse latitudes she was becalmsion he was entitled to; and that when he crossed the river; and the commader, who ed. She fitted up—in 24 hours she was in found it impossible to obtain justice, he vowed still preserved, according to his returns, four the trade winds, which brought her off this vengeance against the King, without commu- thousand troops of the line, besides auxilia- port, where she again fired up to enter. She nicating his resolution to anybody. [While ries, suddenly evacuated Matamoras, against arrived here full of coal, and sailed during cas, and all of Sonora, Durango, San Louis stating his wrongs, Lecompte became ani- the express orders of his Government; which the passage 9 and 10 knots for days together, mated in his gestures; sometimes folding his looked to the importance of maintaining The Falmouth was blockeding on her ararms, sometimes stretching forth the hand to that place for further operations and as the rival and they sailed together for two days. add force to his observations, but always speak- point to which supplies and reinforcements The Princeton can sail round her, and is ing without the least stop.] On the afternoon were on their way. Such unexpected conof the 15th April, when in the Place du Ca- duct on the part of the General-in-chief has our Navy. rousal, he heard three servants belonging to obliged me to recall him and to summon the royal household speak of the departure him to account for his disobedience before a just out of reach of the guns of the Castle. of the King for Fontainebleu.

rangements for departure, and arrived at Fon- reverses, and looks to the nation and to you fast and wish to run, she fires up-goes a tainebleu at five o'clock the next morning. for co-operation.

He intended at first to place himself in the church-yard which looked into the royal park; begun to blockade the ports of Vera Cruz, French men-of-war here. If the President less than forty-four villages have been erect- 102. but, having changed his resolution, he scaled of Tampico, and of Tampico, and its and Comgress are wise they will immediate, ed in Wisconsin within the last four years,

mounted upon them as well as he could, and the King passing at the moment, he fired, with precipitation, two shots at the carriage. He placed some shot and a bullet in the so many signal proofs. As a citizen and as right barrel, and two bullets in the left one. He fired too suddenly. Lecomte denied repeatedly, in the most formal manner, that he had ever hinted his intention to any one whatever.

At the close of the trial-in which 196 peers voted for execution as a parricide (wearing a black veil,) 36 for death simply, and 3 for perpetual imprisonment—the sentence was read to him in prison.

He listened with the utmost composure; and at the conclusion said."It is well; I now only ask but one favour, and that is to see the Abbe Grivel. The Abbe, who for several days past had been in occasional communication with Lecomte, visited him immediately. When the chaplain had retired, a straight waistcoat was, as is the custom, put on him; and Lecomte, far from showing any unwillingness, assisted the jailor during the execu

tion of this formality. On the following morning, Lecomte signed a petition to the King praying for mercy, and expressing repentence for his crime. Lecompte, the would-be-assassin of Louis It is reported that Louis Philippe was willing to spare the life of the assassin, but that his Ministers would not consent. The execution took place at five o'clock on Monday morning. The utmost secrecy was observed on the subject by all the officials; and in consequence comparatively few persons were present. The criminal arrived at the Place de la Barriere St. Jaques in a carriage, accompanied by his confessor, the Abbe Grivel. He was barefooted, and covered with a black

veil. He knelt, and long remained in that posture, seemingly praying. He afterwards rose and ascended the scaffold. At that awful moment his courage seemed somewhat much attention, and has interfered, more or to fail him; but his strong organization soon prevailed.

On reaching the top of the scaffold Lecomtestood in front of the spectators, turning his back to the guillotine. He continued ums. The feeling is not confined to Eng. thus while his sentence was read, and the reading of it lasted two or three minutes. as a fact, that many American orders have While it was proceeding he deplored his crime, and protested his repentence. He declared several times that it was not on a scaffold that he ought to die, but on a field of battle. The Abbe Grivel whispered something and soon presented the crucifix, which Lecomte repeatedly kissed. He next embraced his confessor with deep emotion, and surrendered himself to the executioner. His shirt and black veil were removed, and his head was forthwith servered from his body.

### Speech of the Mexican President.

The general Extraordinary Congress of Mexico met on the 6th, ult., at which Gen. Paredes, the Mexican President, delivered quarter of a mile within the bar; thus been raised to one hundred men each, and a very voluminous speech, showing the condition of the affairs of that country, from in what manner the present war is taken into consideration by that official:

I have insensibly come to where I am to speak of the gravest circumstances in our came into power it found itself face to face

conduct of the Mexican army, on the con- resolved never to yield to the spoliation of trary, demonstrates the utter inability of that that part of its territory, was preparing for protect any portion of its do- war, yet anxious to spare, it minions from invasion; and it degrades the enusion of blood, determined to like this Plenipotentiary had to propose. But, as lower in the rank of nations.

and will propably not be caught happing. Mexicans, in then descended in entering the gentlemen several grand military balls, and river, I believe that, even with our small New Orleans will bestir itself to give them minions from invasion; and it degrades the effusion of blood, determined to hear what the 1st inst. His Holiness had been indis- apparent as soon as their Commissioner preposed during the last week of May, but sented itself; they had sent Mr. John Slidell. on the 28th or 29th of that month he was not as Minister ad hoc, to treat of a special on the 28th or 29th of that month he was as resident Minister, such as deemed by the physicians perfectly recover-matter, but as a resident Minister, such as launch and 2d cutter were to board the M'Farran, Jarvis and Bec. To complete bly give rise to rumors such as followed the whose intercourse had no impediments.disease, similarly of several of his predeces- The Government, therefore, gave him clearly to understand that it could only receive him in a special character; upon which he asked and forthwith received his passports. This has been seized by his Government as a prefence for charging us with the first hostilities and provoking a contest; as if the retolerant than most others who had held the fusing to meet a fraundulent negociation were an act of hostility, and when that Govcoming crisis in his States; he foresuw, and ernment is already using arms, not only for would by concession have obviated, the the defence of Texas, but for the usurpation

The American minister was not received. semble. Their army, for some time sta-Matamoras. After assembling above five In the above news, we noticed the exe- and the fortified point of Paso Real. On

proclaim war against that nation which flatters itself so falsely that a single misfortune can overthrow the courage and the constana soldier, I am ready for any sacrifice; and the braye men of our army, aided by this magnanimous people, will defend with me to the last the sacred right of our country.

## from the Army.

Important from Tampico. Battle between U. S. Sloop of War St. Mary's and Mexican Gun Boats.

Extract of a letter from the sloop of Was St. Mary's, dated

OFF TAMPICO, June 16, 1846. circumstances, beyond our control, prevented us from reaching the three gun boate, (spoken of in my letter of the 13th inst.) moored in Tampico river, and which we had desired to cut out, our Captain determined to greet the enemy at long shot from the ship, and accordingly at 7 A.M., we ran out a kedge on the quarter, and brought our guns to bear on the gun-boats. and fort under which they were anchored. The boats anchored in a line abreast across the fiver, with springs on their cables anticipating an attack from us. As soon as we opened our brodside upon them they returned the fire briskly; but two of our Paixham shell, which exploded over the fort, silenced it, the boats still maintaining the actionthey fired I suppose about 15 shots, all of which proved harmless. Three passed over our hammock nettings, falling half a cable's length beyond us;-two others fell within a few yards of the side presented to the enemy-one fell near a cutter moored astern, and baptized her crew with its spray; the rest all fell short or wide of their mark.

In return for these civilities we presented them with 19 Paixham shells and 11 solid The intervening bar between us and the fort and the gun boats, rendered it impossible for us to choose our distance; we were therefore reluctantly compelled to engage them at long shot. Discovering that we did not do the execution which we desired, the captain thought this child's play caused a useless waste of powder and ball, and therefore gave orders at 8 A. M., to cease firing, when we weighed the stream and kedge and stood out to our old anchorage.

It was a source of regret to us all, that the shallowness of the bar would not admit of our crossing, and thus engaging the enemy at close quarters. As you have been at Tampico, you know how far the shoals make out, and that they prevent a ship of this class from approaching, as we desired to do, within point blank range. To add to our mortification, our prudent enemy had taken the predaution to anchor his boats more than a of the different regiments of the army have and himself.

boats reached us, while our guns, of heavier The officers and non-commissioned officers have received orders to sink at their moor-ing service. The Tropic says: ings rather than retreat or surrender, and that their officers have been threatened with commissioned officers of our brave little ara resolute Scotchman, the former captain of be had to treat them with distinguished conforce, we would have captured the gun one grand civil ball. boats and silenced the fort by turing their Officers of Third Infantry-Ordered to guns upon it.

were to carry the middle one, and then to hundred men. take the third or northern boat. For silencand stowed in our cutlass, cylinders to suit ris; Lieuts. Waller and Hays. To comthe calibre of the guns of the gun-boats, with plete the regiment requires between five and which we intended to play on the fort. I six hundred men. believe that all our measures were very in- Officers of the Fifth Infantry-Ordered it arose from a combination of accidents, ment. not always avoidable in warfare, and particchance to "show them the ropes," and be plete the Regiment. assured we shall not be slow to embrace it,

#### Yours, &c. From the New Orleans Picayune. From Vera Cruz.

The following letter was received by the James L. Day, on her last trip. It is truly tioned at Corpus Christi, advanced to Point grafifying to perceive by it that the steam Isabel, and thence to a position in front of frighte Princeton performed so admirably:

Vera Cruz, 11th June, 1846. This city has now been under blockade general of division there to act against the for twenty-five days. The frigate Raritan enemy; and he, deciding on crossing the is the commanding ship at this time-Comriver, took up a postion between the coast modore Conner being still at Pensacola-and is at anchor near Green Island, while the the 8th of May a sharp engagement was Pensacola steam ship is lying off and on, brought on in which our troops gave proofs just outside the Fort under sail, and comno great sensation. The following are the held the field and maintained the honor of The Princeton now proves herself to be pletely prevents all intercourse from a road. our arms. On the next day our General- equal to the whole fleet, indeed superior. In reply to "interrogatories," Lecompte in-chief fell back to a new position, where She arrived here in 17 days from Boston,

For twelve days she has been under way military court of inquiry. The Government When vessels make their appearance she Upon this he went home, made his ar- meantime is actively at work to repair these makes sail for them, and when they are very longside and places a prize officer on board. The squadron of the United States has She is the admiration of the English and

when he heard the noise of a carriage; he children—the day when this Congress must The Raritan has the scurvy, and it is also said the dysentery, on board, produced by having been much at sea on the coast of Brazil, from whence she came to this station. He had loaded the gun in the Parquet cy, of which our fellow-citizens have given The Mexicans expect an attack upon the castle of San Juan de Ullea as soon as the squadron arrives, and are preparing for it. The castle and town are crowded with soldiers; nearly all the families and citizens have fled to the interior.

Congress has been in session for more than a week, and has resolved to push the war ngainst the United States. On Monday they will proceed to elect a successor to Paredes, who has marched against the enemy on Rio Bravo del Norte. It is generally believed that Santa Anna, even if elected, will He has money and is too much delighted with the dissipated amusements of Havana to return here. Gen. Bravo, the present Governor of this city, will in all probabillity be elected President. Many of the western Departments have declared against this Government, but they are equally in favor of pushing the war. It was rumored here today that General Taylor is advancing from Matamoras.

I will continue to inform you of what occurs here by every opportunity. Yours. HERRERA.

P.S. Do not fail to send a few more vessels like the Princeton. Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, writing

from Matamoras, where he now is, tells the following story: A Mexican captain of artillery, prisoner n the camp, tells a good story of Canales and his great haste to get upon the Mexican

side of the Rio Grande after the last great battle. He had reached the stream, had thrown himself into a boat, and was about pushing off, when a burly padre, one Father Leary as he was called, came rushing up to the bank and prayed lustily for a passage over. The boatman hesitated about pushing off, while the padre was making for the craft, up to his knees in mad. "Shove her off!! shouted the frightened Camales, as some of the American mounted men appeared in sight. "One moment, for the love of God!" ejaculated the priest, with outstretched arms. "Let go that rope there!" again shouted Canales. "I shall sink," responded the priest, in doleful accents, and still floundering onwards towwards the canoe, "He will drown, General,', said one of the oarsmen, struck aghast at the idea of seeing a holy man thus perish. "Let hun drown, then, din his soul; don't you see the cursed Americans are close upon our heels," as he himself cut the rope and shoved the boat into the stream. Father Leary was drowned, sure enough.

### Return of Army Officers.

By a late act of Congress the companies plading an impassible barrier between us to carry out this provision four companies of each regiment of the army have been broken at each price. It provides that no one shall Smith of N. Y., Smith of Ct., Caleb B. To one ignorant of gunnery it might be up, the privates in these companies having have the right to purchase more than one Smith of Ia., Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, calibre, did not carry much farther; but you of these several companies without men, know, that a well served 18 pounder is a numbering in all over sixty, came passengers long-legged customer, and will carry quite as to New Orleans in the Galveston, ordered to far as a medium 32. It is said these gun-bonts different parts of the country on the recruit-

"We have now in our city nearly forty death should they disobey. Doubtless the my, who have, under the command of Gen. penalty will be inflicted, for Mexico sanc- Taylor, individually distinguished themtions this humane method of dealing with selves in the late glorious events on the Rio her vanquished sons. Their commander is Grande, and trusts that prompt action will African slavers. He is a vigilant fellow, sideration before they leave that city. The

Newport, Ky. Lieuts. J. M. Smith, Johns, Southern vessel; the 1st, 3d and 4th cutter; the regiment requires between six and seven

Officers of the Fourth Infantry-Ordered ing the artillery at the fort, we had filled to New York. Captains Morrison and Mor-

dictally taken, but the obscurity of night, to Philadelphia. Captain Hooe, who lost the narrowness of entrance to the river, and his right arm in the battle of the 9th, on our ignorance of its precise position, ren- leave of absence, Captain Marcy; Lieuts. dered them abortive. We, of course, deeply Ruggles and Crittenden. Requires six hunregret the failure of this expedition; but as dred and fifty men to complete the regi-

Officers of Seventh Infantry-Ordered to ularly liable to occur in night attacks, it be- Boston. Majors Sewell and Rains; Caphoves us to submit to it with a good grace, tains Hawkins and Lee; Lieutenants Henand to hope for a more successful issue to ry, Hayman, Scott and Wood. Requires our next expedition. We may yet have a between six and seven hundred men to com-

Officers of Eighth Infantry-Ordered to New York. Captain Montgomery; Lieuts. Reeves, Morris, Burbank and C. D. Jordan. Requires between six and seven hundred men to complete the regiment.

Second Dragoons-Destination not given. Captain Hunter; Licutenant Saunders; also Captain Kerr, detained for a few days at Point Isabel.

THE INTENTION OF GOVERNMENT TOwards Mexico.—The Washington letter writer of the Baltimore American mentions the following as the designs of our Government towards Mexico: The dismemberment of Mexico is the design of the Administration, and that not only by the invasion of California, but by the seizure and possession of the entire country beyond the line to Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, and the same parallel on the Pacific. This seizure embraces the richest and most valuable provinces of Mexico. It includes all of California, from the head of the cape, and not alone the Provinces bordering on the Rio Grande. Parts of Jalisco, Guadalaxara and Zacate-Potosi, New Leon, Chihauhau, Coahuila and Tamaulipas are to be the fruits of this conquest. The Government are ready to settle the question now, if Mexico will yield up from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, upon the line stated. All this is in contemplation now. secretly but seriously, and the regiment raising for California is the first fruits of the not give the Speaker the right to vote, he &c., furs, except dressed on skin; gums expedition .- Ledger.

GROWTH OF WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the Janesville Guzette states that no but, having changed his resolution, he scaled the wall of the Petit Parquet. He vainly looked out for sladder; and was in the act of pilling faggots to reach the top of the wall,

of the 10th ult. says:-" We learn from a free list. It therefore remains in the bill gentleman who recently arrived from Austin, subject to 20 per cent duty. The fate of that a large party of Commanches belonging the bill depended upon this one negative to Santa Anna's band, lately made a foray vote, as otherwise the New York members into the Mexican settlements above Laredo, would not have voted for the bill. captured a large amount of specie, and about five hundred horses, and killed several Mex- ring in the amendment of the committee reicans. The Mexicans, it appears, were pealing the fishing bounties. This was quite unprepared to resist them, as most of the troops had been withdrawn to attack the This saved the vote of the Maine delegation, American army near Matamoras. These Indians stated that they captured several boxes filled with money; and from their description of the boxes it is probable they contained 4.000 or 5.000 dollars. It is not a division. improbable that they intercepted some parunder no circumstances return to Mexico. ty of traders that was on the way to Bexar, or Corpus Christi."

> MUTINY AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.-The army officers will have some trouble in bringing the volunteers into subordination and discipline. The men are accustomed to independent thinking and acting, and are not erhoff, Brocksubrough, Brown of Va., Bur, disposed to submit to what appears to be im- Catheart, Chapman of Va., Chapman of position. The Cincinnati Times gives the Ala., Chase, Chapman, Clarke, Cobb, Colfollowing account of an occurrence at Louis- lin, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, ville. General Jackson would have settled Davis, of Miss. DeMott, Doubin, Douglass, the difficulty in a different way from Gen. Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Faran,

> "We learned this morning that in the embarcation of troops at Louisville, on the Sul-tana, a mutiny broke out because the officers Hopkins, Hough, Houston of Ala., Hubard had monopolized the cabin and cabin faresome forty or fifty of them—and had required N. H., Johnson of Va., Johnson of Tenn. the men (several hundred in number ) to live Jones of Tenn., Jones of Ga., Kaufman, below, a place at this season, with their number, about equal to the Calcutta Black Hole. La Sere, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClelland, The soldiers went in a body to the cabin, took possession, and informed the officers ell of Ohio, McDowell of Vas, McKay, Marthat they must all fare alike. General Wool was sent for, but such a demonstration was Moulton, Niven, Norris, Parish, Payne, made towards him, and such hints given, phelphs, Pillsbury, Rathbun, Reid, Reife, that he speedily left."

## Congressional.

### SENATE.

Washington, July 8, 1846. Mr. Dix's Warehouse bill has been under

liscussion, without coming to any result. LAND SALES .- Mr. Calhoun submitted a land graduating bill as a substitute for the ard, Brown of Tenn., Brodhead, Buffington, one recently suggested by the Secretary of Campbell of N. Y., Campbell of Pa., Carthe Treasury. It provides that all lands roll, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, which have been unsold for ten years on the Culver, Darragh, Davis of Ky, Delano, 1st March, 1847, shall be offered at the re- Dixon, Dockery, Edsall, Erdman, Ewing of duced price of \$1,00 per acre until 1st of Pa., Ewing of Tenn., Foot, Foster, Garving March, 1850—the next three years at 75 Gentry, Giddings, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, cts.—then for three years at 50 cts.—and | Hampton, Holmes of N. Y., Houston of Del., also for three years at 25 cents, which would | Hubbard of Ct., Hudson, Hungerford, Hunt, bring the period to 1st March, 1859, and C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., J. R. Ingersoll of Pa., that all then remaining unsold at these pri- Jenkins, King of Mass., Leib, Lewis, Levin, ces shall be ceded to the respective States in Long, McClean, McGaughey, McHenry, which they lie. It also provides that the McIlvaine, Mash, Moseley, Miller, Pendleother lands as they remain unsold shall be- ton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, Rockcome subject to the same graduating princi- well of Mass., Rockwell of Ct., Root, Rusple, and for the same period of three years | sell, Runk, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, section at the prices of 50 and 25 cents, and | Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Thompson gives the right of pre-emption to actual set- of Mass., Thompson of Pa., Tilden, Toombs,

PATENTS.—A spirited debate rose on a bill to authorize the chief clerk of the Patent Office to sign patents; during which, Mr. Ashley corrected an error in the the N. Y. papers, in reference to the profits on printing the patent reports. The whole number ordered by both houses was 71,000 copies, which cost 83,000 dollars, and the profits are only \$10,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The bill for the retro-session of Alexandria to Virginia passed the Senate.

THE TARIFF .- The reception of the House's bill respecting the tariff, was attended with some excitement. An attempt was made to refer it to the proper committee, but it failed.

#### HOUSE. July 3d, 1846.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was hogany, rosewood, &c. manufactured. the all-exiting subject to-day. After the rejection of most of the amendments offered, at noon the committee rose and reported the bill to the House amaist great uproar.

The Speaker having taken the chair, about forty members jumped up at once, but sences, perfumes, fire arms of all sorts, fur-Mr. Boyd got the floor. He moved the pre- niture, cabinet, glass and glassware, hats, vious question on concurring in the amendments of the committee of the whole.

the motion on the table. The vote was, per and maufactured, playing cards, potayears 96, nays 112. So the motion for the previous question was not laid on the table. The previous question was then ordered, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendment to the bill made by the com-

On concurring in the amendment of the committee of the whole by which "salt" was stricken out of the duty paying articles, the vote was yeas 105, nays 96. So the amendment was concurred in.

Amidst a great uproar, a motion was made to reconsider the vote just taken. The yeas grass, matting of flags, &c., silk manufacand nays having been ordered, Mr. Hudson tured, slates of all sorts, worsted manufaccalled upon the Spreaker to have that rule enforced, which prohibits any member from standing near the clerk's desk while the vote is taking.

The Speaker requested members to take their seats, and caused the rule in question to be read. It was not, however, until after repeated efforts, that the offenders could be induced to leave the front of the desk.

The vote on the motion to reconsider was then taken, and decided in the negativeyeas 101, nays 105. The annunciation of the vote was receiv-

ed by loud clapping. The question was again put in another form, viz: "Shall salt be placed on the free steel, except below, stereotype plates, tar,

placed on the free list. A moment afterward, however, the Speaker was called upon to vote. He did so, and leaf gold or silver, tin, plates or sheets, seed in the negative. This made the vote a tie, in bars, cast steel or German, zinc, spelter, which was equal to the rejection of the mo- &c. Silk raw, singles, trank, thrown of ortion. Loud applause again followed.

It subsequently appeared, however, that Schedule F. 10 per cent. - Books magaowing to the great confusion which prevail-ed, the Clerk had miscounted the vote, and chronometers, diamonds, gens, pearls, &c., that it was yeas 105, nays 102, which did not set; engravings or plates, pamphlets, being permitted to do so only when his vote generally; hemp or linseed, indigo, kelp, will change the result of any question.

A motion was then made to reconsider the newspapers, &c., oils, cocoa, palm, saltpetre

Indian Foray.—The Houston Telegraph ter all that salt shall not be placed on the

The question was next taken on concurnon-concurred in-year 100, nays 109, who otherwise would have gone against the

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without

The amendment placing tea and coffee among the free articles was agreed to. The question then being "Shall the bill pass!" it was decided as follow—y

navs 95. So the bill weis protect Yeas .- Messes Adams of M. son, Askinson, Bayly, B deliger, B Biggs, Black of S. C., Bowlin, Boyd, B .. Ficklin, Fries, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Haralson, Harmanson, of Va., Hunt of Mich., Hunter, Johnson of Kennelly, King of N. Y., Lawrence, Leake, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDow. tin of Ky., Martin of Tenn., Morris, Morse, Rhett, Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, Sims, of S. C., Sims of Mo., Simpson, T. Smith of Ia., Smith of Ill., Santon, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Thompson of Miss., Thurman, Tibbatts, Towns, Tredway, Wick, Williams, WIL-MOT, Wood, Woodward of S. C., Yancey

-114. Navs-Messrs. Abbott, Adams of Mass., Arnold, Ashman, Barringer, Bell, Blanch-Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Winthrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, Yost **--95.** 

A motion to reconsider the vote was made and rejected. So the bill will be sent to the Senate on Monday.

The House then adjourned to Monday next, amid loud huzzas and hisses, both from members and the galleries.

Synopsis of M'Kay's Tariff Bill. The most important provisions, in the Tariff Bill which recently passed the House,

will be found in the following Schedules:-Schedule A, 100 per cent. Brandy and other Distilled Liquors, Cordials, &c. Schedule I, 40 per cent .- Fruits, preserv-

ed figs, raisins, dates, &c. Spices, almonds, &c. Wines of all kinds, imitation wines, game, cut glass, cigars, snuff, and all forms of manufactured tobacco, cedar, ebony, ma-Schedule B. 30 per cent.-Ale, beer, por-

ter, baskets, &c. Caps, gloves, mitts, carpets, carpeting, clothing ready made, coal, coke, culm, cutlery of all kinds, diamonds, gems, carthen, china and stone wares, esbonnets, &c. (except of wool,) hemp, iron of all kinds, manufactures do., metallic pens, A motion was immediately made to lay &c., oil cloths all sorts, oils, olive, &c., patoes, sewing silk, twist, sugar, molasses, tobacco unmanufactured, umbrellas, &c. &c. wool of all kinds, manufactured do., do. of cotton, linnen or worsted (if embroidered or tambured,) manufactures of wood, do. of copper, gold, silver, tin, lead.

Schedule C, 25 per cent.-Baizes, bockings, Burgundy pitch, buttons and moulds, cotton manufactures generally, do. goat's hair, &c., cables, cordage, calomel, &c. Borax, feathers and beds, flannels, floor cloths, floss silks, hair cloth, senting, jute, sisal tures, do. woolen yarn.

Schedule D, 20 per cent .- Acids all kinds, bacon, barly, blankets all kinds, blank books, boards and timber, candles all kinds, cotton caps, gloves, copper rods, spikes, copper in sheets, drugs generally, flour of wheat, &c. gun powder, hair, moss, &c., hemp, manufactured, Indian corn meal, lead pipes and shot, leather generally, linnens of all kinds, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cedar, mitts, drawers, &c., needles, all kinds, oils, animal or fish, oil of hemp, &c., oranges, lemons, paints dry or ground, paper hangings, periodicals, reprinted, pork, pitch, rye, wheat, oats, salt, salt, generally, skins all kinds, list?" The vote was yeas 105, nays 104. types, &c., velvet, of cotton, window glass, So it was again decided that salt should be woollen listings, wool hats and bodies. Schedule E, 15 per cent, + Arsenic, bark

generally, diamonds, glazers, flax and tow, ganzine.

lime, maps and charts, music and paper, vote, and it was carried-yeas 104, nays refined, stones burr, stones building, tallow, marrow, &c., watches and parts.