

Plagiarism asks us to exert our influence with the Legislature against the repeal of the Exemption Law of our water. We cannot think that there is any danger of such a repeal—if there were, our influence with this Legislature is rather negative. The law of last winter was very badly drawn, and needs essential amendment, but its principle is sound and philanthropic, and we hope it will not be given up. We will say more when we have room.

For Notices of Scott's Miscellanies—Rose of Sharon—and Southern Literary Messenger, see First Page. For News from Florida, and other items, see Last Page.

The Tariff Bill a Law!

By a reference to our Southern Mail advices it will be seen that the amendments of the Senate to the Tariff bill were all promptly concurred in by the House under the operation of the Previous Question—the premeditated effort to lay the bill on the table having failed by the decisive vote of One Hundred and Twenty to Sixty-five. The amendments were then concurred in without a division and the bill sent to the President, by whom it has been signed, and thus the long agony is over. A Tariff stronger and better with all its faults than the Country has had since 1836 is now the law of the land, taking effect every where immediately on its promulgation. That it will do something—it cannot do every thing—to reinvigorate the industry, revive the business, and restore the Prosperity of the Country, we joyfully believe. That it cannot do every thing—above all, that it cannot do every thing in a moment—all rational men understand. It cannot give us a National Currency, but it will tend to improve our local currencies, by checking the destructive influx of Foreign fabrics, and sustaining the drooping prices of our Home Productions.

Congress, it will be seen, has re-passed the Land Distribution in a separate bill, by majorities far more decisive than those which sustained the Tariff. (In the House, 104 to 86; in the Senate, 23 to 19.) It will be vetoed or pocketed of course by John Tyler, but that is no fault of the gallant Whigs at the other end of the Avenue. They have done their whole duty, and should be very open handed and hearty in their plaudits. 'Well done, good and faithful servants!' was never more deserved.

Congress adjourns to-day, after an excited, important, laborious Session of nine months. We shall review its labors and their fruits directly.

The New Tariff.

Now that this important Bill is likely to become a law, we publish the following list of duties it imposes upon each important article of import, adopting always the amendments of the Senate. The act is to take effect immediately.

Table with columns: NAMES OF ARTICLES, DUTIES BY ACT 1832, HOUSE BILL PASSED. Lists various goods like Flannels, Bruses, Venetian, etc. with their respective duty rates.

The following list comprises all the important articles to be admitted duty free: 1. All articles imported for the use of the United States...

Our City in the Legislature.

We wish the citizens of New-York could only look on for one day in the Assembly Chamber, and mark how they are represented and spoken of by the Tammany Delegation there. We are sure the exhibition would work a cure. The gross and false imputations of 'Pipe-laying,' Colonizing and corruption of all kinds, every day visited upon the Whigs of New-York by men representing us in the Legislature themselves the partisans and intimate associates of the City Magistrates and Aldermen who discharged eighty prisoners of Blackwell's Island in order to use them as voters in the doubtful Wards at the very last election, (as has been proved beyond denial by no Glentworth evidence, but by judicial investigation and the presentment of a Grand Jury) evince an impudent hardihood which cannot be too indignantly repelled. The clamor for the Nullification of a wise, just and necessary law of Congress, is of itself disgraceful to the character of our City. The following extract from a speech made on Friday by Mr. O'SULLIVAN, probably the ablest and most gentlemanly Loco-Foco in the Assembly from our City, we find reported in the Albany Evening Journal:

Mr. O. went on to speak of colonization in New-York. He said a great portion of the Whig vote in the City of New-York was cast by 'mercantile clerks,' a class of persons as hot and violent in their political feelings as they are weak and ignorant in their understandings of the great principles on which they are bound to pronounce so judiciously.

We commend this elegant extract to the consideration of the Clerks, and especially of that portion of them who aided Mr. O'S. election, and by whose votes his party are continued in power.

One Word to Vermont.

This is the last number of The Tribune which will reach many of our friends in Vermont prior to their approaching Election, and we claim the privilege of saying a few words to them regarding the impudently false claim set up by the Loco-Focos among them that their party is the party of Protection, and that the Whigs are at heart its opponents!

The monstrous audacity of this falsehood is such that we hardly know how to treat it with patience, and yet we will calmly state a few facts, as follows:

There have been about one hundred and fifty set Speeches made in Congress on the Tariff question at this Session: about one-half on each side. Of these one-half have been by Whigs, in favor of Protection with scarce an exception; the other half by Loco-Focos, nearly every one scolding the idea of any Protection whatever. They did not object to the Land Distribution merely or mainly; they objected to Protection as a folly or a fraud. Freemen of Vermont! we pledge you our faith that this division by party lines has been almost without a shade of exception. If we could make room, we could fortify these positions beyond the possibility of cavil by extracts, not merely from the Speeches of Southern Loco-Focos, but from those of Clifford of Maine, Atherton and Burke of New-Hampshire, Roosevelt, McKean and Wood of New-York, Snyder, Beeson and Brown of Pennsylvania, Weller of Ohio, Kennedy of Indiana, Reynolds of Illinois, &c. &c. Every one of them declares that Protection is an absurdity, and that the next Loco-Foco Congress will demolish it—in the same way talk the Globe, the Richmond Enquirer, and all the Loco-Foco and Tyler papers of this City, including the pretended neutrals—So in Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, New-Orleans, &c. &c.

The Apportionment.

The Assembly on Monday went through with the Apportionment bill in Committee, overruling the unreasonable conjunction of Washington with Essex hitherto made, and placing the North-Eastern Counties in their proper order—thus:

- 14. Washington and Essex. 14. Washington and Saratoga. 15. Saratoga, Fulton, Warren, 15. Warren, Essex, Clinton. 16. Montgomery, Schenectady, 16. St. Lawrence, Adirondack, 17. Herkimer, Franklin, Clin- 17. Herkimer, Franklin, Clin-

The other atrocious amendments of the Committee of Eight were all concurred in, including the taking of Tioga from Tompkins and Chemung with 58,000 inhabitants and adding it to Chenango and Broome with 64,000! The cutting up of Erie and Monroe Counties is also persisted in. In this shape the bill passed in Committee, and was reported to the House.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention at Syracuse.

Westchester Co.—GOVERNOR M. WILKINS and JAMES KNOWLTON. Monroe.—BYRON WOODHULL, AMOS SAWYER, HARRIS CLEMENT. Saratoga.—JOHN STEWART, LEBBEUS BOOTH, QUEENS.—JOHN A. KING.

At the Whigs of QUEENS County held a Convention at the Court House on the 25th inst. and appointed Hon. JOHN A. KING their Delegate to the State Nominating Convention. The following is among their Resolutions:

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress and the Whig party throughout the Union, although disappointed in all their hopes and failed in all their efforts to restore Property to the country, by the President and an unscrupulous Opposition, yet they never, for a moment, ceased to harbor their principles for office, nor to yield their support to the will and votes of him, who basely plotted and conspired to overthrow and subvert the great advancement, but rallying from all quarters of the Union, under the lead and counsel of HENRY CLAY, the great champion of the people's rights, to whom above all others is due the praise and high distinction of unshaken fidelity to the varied and leading interests of the people, as sustained by the great Whig party of the Union, they stand ready now and at all times to defend and support the same, and to sustain with all their power and influence, and to sustain with heart and hand the Patriot and Statesman of the West.

Some time since the Boston Post put a sentence into the mouth of Justice Hazard of Providence which the Journal, of that city, immediately denied that he had ever uttered. Such a denial denied that he had ever uttered. Such a denial denied that he had ever uttered.

A correspondent wishes us to state that the fighter Yankee Sullivan is not a Yankee but an Irishman. We make the correction with pleasure for the sake of our countrymen—with regret only on account of his own.

The Philadelphia Chronicle affirms that the right of an Author to the book he has written is only such as the law may give him—ergo, where there is no law in his favor he has no right! The African Slavers ought to secure the services of this logician. They would be found invaluable.

Gen. John C. Bennett and Origin Bacheer opened the war upon Joe Smith in great style at the Delancey street Church last night. They will open another parallel this evening.

The attention of the Street Inspector is called to the nuisance in the shape of dirt left by the layers of the Aqueduct between Fulton and Cortland streets.

From the Journal of Commerce of yesterday.

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Ohio—The Uprising of the People—15,000 Whigs Assembled in Convention.

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Ohio—The Uprising of the People—15,000 Whigs Assembled in Convention.

By a reference to our Southern Mail advices it will be seen that the amendments of the Senate to the Tariff bill were all promptly concurred in by the House under the operation of the Previous Question—the premeditated effort to lay the bill on the table having failed by the decisive vote of One Hundred and Twenty to Sixty-five. The amendments were then concurred in without a division and the bill sent to the President, by whom it has been signed, and thus the long agony is over. A Tariff stronger and better with all its faults than the Country has had since 1836 is now the law of the land, taking effect every where immediately on its promulgation. That it will do something—it cannot do every thing—to reinvigorate the industry, revive the business, and restore the Prosperity of the Country, we joyfully believe. That it cannot do every thing—above all, that it cannot do every thing in a moment—all rational men understand. It cannot give us a National Currency, but it will tend to improve our local currencies, by checking the destructive influx of Foreign fabrics, and sustaining the drooping prices of our Home Productions.

Congress, it will be seen, has re-passed the Land Distribution in a separate bill, by majorities far more decisive than those which sustained the Tariff. (In the House, 104 to 86; in the Senate, 23 to 19.) It will be vetoed or pocketed of course by John Tyler, but that is no fault of the gallant Whigs at the other end of the Avenue. They have done their whole duty, and should be very open handed and hearty in their plaudits. 'Well done, good and faithful servants!' was never more deserved.

Congress adjourns to-day, after an excited, important, laborious Session of nine months. We shall review its labors and their fruits directly.

The New Tariff.

Now that this important Bill is likely to become a law, we publish the following list of duties it imposes upon each important article of import, adopting always the amendments of the Senate. The act is to take effect immediately.

Table with columns: NAMES OF ARTICLES, DUTIES BY ACT 1832, HOUSE BILL PASSED. Lists various goods like Flannels, Bruses, Venetian, etc. with their respective duty rates.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Adjustment of Congress—Final passage of Revenue Distribution—Treasury Notes—Loans—Contracted Elections, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29, 1842. In SENATE, to-day, the House bill to repeal the twenty per cent. clause of the distribution bill, was taken up, and, without debate, read a third time and passed—yeas 23, nays 19, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Hunt, Hamilton, Mangum, Miller, Moreland, Phelps, Prentiss, Smith, South, Sprague, Tallmadge, Van Buren, Webster, Woodbridge, &c. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Caldwell, Calhoun, Henderson, King, Linn, Poinsett, Rivers, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—19.

Thus the bill awaits only the signature of the President to become a law. A Resolution by Mr. CRITTENDEN to allow Rev. S. Scipio Murtree \$250 additional compensation for extra services as Chaplain to Congress, was agreed to unanimously.

The joint resolution from the House authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to apply from an existing appropriation for the purpose of making experiments to test the efficacy of Col.'s sub-marine battery was passed.

The resolution from the House depriving members of Congress of their pay when voluntarily absent from their seats was (finally) disposed of by reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution to institute proceedings to contest the title to Rush Island, was passed. On motion of Mr. WHITE, the vote by which the bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, was re-considered and the bill was passed: Yeas 25, Nays 19—as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Bayard, Bates, Berrien, Barrow, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Mangum, Mangum, Miller, Moreland, Phelps, Prentiss, Smith, South, Sprague, Tallmadge, Van Buren, Webster, Woodbridge, &c. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Caldwell, Calhoun, Henderson, King, Linn, Poinsett, Rivers, Sevier, South, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—19.

The resolution for adjournment was taken up, and after being modified to fix the day at Wednesday, this week, at two o'clock, was agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the amendments of the bill to suppress the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia, was agreed to, (in both Houses.)

The remainder of the day to a late hour was consumed in Executive Session.

In the House the Revenue bill was received from the Senate and immediately taken up, the question being on concurrence with the Senate's amendments.

Mr. CLIFFORD moved to lay the bill on the table: negatived—Yeas 65, Nays 120; nearly two to one in a reasonably full House.

The amendments of the Senate were concurred in without a division, and, with one exception, en masse; and thus the REVENUE BILL is finally passed, (and will not DEBATE be returned with the President's signature to-morrow.)

The bill limiting the sale of the loan at par, and authorizing in case it is not negotiated the issue of Treasury Notes for the immediate wants of Government in lieu of so much of the loan was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the Union, a resolution having been adopted to terminate debate in two hours. Mr. FULLMORE briefly explained its necessity to prevent the sale of Government stock below par, and stated the present demands of the Treasury to be about \$4,000,000, to meet which there was not one cent provided.

Mr. BARNARD opposed the issue of Treasury Notes in this form, as not demanded by the exigencies of Government, and expressed the advantages of the system of the issue of Exchange Bills by Government, heretofore proposed by him.

Mr. CUSHING advocated the bill as necessary to meet the pressing demands on the Treasury, and discussed the merits of his famous Exchange plan, expressing hope of its passage next session.

Mr. BOTTS opposed the issue of Treasury Notes, as by the passage of the Tariff bill, if it received the signature of the President, confidence would be restored and the loan would be taken, thus obviating the necessity for the issue of notes, and assigning as an objection to the bill that its passage would furnish the President with means to carry on the Government, and would, therefore, be likely to elicit a veto on the Tariff bill.

Mr. MARSHALL advocated the bill as necessary to sustain the honor and credit of the Government, and defended, in a spirited and powerful manner, the action