From the North American.

THE KEYSTONE AND BRITISH TARIFF.

The Tariff of 1846 was passed in violation of the pledges of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas. The treason was accomplished by the influence of the former and the vote, as Vice President, of the latter.—The charge against them involves, if not denied, personal and political dishonesty and dishonor. It has not been denied. These men lead on the party of Mr. Shunk in the present canvass, and they dare to uphold in Pennsylvania, the banner of the British Tariff.

The repeal of the Tariff of '42 was recognized by the entire country as a great blow against the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania. The British Hall offered us nothing in repeal. It agreed to take from our produce that we had not before, for the Act, opening the ports of the kingdom to our produce, had been prevented by passed. Intimulated no demand for our grain, for the Premier was the minister of Providence, not the servant of a political cabal. It bestowed no benefit—nothing that can be pointed to as good. But it inflicted injury on us deep and dangerous injury—wrongfully, deplored, and to be hereafter still more peculiarly lamented.

No one acquainted with the manufacturing interests of our state, will deny that the British Hall has checked our growth. It has not yet destroyed them; but for even that exception, the credit is not due to the action of the British policy. European famine has, for a time, buoyed us up; the extraordinary demand for railroad iron has sustained the iron manufacture; with it, and the energizing of our home industry have thus far successfully struggled against the depressing influences of the policy of the administration. Had that policy been protective instead of hostile, no one can estimate the wealth that would have poured into the State. With the Tariff of '42, and without the Mexican war, Pennsylvania would have been enriched beyond her widest hopes. The influx of wealth that would have resulted from so extraordinary a combination of favorable circumstances, would have been the pride of our State.

But with all external conditions in our favor, what have been the consequences of the British Tariff? Time has not expired its worst results; but enough is even now known to enable us to determine its character and tendency. An European famine gave, for a time, an unnatural value to our produce; and this result was claimed for the British Bill. It was in vain that we urged that this consequence was produced by other and uncontrollable causes; the cry was still—Lo! the triumph of the Tariff of '46! But the story has changed. We now find our flour bringing a lower price that that which it commanded under the Tariff of 1842. It now looks solely to the home market, created by our distress and manufactories. At this moment we learn that flour is pouring, in great quantities, up the Susquehanna and the Beaver, to feed the laborers in our furnaces and mines. Can farmers doubt, under such circumstances, where they should look for their true and lasting market? A famine abroad, the marvel of a century, may give them a momentary market; but for the regular consumption and demand of produce, they must seek a market at home.

But there are other and plain considerations, which we entreat our farmers to ponder well. They have found that the market is not only without war, but even by consent of Mexico. The whole question, however, is PROSTITUTED TO THE VILE PURPOSE OF POLITICAL MANAGERS, with particular reference to our Democratic candidates, and to further the ulterior interest of Slaveocracy; and the events of events are just what every rational man could have anticipated. The ultimate consequences no man, however wise, can foresee or forefell.—

CONSISTENCY OF LOCOFOCO PLEADINGS.

"The friends of Shunk urge his re-election because he is an honest, outstanding man, who has done his office THIRTY YEARS, and received upwards of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS from the State Treasury; and at the same time OPPOSE the election of Patton, because he is poor, and has spent each! Here is duplicity and hypocrisy worthy of satire. Look at it, poor men, and ye who are friends of the honest, the industry, and the persecuted. See the same men that denied and swindled you on the Tariff question in 1844, now at your throats, ostensibly... This is taking from Pennsylvania what it had EARNED, and every dollar of which would have come into the hands of laboring men. It will go to pay British manufacturers for exclusion in Free-trade to Russia for the Locofoco British Tariff of 1846?

Growth of the West.—The Town Sentinel, in Illinois, a colony of Hoffmanites, announcing to about 1,000, that it purchased two entire township in Marion county.—They bring their own mechanics and artisans with them, and have selected the site for a town. About 3,000 more are expected on the same ground in spring. These are the right kind of emigrants for lowa.

Age of Statesmen.—Of our distinguished public men, John Quincy Adams, born in 1767, is the Nestor. He is 80 years of age. Henry Clay comes next, being 70 years old on the 15th of April. Martin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, J. C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, and Daniel Webster, similarly enough, were all born in 1782, and are now in their 65 years of age. Tyler is 8 years younger—born in 1790. Polk is about the same age.—Dallas is 2 years younger, and was born in 1792. Taylor is nearly 60. The rest of our prominent men are generally younger by some years. If we cross the Atlantic we find a statesman in Wellington, unimpaired in intellect at the age of 78. The age of Wellington will carry him well at Gen. Taylor, as that of Lord John Russell does with that of Dallas. Brougham is the youngest of the living English public characters, being barely born in the last century

Ridiculous.—The Shunk papers are rejoicing out a Locofoco majority at the late Kennedy Election! They do this by taking half the *Whig* vote in two or more congressional districts, which are so strongly Whig that no locofoco candidate ventured to run. These papers have unbounded confidence in the ignorance of their readers.

Settlers Wanted.—*Lands given to them.*—The State of Arkansas invites emigrants to come and take lands which have been forfeited for taxes, and no payment will be required of them. The Auditor, upon proof of settlement, will issue a patent, free of cost, to the settler. Court of the State has decided will be valid. The forfeited tracts comprise some of the finest land in the State.

Importance of the Contest.—Whatever elsewhere alleged to Mr. Buchanan's letter to the "Democracy" of Berks county. The following extract indicates the degree of importance Mr. C. attaches to the contest prosecuting in this State:

"It is long since any State election has involved such important consequences for the Democracy of the Union, as the approaching election for Governor of Pennsylvania. On its result may probably depend the ascendency of Democracy in the Union for years to come. Power, our Democratic brethren of other States are wingeing the contest with bitterness, and throwing the gold, and all the energy of their political empire on the other side. Power, our enemies are confident, will crush the Democratic brethren of other States