

The New Tariff Bill.

The new Tariff bill prepared under Mr. Walker's direction has been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means. The general element of the bill is the establishment of the ad valorem principle on abolition of the specific and minimum duties which have existed for many years.

Table with columns for Proposed Tariff and Present Tariff. Items include Brandy and other spirits, Cigars, Manufactures of gold, Iron and manufactures, etc.

The proposed tariff is throughout on the ad valorem principle, and is therefore much more simple in its details than the present, which is filled with specific and minimum duties.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, February 21, 1846.

V. B. FLETCHER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

On our first page will be found an interesting communication in favor of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad; also, a short sketch or history of Prissnitz, the original founder of the water cure, which, at the present time, is attracting considerable attention in this country.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—In another column our readers will find a synopsis of the new Tariff bill, compared with the present rates of duties, which has been submitted by Mr. Walker to the committee in Congress.

SNOW.—On Sunday morning last we found the ground covered with about ten inches of snow. Sleighing during the week has been excellent.

On Friday morning, we received another edition of about eight inches more.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—About a week since, four negroes were arrested by three white men, at Montoursville, Lycoming county.

SMALL POX.—Some of the citizens of Mifflinsburg, Union county, certify that this scourge has entirely disappeared from that place.

MOUNT CARMEL STEAM SAW MILL.—We have been informed that this saw-mill, lately erected by Albert G. Bradford, has been put into operation.

THE BREWERY CASE.—This affair which is noticed in another column, has caused quite an excitement at Harrisburg.

TOLLS REDUCED.—The Canal Commissioners have reduced the rates of toll on the State works about 20 per cent.

The Senate rejected the House's amendment against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

The Baltimore and Ohio rail road bill was defeated in the Senate, on Tuesday last, by a vote of yeas 15, noes 16.

There has been quite a spar in Senate between Messrs. Heckman and Sterigere, in consequence of Mr. H's. tirade of indiscriminate abuse of the members of the Bar.

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THE CENTRAL ROUTE AND THE PUBLIC FAITH.—We see that there is a powerful effort made to push through the bill for the construction of a rail road, which is improperly called the central or middle route.

Among the few original speeches on the Oregon question, is that of Mr. Adams from which we make the following extract.

"The speech of Mr. Adams was a curious affair, but the hour cut him off before he had got half through. He said, after replying to Mr. King, that he conceived our title rested on the 26th, 27th and 28th verses of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, which the Clerk read as follows:

"And God said, Let us make man in our own image after our own likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, and over the cattle and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

"So God created man in his own image: in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

"And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowl of the air, and over every thing that moveth upon the earth."

"That gives us a very good title. But let the Clerk read another passage from the 2d Psalm. The Clerk accordingly read the 7th and 8th verses of the Psalm.

"I will declare the decree: the Lord hath said unto me, thou art my Son—this day have I begotten thee."

"Ask of me, and I shall give thee the Heavens for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

Upon these two passages of Scripture, he thought our best right or title to Oregon was founded.

All commentators agreed that the person referred to in the last passage was Christ the Saviour. The Christian world for a long period of the Christian Era looked upon the Pope of Rome as the representative of Christ on earth.

THE SUCCESSION BILL.—This bill imposes a tax of five per cent on lineal descendants. This if a man leaves an estate of \$10,000 to his children, the commonwealth will claim as her share \$500.

MR. BIGLER'S REVENUE BILL.—This bill imposes a tax of five per cent on lineal descendants. This if a man leaves an estate of \$10,000 to his children, the commonwealth will claim as her share \$500.

MADAME CASTELLO.—This celebrated female practitioner, has been tried at New York, convicted, and sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

ANTHRACITE FURNACES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We find the following list of Anthracite Furnaces in Pennsylvania, in the last Rail Road Journal, to whom it had been furnished. The list is, in the main correct:

Table with columns: Names of Furnaces, Proprietors, and Feet Yield. Includes Lackawana, Fishing creek, Roaring creek, etc.

That this McCook had first called on him and suggested that some persons should be named by which the matter could be accommodated, that he (Mr. P.) referred him to a future interview, at which, by the advice of friends, he concluded to accept the sum offered, five hundred dollars, four hundred of which was to be paid down.

It has been found that baked bread on the first day produces from 71 to 70 per cent. of nutritive matter, while that five days old yields from 81 to 82 per cent.

It is more wholesome, more easily digested, has more taste, and is sweeter, while new bread lies heavily in the stomach, and is of difficult digestion.

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Correspondence of the Sunbury American. NUMBER VIII. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1846.

Just as I was taking a seat to commence a short epistle, for I am a firm believer in the maxim, that "brevity is the soul of wit," perhaps to interest, perhaps to chagrin, or may be to interest some of your readers of the doings here, I was startled and raised from my chair by the terrific cry of "fire," but nothing worthy of record took place, except a few "knock-downs" by the unlawful procedure of the rowdies of firemen.

The interest taken in the Oregon question, has been transferred from the House to the Senate chamber. There all eyes are directed—and to its deliberations upon this exciting and all-absorbing topic, at this time, does the American people manifest the greatest anxiety as to its fate.

Upon its disposal in the House, by the very large and unexpected vote given it, you may think that there will not be much doubt as to its fate in the Senate. Nor do I know that there is. But, from the slight rupture or discord that may exist in the ranks of the dominant party, its passage might be endangered.

Fears of discord, just now, may be unnecessary and should be dispensed with; but the lectures that old father Ritchie has been delivering to the republican party, through the columns of the Union, for a few days past, seem to savor a little of fear.

The Senate, on Tuesday, after their passage in the House on Monday, commenced the debate upon the resolutions of Mr. Allen, for giving the notice. Mr. Allen of the one party and Mr. Clayton of the other, were the principal speakers in the Senate last week.

Their speeches were listened to, by crowded galleries, with the most intense interest. Both in favor of giving the notice, only differing as to the method in which it should be accomplished—the one in favor of giving it immediately—the other for giving it at the adjournment of Congress, the principle adopted in the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. Clayton has, indeed, in some particulars, viewed this measure in an American spirit. He reprobates the idea of its being a party measure—although it must be admitted that it has all along been an avowed principle of the democratic party, and opposed by the whigs until lately,—and emphatically declared himself in favor of giving the notice.

Mr. Clayton considers the notice as indispensable to secure an honorable peace between the two countries. He said that there was but one party upon this national question—the only difference of opinion being in the execution of the will of the people. If this is not the case it should be.

There should be but one party upon such a great national question—a question alike important in a national point of view, to one section of the country as to the other. The honor, the propriety, the future destiny of this young republic, the asylum for the oppressed of every nation are concerned in the settlement of this question.

Not as Mr. Giddings, a whig of Ohio, would have it, upon whose countenance should be branded the mark of a traitor, for the Anti-American declarations made by him in the House of Representatives, some time since, that he would not give it his support because it would benefit the whole nation, but for the sole purpose of being an injury to some of the southern states. Such selfish, contracted, and traitorous-like spirits are unfit representatives of a republican people.

But to return to Mr. Clayton, he, with a great many other whigs, thinks that the responsibility of giving the notice should rest with the President. Here again the consistency of the whigs is beautifully shown. While, on former occasions, the power that is invested in the President by the constitution of the country, was made the great cry; now they want him to take the responsibility of giving the notice.

Such a stand evidently carries in the face of it a wish to see the present Executive involved in difficulties. It is the motives, not the stand, that must be deprecated. None, however, doubt but that the President could give every satisfaction to the country,—for he has the confidence, thus far, of the great majority of the people—if the matter was left with him.

He is possessed of the requisite qualifications, firmness and ability, to act upon it without any hesitation. But it should, as it will, be left with Congress. Little else in the Senate was done, besides the speeches by Mr. Allen and Mr. Clayton, last week, as they adjourned on Thursday over to Monday. This does not look as if the members of that body were in a great hurry about giving the notice.

Perhaps they do not wish to waste all of their wind before the next arrival, which is now looked for, and which Mr. Packenham intimated, a few evening since, in a private circle, would contain advices that would yet bring about an amicable and honorable settlement of this question.

This is what I have all along believed, and do yet. England must knock under and make a firmer proposal than to leave it to arbitration. The resolutions of the House make a provision for its settlement by negotiation before the termination of the 12 months, and in casting the votes for these resolutions, it is my firm conviction that the members generally believed that a settlement would take place before this term expires.

Some seem to think it will pass without much trouble. If it does, it will not be without a strong resistance on the part of the friends of the protective system.

Pennsylvania has spoken through her Legislature; so that her wishes cannot be well misunderstood upon this question. That she has prospered under the present rates of duty, none with any knowledge of her condition previous to '42 will attempt to deny, and that she would continue to prosper and regain her former standing, "redeemed and regenerated" is too palpable to admit of doubt.

Her credit at home and abroad, as a member of the confederacy, has just commenced raising its head above the thralldom under which it has been laboring, and clearing its skirt from the stigma of the reprobation which threatened it. It is asserted by the enemies of the protective system, that Pennsylvania wants protection to the detriment of the other members of the confederacy. That she wants and needs protection for her vast mineral resources is true.—She, however, would not ask to be raised at another's depression or detriment, and it is nothing but a miserable pretext for better arguments to say that the protection Pennsylvania receives is injurious to other portions of the country.

The injurious consequences resulting from the tariff, have not yet been shown, nor do I believe they can. You may expect some sharp shooting before this question is settled.

An exemplary young man, by the name of James Daily, met with a sudden death, by the explosion of powder in the laboratory of the navy yard, on the 12th inst. The effect of the explosion was so great that it raised the roof of the building some inches. He was blown almost to atoms. Nineteen hands employed in the same room were discharged, perhaps to their displeasure, the day previous. Had they been engaged at the time of the explosion, it is hard to say what the loss of life would have been.

The metropolis is at this time visited by all classes of people. By some who have been justly distinguished by their own merit—some who have gained a notoriety by acts too law for honorable men to stoop to, and by others too trifling to notice. Old Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, I see, has made his appearance here. In one sense he has been justly termed the "Napoleon" of the press. He not only keeps in awe the politician, but other classes of society. He enters the private circle of "friend or foe," without regard to the feelings of any, no matter how keen the sensibility of the person he attacks, and lets slip his venomous tongue.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." from this notorious sheet. Lying aside the personal attacks of Bennett's Herald, it is in some points one of the first papers of the country. For ability and talent it has but few superiors, and for enterprise few equals. He not infrequently takes a cowardly for his personal attacks.

British Cruelty. The Eastern Argus records the death of Mr. Terrence Duncan, of Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county, whose eyes were taken out while a young man, by order of the British Government. Will Brother Hutter, of the Argus, furnish the particulars of Terrence Duncan's case, in his next paper? We have seen some account of it, and would like to be placed in possession of the particulars. Will Brother Hutter oblige?

The above we extract from the last "Northampton Register," and in order to oblige our friend SLEMMER, we will re-publish the account of Mr. Duncan's death as made known by us some time since. For the truth of the statement we can fully vouch, as the relatives of the deceased are well known in this county, as some of our most respectable citizens. The circumstance speaks volumes against the dreadful cruelty of the British government; certainly no country can ever be prosperous that practices such awful wrongs.

TERRENCE DUNCAN died in Lower Mt. Bethel, in this county, on the 7th of December, in the 60th year of his age. He was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1785, and received a liberal education. He was an active patriot in the rebellion of that country in 1798, for which he was apprehended and condemned to be hung, but being a man of considerable interest was pardoned on condition of being deprived of his sight, which to the last ingratified by its innumerable and infamous cruelties was accordingly done.

Being thus deprived of his sight, he opened a school and was long known through the principal parts of Ireland as a teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

About the year 1825, in full hope and happy anticipation of the future, he, in company with his wife, and only and much loved son, an only daughter, his son-in-law and two grand children, embarked for America.

But unforeseen misfortunes seemed to wait him shortly after his arrival in the United States his son died, by which he was overwhelmed with grief.

He afterwards, in company with his daughter taught a school in Newport, R. I., shortly after which his daughter died.

Misfortune seemed to follow misfortune. His wife and partner of his grief, unable to survive this complication of sorrows fell a victim to despair, and left him alone to mourn the many misfortunes that had befallen him.

After which lingering (I had almost said in solitude) for sixteen years, he ended his eventful life in full confidence of the grace of God through the benign mercy of our heavenly Saviour.