

Names of Articles	Clay tariff '53.	Tariff '46.
LUXURIES.		
Gloves, Gentlemen's kid,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Paper, Ladies' and gentlemen's	20 per ct	30 per ct
Billiard or fancy,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Carrages of all descriptions,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Cashmere gowns, shawls, &c.,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Laces, Cotton,	20 per ct	25 per ct
Laces, Gold and silver, 12 1-2	per ct till '42, afterwards to pay	20 per ct 70 per ct
Brandy,	20 per ct	100 per ct
Wines, and all imitations thereof,	20 per ct	40 per ct
Tobacco, manufactured, 12 per	ct till '42, afterwards	20 per ct 40 per ct
China ware,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Fish, Preserved, pickled, &c.,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Fates, Batmans, cosmetics, and	perumes,	20 per ct 30 per ct
Fearls, set or not set, and all arti-	cles, made wholly or in part of	pearls, 12 per ct till '42, then
Silk—Garters, stockings, suspen-	ders, handkerchiefs, watch-	chains, gloves, vestings, free
till '42, after that year	20 per ct	30 per ct
Sardines, and other fish prepar-	ed in oil,	20 per ct 30 per ct
Fish sauce, free till '42, afterwards	20 per ct	30 per ct
Furniture: Brass, copper, iron or	steel, not couch or harness,	20 per ct 30 per ct
Furniture for harness or coach,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Furniture for household,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Jewelry, 12 per ct till '42, then	20 per ct	30 per ct
ARTICLES OF GENERAL USE.		
Iron: Bars, bolts, blooms, pig-	&c., &c.,	20 per ct 30 per ct
Wood, Manufactures of all kinds	20 per ct	30 per ct
Gloves; Yellow sheep, wagoners'	and workmen's gloves,	20 per ct 30 per ct
Sugar,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Salt,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Cloths of Wool: Manufactures	of, or of which wool is a compo-	nent part,
Vinegar,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Vessels of cast iron,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Molasses,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Mahogany, Manufactures of	20 per ct	30 per ct
Musical instruments and music	20 per ct	30 per ct
Cotton: Manufactures of	20 per ct	30 per ct
Clothing, Ready made, and all	kinds of wearing apparel,	20 per ct 30 per ct
Coffee,	20 per ct	free
Tea [10 cts per lb till '42, after '42, 20	per ct]	free

Letters from the Camp.

We are indebted to the head of one of the bureaus, for the following extracts of letters from officers of Gen. Taylor's command, which he thinks will be found full of interest.

Washington Union.
 "Extract of a letter from an officer of the Engineer Staff (Topographical) with General Taylor's army, dated
 "CAMARGO, 24th Aug. 1846.
 "On the 4th of August, I received verbal orders from Gen. Taylor, with my assistants, to accompany Col. Garland's command, for the purpose of reconnoitering the road between Matamoros and Camargo. General Taylor, with the remainder of his staff, left Matamoros on a steamer to ascend the river on the 4th of August. I arrived here with the command of Col. Garland on the 13th. My two assistants, Lieutenants Meade and Pope, were with me. Mr. Pope having joined the evening before our departure from Matamoros.

General Worth having been ordered to advance and establish a depot at Saralvo; he was engaged 19th August, in passing the river St. Juan, as the best route is found to be by the vicinity of Mier's. Lieuts. Meade and Pope have been ordered to report to him. They began their march on the morning of the 20th instant. The command consists of about 1,000 men inclusive of Captain Duncan's artillery.

Saralvo is at a distance of 66 miles from Camargo, and about 70 from Monterey, and is generally regarded as the half way point. It is in a direction from Camargo, W. S. W. The last portion of the road, in approaching Saralvo, is through a hilly district, and passes many small mountain streams; the mountains are distinctly visible from Saralvo.

From Camargo to Mier, the road lies in the valley of the Rio Grande; it then follows up the valley of the Alamo to Saralvo, either passing by Agua Legua or Punito Aguda.

The road by which Lieut. Col. Garland's command passed from Matamoros, was that by 'Garitano' and 'Reynosa,' as the river road was too wet and muddy for heavy trains. It is called the 'upper road,' is 17 miles longer, and in very dry weather impracticable for troops, owing to the deficiency of water. In rainy weather, or even when the snow melts at the head streams, the Rio Grande rises at a great elevation, and overflows the back country. It is a topographical feature of this region, worthy of note, that the river generally rises and falls through an unusual vertical space. And it is ascertained that in some instances the fluctuation reaches as much as 90 feet.

In the late flood, the water was two feet deep in the plaza at Camargo; this came from the St. Juan, but it was an unusual rise, as many of the houses were destroyed by the inundation. The rise at this point was not, however, more than 30 or 35 feet.

In my reconnaissance of the 'river road,' long after the flood was at its maximum, and had begun to subside, I found the water across the road, in various places, up to my saddle skirts. This was the back water from the Rio Grande.

The army in the field between Saralvo and Point Isabel amounts to, volunteers and regulars, perhaps, 16,000 men. The volunteers being portions of the quota from each State that has been called upon, the remainder, perhaps about 8,000 volunteers, are yet to arrive.

At Point Isabel there remains but one company, and the place is commanded by Major Gardner; it is the depot of ordinance, and the general hospital. In the vicinity of the Brazos and Barita are encamped two brigades of volunteers. At Matamoros and Fort Brown, three companies of Regulars, and one regiment of volunteers.

Captain Vinton was expedited from Camargo to Mier with a small command, about a fortnight since, in consequence of an irruption of the Indians, and for the

protection of the inhabitants against their incursions. At Saralvo, General Worth was about 1,000 strong, as before stated.

The brigade of Colonel Smith has crossed the river, and is awaiting the means of transportation to enable him to move towards Saralvo. The rest of the army are either en route towards this place, or are encamped here.

The transportation of troops from the Brazos is generally operated by steamboats, after marching them across from the Brazos to near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The river is navigable for steamers of small class to a distance of about two miles above the mouth of the St. Juan, at which point they are arrested by rapids. A similar obstruction occurs in the St. Juan about six miles above this place, but, overcoming this obstacle, it is said the river is navigable for sixty miles. It would almost be worth while, should the position of the army be permanent at Monterey, to take advantage of high water in the river to get a boat above the rapids, which, I presume, might be effected; it would be a vast economy of transportation.

It is understood that it is the wish of General Taylor to advance upon Monterey, but that he is delayed by the necessary arrangements for depots of various kinds, and the throwing forward of the necessary munitions, or in a word, in perfecting his line of communications. The difficulties encountered in operations of this nature seem to be very formidable, for very little reliance is placed upon the resources of the territory in which we are engaged; and it is difficult to procure supplies from the inhabitants who are utterly thriftless and lazy, and who require for the little they do supply, the most extravagant prices. We pass through a country richly provided with grass, and covered with herds of thriving cattle, yet they supply the camp with fodder, beef, milk, &c. at a price far exceeding what it can be purchased for in the most populous cities of the United States. Such are the prices for the abundant products of the country; but objects the result of mechanical labor, however coarse; fabrics that are imported, in fact every detail of convenience, are at a price here, for which we can only account on the ground of their natural inertness, which gives an inordinate value in their eyes to any thing that is the result of human industry; added to which they have no appreciation of the value of money by our standard, since it is comparatively useless to them in supplying the luxuries of life, which are, in fact, not to be procured in exchange for it; hence regarded as a mass they are most primitive in their habits, and are really not many degrees above the Indians of our country. They live in huts built of reeds or mud, and thatched with a kind of coarse straw. They possess scarcely any of the appliances of civilized life; a rude couch, a table and a bench, even when they do occur, are their only objects of furniture. Their dress quite as meagre as that of our Indians, and their persons, especially those of the females, quite as much exposed; their language though based upon the Spanish, is a miserable patois. Effeminate and lazy, their occupations are assimilated with the domestic occupations of the Indian, but they are wanting in the enterprise the latter displays in his excursions. They possess one striking advantage, however, over the Indian, in not being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; in regard to personal appearance they are likewise superior, and are perhaps a shade lighter in complexion.

Such a people can obviously never meet us in battle with success; they will abandon the field, though their numbers should triple our own.

From news received this morning, the force at Monterey consists of about 6,000 men, of which about two thousand are regulars, being the remains of the army defeated on the 8th and 9th of May. They have likewise a force in advance of Monterey of about 700 cavalry. (at Cadarita, distance 25 miles from Monterey.) The informant reports them as not well prepared for action, and states that the horses are in miserable condition.

They have at Monterey two pieces of artillery, 24 pounders, and four of small caliber; he states they are fortifying, but that their works are not in a state of completion.

General Taylor received the news last evening of the movement, without orders, of Lieut. Col. Harney from San Antonio towards Monclova; it is now almost a month since he set out upon the expedition.

Monclova is on the Rio Grande, on the road to Chihuahua—the route on which Gen. Wool's command, to which Colonel Harney is assigned, is destined.

Under existing circumstances, it is believed that General Taylor will make the utmost exertion to reach Monterey, as it is believed that no resistance will be made of any moment to the entrance of his army. The person who brings intelligence asserts that the people of Monterey and the country adjacent are anxious for the arrival of the Americans.

The station of my camp has been determined by me. I find it in latitude 26° 20' 01.8"; about one-third of a mile north of the Plaza. I regret extremely that I have not the means of determining longitudes; it would be one of the best means of verifying our reconnoissances, and establishing geographical points.

Extract of a letter from a field officer of Gen. Taylor's command, dated
 "CAMARGO, Aug. 24, 1846.
 "Accept my thanks for the map, and the summary of news which came under cover with it. We will try to give you

more accurate information in a few months of the topography of this part of Mexico, than has been heretofore published.

Gen. Worth's brigade left us a week since to establish a depot at Saralvo, which is about half way to Monterey, and some miles west of the San Juan river. The location of the town is represented as beautiful, with plenty of fruit round about it. The mountains in full view, and rising at some points as high as 1,200 feet. The water clear and cool, running or rather dashing over beds of rocks. Smith's brigade, the 5th and 7th infantry, marched yesterday on Worth's trail. Garland's brigade, including Bragg's battery, will leave in three days for the same point. The 4th brigade will be made of the 1st and 2d infantry, as soon as Rury arrives, I suppose they will follow me, and then the volunteers, who are extremely impatient to press ahead, will take up the line of march; but in what order I do not know. They have here quite a number of generals, talented and ambitious, and all anxious to take part in the battle which some of us believe will be fought in advance of Monterey.

We have had late news from Monterey of an interesting character, and it is generally believed.

Gen. Mejia has about 2,000 regular troops, and over 3,000 irregulars now in Monterey. In addition to these, there are 750 cavalry, in advance, at a place called Cadarita. It is also reported and believed that Paredes marched from the city of Mexico with 8,000 troops; and before reaching San Luis Potosi, ascertained that a formidable revolution was making head in his rear. This caused him to counter-march his forces—a decisive battle followed, in which Paredes was made prisoner; many of his own troops having proved treacherous. Gomez Farinas is the acting President. I can not think that this change will benefit us in any great degree, for the new President [Farinas] is as hostile to us as the old one. The Mexicans will try to drive us out of their territory, by not fighting us at all, unless perhaps they may wish to try their hands at Monterey. The thing will soon be tested.

We hear of delicious grapes and extensive vats of wine at Parax, not far from Monterey, and long to have a taste of both. Our regulars are still healthy, about 3,000 strong, and anxious to advance.

We are certainly in the vicinity of the infernal regions, for it is hot almost beyond endurance. Remember me to old friends.

FROM EUROPE.
FIFTEEN DAYS LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
 From the Pennsylvania, Sept. 20.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and the condensed account of the information brought by it, was immediately telegraphed to this city. The first item of importance is the decided rise in the price of the flour—the very article of produce we have most of to supply any sudden foreign demand. English dates are up to the 4th of September inclusive.

The Cambria brings 113 passengers, among them the Hon. Washington Irving, late Minister to Spain, D. Maynard, bearer of despatches, and Cruikshank, the celebrated caricaturist.

The Bank of England has lowered its rate of discount to three per cent, showing by this an abundance of money.

The grain crop of England will be a fair one; but from all quarters we hear of the failure of the potato crop.

The British Iron Trade has improved in view of the opening of the markets of the United States under the new American Tariff.

Freights in American bottoms were not active, although a partial advance had been obtained on some.

The American Provision Market was in a buoyant state.

The Parliamentary session had been brought to a close.

FRANCE.
 Conservative Presidents and Vice Presidents of the French Chamber of Deputies, were elected by large majorities, and the ministry has a working majority of 120.

Joseph Henry, who attempted the life of Louis Philippe recently, has been sentenced to the galley for life. His sentence excited no more interest than did his trial.

A convention has been concluded between Austria and Prussia, in which these two great powers pledge themselves to guard the rights of the German Confederation in relation to the succession of the duchies, which now so much agitates Denmark.

A treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark has also been published.

The fat Queen of Spain is to have a husband at last. She is to have her first cousin, the Duke De Cadiz, son of the Duke of Monte Pensis. It is not known whether this will satisfy all the various powers who have intermeddled in the mating of this young woman.

WHEAT AND CORN.
 The London Wheat Market has been rather fluctuating since last reports. Prices during the week ending August 14th, advanced 4s. per quarter, and at market, a further rise took place, but in consequence of the high pretensions of sellers, the transactions of any extensive business were reduced.

Foreign free Wheat had rather a restricted sale, but prices continued to advance, as did Flour, which was in good demand, particularly fresh brands American, in a good sweet state, the price being

about 28s. per barrel, duty paid; the weather having changed for the better, permitting agriculturists to secure outstanding crops, the grain trade has been influenced thereby, and sellers have manifested a solicitude to continue operations at the enhanced rates.

The demand for cotton since the 28th, has been very animated. Sales large, speculators and exporters taking large lots at an advance of 1/4. The advance in price, since Friday, full 3/4 on all qualities, and lots sold accordingly.

FALL ELECTION.
 Fellow Citizens:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the coming fall election, and if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duty of said office with fidelity.

JAMES BLOOM, sen.
 August 5th, 1846.

TO THE PEOPLE.
 THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can sever us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress—no allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of the people; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by their patronage, in sustaining a newspaper, not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses, which are not elsewhere incurred, including but a very long list of subscribers, it is in a paper in usefulness, if indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the 'Union' have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolitan, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of \$12,000 or \$15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking, and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) yet this list must still be considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the 'Union' to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, again, the aid and support of all true friends of Republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The 'DAILY UNION' will be published, as heretofore, at \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We propose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The 'SEMI-WEEKLY UNION' will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at \$5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the 'Daily Union,' except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two will be issued without any extra charge to subscribers.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY UNION.
 The 'WEEKLY UNION' is issued every Saturday, and at arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to enable it to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of \$2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the 'Weekly Union' a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.
 In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a 'Congressional Register,' to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed, the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have hitherto been able to give. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the 'Weekly Union' a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CLUBS WILL BE FURNISHED WITH
 5 copies of the Daily for \$40 00
 5 do Semi-weekly 20 00
 10 do do 35 00
 5 do Weekly 8 00
 10 do do 15 00
 20 do Congressional Register 10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Address, RITCHIE & HEISS,
 Washington city, D. C.

BLANKS for sale at this office.

PROCLAMATION.
 WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth"—it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the different counties to give public notice of such elections, the place where to be held, and the officers to be elected:—Therefore, I, ELLIS IRWIN, High Sheriff of the county of Clearfield, do hereby give

PUBLIC NOTICE
 to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a General Election will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 13th day of the month,) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified electors will elect—

One Person for Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth.
 One Person to represent the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Butler and Clearfield, in the House of Representatives of the United States.
 Two Persons to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
 One Person for Sheriff of Clearfield county.
 One Person for Commissioner of Clearfield county.
 One Person for Auditor of Clearfield county.
 One Person for Coroner of Clearfield county.

The electors of the said county will take notice that the election will be held at the following places:

For the district composed of the township of Lawrence at the court house.
 For the district composed of the township of Bradford at the house of Wm. Hoover.
 For the district composed of the township of Decatur at the house of John Goss.
 For the district composed of the township of Becono at the house of Samuel M. Smith.
 For the district composed of the township of Pike at the house of John Drankner.
 For the district composed of the township of Carlington at the house of Jacob Maurer.
 For the district composed of the township of Brady at the house of P. W. Barrett.
 For the district composed of the township of Chest at the house of James Curry.
 For the district composed of the township of Gibson at the public school house in said township.
 For the district composed of the township of Woodward at the election house in Decatur town.
 For the district composed of the township of Grand at the house of George B. Smith.
 For the district composed of the township of Morris at the house of James A. Hopt.
 For the district composed of the township of Barrisole at the house of John Young.
 For the district composed of the township of Bell at the house of Frederick Tanner.
 For the district composed of the township of Jordan at the house of James McNeal.
 For the district composed of the township of Boggs at the house of Henry Waite.
 For the district composed of the township of Penn at the school house on Spencer's hill.
 For the district composed of the township of Houston at the house of Jesse Wilson.
 For the district composed of the township of Ferguson at the house of P. D. Davis.
 For the district composed of the township of Karthaus at the frame house formerly occupied as a boarding house in said township.
 For the district composed of the township of Fox at the house of John L. Bundy.
 For the district composed of the borough of Clearfield at the court house.

Notice is hereby given, That all persons (excepting Justices of the Peace,) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office voted for.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the court house in the borough of Clearfield on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October, then and there to do all those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Clearfield, this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-ninth.

ELLIS IRWIN, Sh'ff.

To Assessors.
 THE Assessors for the different townships in the county of Clearfield, for 1847, will take notice that they are required to meet at the Commissioners office in the borough of Clearfield, on Friday the 16th day of October, A. D. 1846, to receive such instructions in relation to the ensuing triennial assessment as the Commissioners shall deem advisable.

By order of the Commissioners,
 H. P. THOMPSON, Ck.
 Comm'r's Office, Clearfield, 5th Sept. 1846.

CAUTION.
 ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of Twenty Dollars, dated about the middle of April last, given by the subscribers to Jesse D. Majors, of Boggs township, Clearfield county, as we have never received value for the same and are determined not to pay it unless compelled by due course of law,
 JOSEPH PETERS,
 Boggs tp. Aug. 22, 1846.