

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

A Tariff—Its Operation.

The government has, by the Constitution, the power to levy a direct tax for its support, and it has also the power to impose duties on the productions of foreign countries, for the same purpose.

Let us, then, without party bias, with neither Polk nor Clay for our guide, apply the principle, and our decision will be right. If the township assessor were to notify you that your valuation was one thousand dollars, and your tax the same as your neighbors whose valuation was ten thousand dollars, would you be likely to submit quietly?

A certain amount of revenue is necessary for the support of government. It must be raised by the tariff of 1842, or 1846, or some other tariff.

The amount of revenue necessary, is variously stated, sometimes more is required, at others less. We will say the sum required is 20,000,000. We will admit the tariff of 1842, or any other tariff raises this amount.

This tax is to be adjusted on the principle before mentioned, should fall the lightest upon those who can afford only to buy cheap goods. That can afford to purchase the finest cloths, can afford better to pay this tax than those whose circumstances will not admit of this indulgence.

It may be said, that although the ad valorem is just, yet the rate of duty or tax, is not high enough, or that it is too high for the revenue required. Then the rate should be raised or reduced, for the revenue must be had by a tariff, and not by direct taxation.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The August number of this valuable periodical is on our table. It is embellished with a life-like likeness of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, U.S. Senator from New York.

- I. Legislative Embodiment of Public Opinion. Texas—Oregon—The Land Bill—The Tariff—The Warehousing Bill—The Independent Treasury. II. An Essay on the Ground and Reason of Punishment.—An Essay on the Ground and Reason of Punishment: with special reference to the Penalty of Death. By Taylor Lewis Esq. And a Defence of Capital Punishment. By Rev. George Cheever, D. D. With an Appendix, containing a Review of Burleigh on the Death Penalty.

OLYMPIAN FESTIVAL.—Our readers will see by reference to our advertising columns, that the American Circus, Messrs. Sands, Lent & Co. purpose entertaining the citizens of this vicinity, on Wednesday the 24 day of September next.

FROM HAVANA.—An arrival at Charleston from Havana states that one of the Mexican steamers was lying out at that port, under British colors, destined for England.

Captain May, who made the desperate and successful charge at the battle of Roanoke de la Palma, has been appointed a Lt. Col. of Dragoons.

The President's Veto—Mr. Wilmot's Speech thereon.

A bill denominated the "River and Harbor Bill" recently passed Congress. This bill appropriated between one and two millions of dollars for purposes of improvement of the different Rivers and Harbors of the country. The main body of the bill, fell to the West, and was for the purpose of commencing new works on the Western waters.

Upon the return of the bill to the House, the President was severely assailed by Mr. James Thompson, representative from the Venango district in this State.

MR. WILMOT said: Mr. Speaker: I rise, sir, for the purpose of giving my cordial approval to the course the President has taken in his veto of this bill.

I regard as fraught with imminent danger the vast scheme of internal improvement marked out in this bill, every stage of its passage through the House.

It is my duty to state to you, that I am not in favor of the bill, and I am not in favor of the course of the President in vetoing it. I am not in favor of the bill, and I am not in favor of the course of the President in vetoing it.

I have seen in my own State the bitter fruits of this log-rolling system. Pennsylvania embarked in a magnificent and noble enterprise of internal improvement—one which is an honor and credit to her people.

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State Elections.

INDIANA.—There is nothing definite yet as to the result of the election in Indiana. Whittlecomb, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is believed to have received two thousand majority.

The Connersville (Indiana) Telegraph of Thursday last says: Enough has been indicated of the result of the election on Monday last to satisfy us that Whittlecomb (Dem.) is re-elected Governor.

MISSOURI.—The election in Missouri was for the same officers as in Illinois. Mr. Bowlin, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in St. Louis district, is elected over a Native American and an Independent Democrat.

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NORTH CAROLINA.—The returns continue to indicate that Graham is re-elected Governor, and that the Whigs have carried the Legislature.

The Tariff of 1842.

The New York Journal of Commerce, thus exposes and illustrates some of the outrages authorized by the tariff of 42, which the federal Whigs were anxious to have continued.

"Take, for instance, the article of raw sugar. A specific duty of 2 1/2 cents a pound, as in the tariff of 1842, makes a sugar worth four cents a pound pay precisely the same tax as another quality worth eight cents a pound.

"The same thing may be said of the whole system of MINIMUMS. It requires that all articles of a particular class, not exceeding a given value per pound or per yard, shall be valued at that rate, and charged with duty accordingly.

"By an order in another part of our paper, it will be perceived that Col. Stevenson's California regiment will muster to-morrow morning.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—This scientific experiment having been successfully made so frequently, it now awakens but little interest.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LUNAR NATURE.—We are assured upon most responsible and reliable authority, that a very extraordinary and interesting case to the medical faculty has occurred at Little Rock, Pennsylvania.

[From the Public Ledger.] The New Tariff.

Messrs. Editors.—I can't find any wise head here that can give any sort of interpretation to sec. 8, except that it defines the ambiguous words "ad valorem" to be taken in this new bill to mean home valuation.

The article on the coal and Iron interest, by your correspondent "Public Good," is very much like the talk of every manufacturer one meets here: "Curse the government! It has robbed us of our just protection.

This country, as a whole, has nothing to gain by the extravagant rate of interest for the use of money which the enormous profits of our manufacturers has established.

The shrewd capitalists who own that great work see only one thing, viz. a population of consumers growing beyond precedent, and a manufacturing interest so various and so deeply rooted, and so ably sustained by mechanical ingenuity and by thrifty habits unequalled on the earth.

"I predict the speedy advent of the most healthy activity in every branch of trade and commerce, especially in coal and iron, a general increase of machinery in our manufactures, and an eager competition for workmen between Great Britain and the United States that will completely equalize the cost of production.

Mustering of the California Regiment.

By an order in another part of our paper, it will be perceived that Col. Stevenson's California regiment will muster to-morrow morning.

"The character of the officer's and privates composing the expedition, is one which will do honor to our country, and sustain it wherever they go.

A SCOUNDREL SHOT.—At St. Louis, but a few days since, a fellow, in a fit of intoxication entered the house of a respectable citizen, living near the Mound, and, in the absence of the husband, grossly insulted the wife.

The import rate upon foreign Wheat is now raised by the six weeks' average to 6s. per quarter, and on Flour to 3s. 7 1/2d. per barrel.

Arrival of the Steamer Great Western.

[From the Extra Ledger of August 10th.] The steamship Great Western arrived at New York yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, with six days later news from Europe.

STATE OF THE CROPS.—Since the sailing of the Hibernia the weather has been rather variable. There have been numerous showers of rain, and although the atmosphere has been cool, we believe it has been unfavorable to the ripening of the crops.

An elaborate report has been presented to Parliament relative to railways, in connection with the invasion and the defence of the country.

COMMERCIAL.—Every political change, more or less, affects business. When a ministry is in extremis, it unhinges all the arrangements of the commercial world—unsettles men's minds, and is productive of injurious consequences.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS are also in a state of stagnation. Colonial Sugar has, of course, experienced the blow which is involved in the equalization of the duties.

THE COTTON MARKET feels the depression—temporarily, it is to be hoped—which prevails. It has been spiritless during the week, mainly influenced, it will be seen, by the stagnation which prevails in the manufacturing districts.

THE WEATHER, at all times an object of interest, is especially so on the eve of harvest—since the middle of last month, when the intense warmth which prevailed for some weeks ceased, showers, more or less severe, have prevailed.

WE CHRONICLE these facts with regret. They show the mournful state of things consequent upon the passage of the new Tariff bill, and point conclusively to the downward tendency of business, domestic industry and confidence.

A YOUNG GAIN.—A little boy in Aberdeen, S. C. the son of a Widow Fife, about seven years of age, few days since, killed his brother, aged about three months, whilst his mother was absent on an errand to a neighbor.

Large quantities of Flour are daily arriving from the United States and Canada, but we find in a great measure upon the result of the coming harvest. The prices in New York and elsewhere throughout the Union are low, which is a fortunate circumstance as regards the merchant of the West.

"Two days next week, in Liverpool, will be stolen from business and devoted to pleasure. The cotton trade will forsake the markets of the staple on Thursday and Friday to breakfast and dine with Prince Albert, who visits the town to lay the foundation stone of the Sailor's Home.

EARTHQUAKE AT SMYRNA.—Few cities have been visited by greater calamities within so short a period than Smyrna. Last year the greater portion was destroyed by fire, since then some of its oldest and most respectable commercial houses have become bankrupt, and as if to put a climax to this list of disasters, the city has just been visited by one of the most terrible shocks of earthquakes that have been felt for many years in this part of the world.

"The rates of discount have receded, and the Money Market is in a state of comparative depression.

THE GERMAN JOURNALS relate numerous instances of the Christian charity of the new Pope. His cook (a Syrian of these journals) one day served for dinner seven different dishes; viz. Pus IX, salmon and told him that when cardinal he had more than three, and that he would not change his habit. His business has reduced almost all the expenses of his household—four thousand Roman scudi, which were annually spent in rural plants, have been cut off from the budget and half of the horses of the pontifical stables have been sold."

WE RECORD the progress of 'ruin' since the new Tariff has passed Congress, with profuse sorrow: A distinguished manufacturer who had intended travelling to and from South Eastern to a carriage and 4 horses, as a proof of the prosperity of the people under the Tariff of 1842, has been forced to abandon the idea, and to ride in the 3 cent omnibus as usual.

ANOTHER LIBERAL and public spirited citizen, who had been foremost in his encouragement of domestic industry, and had already made an order for a heavy supply of Italian marble mantels, and other ornaments for his splendid residence, has countermanded the order, and is now forced to rely upon the marble of his own country.

WE STATE further and with sincere regret that another Iron Master, who had intended procuring some splendid Furniture from France to adorn his new Tariff, and will be doing so under the necessity of buying of OUR OWN mechanics!

Major General Patterson, arrived at Camp Grant on the 23 inst., on his way to assume command in the army.