THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD

SATURDAY MORNING, July 18th, 1846.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive supscriptions and advertisements for the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on Monday the 20th of July.

THE CONTRAST.—While we were compelled to regret and condemn the conduct of our visiters from Baltimore on the 4th, we feel great gratification in bearing testimony to the courtesy, propriety, and moral demeanor of those who visited our town on Tuesday last, in the beautiful and commodious steamer "Mary Washington." While the former looked and acted as if the most abandoned of the city had been hunted out, the latter bore the stamp of gentility on their countenance and general appearance, and enjoyed themselves in listening to the delightful music from their band, in prominading the streets, in viewing the various objects of beauty and interest in our village, and exchanging courtesies and civilities with our citizens. Our citizens would cordially welcome such a party every week.

We rejoice that nothing happened to mar, for any considerable length of time, the general feeling of joy that prevaded every mind. An accident happened as our visiters were hastening on board of the steamer, which for a few minutes filled the mind of both citizens and visiters with horror and dreadful suspense.—After the planks had been hauled in, and the paddles of the steamer put in motion, a small boy, the son of Mr. Joshua Busick of Baltimore, in the act of stepping from the wharf to the boat, unluckily fell into the water but a few feet from the paddles, and for a while on account of the immense crowd and confusion that ensued, the fate of the little boy was doubtful, but after a few minutes, we were able to see him brought out in safety by Mr. John Bradshaw, to the comfort and joy of his parents who were present at the awful scene, and to the deligh' of all. Fortune placed it in the power of Mr. Bradshaw on the occasion of both excursions, to act a noble and honorable part. On the first to correct the insolence and insults of rowdyism, and on the last, to expose his own person, to rescue the little boy from a watery grave.

THE WHEAT HARVEST IN OHIO.—In the Upper Miami country, nothing has ever been known in harvesting, to exceed the Wheat crop of this year. The worst account we have had of any county, is, that it would have an average crop. Generally it is far above that. The *Troy* (Ohio) *Times* thus speaks of the crop in Miami county—

"The Wheat crop, in this vicinity, exceeds in abundance, anything we have ever seen.—So universally great is the labor, necessary to secure the crop, in time to prevent waste, that harvest hands are in great demand; and owing to the competition, between persons wishing laborers, prices are enormously high. Some instances have occurred, in this place where hands, unaccustomed to field labor, have been induced to 'try their hand' at the rate of $2.00 per day."

EARLY AT WORK.—We observe a call in the Rockville Journal, for the Whigs of Montgomery county to meet for the election of Delegates to a Convention on the 15th of August next, to select four candidates for the next House of Delegates. The Journal refers to the notice and says—"We take this occasion to congratulate the Whigs of our country, on the perfect harmony and good feeling which prevail in our ranks. To our friends in other portions of the State, we only say do as Montgomery will do this fall, *and all will be right.*"

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

Mr. BENTON, at the conclusion of his speech in reply to Mr. CASS, in the Senate, on the 1st of June, uttered the following noble sentiments, which deserve, now that the Oregon question is settled, to be repeated and remembered to his honor:

"I make great allowance for ignorance—for 'the mistakes of ignorance—but ignorance 'ought to be docile, and surrender on conviction. I make a broad distinction between the 'wilful and the ignorant deceivers, and a broa 'der one still between the deceivers and the de'ceived. The former are generally few, the 'latter many—the former are more or less cul'pable, the latter always innocent. Of the my'riads, nay millions, who have propagated the 'error of 54 40, all but few were the innocent 'repeaters of what came to them in a way that 'they could not doubt it. All these will re'joice to be relieved from 'their error. Instead 'of getting angry with me, they will thank me 'for the trouble I take to set them right. They 'want nothing but truth and justice, and I thank 'God that I have the courage to give it to them, 'regardless of all earthly consequences. I am 'right. I speak to save my country from the 'calamities of a war upon mistakes and blun'ders. I rely upon the equity and intelligence 'of the people, and give defiance to ignorance, 'malice, and misrepresentation."

OHIO RIVER.—At Pittsburg on Saturday 3 feet 10 inches water—falling.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS—First Ses.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. BERRIEN appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. WEBSTER presented a petition signed by every importer of dry goods in the city of Boston, against the bill for the reduction of the Tariff now before the Senate, and accompanied its introduction with some appropriate remarks, indicating his intention at a future day to go into a thorough examination of all the details of the bill, in order to shew its pernicious effects.

Mr. Webster said he had never risen during his public life with a feeling of greater responsibility resting upon him than he did in presenting this memorial from the importers of Boston. Notwithstanding all the repeated declarations made in the messages of the President, inaugural and annual, and notwithstanding the late period at which this measure was brought forward, the public were unprepared for the destruction of the Tariff of 1842, and the establishment of the bill before the Senate upon its ruins.

The passage of the Bill before Congress had taken the country by surprise, and he might add that it had filled the whole country with alarm. From the Potomac to the Penobscot none had seriously anticipated such a result, or believed that such a bill as that now before us could become a law.

It is not, said Mr. Webster, my intention to discuss the principles of this bill now, but if my health holds out under this broiling sun, I shall go into an examination of all its details. A bill so dangerous in its principles, so rash, and he might say so intemperate in its provisions, may well be calculated to produce throughout the country alarm, distress and anxiety. The proposition of *ad valorem* duties as an entire principle was a bold one, and one he had never before heard defended by public men as a safe principle, though he had heard it defended by the loungers about the Custom Houses.

In the progress of the bill he did not intend to trouble the Senate with any amendments.—He had hoped and still hoped that some leading member upon the opposite side would take hold of this great subject in a statesmanlike manner, and make such alterations in the system proposed as the interests of the country demanded.

The memorial I now present is signed by every importer of dry goods in the city of Boston. It remonstrates earnestly against the adoption of the *ad valorem* system of laying revenue as injurious to their business. The member from Alabama had said but yesterday that no body but the manufactures opposed this system. He now saw every importer of Dry Goods in Boston petitioning Congres against its adoption.

Mr. Webster complained of the unheard of manner in which this bill was before the Senate. Never in peace or in war had such a bill as this been considered without reference to a Committee. The memorialists asked a hearing upon a principle of vital importance to them and yet there was no Committee to which he could refer this petition or others which were to follow it.

The memorial was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of Dickinson College was held on Thursday last. The Carlisle Statesman says—

The young gentlemen who graduated each gave excellent addresses, and evidenced a proficiency which was the source of much pleasure to their friends and gratification to the audience. Without wishing to be invidious, we feel bound to state that we were particularly pleased with the oration of Robert L. Dashiell; also the address of John R. Kenneday upon "Man the architect of his own fortune," and that of Beverly R. Waugh upon "Crime and Civilization." The material as well as manner of these addresses was really excellent.

The degrees were conferred upon the following gentlemen: Wm. Plummer Bird, John Davenport Blackwell, Charles Boyd, Charles Browne, Stephen Tilton Browne, Robert Laurenson Dashiell, James Andrew Devinney, Alexander Severas Gibbons, Charles Hall, John William F. Hank, Jacob Brandt Keller, John Robert Kennaday, Richard Alexander F. Penrose, John Arthur Phelps, Alfred William Sims, Beverly Roberts Waugh.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows on this subject. The statement goes to sustain the correctness of Gen. SCOTT's views in reference to a summer campaign:

Some impatience has been manifested at the slow movements of the army of invasion; but it certainly is not the fault of General Taylor that he has not, as was intended, advanced to Monterey, which would be a healthier place for summer quarters than Matamoras. Sickness among the troops of the latter place is greatly to be apprehended. The steamboats which were necessary to enable the General to transport stores, &c. to his depot at Camargo, have at last been sent from Pittsburg, and will be with him in a fortnight. But, as he requires many wagons and mules, which have not been furnished, he will not probably move this summer from Matamoras. In the mean time, the moral effect of the actions on the Rio Grande and of the general blockade, and of the trade opened with the Mexicans on that river, and of the revolts in the different Provinces, and especially in the richest, most populous and influential of them, Jalisco,—and of the tone of utter despair that pervades the "discourse of the President ad interim," will operate powerfully and favorably on the public mind in Mexico.

Office of the New Orleans Picayune, Monday, July 6, 11 a. m.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.—The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived this morning from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 3d instant. We may say at once that she brings no news of interest from the Army. The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey under the immediate command of Paredes.—The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

POINT ISABEL, July 3d, 1846.

EDITORS PICAYUNE:—*Gentlemen*—I left Matamoras last evening, and started from Gen. Smith's camp, on this side of the Rio Grande, at 9 o'clock, with a volunteer officer, to ride across the prairie. I saw "Old Rough and Ready" just before leaving. He was riding out hunting for newspapers. The old gentleman hardly ever is seen attended by any of his officers or men in his rides, but goes "poking about," as I heard a volunteer remark the other day, "just like other folks." Gen. Smith was to begin to remove his camp to-day some 12 or 15 miles up the river on the Mexican side. The General looks remarkably well and is in fine spirits. The musquitoes showed themselves in numbers for the first time at head-quarters last evening. The volunteer camp was perfectly shrouded by smoke raised by the men to keep off the intruders. A rum or obtains in camp that a portion of the Louisiana volunteers are soon to be disbandoned, and, though they have been assured that such will not probably be the case, they are quite uneasy about it—*a few* because they want to go home and fear the rumor is not well founded, but most of them because they desire to stay and "see the thing out." 'When can we move? Can we ever get a fight out of them?" are the question constantly put to persons coming from Gen Taylor's quarters.

That a large portion of the army will soon move towards Monterey, can no longer be doubted, as boats enough of light draught have arrived to warrent Gen. Taylor in taking possession of the country between the mouth of the river and that place.

The road we came over last night—I mean the wagon road between Point Isabel and Matamoras—is still impassible for loaded wagons, and it is a wonder to me how a light wagon can be dragged over it. From the river to the Palto Alto, some nine miles, there is not, altogeather, half a mile of head road. The mud is generally a foot deep—and in some places two or three feet deep, and there is at least four miles of water, in many places hardly fordable for horses. The gentleman who accompanied me down oaptured a gar-fish on "six mile prairie," between the battle fields the other day, nearly three feet long. I passed over the same place four or five times when it was perfectly dry with no appearance of having ever been overflowed. At the Resaca de la Palma where, as you will observe on the map, a road passes between the ponds, there is now but one pond, and that is deep enough anywhere for a respectable sized steamboat to pass throgh it. The Palo Alto battle field is two-thirds covered with water.

A Mexican prisoner of war, Lt. Ruix, whose arrest I mentioned sometime ago, will go out to New Orleans in the Alabama. You will recollect that he was caught in Matamoras in the act of trying to gather recruits from among the citizens and the convalescent of the wounded soldiery. A mexican also goes out in chains, accused of being one of the murderers of the Rogers family. I am not lawyer enough to know exactly how he will be tried or before what tribunal, but he has an ugly phiz to bring before a jury. Mrs. Page, wife of the Capt. Page who behaved so gallantly in the recent battles, and was so dreadfully wounded, will go out in the Alabama? She came to this place to meet her husband, but found, on her arrival, that the captain had already sailed for New Orleans expecting to meet her there.

IRON AND WOOL. These two articles are beginning to be affected by the prospect of the passage of the new tariff. A letter from Pittsburg to a member of Congress, dated on the 6th inst., states, (says the National Intelligencer,) that "the intelligence of the passage of McKay's bill produced great consternation in this city yesterday. Pig iron fell $2 per ton, and wool 2 cents per lb. instantly, and a further decline is looked for to-day."

If a writer in the Union, who maintains that Pennsylvania is not in favor of a protective tariff, be correct, the people of that State must rejoice at the sudden depreciation in the value of iron and wool, caused by the passage through the House, of the new tariff bill. We propose that the iron masters and wool-growers hold a jubilee on the event, in which they may be joined by some Marylanders.

From the National Intelligencer July 14.

THE TARIFF BILL.—The Senate yesterday entered upon the discussion of this important measure—the most important, it may be affirmed, as regards all domestic interests, which has come before Congress for many years for on its fate hangs, in a great degree, the weal or wo of the business, the labor, the industry and indeed the essential independence of the country. At all these vital interests, this bill aims a deadly blow. A measure of such consequence will not, we may presume, be decided by the Senate hastily; and the uncertainty which rests upon that decision (it being understood that the body is at present about equally divided on it) will give to the proceeding the deepest interest. Of one thing, however, we may be sure, and that is, that this baleful measure will not be carried, if carried it be, without meeting all the resistance which the highest ability and the highest convictions of duty can bring into the field against it. The public will await the issue of the struggle with painful anxiety.

GEN. LA VEGA—ADVANCE OF THE ARMY, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

MATAMORAS, June 21. 1846.

I have seen it stated, in some of the late papers, that Gen. La Vega was delivered to Gen Taylor on the battle-field, by Col. Twiggs. This is an error—certainly of no consequence after his capture by the gallant May; but as every thing connected with the *treatment* of this distinguished prisoner on the field, must be more or less interesting, I beg leave to correc. the error and to state what befell the gallant General, after he was conqueted to Col. Twiggs, by order of Capt. May.

The artillery battalion. (a regiment of foot) was stationed on the 9th at the outset of the Chapparal, and was there formed "in square." This battalion, which had suffered the day before more than any other, except the 8th Infantry, was placed in this position for these reasons: to protect the train against a charge of the enemy's cavalry, to repair any disaster which might occur in the ordnance, and to afford fresh troops for the pursuit, when the battle was gained.

Col. Twiggs sent for Col. Childs, who commanded it, and turned the prisoner over to him; but Childs, having dismounted, (Gen. Vega was on foot,) sent an order to his battalion, that the prisoner should be received with the honor due his rank. As soon as the prisoner issued from the Chapparal, the words, "Present Arms, were given. The square "presented arms" in perfect silence, and as he approached not a smile of gratification or a word of exultation was seen or heard; (so much for the delicacy of the common soldier, who had, perhaps the day before, lost his nearest friend by the enemy's cannon shot.) Gen. Vega seemed surprised at the salute, courteously and slowly raised his hat, and the square was brought to a shoulder.

Col. Childs then called from his position Captain Magruder, who commanded one of the companies of the square. Capt. Magruder had known General La Vega before, and immediately insisted upon his mounting his (Cap. M.'s) horse.. No sooner was this done, than it became necessary for the battalion to move on, and Capt. Magruder was ordered by Col. Childs to escort the prisoner, *in security*, with a small command, to Gen. Taylor. Fortunately no rescue was attempted, as his commaad was very small, and the order was promptly executed, when Gen. La Vega was introduced on the field by Capt. Magruder, to Gen. Taylor, Gen. Taylor shook him warmly by the hand, and addressed him the following handsome remarks:

"General: I do assure you, I deeply regret that this misfortune has fallen upon *you*. I regret it sincerely, and I take great pleasure in returning you the sword, which you have this day won with so much gallantry," handing him at the same time, the sword which Gen. Vega had yielded to Capt. May. Gen'l. Vega made a suitable reply in Spanish, and was then taken charge of by Col. Twiggs, at the Colonel's own request, and entertained by him in the most hospitable manner, in his own tent, until his departure for New Orleans.

One must record and admire so much courtesy and gentleness, united in a most sanguinary field, with so much devotion and courage.

REDUCTION OF WAGES. One direct effect which must result from the passage of the new Tariff bill, will be the reduction of the wages of operatives; an effect exactly the opposite of what has been supposed by many persons.—European manufactures of every description will be brought into the country in the greatest abundance and at the very lowest prices.—These must supplant and entirely destroy the domestic manufacture, unless a corresponding reduction in the price of the latter be also made which will have to be done. The burthen of this reduction will fall upon the employer and the employed. The former will have to be content with less profit, and the latter with less wages. It being the interest of the foreign manufacturer to obtain a monopoly of the American market, his goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices—in many instances less than the actual cost of manufacture; because, being refuse goods and out of fashion in Europe, he will be glad to find a market here even at a sacrifice.

We think that many operatives will soon be made sensible, that they have pursued a suicidal policy in advocating a reduction of the existing Tariff. It has put money in their purses and bread in their mouths; whereas the new Tariff will deprive them of labor excepting at such low rates as will not afford them a comfortable subsistence. To the wealthy man of fixed and regular income, the change in the Tariff can be of little injury, in comparison of that which it will inflict upon the poorer classes of citizens. This was shewn in 1842, when the Tariff was low and goods cheap. How was it then with the laboring classes? Had they full employment and at fair prices? No.—Many of them were out of employment, and without the means of supporting themselves and families. The new tariff law was passed and its beneficial influence was immediately felt throughout the land. Confidence and prosperity were restored. The idle were employed at a fair compensation, and comfort and happiness were again found at what had been the desolate fireside. Prudence would have dictated adherence to a policy which produced such beneficial results; but unfortunately prudence was not consulted. It was resolved that the experiment which had been accompanied by such disastrous consequences, should be repeated, and from the false pretext that, being at war, it was necessary to produce additional revenue. It is well known that the public revenue declined with the progressive reduction of duties under the compromise act; and that, at the time of the enactment of the existing Tariff, the treasury was empty, and the credit of the government below par. Reckless politicians have, however, determined that American interests shall be again sacrificed, and those of foreign countries promoted; and unless the Senate have the patriotism to arrest the measure, as they did the head-long course in reference to Oregon, we are destined once more to see public credit prostrated—private industry and enterprise paralyzed—and the laboring classes reduced to poverty. We call upon those who are exulting in anticipation of the passage of the new Tariff bill, to mark well the result of the measure, should it go into operation.

From the Philadelphia (L. F.) Sentinel.

THE PEOPLE RISING—THE TARIFF.—Meetings of the people in Berks and Schuylkill counties were held last week to adopt measures to prevent the passage by the Senate of Mr. McKay's new Tariff bill, which, if it becomes a law, will have a ruinous effect upon the Coal and Iron ieterests of Pennsylvania. The deepest interest prevaded men of all parties on the subject. We hope the people of the Commonwealth will assemble forthwith in public meetings, and express their voice in thunder tones agninst this injurious measure. Let not our Coal, Iron, Cotton and other interests be sacraficed without a struggle, and our workmen turned out of employ. We believe there is no question on which the people of this State are so *unanimous* as the TARIFF, and we are therefore surprised that attempts have been made to show that the TARIFF was not a question in the Presidential election in 1844 in Pennsylvania.—Clipper.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.—It is possible that the fate of the anti-protective Tariff bill, now before the Senate, may depend upon the casting vote of Mr. Vice President DALLAS In that case the State of Pennsylvania, which voted for "Polk. Dallas and the Tariff of 1842," may behold her favorite policy prostrated by the man whom she aided to place in the Presidential chair of the Senate—a man who is a native of her soil, and whose nomination to the high office which he fills was made in compliment to Pennsylvania, or to mislead her.

If the suffering in which Pennsylvania is to be involved by the overthrow of protection should fall upon those alone whose votes in that State contributed to bring the enemies of protection into power, impartial justice would say—"Let them suffer; they have deserved it." For it was with a full knowledge of the deception they were playing that they entered upon the game of decept.

The following extract from Mr WEBSTER's speech in Philadelphia, in October, 1844, revives now in more than the orginal force which accompanied his delivery:

"Gentlemen, although there are two great parties in the country, with distinct and opposing candidates for high office, and avowing and maintaining in general, different and opposing principles and opinions, yet in this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there is something quite *peculiar* in the pretensions and conduct of one of these parties, in regard to the principles which it claims for itself, or assigns to its candidates. I pray permission, gentlemen; to invite your attention to this peculiarity. A singular stratagem seems to be attempted; the putting on of a new face the speaking with a new voice, and the assumption of quite a new deportment and behaviior This is worthy of close observation and regard. Generally speaking, the two parties, throughout the whole country, are divided and opposed, upon one great leading question of the times. I mean the subject of Protection, as it is called

The Whigs maintain the doctrine of the propriety of protecting, by custom house regulations, various pursuits and employments among ourselves. Our opponents repudiate this policy, and embrace the doctrines of free trade. This is the general party line.—The distinction is not a local, but a party distinction. Thus, while the Whig States of New England are all in favor of a Protective Tariff, New Hampshire and Maine, which are not Whig States, are opposed to it. And south of the Potomac, it would be difficult, I suppose, to find any men, but avowed Whigs, who la vor the Tariff policy:

Tariff or no tariff, protection, thus becomes a great leading question. All Whigs are on one side, and generally speaking, all who are not Whigs on the other. But than arises the *peculiarity* in the state of things in Pennsylvania. Pensylvania is a strong Tariff State. Among her citizens the protective policy overrides the general decision of political parties, and men who are not Whigs support that policy, firmly and ardently. This is clear. Every body knows it, and it needs no proof. Well, then, what has happened, in consequence of this well known state of opinion, in Pennsylvania?

Does the party, here, act against the Tariff? Does it speak the same language which it speaks in Carolina? Oh, no, nothing like it. In Carolina and other States, the whole party exists, principally, for the purpose of putting down the Tariff, and rooting it out, to the last fibre, They call it the "black Tariff; they denounce it as cruel and oppressive; and they openly intimate the idea that a discription of the bonds of our National Union would be a less evil, than the establishment and continuauee of protective principles.—But, lo, when they come into Pennsylvania, all is changed. Here, they themselves, are professed Tariff men Mr. Polk, their candidate for the Presidency, is declared to be a supporter of the Tariff, a Protectionist, a thorough Pennsylvanian, on all these subjects. This is, at least, a bold stroke of policy. I will not say how respectful it is to the intelligence of Pennsylvania; I will only say. it is a bold, a very bold political movement. In every State where the anti tariff policy is predominant, or in which the party holds anti Tariff opinions, there Mr. Polk is pressed upon the confidence of the people, as an anti Tariff man, and *because he is* an anti Tariff man; an anti Tariff man, as they commonly say, "up to the hub." But in Pennsylvania, his claims to confidence and support are urged with equal zeal, on the opposite ground; that is to say, be caues he is a Tariff man, and a Tariff man equally "up to the hub." Here, the whole party their speakers, their writers, their press, adopt fully and support warmly, the Tariff principles of the Whigs, the Tariff principles of Pennsylvania. Here, they sail under the Whig flag, they would get into the Whig ship, seize the Whig rudder and throw the old crew over board. Or, if they keep in their own craft, they still hoist false colors, give the it ve
destroy their old log book.

"Gentlemen, I think it Mr. P
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by the ears. The Carolina g
"Polk forever, and down with t
The Pennsylvania gentlemen w
the Tariff of 1842 forever!" A
Polk say? Why, uttering his q
ions, he would say to his Caro
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to the Tariff of 1842, and think
ed. In the canvass against Gov
last year, I made more than
against it. I am for bringing all
point they were at in June, 1842
uniform rate of 20 per cent. Yo
with you throughout on this gre
for protection. I have opposed
my pledges, by numerous and
and by my votes. All show w
and what I think now. I now r
and renew my pledges."

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would be all right; and Carolina
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of such effrontery. But if he we
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a better Tariff man than Henry C
denial protection; and that is a
rather strong, to be sure, after all
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the Tariff of 1842?"—Neverthe
forth!"

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would be produced, if Mr. Polk'
could hear him utter these sent
time and in the same room! An
every day, in the same country,
same election. The louder Caro
holding her sentiments, cry out
with the Tariff!" the more sturdi
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there is an old drama, named,
Dupe?" An answer, and here it
is to be given to, "Who is the du
see in the end, on which party the

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I wish every man in Pennsylva
—that on his vote, and the vote o
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er Mr. Polk be elected President o
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in cellar or garret, any man, who
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THE PUBLIC PRINTING
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NAVAL.—The line ship Ohi
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Independence comes out. W
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ceiving ship.—Boston Journa

Hon. George P. Marsh, the
bent, has been nominated for
Whigs of the Third Congress
Vermont.

There is a rumor in some o
papers that the Department o
offered to Mr. McLane, and
is expected by the next steame

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