### From the Harrisburg Keystone. The Tariff of '46.

an charging that the democracy cheated like stability, some equitable & just prin-The audacity of our tederal opponents the people in 1844, on the subject of the ciple, applicable alike to the whole countariff, is only equalled by the pertinacity with which they adhere to their corporation and shinplaster policy. Hear what Mr. Clay savs in the last speech he ever made on the subject in the Senate of the United States, just before he retired from that body, in 1842, with the view of becoming a candidate in '44. In this speech, which is a long one, he lays down a general platform, or general policy which he desired his friends to pursue. On the subject of the tariff he expresses himself thus, in speaking of the compromise act:

"What are the other principles of the act? First, there is the principle that a fixed ad valorem duty shall prevail and be in force at all times. For one, I am willing to abide by that principle. There are certain vague notions affoat as to the utility and necessity of specific duties and discriminations, which I am persuaded arise from a want of a right understanding on the subject. We have had the ad valorem principle practically in force ever since the compromise act was passed; and there has been no difficulty in administering the duties of the Treasury on that

principle,

" It was necessary first to ascertain the value of the goods, and then to impose the duty upon them; and from the commencement of the act to this day, the ad valorem principle has been substantially in operation. Compare the difference between specific and the ad valorem system of duties, and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference. The one principle declares the duty paid shall be upon the real value of the article taxed; the specific principle imposes an equal duty on articles greatly unequal in value. Coffee, for example, (and it is an article which always suggests itself to my thoughts,) is one of the articles on which a specific duty has been levied. Now it is perfectly well known that the Mocha coffee is worth at least twice as much as the coffee of St. Domingo or Cuba, yet both pay the same duty. The tax has no respect to the value, but is arbitrarily levied on all articles of a specific kind alike, however various and unequal may be their value. I say that, in theory, and according to every sound principle of justice, the ad valoren mode of taxation is entitled to the preference. There is, I admit, one objection to it; as the value of an article is a matter subject to opinion, and as opinions will ever vary, either honestly or fraudulently, there is some difficulty in preventing frauds. But with the home valuation proposed by my friend from Rhode Island, (Mr. Simmons,) the ad valorem system can be adopted with all practicable safety, and will be liable to those chances only of fraud which are inevitable under any and every system. Again: what has been the fact from

eds, and a few others have all been taxed on the ad valorem principle, and there has been no difficulty in the operation. -I believe, upon the whole, that it is the best mode. I believe that if we adopt a fixed rate ad valorem, wherever it can be done, the revenue will be subjected to few er frauds than the injustice and frauds incident to specific duties. One of the most prolific sources of the violation of our revenue'lawa has been, as every body knows, ty and higher value, admitted under the sailed Gos Constitution, N. J., in which he ces, the agricultural population, who are lower rate of duty required for those of a lower value. The honorable gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Woodbury,) and the honorable Senator from N. York, (Mr. Wright,) both well know this. But if the duty was laid ad valorem there could be no motive for such an effort, and the fraud, in its present form would have no place. In England, as all who have read the able report made by Mr. Hume, a Scottish member in the House of Commons, must perceive, they seem to be giving up specific duties, and the tendency in the public mind appears to be, instead of having a variety of specific duties and a variety of ad valorem duties, to have one permanent fixed rate of duty for all articles. I am willing, I repeat, to adhere to this great principle as laid down in the compromise act. If there be those who age of any man, and he never faltered; but the rich, as they are called, would be same subject from Col. De Russey, and suppose that, under the specific form of but always acted in accordance with the glad to see the funds 20 per cent higher, that Gen. Francisco Vital Fernandez was duty, a higher degree of protection can be secured than under the other mode, I would observe that the actual measure of protection does not depend upon the form but on the amount of the duty which is levied on the foreign rival article.

" Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff. I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act: I am for doing what no southern man of a giving to the country a revenue which may government, and at the same time give an at an hour's notice .-- N. Y. Tribune. incidental protection to our home industry. If there be here a single gentleman who will deny the fairness & propriety of this, I shall be glad to see and hear who he is."

Now is not this the identical doctrine contained in Mr. Polk's letter to Mr. Clay well knew that all the experiments doned its principles.

made in favor of high protection had failed to give general satisfaction to the country, and that in order to have any thing BY MAGNETICTELEGRAPH try, must be adopted : and this has been done in the act of 1846, just as Mr. Clay recommended it should be done in the speech alluded to.

And when, may we not with propriety enquire, has the whole Country been more prosperous than during the last two years. During the last year the manufacturers. especially the Iron men, made extravagant profits. This year they are not doing as well, because of an over production both in Europe and at home. In a year or two the probability is they will again have a period of rich profit.

Now it is generally considered in the Middle States, that a dollar a bushel is about a fair living price for wheat. Sometimes, when there is an extraordinary demand abroad, the price rises greatly above this, especially if the surplus in our own country is not large. At other times when Can Congress or the Government aid him? now appears to be the case. certainly not. He must wait for a turn in the times, curtail his expenses and do the best he can. Now why should not the manufacturers do the same? But they are not willing. They unmediately commence a clamour against the government, and cry for more protection, and try to delude the farmer by telling him, that if would be better for them than the market and openly defying the military authority. of the world.

by experience that high tariffs have never ticles they consume, while the price of those they have to sell is not advanced.

## General Cass.

Gen. Shields, in a recent speech, paid the following high and just tribute to the character and qualifications of the stand. ardbearer of the Democratic party:

"Gen. Cass has been a soldier, and a brave one. He has been a diplomatist, & a truer American America never had .--His unpardonable sin in the eyes of the whigs is, that he dared, while minister to France, to oppose Great Britain and her kingly allies, in defeating the quintuple treaty-that in many ways he has checkqual there."

To the miserable Taylor whig slanders of T. B. King of Georgia, who made in a few of the large towns of the provincalled Gen. Cass "the hero of Hull's sur by far the most numerous, must be conrender, an ass, a villain, and a traitor," and said he "ought to have been hung," Gen, Jesup, being called upon, has written a letter, which he closes as follows:

been so unfortunate in the random state | see whether he will support it? ment of his facts, as not to have stumbled upon a single truth, His charges I know tify any one of them in the smallest degree. As to Gen. Cass, I served with him in two campaigns, a part of the time under his orders, and attached to his brigade. the 3 per cents to 43 1-4. I have seen him in situations, and under dictates of high courage and patriotism .is always found on the side of the country."

This is a severe and cutting rebuke to those contemptible whig blackguard friends of Taylor who do not scruple to use the black weapons of falsehood and slander. Boston Post.

An Irish Patriot in Exile .- Richard Butler, late president of the Tipperary Club, now an exile for the crime of loving fair or candid mind has ever yet denied - his country too well, wants employment at his trade of watch-making, having been provide for the economical wants of the obliged to leave his family and business

> PROSPECTS OF WHIGGERY IN LOUISI ANA. - In the report of the speech of Mr. Soule, at Gretna, in the pariels of Jeffer son, Louisiana, is the following:

The orator then recounted the various Kane, about which our opponents have parishes which he had the pleasure of vissaid so much? and is not the tariff act of thing, and his report of the Democratic 1846, framed upon the very principles regains was truly cheering. In one instance the people. The revolt had not been et. and threw him out on a pile of wood in

# FOREIGN NEWS.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

# Arrival of the Cambria.

The Irish Insurrection - Bloody Insur rection at Frankfort - Disturbances at Vienna.

Boston Oct. 6. The steamship Cambria arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The following is an abstract of the intelligence brought by her.

The Cambria made her passage out in 13 days. She arrived in Halifax on Wed. army of the Alpsen the meanwhile is to be clapses between entire safety and a most nesday at 11 o'clock, P. M., and thence reduced one hatt. sailed for Boston at 11 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, arriving here at 91 o'clock this

IRELAND. -At the time of the sailing of the America there was considerable excitement in Ireland, and a strong feeling prevailed in some quarters that a real rebellion had broken out in the South. We the surplus is large and the demand a had very little doubt but that the disturbroad limited, the price sinks perhaps to bance would turn out to be unimportant, 70 or 75 cents. What is to be done for and that their character would have more the farmer under these reduced rates? - of social than political complexion. Such

As to the probable result of the trials various opinions are hazarded, and a variety of reports put in circulation as to the course which government intend to adopt in case they should be successful in obtain

ing verdicts.

The belief entertained that a positive rebellion had broken out, is, to a certain the manufactures were protected, they extent, without foundation, but it is, nevwould afford him a home marke;; as if the ertheless, true, that depredatory bands of farmers were stupid enough to believe, armed men had turned out in hostile array that a market limited to the United States encamped in almost maccessible positions,

The last accounts from Ireland state The day for this deception and humbug that the neighborhood of Carrick on Suir has passed away. The farmers have found is still much disturbed; that the insur gents occupy formidable localities upon raised the price of wheat, and they are not the mountains; that signal fires are lighted disposed to be taxed any longer on the ar- every night, and that the utmost vigilance of the military and police has failed to crush the display. Search is kept up alter Doheny and other leaders, who are known to be with the insurgents, but as yet without the slightest effect.

Numerous attacks have been made upon the police and non-sympathizing residents. These demonstrations, however, so purposeless in themselves and so well calculated to inspire alarm, particularly in England, have in a considerable degree aubsided, though the insurgents are far from be-

ing dispersed.

From the London Globe, Sept. 22-P. M. impossible to describe the gloom which that country. has gone over the public mind here. ed her grasping power, and humbled her Every body seems to think that Cavaignac be endeavoring to procure a pardon for ambitious pride. I quote the language of and the National Assembly will find it himself. It is thought that he will be sucthe great in all nations, when I say that impossible to establish the Republic, and cessful—that he will not even be subjectno other man could have defeated the all yet nobody knows how it can be got rid of ed to the inconvenience of a temporary lied powers to that infamous treaty but without a conflict, in which none of the exile. Gen. Cass. As a diplomatist, every A. friends of order are willing to engage. 11 merican ought to feel a just pride in him, it is to be overthrown it will probably be

er made a mistake in his selections, and ed to be excellent, and such a Republic none stood higher in his estimation than as he would give us, the enlightened men Gen. Case. As a Senator in that learned of the country would willingly accept, but and most dignified body-a body which they have not the energy required to sec has not its equal for talent on the face of ond his efforts. The great obstacle in the the earth-I quote the language of Daniel way of the Republic is the peasantry .-Webster in saying, that Gen. Cass, for The men who proclaimed the Republic, in forgot that, atthough they might get up a sulted last. The farmer has had 4 per cent more to pay in taxes, and the farmer's man has his wages reduced to enable his employer to pay the taxes. Put "That gentleman (meaning King, whose | your hand into his pocket and drain out | ly at Vera Cruz on the 3d. Much aston speech proves he is not a gentleman, ) has his earnings to pay for the Republic, and

The constant decline in trade-it is declining though the government organ tells pico, which says that the disturbers of to be utterly unfounded from beginning to you to the contrary—the low state of the public order in that place are conspiring end, There is nothing in the history of treasury, the difficulty of getting in taxes, for its annexation to the United States. the country, written or unwritten, to jus | and the general complication of politics. Among the accused is D. Francisco Ceruhave a tremendous effect upon British antes, who had left for New Orleans with

The ultra Democrat says that this is rich-it is a result of general melais, and the general opinion that government will men. be unable to establish a system for which there is only a lukewarm support on one side and deadly hostility on the other.

The numbers for the successful candi dates in Paris were declared officially to- ital: day, at the Hotel de Ville. They are Louis Napoleon 110,752; Fould 78,991; Raspart 66, 963.

A statement has been published to day by some of the Deputies who were to have been sent by Cavaignac into the Depart. the States which form the cursed Confed. ments, and the instructions given them shows that the General had never for a moment abandoned the cause of good goy eroment.

SAXONY .- A revolt took place at hart is very feeble.

Chenmitsesin on the 11th. Barricades were formed, and the operatives reinforced by numbers from the suburbs, had attacked the troops, but were effectually overcome.

Vienna has again been the scene of fresh bloodshed and still continues in a most distracted state. Some local disturbances pave also taken place in Hamburg.

HUNGARY. - The affairs in Hungary ar secoming more and more conflictive.

Nonthern Italy .- Owing to the accepted mediation of France and England, life of a strong, self-possessed man, when is in a state of suspended hostilities, but it drawn into the torrent that, with the speed is feared that influences are at work which of a race horse, sweeps him onward to will lead to a resumption of arms. The certain destruction. A moment scarcely

NAPLES AND STOILY. - The King of Naof November, and the utmost alarm and anxiety is felt for the issue of hostilities.

It is said that the French will oppose any further efforts of Naples to subjugate the Sicilies.

#### From Mexico.

The following particulars of the Mexi can news, received by the steamers Trent and Severn, are extracted from the New Orleans Picayune and Crescent, of the 28th ult. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 20th ult.

The condition of the country is comparatively tranquil upon the surface. There have been no political pronunciamentos.-We are told, however, that the Santanis tas and the Puros have united their politi cal fortunes, and will make an effort to bow, and I should think would carry 3 or overthrow the present Government. The return of Santa Anna is openly talked of and expected.

the unsafe state of the public roads. They are infested by robbers in every direction. Travellers make provision for being robbed, as a thing of course; they carry with them money expressly to satisfy the rapaand wounded one of the robbers and his quainted with the river, I regarded the ded over to the authorities. Verbally we learn that he was hung for the offence.

Lieut. Tilden, formerly of the U. S. ashore at Pass Christian. Our readers nearer the rapids, I could discover it was cannot need to be reminded of the deed, gaining the American shore, and by the himself in the city of Mexico. He was France. - Paris, Sept. 21. - It is almost compelled by the Government to leave land, it was directly above the Island -

Paredes is still in Mexico, and said to

Foreigners, we are told, are treated

Senor Pina y Cuevas has been appointed Minister of the Treasury.

The celebration of the 16th of September, the birthday of Mexican indepensound and varied learning, had not his e- obedience to the orders of some fifteen or dence, appears to have been general thro'twenty thousand of the populace of Paris, out the country. We find it continually referred to by the press, and we have a good deal of enthusiasm in the ciry, and copy of one oration pronounced at the capital.

> The amnesty was declared at Huejutla, on the 10th of August, in favor of all the ards shore. As he came to the next and insurgent Indians who should make their submission within sixty days,

The conducta which left Mexico on the 17th ult., with \$2,000.000, arrived safe ishment is expressed that it was not rob-

El Monitor mentions a letter from Tam is raising men in aid of the enterprize. It was said also that the Governor of Tafor they would have confidence in the also connected in some way with the move-Whatsoever may be the course of others, payment of dividends, trade would revive, ment. The 3d and 10th battalions of inhe is never the apologist of the enemy, but and they would find tenants for their hou. fantry and some cavalry had been ordered ses. No! it is not a conspiracy of the to Tampico, which, with the force already there, would amount to more than 1500

Revolutionary projects seem not yet to have been abandoned in Mexico, if we may judge from the following, which was found posted upon the corners in the cap-

"Mexican nation there is yet time for hope." "Long live the Military Dictatorship." "Long live the valiant General Santa Anna." "Long live religion and the puros!" "Death to the Republic and eration!"

A savage outrage was perpetrated the GERMANY .- A sanguinary insurrection hart, a boarder at the Green Tree Hotel: -broke out at Frankfort on the evening of He was accused of stealing fifteen dollars Saturday last. Upward of thirty barri. from one of the boarders, which he denicades were erected throughout the city, ed, whereupon they tied him, kicked him, and defended with desperate courage by beat him with a board, horsewhipped him commended by Mr. Clay in the above axthe found a pledge signed by seventy two fectually suppressed at the departure of the yard, to die. His cries brought assistant for truth, will deny this. Mr.
Whig party because that party had abanconsiderable. the last accounts. The loss of life was tance, and the authors of the outrage were to be very valuable. The proprietor says arrested and committed for trial. N-Garn-

## A Man over Niagara Falls. A THRILLING SCENE.

The Buffalo Advertiser, of Monday, zives the following thrilling sketch of a scene at Niagara Falls :

Neither fiction nor fact furnishes an incident of more thrilling interest than one which occurred last evening at the Falls, and is detailed below by our correspondent. There is sometheing terribly appalling, almost sublime, in the struggles for fearful death, yet in that moment what a wealth of life may be compressed. How ples has prorogued Parliament till the 2d like lightning must flash through the mind all the pleasant recollections of childhood. the firm resolves of vigorous manhood, the hopes of the future, the endearments of home and friends, repentance for past errors, and prayers for forgiveness in that dread presence to which he is so awfully summoned!

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 2, 1848. About sundown last evening a man was carried over the Falls. Who he was is not known. From his management of the sail boat in which he came down the river, think he was not well acquainted with the carrent or the rapids. His dress and appearance indicated respectability, and after he got into the rapids his self-possession was most extraordinary. His boat was a very good one-decked over on the 4 tons. From what I learn of a sail boat having been seen below Black Rock, coming down, I think it is from there or Buf-The country is suffering extremely from talo. No other than a person unacquainted with the current above the rapids would venture so near them.

I was on the head of Goat Island when I first discovered the boat-then nearly half a mile below the foot of Navy Island city of the banditt of the highway, content and nearly two miles above the Falls, if they escape all other indignities. The There seemed to be two in the boat. It Arco Iris mentions the case of a little was directed towards the American shore party of Germans, who were attacked on | -the wind blowing from this shore, and their way to Vera Cruz. They resisted still the sail was standing, Being well achorse; the rest scampered off. The woun- position of the boat as extraordinary and ded man was afterwards arrested and han hazardous, and watched it with intense anxiety. Soon Lidiscovered the motion of an oar, and from the changing direction of the boat, concluded it had but one .--Army, came over on the Trent, and went | While constantly approaching nearer and by which he brought deep infamy upon time it had got near the first fall in the rapids, about half a mile above Goat Ib-There it was turned up the river, and for some time the wind kept it nearly stationary. The only hope seemed to be to come directly to Guat Island, and whether ! should run half a mile to give alarm, or remain to assist, in the event of the boat attempting to make the Island, was a question of painful doubt. But soon the with much more consideration in Mexico boat was again turned towards the Amerthe origin of the government until now? The articles from which the greatest amount of revenue has been drawn, such of that great man, Gen. Jackson, who never the intentions of Cavaignac are believ.

The intentions of Cavaignac are believ. D. Luis de la Rosa has been nominated man and lady just leaving the Island, but and confirmed by the Senute as Minister they seemed unable to reply or move. I Plenipotentiary to the United States -- railied a man at the toll gare-we ran to the main bridge in time to see the boat just before it had got to the first large fall in the rapids. Then I saw but one man -he standing at the stern with his nar, changing the course of the boat down the current, and as it plunged over, he sat

> down. I was astonished to see the boat rise with the mast and sail standing, and the man, again erect, directing the boat toweach succeeding fall he sat down, & then would rise and apply his oar in each suc-

ceeding current. Still there was hope that he would'come near enough to the pier to jump, but in a moment it was gone. Another, that he m ght jump upon the rock near the bridge, but the current dashed him from it under the bridge, breaking the mast. Again he rose on the opposite side. Taking his oar and pointing his boat towards the main shore, he cried, " had I better jump from the boat?" We could not answer, for funds. To-day they must have fallen con- the intention of communicating upon the either seemed certain destruction. Withsiderably; the 5 per cents to 67 1 2; and subject with Col. de Russy, who it is said in a few rods of the Falls, the boat struck a rock-turned over and lodged. He appeared to crawl from under it, and swam circumstances that would test the cour. the trick of the rich to kill the Republic, maulipas had received letters upon the with the car in his hand till he went over the precipice.

> Without the power to render any assistance-for half an hour watching a strong man struggling with every nerve for life, yet doomed with almost the certainty of destiny to an immediate and awful death, still hoping with every effort for his deliverance—caused an intensity of excitement pray God never again to experience.

> I write too hurriedly for publication, but I have stated all we have seen or know respecting the man or boat, & from which I hope you will be able to glean so much for publication as will lead to the discovery of the man.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION LAW. - By an act of Assembly assessors are required to open their books immediately after the second Tuesday of October and are required to assess any white freeman making application to them at any time within ten other night at Cincinnati, upon John Garn- days of the choice of Electors for President and Vice President, and to make out lists for the officers of said election, and to deliver the same to them on or before 8 o'clock on the morning of the election.

> The Gold Mine recently discovered in Van Curen county, Alnbama, is said he wants capital to work it, otherwise he would have kept the discovery a secret.