TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN." H. B. MASSER, JOSEPH EISELY. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-ser's Store.]

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paid half yearly in advance. No paper disconun-ued till att arresrages are paid.

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PETER LAZARUS. Northum berland County,

PENNSYLVANIA,

ESPECTEULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has taken the
Brick Stand, formerly occupied by George Prince
as a public house, (east of the State House, and
opposite the Court House,) where he is prepared to
accommodate his friends, and all others who may
favor him with their custom, in the best manner.

In short, no exertions nor expense will be spared to render his house in every way worthy of

public patronage. Sunbury, April 4th, 1846-6m CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS At the "CHEAP STORE" No. 41 Strawberry

Philadelphia. OUR Store rent and other expenses being very light, we are enabled to sell out CARPETS, ML-CLOTHS, &c., wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices in the city, and buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the

arge assortment we offer this season, of
Beautiful Imperial 3 ply
Double Superfine Ingrain
Fine and Medium do
Twilled and plain Venitian

ogether with a large s ock of OIL-CLOTHS rom 2 feet to 24 feet wide, very cheap, for rooms, salls, &c; also, Mattings, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Coton and Rag Carpets, &c., &c., with a good asortment of Ingrain Carpets from 25 to 50 cents. nd Stair and Entry Carpets from 12 to 50 cts. ELDRIDGE & BROTHER,

No. 41, Strawberry Street, one door above Ches-iut, near Second Street, Philadelphia. March 21st, 1846.—3m.

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V. B. PALMER,

American Newspaper Agent.
Editors throughout the United States for whom B. l'almer is Agent, will promote the advantage

ston and Baltimore, of which public notice is March 14, 1846. ALEXANDER L. HICKEY.

RUNK MAKER No. 150 Chesnut Street.

THERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and carpet bags, of every style and pattern are nufactured, in the last manner and from the best terials, and sold at the lowest rate. 'hilad-iphia, July 19th, 1845 .- 1y.

SHUGERT'S PATENT 'ASHING MACHINE.

this Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its struction, that it cannot get out of order. It tains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to , with less than half the wear and tear of any of late inventions, and what is of greater impor-

hing mechines. The subscriber has the exclusive right for Normberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Lu-H. B. MASSER. he following certificate is from a few of those , have theer machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844. Ve, the subscribers, certify that we have now tee, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Wash. Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is not excellent invention. That, in Washing, ill save more than one half the usual labor. t it does not require more than one third the il quantity of soap and water ; and that there rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-or tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons, and the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, &c., may be washed in a very short time out the least injury, and in fact without any rent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore rfully recommend it to our friends and to the ic, as a most useful and labor saving machine.
CHARLES W. HEGINS,

A. JORDAN, CHS. WEAVER, CHS. PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE. Hon. GEO, C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LEISENRING.

a's Hornt, (formerly Tremont House, No. 6 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September

lave used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine y house upwards of eight months, and do not ate to say that I deem it one of the most useid valuable labor-saving machines ever inven-I formerly kept two women continually oc-I formerly kept two women continually ocd in washing, who now do as much in two
as they then did in one week. There is no
or tear in washing, and it requires not more
one-third the usual quantity of soep. I have
a number of other machines in my family, but
a so decidedly superior to every thing else, and
the liable to get out of repair, that I would not
thout one if they should cost ten times the
they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

LAX SEED. The highest price will be HENRY MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism. - Jarranson.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, August 22, 1846.

Vol. 6--No. 48--Whole No. 308.

On the Reduction of the Tariff of 1849. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JULY 22, 1846. (Concluded.)

The honorable chairman of the Committee on Finance has undertaken to show that there has been a large increase in our exports for the last half year. The correctness of his conclusions are rendered doubtful from the very partial view which he has taken of the subject. He has given us only the exports from the port of New York. It will be readily seen that they mey be greatly increased there, and yet the whole amount be scarcely varied. Owing to the restrictions heretofore imposed upon our trade with Great Britain, and the regulations of their colonial system, our agricultural products were taken first into Canada, and exported thence into England. The recent changes in her corn laws, while they have materially affected the interest of their Canadian subjects. have had no beneficial effect upon our prices. This the honorable chairman has kept out of sight. The only change has been to export this produce directly to England justead of through Canada, without benefiting in the slightest degree the farmer here.

The chairman speaks of the anticipated repeal of the corn laws. He ought to have known that this repeal has been absolute for some months. When Sir Robert Peel introduced his new corn bill into Parliament, the customhouse officers were directed to regulate the duties by its provisions, taking bonds from the importer for the difference to be paid should the bill not become a law.

It is probable that a larger amount of breadstuffs will be shipped this year than heretofore, but for reasons very different from that assigned by the honorable chairman. One I have siresdy given. The anticipation of the new British turiff regulations gave a sudder and unworanted advance to prices here, last fall. Unusually large amounts were purchased by speculators. Their expectations were not realized; and, after holding as long as their means and credit would permit, they were compelled to sell at any prices. From these ruined speculators it went into the hands of shippers, who have sent it abroad. I should like to see the first farmer who has received the slightest benefit from the modification of the English corn. laws. It is an indisputable fact that we never PUBLIC NOTICE-V. B. P. lmer is the have and never can compete with porthern Euy authorized Ag at for the Sunwar Amently impracticable. The history of the flour business of this country proves that when it is at the lowest price, exportations are largest, When the farmer sells his flour for half price. when the dealer and miller are ruined all over the country, then, and then only, do the British buy breadstuffs from us in large quantities; at no other time can we compete with the lowpriced wheat and tye shipped into England from the Russian and German provinces-countries where literally the "ox is muzzled who treads out the corn," and where the laborer who produces the grain is permitted only to eat the

husks from which the wheat is winnowed. We are referred to the recent action of England upon her corn laws, as a reason for reducing our tariff upon foreign manufactures. Who is so blind as not to see that there is no parallel between the cases? In England it is an effort of the laboring population to rid themselves of the oppression of the landed aristocracy, by which they are deprived of their bread. Here, it is an effort of the aristocracy to deprive the laboring man of the means of earning his bread.

The great market, and the only certain market of this country, is that created by the manufacturing interest at home. Those who look to Europe for consumers of the products of our

In proof of this view of the case, I need only mention the fact that the single State of Massachusetts took last year from the other States last year one million of barrels of flour-more than the whole export of that article from the United States to foreign countries. It is also 30 per cent., thus giving 10 per cent. of a pretrue that for the last twenty years the home market has generally kept the price of breadstuffs above the shipping price. These facts ought to settle this question. I might ask, in | C, paying 30 per cent., and the steel itself is, in conclusion, what beneficial effect can the reduction of the price abroad have upon our pro-

The objections to this bill itself are so numerous, that it is hard to tell where they begin or where they end. I am glad to be able to sequit my honorable and able friend, the chair- try. The amount of capital invested in this iparticipation in concecting a scheme so well A single house in Philadelphia has in its manucalculated to do mischief, so badly adapted to facture more than \$100,000. This branch of

frauds on the revenue. Our citizens might in time, to some extent, overcome the inadequacy them for bark, with which his ships return laof its protection; but there is no method by which they can guard against the frauds that cent., if successful. He thinks this a very small matter; and to the large southern planter, accustomed to estimate wealth by his immense cotton and rice fields, it may be; but the result of his own figures will show it to be no inconsiderable sum. Let us take a single case, which is by no means uncommon. A foreign manufacturer sends an agent, who opens a countinghouse in New York ostensibly for the purpose of importing goods. He receives on arrest this unboly crusade? consignment \$800,000 worth annually, upon which the 25 per cent. gain, by the udervaluation, is \$20,000. I am assured by the most experienced and intelligent merchants that it would be utterly impossible to detect an undervaluation of 15 per cent. on cloths. I venture to affirm that you could not find a man of character who would be wifling to put his judgment at welfare. I have already trespassed much in the scale for the difference of 15 per cent, in valuation, when the som in dispute was \$1,000 This being the case, how unlikely is it that appraisers, appointed as they are for their political services, with but little reference to their business qualifications, would ever detect this difference in the valuation. The profits of large mercantile transactions are generally very small on the items. Commission houses, doing business to the amount of a million of dollars will guaranty their sales for 24 per cent. When the consignment is very large, the guaranty is frequently given for 11 or 2 per cent.

Now if a house on the other side can save an amount greater than they would have to pay for the guaranty of the whole amount of their consignment, I ask, is there not motive of gain sufficient to induce the undervaluation? particularly where the morals on the subject of revenue laws are as loose as in England and France, where they avow it is not wrong to cheat the government. I am assured by a respectable merchant, that of the large number of foreign agents doing Susiness in New York under the compromise act, scarcely any of them are now to be found there. Upon the passage of the act of 1842, they closed their stores and went ne, because they could no long the government by false invoices.

Another serious objection to the bill is its uni form discrimination in favor of the foreign mechanic laborer against our own. This principle-if principle it may be called-abounds throughout the whole bill. Every class of mechanics is to be affected, and the business of many of them to be destroyed by it. The tailor, the hatter, the shoemaker, the saddler, the tinn.an, the blacksmith, and all others, will see their towns and villages filled with the work of foreign pauper labor underselling them at their own doors, to pay for which the country is to be drained of its specie. To exemplify this, I will refer to a few only of the many glaring instances of this character in the bill. There are, by estimate, in the United States, about 500,000 men employed in making clothes, and we may to this add that number of women engaged in the same pursuit. Readymade clothes, by this bill, as in schedule C, are charged 30 per cent., and the material of which most of them are made is in the same schedule. All know that the labor upon clothes in Europe, particularly France, is done by poor wonicn and half starved men, who eat meat porhaps once a month-who give no education to their children, and who never expect to see them elevated above the wretchedness of their birth. These soil will be disappointed; and, in the end, the persons, who literally work for a shilling a day, surplus population and increased capital of the | will flood the country with ready-made clothes, west will seek manufactures as the means of and drive out of employment this intelligent and worthy class of our people.

In turther proof, I will cite a few cases of smaller manufactures. Take the care of ginger, for instance : the raw materia! in schedule B paying 40 per cent, ad valorem while the manufactured article is, in schedule C, paying mium to foreign labor over our own.

The like case occurs in iron to be converted into steel. The raw material is, in schedule schedule F. paying only 15 per cent. Again, we have the case of Peruvian bark to be converten into quinine. The raw material is charged 15 per cent., while the manufactured one is charged but 20; making only 5 per cent, in order to encourage its manufacture in this coun-

SPEECH OF THE Hon. SIMON CAMERON, | its inefficient provisions to detect and punish | mestic fabrics of the country, ships them to the | which we have heard may not be so remote a western coast of South America, and barters den. The bark is made into quinine; and its great value is the labor which is here put upon will be practised under it. My friend the chair- it. Our great competers in this manufacture man felicitates himself upon the security a- are the English and the French. If you degainst fraud by the absence of motive. He stroy our establishments, you transfer also to produces an array of figures to show that the those countries the commerce and navigation The foundation of the evil of which they comgain upon an invoice of goods undervalued 15 connected with them. Western Senators may plain will be found in the over production of per cent, would produce a profit of only 21 per perhaps not be aware of the great importance single article. In 1824, cotton brought 21 cents attached to this article throughout their whole country. It is used in almost every form of disease that presents itself, and it has become the almost constant companion of every family there. Will they not only aid in destroying the labor of their fellow-citizens; but will they elso deprive their neighbors of the poor consolation of procuring a remedy for the diseases of their climate! Is there no motive sacred enough to

> Further investigation has satisfied me, that what pretends to be provisions for producing revenue can have noother effect than to act as an absolute prohibition, preventing entirely the importation of many articles that are very important to various branches of our industry, and some of them even necessary to our nationlonger upon the time of the Senate than I had intended; but, to show the incongruities of this measure, and that it is unwise, considered as a revenue measure alone, let me give you the instance of cotton goods which are in schedule C, and charged 30 per cent. Just as many of these goods will be imported and used if the duty were three times that amount, as they will at that rate; for they are articles used generally hardly credit the fact, that the value of the hay by the wealthy, and are purely luxuries, and none of them made in this country. They are campries, jaconete, mulls of various kinds, and very fine muslims, generally of the kind known in the trade as white goods. A wise financier, in a purely revenue bill, would collect his duties from the articles used by the rich, and, so far as he could, leave the poor untouched. No

such principle is in this bill. I annex a rate of duties upon cotton articles, which I am assured by active business men would produce at least 50 per cent, more revenue than the same goods will under the House bill, and at the same time protect our own manufactures, and operate less oppressively on the

No.1. All cotton goods under 44 picks to the quare inch, 14 cents the equare yard duty. No. 2. All cotton goods under 56 picks to the

sq. inch, 3 cts. the sq. yd. duty. No. 3. All cotton goods under 60 picks to the q inch, 4 cts. the eq. yd. duty.

No. 4. All cotton goods under 64 picks to the q. inch, 5 ets. the sq yd. duty. No. 5. All cotton goods under 72 nicks to the

eq. inch, 6 cts. the sq. yd. duty. No. 6. All cotton goods under 100 picks the eq. inch 9 cis, the eq. yd. daty.

No. 1 embrances all kinds of heavy brown and bleached cotton sheetings and shirtings, and the common prints and stripes, that are used by everybody, and necessary to the laboring people; and the duty would be about 18

No. 2 covers printing clothe, of which calicoes are made that sell at from 9 to 10 cents, common bleach cottons that sell from 10 to 11; and the duty would not average over 30 per

No. 3 embraces fine print cloths, fine sheetng and shirtings; and the duty would average about 33 per cent.

No. 4, same kinds of goods, finer grades, about 35 per cent.

No. 5, do., still finer, about 38 per cent. No 6, all kinds of very fine "white goods," about 40 per cent.

I have said, Mr. President, that I have been utterly at a loss for the motive which prompted the introduction of such a measure at this time. Its first effect must inevitably be to deprive us of the means of paying even the interest upon the debt we are now incurring; and the consequence will be, that a debt will be entailed on the nation, embarrassing all its operations for years to come. It has been the policy of the democratic party to avoid a national debt. The payment of the national debt under the administration of General Jackson caused rejoicings throughout the country. Now, as if forgetting the policy of our fathers, we are, in time of war, when our expenses are necessarily greatly increased, entering upon an untried experiment, which, it is admitted on all sides, will greatly decrease our income. Can this be done for the special purpose of creating the necessity of direct taxes, and hereafter the entire abolition of our revenue laws? Is this the end to which man of the Committee on Finance, from all tem, apparently so unimportant, is very large, it looks! That section of the Union which controls this bill can control any other, if northern men will crouch before them. It will be the legitimate business of the country, and so manufactures, like all others, adds largely to the found very convenient, in laying these direct certain to fail in producing a sufficient revenue commerce and navigation of the country. It re- taxes, to exempt the negro population of the that it cannot be so, I give, in conclu- so I sold it to the baker of our ville go for a to meet the expectations of the government. quires 35 pounds of bark to make one of quinine, south, and lay them on the property and labor sion, the following eloquent passage from a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with

good men have imagined.

I wish I could induce my southern friends to pause, while it is yet not too late, ere they strike a blow which must recoil on themselves They cannot be prosperous if we are prostrate It is a great mistake to suppose that the prospeperity of the north inflicts an injury upon them. per pound. This produced such an immense profit, that men went in debt to boy slaves, and every southern man became a cotton-planter. This increased the amount from 176,000,000 pounds in 1824, to 863,000,000 pounds in 1845, and reduced the price to 6 cents per pound. We are told there is never a surplus stock on hand, as an argument against this fact. But that is accounted for, in my mind, by the fact that the necessities of the cotton-planter compel him to push his cotton crop into the market to pay his debts already made in anticipation of it. A little northern thrift, which teachcs our manufacturers to live within their means. would do them much service, and in the end cure many of the evils attributed to the tariff

Much stress is laid upon the cotton crop of the south, and the whole legislation of this country is to be regulated by it. I do not wish to detract from its value, but I will show how small it is in comparison with the other agricultural products of the country. The entire cotton crep of the last year was 936,088 000 pounds which, at 7 cents per pound, amounts to \$65,-226,160. My southern friends will perhaps crop, upon which our cattle and borses are fed is more than 100 per cent, over this; amounting, at \$10 a ton, to \$140,065,000. The whole value of the tobacco crop, at 5 cents, is \$9.371. 100; the wheat crop alone, at \$1 a bushel, is \$106.564,000; the oats, at 30 cents, is worth papers may be classed thus: \$48,962,400; and the potato crop, so lightly estimated, is worth more than one-half the entire cotton crop, being, at 40 cents a bushel, \$35,356,800. Why should all these important products be lost sight of in our commercial regulations?

It is said that letters have been received here from my own State, approving of this measure. It cannot be possible. Although it may pass here as a political measure, not a Senator. as I believe, would be willing to adopt it as his own; and I cannot therefore believe that any business man, anxious for the welfare of the country, can advise its passage. It may be true that some individuals in that good State are mad enough, or ignorant enough, or dishonest enough, to flatter what they believe to be the majority here, by crying hozannas to men in power. If such letters have been received, they must have been written by men who have no interest in common with their fellow-citizens; men who would barter princi- an abundant harvest. ple for office, and see the whole State in ruin, if they could only batten upon the offals of the government.

We are told out of the house that this bill to become a law by the casting vote of the Vice President. I am happy to say that I have seen no evidence of such intention, nor will I believe that there is such a design, until I am convinced by the evidence of my own senses. To all the inquiries that have been made of me, Pennsylvanian, honored with the trust and concreant to that trust, and dishonor the State that gave him birth. His honorable name, and the connexion of his ancestry with her history, forbid it. His own public acts and written sentiments forbid it. If, as has been said, this question is to be settled by the casting vote of the Vice President, he will not, as a wise man, awill rather, taking advantage of his high and honorable position, make one which shall contribute to the happiness of our people, and the glory of our common country. Let him not be allured by the voice of flattery from the sunny south. No man can be strong abroad who

such circumstances, with the casting vote in You have something else-but first let me ask his hands on this bill, would give that vote con- you where you have locked up your lottery tictrary to the almost unanimous wishes of his ket !" own State ! And shall it be said that a Pennsylvanian basiess attachment for his common-Its chief evil on the business of the country is The manufacturer here purchases the cheap do of the north. If this be so, the nullification of specce of the honorable George M. Dallas, me again about that."

\$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord

C) Sixteen lines or less make a square.

when occupying the seat I now hold, on a question precisely similar to the one now before

Extract from a speech of Mr. Dalles on the Ta-

"I am inflexible, sir, as to nothing but adequate protection. The process of attaining that may undergo any mutation. Secure that to the home labor of this country, and our opponents shall have, as far as my voice and suffrage can give it to them, a 'carte blanche' whereon to sattle any arrangement or adjustment their intelligence may suggest. It might have been expected, not unressonably, that they who desired change should tender their projet; that they would designate noxious particulars and intimate their remedies; that they would invoke the skill and assistance of practical and experienced observes on a subject with which few of us are familiar, and point with precision to such parts of the extensive system as can be modified without weakening or endangering the whole structure. They have forborne to do this. They demand an entire demolition. FREE TRADE is the burden of their eloquence : the golden fleece of their adventurous enterprice; the goal short of which they will not pause even to breathe. I cannot join their expedition for such object. An established policy-coeval, in the language of President Jackson, with our government-believed by an immense majority of our people to be constitutional, wise, and expedient, may not be abruptly abandoned by Congress without a treacherous departure from duty, a shameless dereliction of sacred trust and confidence. To expect it is both extravegent and unkind."

Puring Origin -The Democratic Union says, "There are eighty English Domocratic papers published in Pennsylvania, Seventy-FIVE of which openly dissapprove of McKay's free trade Tariff Bill." The Five free trade

'Pennsylvanian;' by John W. Forney, an office holder under the General Government.

Perry County Disorganizer,' owned by Hon. Jesse Miller. 'Bedford Gazette,' by the Adjutant General

of Pennsylvania, another office holder. 'Lancaster Intelligencer,' formerly owned by Fornay, and still influenced by him.

Dai y Keystone, enjoying a fine share of patronage from office holders.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY .- The rank and the of the Navy has been increase 2500 men during the late session, and the rank and file of the Army 7500, or 100 men more for each of the companies. The enlistment of the additional men of the Army is for five years.

CROPS OF ILLINOIS -The Alton Telegraph states that the wheat grop all over the State of Illinois is good, and there is every indication of

ONE HALF of the whole net revenue of Great Britain is devoted to paying the interest of the cost of former wars, and nearly one half of the remainder is spent in preparing for future wars, viz: in maintaining the army and navy.

Michigan Ross .- The Michigan or running rose, is of growth so rapid, that shoots have been known to run twenty and even 30 feet, in one have said that it cannot be ; that no native season. It can be trained to almost any height, and is magnificent when seen trained to a large fidence of his fellow-citizens, could prove re- tree, which it will climb and cover with a profusion of flowers

> A VERY Good STORY .- We like a good Story, and the last number of Blackwood furnishes one as follows:

'Some years ago when all the world were mad upon the lotteries, the cook of a middledopt a bill which no Senator will father, but aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master, curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeated. ly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize and she had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her upon the subject. One day, is not strong at home. Before a public man however, the master saw in the newspapers, risks a desperate leap, he should remember that or at his book seller's in the country town, that political gratitude is prospective; that deser- the number was actually the 20,000 prize. tion of home, of friends, and of country, may be Cook is called up, a pelaver ensues-had known hailed by the winning party when the traiter is each other years, loth to part, &c.; in short he carrying in the flag of his country; but when proposed and is accepted, insists on marriage the honors of the nation whom he has ser- being celebrated next morning. - Married they ved are to be distributed, none are given to were; and, as the carriage took them from the church, they enjoyed the following dialogue !

Will any man believe that a son of South | 'Well, Molly-two happy events in one day. Carolina, occupying that chair, elected under You have married, I trust, a good husband.

She thinking that her master was only bantering her upor, the old point; cried, 'Don't yes wealth than a son of Carolina ! I have said say no more about it. I thought how it won! that I will not believe it; and as evidence be, and that I never should here the end on't