

shall be liable to the same deduction as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

3. And be it further enacted, That until the 30th day of September, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and for that purpose shall be equal upon all articles according to their value, which are not by this Act declared to be entitled to entry subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, free of duty.— And, until otherwise directed by law, from and after the said 30th day of September, 1842, such duties shall be at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem.— And from and after that day all credits now allowed by law in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are, abolished: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of any law, in the event of war with any Foreign Power, for imposing such duties as may be deemed by Congress necessary to the prosecution of such war.

4. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the articles now exempted by the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, and until the 30th day of September, 1842, shall also be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: Bleached and unbleached linens, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: unmanufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum Senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, coliculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, or horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, manufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, manufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, aquafortis and tartaric acids, and all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes.

6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the 14th July, 1832, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, of any act or acts from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish, evasions of the duties on imports, imposed by law.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.—IN SENATE.

Mr. Webster submitted the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the Annual Revenues of the country ought not to be allowed to exceed a just estimate of the wants of the Government: and that as soon as it shall be ascertained with reasonable certainty that the rates of duties on imports, as established by the Act of July 14, 1832, will yield an excess over these wants, provision ought to be made for their reduction, and that in making this reduction, just regard should be had to the various interests and opinions of different parts of the country, so as most effectually to preserve the integrity and harmony of the Union, and to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare of the whole.

But whereas it is certain that the diminution of the rates of duty on some articles would increase, instead of reducing the aggregate amount of revenue collected on such articles as it has been the policy of the country to protect, a slight reduction on one might produce essential injury, and even distress to large classes of the community, while another might bear a large reduction, without any such consequences; and whereas also, there are many articles, the duties on which might be reduced, or altogether abolished, without producing any other effect than the reduction of revenue: Therefore

Resolved, That in reducing the rates of duties imposed on imports by the Act of the 14th July aforesaid, it is not wise or judicious to proceed by way of

an equal reduction per centum on all articles, but that as well the amount as the time of reduction ought to be fixed, in respect to the several articles, distinctly, having due regard, in each case, to the question, whether the proposed reduction will affect revenue alone, or how far it will operate injuriously on those domestic manufactures hitherto protected especially, such as are essential in time of war, and such also as have been established on the faith of existing laws; and above all, how far such proposed reduction will affect the rates of wages, and the earnings of American manual labor.

Resolved, That it is unwise and injudicious, in regulating imports, to adopt a plan hitherto equally unknown in the history of this Government and in the practice of all enlightened nations, which shall, either immediately or prospectively, reject all discrimination in articles to be taxed, whether they be articles of necessity or of luxury, of general consumption or of limited consumption, and whether they be or be not such as are manufactured and produced at home; and which shall confine all duties to one equal rate per centum on all articles.

Resolved, That since the people of the United States have deprived the State governments of all power of fostering manufactures, however indispensable, in peace or in war, or however important to national independence, by commercial regulations, or by laying duties on imports; and have transferred the whole authority to make such regulations and to lay such duties to the Congress of the United States; Congress cannot surrender or abandon such power compatibly with its constitutional duty; and, therefore,

Resolved, That no law ought to be passed on the subject of imposts, containing any stipulation, express or implied, or giving any pledge or assurance, direct or indirect, which shall tend to restrain Congress from the full exercise at all times hereafter, of all its constitutional powers, in giving reasonable protection to American industry, countervailing the policy of foreign nations, and maintaining the substantial independence of the United States.

The resolutions were read, and on motion of Mr. Dallas ordered to be printed.

The bill to modify the Act of July 14, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, was read a second time.

The motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Manufactures was lost,—ayes 12 noes 26.

The motion to refer it to a Select Committee, was then agreed to, without a division.

The bill to continue the Cumberland Road from Vandalia, Illinois, to Jefferson in the State of Missouri, was read a third time and passed.

The Act to amend an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution was considered, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to authorize a contract for a bust in marble, of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The act making appropriation for the naval service for the year 1833, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chair called the special order.

Mr. Peindexter reminded the Senate, that at one o'clock, they would have to proceed to the House of Representatives, to count the votes for President and Vice President, and moved to lay the special order on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Soon after a message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to count the votes for President and Vice President, whereupon the Senate proceeded to the House, and on their return, adjourned to meet at five o'clock in the evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at the market, and not less than the par value, the Government Stock in the Bank of the United States. Rejected, 102 to 91.

Election of President and Vice President.

At one o'clock, the two Houses met in the Hall of Representatives, to count the votes for President and Vice President, of the United States, for the term of four years from the 4th of March next.

Messrs. Grundy of the Senate and Drayton and Hubbard of the House of Representatives, acted as tellers.

The President of the Senate opened the ballots, commencing with the State of Maine, when they were examined, and the certificate of the vote read aloud by the tellers. The following is the official result:

States.	FOR PRESIDENT.				VICE PRESIDENT.				
	Jackson.	Clay.	Floyd.	Wirt.	V. Buren.	Sergeant.	Wilkins.	Lee.	Elmakt.
Maine.....	10	7	7	7	10	7	7	7	7
New Hampshire.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Massachusetts.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Connecticut.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vermont.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New York.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
New Jersey.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Pennsylvania.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Delaware.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Maryland.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Virginia.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
North Carolina.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
South Carolina.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Georgia.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kentucky.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Tennessee.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Ohio.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Louisiana.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Indiana.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Illinois.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Alabama.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Missouri.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	219	49	11	7	189	49	30	11	7

Only 286 votes were returned, two having been lost from the sickness of the Electors, or other accident. The majority for Jackson was declared to be 145.

The President of the Senate then pronounced the result, when the Senate retired to their Chamber. The House then adjourned.

(Reported for the Journal of Commerce.)

Thursday, Feb. 14.—IN SENATE.

Mr. Smith from the Committee on Finance, reported the Bill from the House making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States, for the year 1833.

Tariff Resolutions.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions which were yesterday submitted by Mr. Webster.

After the resolutions were read, Mr. Webster said that it had, for some time, been his wish to express his opinions on this interesting subject, in the form of resolutions, and to follow them up with a few explanatory remarks. He was willing to say now what little he intended to say, but he was unwilling to interrupt the progress of the bill which, by a standing order, was to be called up at 12 o'clock. If the gentleman (Mr. Rives) who proposed to occupy the floor to-day on that subject, was now ready to proceed, he would postpone his remarks on the subject of the resolutions until to-morrow.

Mr. Rives was prepared, he said, to proceed now, if such was the pleasure of the Senate, or to suspend his observations until after the Senator from Massachusetts had been heard.

The Resolutions were then laid on the table, with general consent, and at a quarter before twelve the Special Order was called up, being the

Revenue Collection Bill.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, took the floor, and after a modest exordium, in which he alluded to the embarrassment under which he labored, as a stranger to this body, almost a stranger in his own country, though in feeling he had never been separated from it,—and a total stranger to the new doctrines which had sprung up in the country during his absence—he went on to examine the question, upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which are deeply rooted in the mind of every citizen. The new doctrines which he had heard from members of this body, went, he said, not to a single portion or principle of the Constitution, but to the whole frame and structure of our Government—to its very existence. He begged leave to state, in the outset, that no one was more opposed to the policy of the protective system than himself. He had often raised his voice against it in the other House, as a system unjust, and in its operation unequal. \* \* \*

Mr. Rives concluded his remarks at three o'clock, when the Senate took a recess till five o'clock.

Half past Five.

Gen. Smith is speaking in the Senate, but will not speak long.

Mr. Calhoun has just remarked that he will speak to-morrow, if the Senate will adjourn. But it is doubtful whether the majority will consent to an adjournment. There is some disposition to push the bill to a third reading.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several unimportant resolutions were submitted and adopted.