

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.
In Senate, the bill to transfer Naval Appropriations, and which passed some days since in the House, passed the Senate, and was returned for the Speaker to sign.
Mr. Berrien presented resolutions from the Georgia Legislature against those passed by the Massachusetts Legislature relative to slave representation.
John Brown Francis, Senator from R. I. appeared in his seat and was qualified.
The discussion of Mr. McDuffie's Tariff Bill occupied the rest of the day.
In the House the question of privilege under which four States have sent members to Congress contrary to law underwent a long discussion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives, postponed all other business, so as to enter upon the question of privilege under which four States have sent members to Congress in violation of law.
Mr. Elmer of N. J. addressed the House at some length in conclusion of his speech, (terminated last evening,) against the constitutionality of the act of the last Congress, establishing the District system. Mr. E. admitted that there was power in Congress to do what was proposed to be done, but the act itself was unconstitutional, and therefore void in its own face.
Mr. Baker of Alabama, next addressed the House, and took more than just views of the subject. He considered it one of the greatest questions of the day, and exhorted members to pause before disposing of it on party grounds. He had voted against speaking the Protest of the minority members upon the Journal, because this looked like prejudging the case.
Mr. B. said the law of the last Congress was regarded as unconstitutional, and the election of the members in violation of the law of Congress. Gentlemen need not tell him that a Whig Congress passed this law. It was as sacred to him as if passed by any other Congress. A majority of the states had elected their members in conformity to the law of Congress. Four States had chosen to disobey the laws of Congress, and for that reason their representatives ought to be ejected from their seats in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dillingham of Vermont, and Mr. Woodworth of South Carolina continued the debate.
Thursday, Feb. 8.
In the House the question of privilege, viz. with reference to the validity of the claims to seats of the General Ticket Members, again up, and was considered during the day.
Mr. Beardsley occupied his hour with an argument against the District law, and in favor of the claims of these members. He acknowledged that Congress had full power to re-constitute the State regulations with reference to elections; but contended that a constitutional alteration must be such that the States system thus modified should be perfect and provide for the holding of elections. This was not the case here, but the passage of the District law, is a law which, if not repealed, renders necessary further legislation (and that not voluntary) by the States. It was left to the States to act, they possessed entire power over the subject, and Congress had no right to command or require legislation by the States. This law doing it, was null and void.
Mr. Cobb Smith of Ia. expressed his regret that a question of this magnitude should be considered on party grounds and that the Congress who passed the law should be abused. The day was coming (if it was not the case to the full extent now) when their ardent patriotism and unflinching devotion to the interests of the whole country would receive that special and praiseworthy attention. He considered it a great privilege that this law so exactly in accordance with the letter as well as the spirit of that instrument, should so easily and so promptly be pronounced unconstitutional, and briefly but clearly brought forward some of the arguments in support of the law; depicting the revolutionary and dangerous tendency of the example of its entire disregard and treatment with scorn which the dominant party seemed disposed to set before the nation; for he really was mourning and justifying the protest for which the reason that his name was not appended was his detestation from his seat by misapprehension, &c. &c.
Mr. Newton of Va. eloquently and forcibly advocated the cause of law and order, replying to Mr. Beardsley and other gentlemen, and defending the Constitutionality as well as the Expediency and Justice of the District law. He considered the questions involved and the decision to be pronounced of them as vital matters to the whole country. It was not his inclination to war upon the death he rather recognized and felt the force of that principle of our nature, *est modus vivendi nisi bonum*; but he might be permitted to say that if the present majority who had been so ready to applaud the President in this as well as in other things, would give to the question the benefit of such doubts as had troubled the conscience of the President, their decision would be quite different from what it was likely to be.
Mr. Cobb of Ga. (one of the general ticket members) advocated the validity of their claims; and Mr. Grider of Ky. opposed them.
The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Woodbury concluded his speech in opposition to the present Tariff, in reply to some of Mr. Evans' arguments, &c.
After a brief Executive session the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Thompson of Miss., took the floor, and will the question before the House was one questioning his right to a seat on the floor, a doubt to which he never entertained; but, as it was a question of vast importance, and one which this House has the judicial power to decide, and from whose judgment there is no appeal, it should be met by a spirit of fairness. He contended that the Constitution gave him a right there; and that the president, which a decision in favor of the law restricting the States would make, would be a dangerous one.
Mr. Stephens believed the law restricting the States was constitutional, and that the States were bound to obey that law. This was his individual opinion; but the question was now before the tribunal to which the Constitution has submitted the subject, and by whose judgment he was willing to abide.

Messrs. Brooks, Payne, Newton, and Hunt, took part in the discussion.
CONGRESSIONAL, Monday, Feb. 12.
In the Senate, Mr. Fairfield presented resolutions of the Legislature of Mr. calling on Congress no longer to delay action in indemnification for French spoliation.
Mr. Huntington entered the debate on the Tariff in reply to Mr. Woodbury and in a matter of fact and effective defence of the present law. Without concerning his name, and the Senate adjourned.
In the House, Gen. Clinch of Ga. was qualified and took his seat.
The question of privilege again occupied the day.
Mr. Vinton made a lucid and forcible speech in defense of the law and in concurrence with a reply and refutation of the arguments of the minority reported the day before.

VOICES IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The injunction of secrecy upon the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session having been removed, we are enabled to present our readers with the votes upon the following nominations:
MR. HENSHAW'S NOMINATION.
Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of David Henshaw, as Secretary of the Navy, the vote was as follows:
Yeas 8
Nays 25

MR. PORTER'S NOMINATION.
Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of James M. Porter, as Secretary of War, the vote was as follows:
Yeas 8
Nays 25

MR. SPENCER'S NOMINATION.
Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of John C. Spencer, as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the vote was as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Atherton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Huger, King, McDuffie, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Seemple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbury, Wright—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Haywood, Henderson, Huntington, Jarreagin, Mangum, Merrick Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Tappan, Woodbridge—26.

MR. PROFFITT'S NOMINATIONS.
Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of Geo. H. Proffit, as Minister to the Court of Brazil, the vote was as follows:
Yeas 8
Nays 25

MR. HILL'S NOMINATION.
Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of Isaac Hill, as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, the vote was as follows:
Yeas 11
Nays 25

MR. WISE'S NOMINATION.
Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of Henry A. Wise, as Minister to the Court of Brazil, the vote was as follows:
Yeas 39
Nays 10.

DREARBY ACCIDENT.

A small child was burned to death this morning in consequence of its clothes taking fire during the absence of its mother, who resided in New Market street near Colwellhill. The little fellow was actually burned to a crisp, and presented a horrible sight.—Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

THE TARIFF.

"We received, last night, a letter from a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, dated on Wednesday, Jan. 31st, from which we are happy to make the following extracts:
"General McKay will begin with the Appropriation Bills to-morrow. The Committee of Ways and Means are engaged on the Tariff. They had a trial vote on this morning. The motion, that there shall be no alteration in the existing laws, was rejected, by 40 yeas and 58 nays. The motion, that it is inexpedient to change the law, so as to reduce on any article, except wool, to the same rate as it bears, was also rejected. The committee are collecting information, and reducing the specific and ad valorem, to show the abolition of the present system.—Rich. Whig.

Go ahead gentlemen. Lay your hands upon the Tariff if you dare! Try more "Experiments;" if you are not satisfied with past experience. The country is just emerging from a long, dark night of wrongs and oppression. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce are just raising their heads.—Presently at last dawn upon us. Let the followers of Van Buren, in pursuance of his Anti-Tariff Letter, bring the interests and desire of the People, by striking a blow at the Tariff, and they will encounter a gale next fall, in comparison with which the storm of 1840 was a mere squall.—Ib.

We copy the following extract from the correspondent of the N. Y. Express.
The friends of the tariff ought to know what exertions are making to create and establish hostility to the existing revenue laws. Mr. McDuffie then is sending and having his speeches frayed by thousands of copies to all parts of the country. The Journal of Commerce has its "Black Tariff" articles reprinted here also with all the array of figures, got up for the occasion, and attached to them to produce effect. I see and hear every day some evidence of other of this kind, determined hostility to the tariff, and friendship for free trade, and much of it is readily traced directly back from Washington to the heads of foreign houses or their Agents, who for the most selfish considerations are exerting themselves to the utmost to injure the country of their adoption, for the sake of benefiting themselves. The tales sent here produce the most effect. Some of them shown to me in the House of Representatives to day, are not only easily and readily believed, but they also result in the notification of some of those who have exhibited exparte testimony merely to produce false impressions.

MAINE.

A Whig State meeting was held at Augusta on the 7th—Joseph S. Little presiding. Moses L. Appleton of Bangor and David Bronson of Augusta were chosen Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention, and Hon. GEORGE EVANS recommended as a candidate for Vice President.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Mass Convention was agreed on, to be held at Andover next summer, and a committee appointed to address Mr. Clay and ask him to visit the State—if convenient, at the time the Mass Convention may be held. The meeting was not large, but will do as a beginning.

Reports from the Eastward assert the election to Congress of Robinson, Whig, over Cary, by 23 majority. Doubtful.—N. Y. Tribune.

Boston is full of life and business.—Houses are going up rapidly, especially in the neighborhood of the Worcester Depot and the noble United States Hotel, which were but recently in the Southern suburb of the town, but are now in the heart of business, the centre of a growing wilderness of brick and mortar. We expect to see the Exchange and Post Office located in that vicinity yet, if indeed enough can be found or made for them.

OHIO.

The Senate of Ohio have refused to pass the Retrenchment Bill as amended by the House.
REV. ELVIN GALUSHA.—From private sources we understand that the report of which considerable success intimations for a long time have been circulating, and which had become a full and confirmed convert to the theory of Miller, is true; and we have heard it added, that he declines in public his expectation that the world will be destroyed on or before some day next month, we believe the 14th. A very brief period will be required to prove the utter fallacy of such an expectation.—Baptist Advocate, Feb. 8.

OLD VIRGINIA.

A Whig State Convention, numbering more than 800 Delegates, assembled at Richmond on the 7th inst. VINCENT WITCHER called to order, and V. W. SOUTHWELL was called to the Chair pro tem. A Committee of

17, headed by Gen. EDWARD WATTS, was appointed to nominate officers, who reported the name of BENJ. WATKINS LEON for President, and ten eminent citizens as Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. Speeches were made by the President, by ANDREW HUNTER of Jefferson and JOHN JANNEY of Loudoun. In the evening, the Convention was addressed by RICHARD H. TOLEMAN and Hon. JOHN M. BOWERS with great eloquence and force.
It was a glorious gathering, and strengthened our hope that the "Old Dominion" will cast her Election Vote this year for her most illustrious living Son. Three cheers for the Mother of States and of Henry Clay!—N. Y. Tribune.

The 21st Rule the Tariff and Coalition.

We take the following extract from a letter from a member of congress which indicates the feelings of the self-satisfied measures under the influence of the southern breeze.—Disgraceful. Detestable. Ed. Gal.
At the commencement of the session the repeal of the 21st rule was thought to be certain, but Mr. Calhoun having notified our Van Buren friends, that they can expect the support of himself and followers, only upon renegeing their old pledges of resisting abolition in all its shapes, and abandoning the principle of protection, they are now vacillating, and the result is doubtful.
I have little doubt of Mr. Clay's election, though it must be confessed that a probability of a coalition between Van Buren and Calhoun, throws some doubt on the question.—I shall, however, continue to expect Mr. Clay's election, until I find, or hear of at least one man now disposed to support Van Buren who voted against him in 1840."

THE TARIFF.—WOOL.

Wool, we are happy to inform our friends in the country, is rising. A quantity was sold in this city yesterday for 28 cents cash. Wool of the same quality was sold previous to the passage of the tariff bill for 25 cents. There has therefore been a rise of 50 per cent already in the value of this great staple; and as the woolen manufactures all over the country are in full operation to the extent of their power, it may be reasonably anticipated that wool will continue to rise until the next crop comes to market. It should also be observed that the present rise has taken place in the face of an increased Western production of the article. The increase in quantity of wool shipped Eastward from Pittsburgh alone, in 1843 over that shipped in 1842 is 1,250,000 lbs. The increase in the amount received at Albany and Troy in 1843 over 1842 is 3,000,000 lbs; making an increase of 4,250,000 lbs; in the amount shipped from the West by the Pennsylvania and New York canals. Had it not been for this increased production of Western Wool, there can be no doubt that wool would now bring in this market considerably more than 40 cents per lb.—a rise of 60 to 70 per cent since the passage of the tariff; and in a remarkably short time from the revival of manufactures and trade generally.

We copied yesterday from two of the free-trade journals of New York, statements relative to the rise of rents and the increase of foreign importations in that commercial city—facts which show most conclusively that our commerce has not been destroyed by the tariff. Our own statement relative to the rise on wool shows that at least one department of agriculture has not been injured by the tariff. The price of cotton has also risen with great steadiness during the last eight months, and is now at least 50 per cent higher than it was before the passage of the tariff. How then have the planting interests been affected by this measure? Evidently in the most beneficial manner.

Now, as no one will deny that the manufacturing interests are now prospering to an unusual degree, whereas before the passage of the tariff they were in a most melancholy condition; it follows that since the establishment of our present protected system, the four great interests of our country—the commercial, the farming, the planting the manufacturing interests, have not only not been injured, as the free-trade Locofoco predicted, but have all experienced a most favorable impulse; as it was predicted they would by the friends of Protection.

Whom then has the tariff injured? Or rather, who has it not benefited? Can the People of any State in the Union from Maine to Louisiana—from Pennsylvania to Missouri—say that the system of Protection is not beneficial to their interests? They cannot if they will investigate the subject for themselves, instead of trusting so confidently to the groundless assertions of those free-trade fanatics as Governor Barry and Mr. McDuffie.

(Troy Whig.)

☞The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Henry A. Wise as Minister to Brazil.

Mr Evans of Maine, one of the ablest men in the nation, has been making, in the U. S. Senate, a strong, and, notwithstanding the hackneyed nature of the subject, an exceedingly interesting defence of the tariff, in reply to the virulent assault of Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina. In the sketch of his remarks, reported for the National Intelligencer, we find some statements that will be highly gratifying to the friends of a Protective Tariff, not only as furnishing evidence of the positive good the tariff has done, but obviating the weightiest objections of its opponents. These objections are that the tariff will injuriously affect commerce by checking importations, and, in consequence, will be unproductive as a revenue measure. Many of its warmest advocates anticipated a slight falling off in the revenue, but deemed the more general employment of the industry of the country a countervailing advantage. It will give them pleasure to learn, as we have all along contended, that the case, that, coincident with the increased activity of our manufacturing establishments, the remunerating operations afforded to many thousands of operatives that would otherwise be idle, and the consequent enlarged consumption of agricultural products—of flour alone estimated at 500,000 barrels—there has been greater activity in commercial operations, and importations have been larger than they were under the late law tariff of duties.

Instead of causing a deficiency of revenue, it is now satisfactorily ascertained that the revenue will more than suffice for the wants of government, and that, too, if the estimates of the Secretary of the

Treasury for the expenditures of the next fiscal year should be sanctioned by Congressional appropriations.

The secret of this cheering result, is, that men have gone to work because their labor was in request and paid for. The operative in his shop or mill, the farmer in his fields, those engaged in our internal commerce, have all labored with renewed activity, their toil sweetened by the hope of reward. All classes except those who thrive by the distresses of the community, have profited by this state of things, and consequently have been able to induce a greater consumption both of agricultural products and articles of foreign importation. There is not a man scarcely who cannot recall to recollection one or more families in his immediate neighborhood, that a year or two since were almost objects of charity, but now, under the renewed impulse given to the prosperity of the country, are earning a comfortable living, and are consumers of articles that but a little while ago seemed hopelessly beyond their reach. And this is but the beginning of the good to result from the Tariff.

Its full effects have not been, and cannot be, fairly developed until the various departments of business shall have accommodated themselves to the changes it is working.
A system and measure of policy which have already conferred such incalculable benefits upon the country, a party styling itself democratic proposes to destroy; and if they now "temporise with public opinion," it is only that, under the mask of friendship, the leaders may retain their places and gain strength sufficient to strike the deadly blow. Mr Calhoun and his faction of the "democracy" openly and, in so much, manfully proclaim their determined hostility, while Mr Van Buren and his friends covertly, but none the less implacably, oppose the Tariff, in principle and in detail. They do this on the ever ready plea of the demagogue—regard for the poor people. Take off the duties, say they, so that all, the poor as well as the rich, can indulge in foreign luxuries, but they do not tell us how, in that case, the poor will get the wherewith to buy these luxuries.

To legislate so as to deprive them of employment,—or force them to work in competition with those of Europe, who have the only alternative of the severest unremitting toil or starvation, and then say it is done that they may be relieved of the oppressive duties, is but a cruel mockery of the poor, even granting that a reduction of duties causes a corresponding reduction in the price of the imported article,—which all experience shows is not the fact, for it reduces the means of the poor in a still greater ratio. The Whigs say, legislate so that every honest man willing to work may find remunerating employment; make him feel like a man with the independence of a freeman, and you not only better fit him to discharge the responsible duties of citizenship, but while protecting the industry of the country, and providing for the wants of the government, you enable the poor to purchase those comforts and enjoyments which the demagogue proffer to deepen the sense of present intensity of suffering and privation. [Buffalo Journal.]

SUNDAY LECTURES AT AMORY HALL.

The free meetings at Amory Hall, on Sunday last, were numerously attended by very intelligent and respected audiences. In the forenoon, a lecture was delivered by the Editor of the Liberator, in which he endeavored to show that the institution of "public worship," so called, while it constitutes a part of Judaism, Mahometanism, Paganism, Scitism,—was contrary to the genius and design of Christianity, at war with human freedom a hindrance to universal reform, enjoyed neither by reason nor revelation, and one of the main pillars of priestcraft. In the afternoon, the same topic was selected for free discussion, in which several persons participated, though no one spoke in defence of this artificial and despotic "worship." In the evening, the editor gave another lecture, in opposition to the prevailing views respecting the sanctity of the Sabbath—maintaining that the Sabbath was strictly a Jewish institution, which expired by its own limitation eight hundred years ago, and therefore not landing upon any other people. He argued that the religious monopoly of the day by the priesthood constituted one of the most afflictive and inextinguishable monopolies known to mankind, and called upon the people,—especially the WORKING MEN,—to come to the rescue of it, and make it subservient to their own highest welfare, by devising ways and means to remove the heavy burdens under which they groan, and to establish equality and righteousness in the earth.

Meetings will continue to be held every Sunday forenoon, afternoons and evenings, in Amory Hall, till further notice, commencing at the usual time of assembling together on that day. It is designed to make the entire course of lectures of a reformatory character, and on as great a variety of topics, as practicable.

The above is taken from the last Liberator, and is Mr Garrison's own account of his Sabbath labors. Whether such labors are of infidel tendency, and whether Mr Garrison is following in the wake of Mr. Abner Kneeland, we leave our readers to Judge from these his own statements.

To call upon WORKING MEN to unite in opposition to the prevailing views of the sanctity of the Sabbath, i. e. the views which Evangelical christians entertain respecting it, is not unlike calling upon poor men to pull down their houses, in which they enjoy warmth and comfort in order to free themselves from confinement. What is the condition of "WORKING MEN"—in every community where the prevailing views respecting the sanctity of the Sabbath—those views which prevail in New England—are set at naught.—[Chronicle.]

ELECTION OF MR ABBOTT.

The result of the election in the 3d District of Mass. is as follows: Abbott 3,930, Osgood, 3065, Scattering 802. At the trial on 1st Jan, there was a majority of votes against Mr Abbott, the Whig candidate of 214. At the trial on the 26th

Jan. his majority over all other candidates, was 63. Making the net Whig gain, since the trial of Jan 1, 277.
The Atlas takes great pleasure in announcing that the Hon. Amos Abbott, of Andover, the Whig candidate, has been elected member of Congress from the Third District of this State. The delegation in Congress from the State of Massachusetts is now complete.

MR. WHEATON is talked of for the Supreme Court Bench; so is Gen. Van Ness, Ex-Minister to Spain.

Rejection of John C. Spencer.—The Senate have rejected the nomination of Mr. Spencer, to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of 26 to 21. The vote in this case was by no means a party test, Whig and Loco Foco Senators voting for and against Mr. Spencer.

GEN. CLINCH.

This new member of Congress from Georgia, is about to take his seat in the House. The Savannah Republican says of him—
Gen. Clinch will be able to effect much good in Congress for this State. His personal popularity and extended acquaintance with politicians of both parties, and the commanding influence which is due to his singular personal merit, will enable him to aid much in the advancement of our local claims. We rejoice to see a name so honored added to the roll of the staunch and incorruptible phalanx of Whigs now in Congress. He is one of the purest of that class. His father was a Whig before him, and he is a Whig by lineage and creed, and nothing but a Whig.

THE TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC VIRTUE OVER PUBLIC CALUMNY.

The legislature of Tennessee, towards the close of its last session, passed resolutions rescinding certain resolutions passed in 1827, implying charges of bargain and corruption between J. Q. Adams and H. Clay.
Mr Maury, Mr Chatham, and others, who supported the resolutions, and admitted that they were formerly Jackson men, and had sustained and supported him as long as his measures sustained the country; but they had perfectly satisfied themselves that the imputations upon the purity of Messrs. Adams and Clay were unfounded, and that the resolutions implying these charges ought to be reversed.

This is honorable, just, and well-timed. In a word, it is an action worthy of the representatives of the gallant Whigs of Tennessee.—[Nat. Intell.]
☞We understand the Governor has nominated Samuel Beardsley, now a Representative in Congress from the Oneida district, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State.
The amount of property bequeathed to the Hon. Henry Clay by the late Senator Porter, of Louisiana, is stated in the Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer at \$50,000 or \$60,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The honorable Essek Cowen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, died at his lodgings in this city at 8 o'clock last evening, after a severe illness of only a weeks duration. [Journal.]
Sir Hudson Lowe died on the 10th. As he will be remembered, he was the officer entrusted with the custody of Napoleon at St Helena, and it is said that he has left some interesting manuscripts concerning his residence there.

The Salem Street Church, have invited the Rev Edwert Beeceler, D. D. to lecture there their pastor. This call has not been given upon slight hearsay acquaintance. He has preached to them when destitute, or as a temporary assistant of their pastor, a great deal within a few years. It is not known whether he will accept the offer. It may depend on the question, whether Jacksonville College can spare him.

We have now authentic information from the Richmond Enquirer, on the best possible authority—that of Mr. Van Buren himself—that he is not about to decline the competition for the Presidency.—This must be information highly gratifying to his timid friends in Virginia and elsewhere. As among our readers there may be a few such, we copy the Enquirer's paragraph as follows, that they may have the benefit of the news "fresh and fresh," as the saying is.—[Nat. Intell.]

From the Richmond Enquirer.
We have seen a letter from Mr Van Buren himself, in the course of which he refers to the unfounded report [that he was about to decline the contest for the Presidency] referred to in the preceding article.
He presumes that his friends are too much accustomed to rumors and misrepresentations to attach the slightest importance to such an idle report.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

From Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Mississippi, and even Illinois and South Carolina, we have recent advices by private letters that the Whig spirit of 1840 is awaking, and that the determination that Henry Clay shall be our next President is daily extending and deepening.
We have assurances that leading men hitherto against us are taking ground against Buren, with the full intent of supporting Clay, in case Buren is re-nominated at Baltimore. Not wishing to drive our favorite adversary off the track, we shall not publish particulars; but we cannot doubt the evidence before us. Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, and even Missouri and South Carolina, will be contested by the friends of Henry Clay with a strong hope if not decided assurance of victory, leaving barely New Hampshire certain for Van. Such is the spirit of our numerous letters.—[Tribune.]

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED IN ILLINOIS.

Joseph Gillespie, Esq. the Whig electoral candidate, in the Alton District, gives notice through the Alton Telegraph, that he will commence his laboring by delivering an address at the Montgomery County Circuit Court, on the second Monday of February, and that he will go through the whole circuit, county by county; and would be pleased to have the Van Buren Electoral candidate go with him, and discuss the questions before the people.

TARIFF AND PRICES.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
It is often asserted by the advocates of Free Trade that the consumer pays the duty imposed by the Tariff in all cases. This is grossly untrue, because we manufacture many articles cheaper than they could be imported without any duty. But the Free Trader says this is especially true in regard to those articles which are not made here. On one article I can speak from personal knowledge, viz: crockery, of which there is but one small manufactory in this country having no influence on its price.
By the late Tariff the duty was raised from 20 to 30 per cent. This article is regulated in England by a list made in 1814, and from this price a discount is made. Before the passage of the Tariff the discount was (for cash in England) 45 per cent. An importation would then stand thus on say
\$100
45 per cent Dis. 45
55
Duty 20 per cent 11
76

Cost includ. Duty £66
Immediately on the passage of the Tariff the British Manufacturers increased their discount to 50 per cent, and an importation now stand
\$100
50 per cent Dis. 50
50
Duty 80 per cent 15
65
£65

Thus showing that the article is now imported 1 per cent cheaper besides the gain on exchange, &c. In this case, then, the increase of duty was in fact paid by the British Manufacturer, who met that increase by a larger discount; and the article is now sold by the jobber 19 per cent lower than in 1841.

AN IMPORTER.
Peterson.—All the factories in this celebrated manufacturing village are now in active operation, and we understand several were about to be erected and set in motion. Two Scotch gentlemen have lately purchased a valuable site, and are about establishing very extensive factories for the manufacture of what is called Dundee goods—a coarse fabric used for bagging and bales. We have been heretofore entirely dependent on England and Scotland for these goods. Why will not this place in a few years rival Lowell? It is located in a more fertile agricultural region, and possesses all other natural advantages requisite to render it one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the world.

A Real Mandarin Coming.—It is now positively stated, that a Chinese Ambassador, "a real live China mandarin," deputed by his Celestial Majesty, the imperial brother to the sun and cousin-german to the moon, is about forthwith to exhibit his pigtails and five-clawed dragon, his peacock's feather and red hat, among the blue ribbons and white stars, and garters of the court of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

We learn from Boston that the Railroad fever is at its highest point. Large delegations from Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire are in daily attendance in the Senate Chamber of Massachusetts, from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., before the Railroad Committee, advocating the different routes of Rail roads to Vermont and Canada. The Committee is examining very thoroughly into the merits of the different routes, questioning Surveyors, and calling for statistics. We are glad to hear this, as we doubt not it will show the superior advantages of this route.—No decision can probably be had for some days. A letter from Boston expresses a confident belief that the Committee will report favorably on our route, as well as the Miller River route, though there will be much difficulty in satisfying the claims of the three different routes through Massachusetts—Greenfield, Northfield and Warwick each asking for separate charters on different routes. N. H. Sen.

Operations of the Tariff.—One of the principal arguments against a Tariff, and which, at first view, seems reasonable, is, that it enhances the price of foreign goods to the consumer. This is not true, as experience has shown, as a general rule. The foreign manufacturer sees that an article which he has heretofore furnished to a country in large quantities, has become subject to an increased duty, which will decrease the sale, if the price is increased. He takes off from his asking price the amount of the duty. In fact he pays the duty himself, rather than to stop his manufactory. The duty encourages the home manufacturer, until the foreigner finds competition has sprung up, and he is driven from the market. The productions of the soil of foreign countries vary in quantity from year to year, and the scarcity or abundance of an article determines its price, as it does of our own productions at home. A tariff, unless a high one, will not affect the price.—The old argument that a tariff was a burden to the consumer, was lately brought up by a member of Congress from Indiana, in an argument against the present tariff. The Editor of the New York Tribune, to show the falsity of the statement, has addressed letters to four or five principal merchants in different parts of Indiana, asking for tables of the prices of articles which now pay a duty, compared with the price of the same article before the tariff bill was passed. Tables have been returned, from which it appears that the price of all the articles mentioned has fallen twenty-five per cent! How do the opponents of a tariff account for this? These facts are worth a thousand theories.—N. H. Sen.

Railroad Convention at Lebanon.—This Convention numbered about 1,000 persons, and the meeting was most interesting. We see the extension of the road was most ardently advocated by Judge Upham and Gen. Pease, of Concord, and many other distinguished democrats. The management of the Convention was put into the hands of the democrats, we understand. The Resolu-

tions are significant. They express a determination to make issue with all parties, and express their full confidence that the Legislature will "devise measures" to permit this project to be carried out. A Report was made at the meeting by Col. C. C. Bennett, of Lebanon, who accompanied the Executive through the Route, to endeavor to buy the land. The absurdity of the attempt without a law giving the right of way, with proper restrictions, is apparent from his Report.—N. H. Sen.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY: Wednesday Feb. 21, 1844.

CLAY CLUB

Remember the clayball meeting on this Evening. Nothing of a tenth part of the deep and lasting importance of organizing for the next political campaign is now before the people.

NOTICE.

The young Men of Middlebury, are requested to meet at the Town Room on Tuesday the 27th for the purpose of making a nomination for town officers, to be supported at the approaching Town Meeting. Feb. 19, 1844. By the Requesting many.

22D FEBRUARY.

The Temperance Convention, the present week, will be held at the Congregational Church on Thursday afternoon at one o'clock. The Address is expected immediately after the organization of the meeting, to be followed by the presentation and discussion of resolutions.

The exercises of the Social Meeting at the Masonic Hall in the evening, will commence precisely at 7 o'clock, and be conducted under the direction of the President of the Society. Doors will be opened at half past six o'clock; tickets received on the second floor of the building, where reception rooms are provided.

An obituary notice of the death of Henry Soper Esq, will be inserted next week.

CONGRESS.

Our readers will enquire in vain for any thing which has actually been finished by congress during the present session of any practical utility. In the House the time has been occupied chiefly in attacks of the majority upon the positions the whigs have taken in relation to abolition, protection, the districting clause of the apportionment bill of the last session, and the restoration of the canon thousand dollar fine which Gen. Jackson most richly deserved for the daring tyranism he exercised in New Orleans, long after any sort of necessity could be plead from the presence of a foreign foe. Hitherto the efforts made to disturb the tariff, and reject the 21st rule have been resisted by a portion of the Van Buren party chiefly from New York and Pennsylvania, states in which anti-slavery and protection have obtained a deep hold on the public sentiment. But, the south demand fresh guarantees for supporting Van Buren. The log rollers with Senate Wright at their head will accede to their wishes. The 21st rule will be retained. The loco foco committee of Ways and Means in the House have been long corresponding with the free traders, and will very soon report a bill to reduce the tariff on woolsens, cottons iron and hardware. We should not be astonished should a revenue bill pass the House so essentially changing the present tariffs as to divert it of many of its most important protective features. In the Senate it will be seen that Woodbury is as rabid as ever, against the tariff, and vies even with McDuffie himself in the fervor of his free trade devotion. In the Senate this subject has been the chief theme of discussion for many days and there seems to be a disposition to continue it.

At present in the House the subject of the single district law engrosses the attention of that body. A great many speeches have already been delivered. Mr. Dillingham has pronounced a speech against the validity of the law, and Mr. Collamer in favor of it. But in view of his situation as a member of the loco-foco party the speech of Mr. Beeber of Alabama to sustain the law is highly interesting. We should have rejoiced if Mr. Dillingham had been independent enough of party dictation not to tolerate so flagrant an act of nullification as the majority are about to perpetrate.

But letter writers say this debate will soon be ended. Fearful of the influence the discussion may have, the majority are hurrying it to a close as fast as possible, and ere this it is probably ended. We shall try to publish Judge Collamer's speech next week. The Judge seems to be doing well in Washington.

DISTRICTING LAW AND PAUL DILLINGHAM.

For several days past the congregated wisdom seem to have been very gravely deliberating whether they will nullify the law of the last session, by admitting the members from New Hampshire and other states elected contrary to its provisions. This apparent seriousness however is nothing but a mere fetch on the part of the majority, as there is no doubt that they have already decided on the House to bring to the earliest possible decision the most profligate resolve to violate the constitution which faction ever dared to carry into execution. The constitution declares that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof. But congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing senators."—Thus it is agreed on all sides that congress has the power to take up the whole subject of state elections, arising from the power inherent in every political sovereignty to perpetuate its own existence. Thus congress and the state concurrent jurisdiction, and if it is first exercised by the state, her regulations may be altered, and even made over by the revisionary power of congress either in whole or in part, as that body chooses.