bosom of the great deep. Still it was needful to guard our coast. Mr. J. depreciated attacks in advance upon the new Administration; and dwelt on the necessity of public confidence to render any Administration efficient for good. Our institutions were based upon the confidence of the People in their own rulers; and those who sought to impair or destroy that confidence forgot what was due to their country and to their duty as Representatives of the American People.

As to the immediate necessity for the appropriation, even admitting that there was no prospect of war, yet the voice of past experience had warned us that it was wise in peace to prepare for war: our defences had been long neglected: and this was a suitable time for putting them in a state of complete repair. He did not agree with certain gentlemen in their view of the aspect of our foreign relations, and he depreciated as out of place and out of time the debate on the McLeod question as calculated to do far more harm than good. He was for leaving that entire subject with the Executive Department, to whom it belonged.

Mr. J. should not touch the question of our Northeastern boundary: that, too, was in the hands of the proper Department; but he would invite the committee to what he conceived to be the true points of British policy. The question was not whether there did or did not exist just cause for war; the history of that Power was not such as to induce our regard to that inquiry. And though it was said to be a sore point with England, and one on which she was peculiarly sensitive, yet, as an American Representative, he should take the responsibility of calling the committee to the true point of the case. It was, he repeated, not what truth and justice might require; the inquiry was, what would the ambition, the avarice, the rapacity of the English pligarchy prompt them to attempt? He then went on to argue from the past conduct of the pligarchy, that they would be likely to keep their difference with the United States as an open question, that it might serve as a protext whenever it should suit their purpose to break with us. Mr. J. said he did not now remember the report of the late Committee of foreign relations, either in its principles or in the tone of its remarks, but from the debate, he had been led to conclude that the chief objection to it was found in the comments it contained on the course of British policy. Mr. J. said that on that subject he would beg leave to quote a paragraph from the Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine, a work separate from politics and party considerations; if the report contained anything beyond the severity of this passage it must have been written in a most graphic style.

"In speaking of the English we should always have perfectly distinct ideas in our mind, viz: the nation and the oligarchy. The English nation is one of the noblest in the world. It has appeared distinctly but a few times on the theatre of affairs at Runnymead, under the commonwealth; at the revolution of 1688; at the coercion of Parliamentary reform in 1831, the English oligarchy is amongst the most ambitious, unpitying, grasping, audacious, unscrupulous, and false that ever existed among men. It bullied, robbed, and butchered mankind, during the greater part of seven hundred years; and at the present moment, still reeking with blood, of Southern Africa, it is grinding India to the dust, plotting the conquest of China in an unjust quarrel, oppressing its subjects in Europe, and pushing its unquenchable avarice and ambition into every corner where man can be terrified, corrupted or subdued. America alone has defied, beaten and foiled this oligarchy: so that America enjoys the proud distinction of its quenchless hate, and sleepless fear."

He fully endorsed these sentiments, as just and true. He then alluded, in illustration of the sincerity and integrity of the British obligarchy, to the course pursued in a late assemblage at London, called "the world's anti-slavery convention," and commented with some severity on the election of Prince Albert to the presidency of that body; on the presence in it of the minister of Louis Phillippe: and above all, on the fact that when it had been discovered that the venerable Clarkson intended to make some comments on the existence of slavery in British India, intercession was made with him, by those high in influence to forbear all allusion to that subject notwithstanding animadversions of the most severe and even vituperous character, on slavery in the United States were freely indulged in—and this is the world's anti-slavery convention! an assemblage professedly held to consult on putting down slavery all the world over! This showed the hollowness of their pretensions, and afforded a just criterion by which to estimate their integrity.

The same estimate might be formed from their conduct in forcing opium the the product their slaves in India upon the people of China, and their outrage on the people and soil of the ancient Chinese empire for attempting to enforce their own laws to banish a poisonous narcoctic from their country. Could the history of the world especially that part of it enlightened by the pure truth of the Christian religion, exhibit a more disgusting example of injustice and hypocrisy? Mr. J.'s inference from these facts was, that in estimating the probability of a war, we were to direct our eyes to the character not of the British nation as a people, but of the British oligarchy; and that in dealing with such Power we were under especial obligations to proceed ourselves on the immutable principles of truth and justice: so that, should hostilities of the most bloody character ensue, we might enjoy the consciousness of a good cause. In that case, should Great Britain force us into war, we might meet without fear the embattled hosts of our powerful enemy, and, lifting the star-splangled banner in a righteous quarrel, might contend with the confident hope of anticipated victory, with this for our motto—

"In God is our trust."

The ayes and nays were then taken, upon the engrossed bill, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 148, to 66.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.

England groans under a load of debt, which nearly defies computation; it is calculated that a thousand men could not count and pay it over in a twelve-months; and that it is equal to 100,000 tons of silver, the interest of this vast sum is paid from year to year, out of the stinted rations of the poor, and the patient industry of the laboring classes.

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE POOR.

In the year, 1831, according to the last decenneal return of the population of England the number relieved by the poor rates, was 1,295,974; or about one tenth of the whole population. It is now estimated that 2,000,000 are compelled to apply for aid either constantly or occasionally; in other words, every eighth individual is a pauper.

"English slaves [paupers] are harnessed beasts, illfed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and variously ill-treated. American slaves live longer than their masters, while English slaves die prematurely, of hunger, wet cold and sorrow. The peasant of the south of England suffers nearly all the evils, but enjoys none of the advantages of slavery. He is not a freeman, nor is he a slave; he is a pauper."

An another English author gives the following description of a pauper:

"What is that defective being with calf-less legs, and stooping shoulders, weak in body and in mind, inert pusillanimous, and stupid, whose premature wrinkles and furtive glance tell of misery and degredation? That is an English peasant, a pauper; for the words are synonymous. His sire was a pauper, and his mother's milk wanted nourishment—From infancy his food has been bad and insufficient and he now feels the pains of unsatisfied hunger, nearly always when he is awake. His miserable career will be short: want and exposusure are conducting him to the work-house, where he will breathe his last without one pleasant recollection, and so make room for another wretch, there to die in the same way."

Beasts provided for, but not men.

More than a million of able bod[ied] agricultural laborers are either une[m]ployed or employed at insufficient w[ages] all their lives endure the co[m]bined tresses of hunger, cold, [temp]tempt, and neglect; while th[e] try furnishes clean straw, w[arm] and good grooming to 200,0[00] for racing and pleasure, abundance to more tha[n] kept for the gratification

Quantity of

An individual who had "farmed" the poor of a parish, on entering upon his contract, found that the scales, by constant wiring on the side on which provisions were put, and the accumulation of filth on the other, had lost their balance by half an ounce in favor of the poor. He estimated that the parish had thus lost some thousand pounds of of beef, consumed by the poor beyond their rightful quantity.—He had the balances carfully adjusted, and the poor no longer received more than the life preserving allowance. The agricultural laborer receives 122 ounces of solid food per week; the soldier, 168; the able-bodied pauper, 151, the suspected thief, 181, the convicted thief, 232, the transported thief, 330.—The physicians of Guy's Hospital, London allow their convalescent patients about 320 ounces of solid food per week. Thus the English laborer who refuses to apply for parish assistance, cannot obtain one-half the food which is granted to the transported thief.

Manufacturing Laborers.

The adults of this class rise at the break of day, the year round, and work till 8 o'clock, when they have from 30 to 40 minutes for breakfast. In many mills it is stated that the engines are not stopped, the workman snatching his scanty meal as he superintends his work; generally the breakfast is taken at the mill; the work then proceeds till noon, when the engines stop, and the operatives go home to dinner; they re assemble at one, and continue their labor till 8 or 9, with the intermission of 20 minute, for tea, which is always taken at the mill; in this way about 16 hours of the day are devoted to labor.

Wages of Laborers.

The agricultural receives from 8 to 12 shillings per week, and finds but little employment for his wife, and none for his children: the manufacturing operative obtains from 10 to 16 shillings for himself, from 7 to 9 for his wife, and from 4 to 6 for his children above 9 years of age. The difference in the expenses of living in the city and the county, however, nearly equallizes the compensation.

'A PALPABLE HIT.'—The editor of the Martinsburg Gazette, in a civil note of complaint to delinquents, apprizes those within reach, that *the sheriff* is his agent, and that this official dignity is authorised to give receipts and *close accounts*! This is as it should be, and this course ought to be more generally followed by the conductors of the press than it now is. To another class of subscribers, the editor thus speaks:

"Our *distant* subscribers have us *on the hip*. We have no means of coming at them, other than by appealing to their sense of justice and honesty. We wonder sometimes if the blush of shame does not rise upon their cheeks, when they see "the little blue" faithfully and regularly making its appearance at their fire sides, to tell them of old times and old friends. We glance over our list occasionally, and meet the names of many whom we have known as man of sound integrity, and wonder by what code of morals they can quiet their consciences, when they reflect that they have received our paper for a number of years—some of them during our editorial career—without paying a cent for it."

From the New York Express.

IMPORTANT.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

The ship Acbar, Capt. Dumas, arrived this morning, with a full cargo of Teas, having sailed from Canton on the 15th of April. The latest advices previously received were to the last of March, via England. The news is important.

Commodore Elliott with the British fleet, had undisputed possession of Canton.—His head quarters were then protected by British soldiers. The fleet was lying above and below the place. No intelligence had been received there that the Commodore had been superseded. A large Chinese army occupied the hill, in sight, behind the city, but they offered no interruption to the British arms, nor to the commerce of the place.

Teas were permitted to come into Canton as usual. The last edict from the Emperor at Pekin, was, that the barbarians must be exterminated. The Emperor had not heard of the fall of Canton when the Ackbar left. The Chinese Governor had been sent in chains to Pekin, for permitting the British to capture the Forts at the Bogue, and it was reported that he had been strangled on the way.

Commodore Elliott promptly opened the port of Canton to all shipping of every nation. Ten American ships had already arrived, all of which were discharging, and taking in cargoes of Teas. A large number of British ships were taking in Teas.

All vessels were hurrying to get in their cargoes to get away before any more trouble should happen. Commodore Elliot had declared the Chinese prevented from coming in from the country and the trade of the city, he would immediately commence hostilities.

There was an abundance of Teas in Canton to load all the ships!

Trade on the Schuylkill.—The number of vessels arriving on the Schuylkill front of the city, has been unusually large of late. Within the last three days, ending on Saturday, they amounted to one hundred and thirty-five brigs, schooners and sloops. The coal trade has caused this rapid increase of business, and it is gratifying to see the activity and bustle which is daily manifested along the wharves in loading vessels with the "*Diamonds*" of Schuylkill county. [illegible] coal trade was not fairly commenced season until the middle of May, since period, the receipts from the Schuylkill region alone amount to about [illegible],000 tons. [illegible] quantity of coal, which [illegible] Schuylkill [illegible] hundred and [illegible] which at the [illegible] say five dollars and [illegible] will yield the handsome sum of two millions seven hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.—*Phil. North Amer.*

From the Maryland Republican.

Some of our Van Buren politicians pretend to find fault with the tax bill, and would have us to believe that the blame of it ought to rest upon the Whig party. Now men who talk thus must surely believe that the people are down right idiots. No body will say, that necessary taxes ought not to be laid, or that it is now attempted to raise more money than is absolutely necessary. But the debt due from the State, they say ought not to have been contracted. Now if this was true, then those who contracted it might diserve censure, surely not those who opposed with all their might the laws which created the debts. Every body knows, that very many of the Van Buren men voted for those laws, and on the other hand most of the leading Whigs were opposed to them. But then we are told a majority of the legislature were Whigs. This is true but it is equally certain, that this was no party question. There were in the State a Whig party and a Van Buren party, but at the same time there was an Internal Improvement party, and a party opposed to Internal Improvements, and each of these latter parties was made up of Van Buren men, and Whig men. The delegates voted according to the wishes of their constituents. The same county would elect one year a Van Buren ticket and the next Whigs, and the two delegates although so opposite in their national politics, voted alike on all questions, of Internal Improvement. The delegates from Allegany and other counties no matter Whigs, or Van Buren men, he would vote for the laws, and so would the delegates, no matter of what politics, from the City of Baltimore, while Whigs and Van Buren men, when elected by some other counties, were uniformly opposed to those laws. For votes which parties could not control, parties are not answerable.

But the tax was laid last year, when the Whigs had a majority in the legislature. True, but the year before, the present governor, and Mr. Thomas the present Van Buren candidate for governor, urged their party to lay them, and their party in the legislature declared it would be necessary to lay them the last year, though they pretended that it might be delayed, in the session of 1839, and foolishly prepared a sale of the bank stock, in order to delay the tax.

But why is the tax necessary? Simply because two of the companies would not pay the interest upon the debt *as they stipulated to do*, yet these companies did pay the interest, and no tax was necessary, until the Van Buren party insisted that they should be under the exclusive direction of Van Buren men. Mr Thomas, the Van Buren candidate for governor, was the President of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Company, when it refused to pay the interest. Surely the Whigs are not to be blamed, because Van Buren men, who were at the head of that company, and of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road refused to pay the interest upon the money borrowed for them, and thus obliged the State either to lay taxes, or to be disgraced.

Surely Van Buren men, have no interest in attempting to make a party question of the tax bill or the State debt. Surely no one will say that Mr. Johnson the Whig candidate for governor, is as censurable in this matter, as Mr. Thomas, the Van Buren candidate. O. K.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, Morning, Aug. 14.

MARYLAND ELECTION,

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. COST JOHNSON.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Anne Arundel County.

Chs. Sterett Ridgely, Mortimer Dorsey;
Benjamin E. Gantt, [one vacancy.]

Calvert County.

Uriah Laveille, Jas. S. Morsell, Jr.
Nathaniel Duke,

Frederick County.

James Simmons, Sebastian Ramsburg,
William Johnson, George Hughes.
Ezra Doub,

Washington County.

David Zellers, Charles A. Eletcher.
Samuel Claggott, Charles H. Ohr.

Dorchester County.

Joseph R. Eccleston, Levin Richardson,
Doct. Joseph Nicols, Wm. K. Travers.

Election, Wednesday, 6th October, 1841.

We have received the first number of a new paper from Elkton, Cecil County, Md., bearing the title of "The Elkton Whig," published by P. C. Ricketts—It is well [illegible]ed and decidedly whig in principle—We wish it success.

THE STATE DEBT—DIRECT TAXES &c.—We confess that we are somewhat surprised at the double-dealing of the Loco Focos in relation to the state debt, and the subject of internal improvements. We are not without some experience in [illegible]s, and, in contemplating the issue [illegible] made in the Gubernatorial [illegible], we had arrived at the conclusion that that party would rally under the internal improvement banner, and attempt to secure the votes of every friend of internal improvements for Mr. Thomas. This conclusion was based upon the fact that the Loco Foco party have ever professed to be the ardent friends of internal improvements, and a greater proportion of that party than of the Whigs have voted for the appropriations to carry them into operation. It is not surprising, then, to find this party now endeavoring to shift the responsibility upon the Whigs by charging them with being the authors of the existing state debt, and disclaiming all agency in fastening it upon the people? Whence this sudden change? The people are about to be oppressed with direct taxation, and the Loco Focos finding the cry of internal improvements will no longer subserve their purposes, have cast off their bantling and are now shedding oceans of crocodile tears over the sufferings of the 'dear people.' But let us look for a moment at the facts of the case.

We assert without fear of successful contradiction, that had the Loco Focos been so disposed, they could have prevented the passage of every act making appropriations for works of internal improvement, which has passed our state legislature since the subject was first agitated in that body. A majority of Loco Foco members uniformly voted in favor of the appropriations, and upon the final passage of the "eight million bill," the vote stood thus: For the bill 30 Whigs, 18 Loco Focos; against the bill 22 Whigs, 7 Loco Focos. Thus it appears that the greater proportion of the Loco Foco party voted for the eight million bill, and, if they had been as much adverse to internal improvements as they now would make us believe could have defeated the passage of the bill. And in corroboration of what we have said, we perceive that the Loco Foco paper in Alleghany county advises its party "to give such a vote at the approaching fall election as will convince aspiring politicians, leaders and demagogues that he, who is not for our canal, cannot expect our suffrages."

We would ask, what reliance can be placed in the assertions of a set of men who can thus easily shift their position for the purpose of catching the popular breeze? Does the end justify the means? Is the election of Mr. Thomas desirable, even at the sacrifice of principle, and a deflection from truth and justice? We gladly join issue them upon this point. We have some developements to make in relation to this subject which will be startling to those who are so industriously attempting to impose upon the credulity of the people, and which will prove that they can change their political complexion with as much facility as the Eastern insect accommodates its hue to the bough it feeds on. More anon.

* * *

When we hear a man denouncing a United States Bank as unconstitutional and inexpedient—advocating the doctrine of repeal, and swelling the senceless cry of proscription, we set him down as a demagogue who has no communion or sympathy with the people, and would elevate himself to power though every footstep were planted crushing upon the dearest interests of his bleeding country.

* * *

At a large meeting of the Whig party of Talbot county, held at the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 10th inst.—the meeting was called to order by appointing Joseph Bruff, Esq Chairman, and John H. Harris, Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq., and on motion a series of resolutions from St. Michaels district was read and adopted, and on motion it was further resolved that district meetings be held in the respective districts on Saturday the 28th day of August inst., in order to appoint twelve delegates, from each district to meet in the town of Easton, on the following Tuesday (the 31st inst.) for the purpose of nominating three Delegates and one Commissioner for district No. 4., and on motion it was Resolved, that a Central Committee of five be appointed to conduct the correspondence with other committees in different parts of the State, and such other business as should be to the general interest of the Whig party in the approaching campaign—the Chair then proceeded to appoint said committee, and Messrs. Samuel Hambleton, Jr. John B. Kerr, Solomon M. Jenkins, Henry Goldsborough and John H. Harris, were appointed. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

JOS. BRUFF, Chairman.

J. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Thursday the 5th, the District Bank bill and the Fortification bill were passed. The Senate had under consideration, when they adjourned, the Pension fund bill.

In the House, after a short discussion on the paper from the French Minister, in relation to the Revenue bill, which was laid before the House on Monday, the Fiscal Bank bill was again taken up, and several members spoke, some of them proposing important amendments, which are noticed in our report. Before coming to any question, the House, at a late hour, adjourned.

BANK BILL PASSED.—The fiscal bank bill was further discussed in the House on Friday and was finally acted on and passed, in the shape in which it came from the Senate, by a vote of 128 to 97—six friends and five opponents of the bill being absent. A great number of amendments were offered, and all promptly rejected. The amendment proposing to strike out Mr. Clay's compromise feature, was rejected by a vote of 105 to 45.—The bill is now in the hands of the President.

In the Senate the Navy Pension bill was ordered to be engrossed without a count. The Land distribution bill was then taken up, and a very able and practical speech made in its support by Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of which, the Senate went into Executive session.

On Saturday the only important business transacted in the Senate was the passage of the Naval Pension Bill. In the House, a bill extending the time for completing the census, was passed. The Bill for the repeal of the sub-Treasury was also under discussion.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Land bill—which had already passed the House—was under consideration, but no test vote taken before the Senate, at a late hour, adjourned.

In the House, after a short discussion the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury was passed by a vote of 134 yeas to 87 nays. We publish in another column the yeas and nays. Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, it will be seen, voted with the Whigs. This bill now only wants the signature of the President to become a law, and then the Sub Treasury project will be wiped from the statute book.

There are contradictory rumors in regard to the fate of the Fiscal Bank bill in the hands of the President. The interest and anxiety among the members of Congress are as deep as among our own citizens, and all is doubt and uncertainty. An occurrence in the House yesterday showed that the members know nothing of the intention of the President. In the course of the debate on the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury, the President's Private Secretary appeared at the bar with a message. The effect of the announcement was instantaneous. The members quietly hastened to their seats, and a deathlike stillness pervaded the Hall. The message was delivered, and on being read, was found to be a notification that the President had approved the bill relating to a beneficial society in Alexandria! The suspense of the members, at this announcement, was relieved by roars of laughter.

[Balt. Patriot.

FISCAL BANK.—The following is the vote, in the House of Representatives on the final passage of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States,—

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, Wm. Butler, Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, John C. Clark, S. N. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, G. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, P. G. Goode, Graham, Green, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halstead, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James Irwin, James, Wm. Cost. Johnson, I. D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Samson, Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Merriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Smith, Sprig, Stanley, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, Washington, E. D. White, J. L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young, John Young—128.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Carey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cravens, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dean, Dimock, Doan, Doig, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, Chas. A. Floyd, Fornance, Thos. F. Foster, Gilmer, William O. Goods, Gordon, Gestine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, Ingersoll, William W. Irwin, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham M'Clellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, J. Thompson Mason, Matthews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Oliver, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rhett Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, Wood—97.

In noticing the passage of the Bank Bill by the House of Representatives, the National Intelligencer says—

The bill passed the House as it came from the Senate, without amendment or alteration of any sort. Not that it had not better have been amended in some particulars; but our political friends appear to have considered it most expedient to pass the bill in its present shape, and leave the desired amendments to be disposed of in a supplementary bill, to be brought forward at the present session.

In consequence of the failure to procure amendments deemed by them indispensable, a few Whigs, Mr. Adams amongst them, voted against the bill.—No stronger evidence can be given of the determined spirit of the Whig party, than that the separation of such men as Mr. Adams, and those of the same politics who did not unite with the party on this question, should yet leave the majority in favor of the bill so large.

Thus has the House of Representatives added another to its claims to the applause of the People, for the fidelity with which it obeys their will, and the perseverance and firmness with which it executes their purposes.

THE REVENUE BILL.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing in regard to the Revenue bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, says:

There is one feature in which the bill was particularly objectionable to most of the Whigs, viz: the tax on tea and coffee. The Whig members held a caucus on this subject at which a large majority determined that tea and coffee should be exempt from taxation.—Accordingly when the bill was under consideration in the committee of the whole, Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, a prominent Whig member, moved to amend the bill by adding tea and coffee to the list of free articles. Before the question could be taken on this proposition, Mr. Clifford of Maine, a leading Loco Foco and a ready parliamentary tactitian, (having been speaker of one branch of the legislature of Maine) immediately moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lawrence by adding to tea and coffee, "sugar, molasses and salt." The whole Loco Foco party then united with Mr. C. in voting for the amendment to the amendment, and in conjunction with such of the ultra anti-tariff Whigs as wished tea and coffee to be taxed, carried the amendment.—The Whigs were thus placed in a very awkward predicament, from which they, in vain, endeavoured to extricate themselves. Winthrop of Boston, called for a division of the question on the amendment as amended so as to present the question separately, but the chair very promptly decided that the vote of the committee having joined them together the chair could not put them asunder.—The Whig party were thus compelled either to vote for the entire proposition

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