

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Masser's Store.

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance.

No subscriptions received for a less period than six months. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

PETER LAZARUS, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, PENNSYLVANIA.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Stand, formerly occupied by George Prince as a public house.

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 Street, Philadelphia.

OUR Store and other expenses being very light, we are enabled to sell our CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices in the city.

A CARD. TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD!

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by proprietors of most of the best newspapers of the cities and principal towns in the U. S. and Canada.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY, RUNK MAKER, No. 150 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and carpet bags, of every style and pattern are manufactured.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and given entire satisfaction.

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

have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine upwards of eight months, and do not hesitate to say that it is one of the most useful and labor-saving machines ever invented.

LAX SEED.—The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, at the store of 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.—JARRISON.

By Masser & Eisely.

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

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

SPEECH OF THE Hon. SIMON CAMERON, On the Reduction of the Tariff of 1842, 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.

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.

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.

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?

Another serious objection to the bill is its uniform discrimination in favor of the foreign mechanic laborer against our own. This principle—if principle it may be called—abounds throughout the whole bill.

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?

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 soil will be disappointed; and, in the end, the surplus population and increased capital of the west will seek manufactures as the means of employment.

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.

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 acquit my honorable and able friend, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, from all participation in concocting a scheme so well calculated to do mischief, so badly adapted to the legitimate business of the country, and so certain to fail in producing a sufficient revenue to meet the expectations of the government.

its inefficient provisions to detect and punish frauds on the revenue. Our citizens might in time, to some extent, overcome the inadequacy of its protection; but there is no method by which they can guard against the frauds that will be practised under it.

meetic fabrics of the country, ships them to the western coast of South America, and barbers them for bark, with which his ships return laden. The bark is made into quinine; and its great value is the labor which is here put upon it.

Further investigation has satisfied me, that what pretends to be provisions for producing revenue can have no other 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 national welfare.

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 poor:

No. 1. All cotton goods under 44 picks to the square inch, 1 1/2 cents the square yard duty.

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

No. 3 embraces fine print cloths, fine sheeting 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.

The like case occurs in iron to be converted into steel. The raw material is, in schedule C, paying 30 per cent., and the steel itself is, in schedule F, paying only 15 per cent. Again, we have the case of Peruvian bark to be converted 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 country.

which we have heard may not be so remote a good end may 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 prosperity of the north inflicts an injury upon them.

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.

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.

We are told out of the house that this bill is 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.

Will any man believe that a son of South Carolina, occupying that chair, elected under such circumstances, with the casting vote in his hands on this bill, would give that vote contrary to the almost unanimous wishes of his own State?

when occupying the seat I now hold, on a question precisely similar to the one now before us. Extract from a speech of Mr. Dallas on the Tariff of 1824.

"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 settle any arrangement or adjustment their intelligence may suggest.

"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket!"

"She thinking that her master was only battering her upon, the old parrot, cried, 'Don't you say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I never should have the end on't so sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that.'

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50  
1 do 2 do, 0 75  
1 do 3 do, 1 00  
Every subsequent insertion, 0 25

Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$6. Half-yearly: one column, \$18; half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares, \$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 accordingly.

Sixteen lines or less make a square.

Public Opinion.—The Democratic Union says, "There are eighty English Democratic papers published in Pennsylvania, seventy-six of which openly disapprove of McKay's free trade Tariff Bill."

"Perry County Disorganizer," owned by Hon. Jesse Miller.

"Bedford Gazette," by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, another office holder.

"Lancaster Intelligencer," formerly owned by Fortney, and still influenced by him.

DEJ. KEYSTONE, enjoying a fine share of patronage from office holders.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The rank and file of the Navy has been increased 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.

CROSS OF ILLINOIS.—The Alton Telegraph states that the wheat crop all over the State of Illinois is good, and there is every indication of an abundant harvest.

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 ROSE.—The Michigan or running rose, is of growth so rapid, that shoots have been known to run twenty and even 30 feet, in one season. It can be trained to almost any height, and is magnificent when seen trained to a large 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 middle-aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master, curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeatedly 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, however, the master saw in the newspapers, or at his book seller's in the country town, that the number was actually the 20,000 prize. Cook is called up, a palaver ensues—had known each other years, loth to part, &c. In short he proposed and is accepted, insists on marriage being celebrated next morning.—Married they were; and, as the carriage took them from the church, they enjoyed the following dialogue:

"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket!"

"She thinking that her master was only battering her upon, the old parrot, cried, 'Don't you say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I never should have the end on't so sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that.'

"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket!"

"She thinking that her master was only battering her upon, the old parrot, cried, 'Don't you say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I never should have the end on't so sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that.'

"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket!"

"She thinking that her master was only battering her upon, the old parrot, cried, 'Don't you say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I never should have the end on't so sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that.'

"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket!"

"She thinking that her master was only battering her upon, the old parrot, cried, 'Don't you say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I never should have the end on't so sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that.'

"Well, Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—but first let me ask you where you have locked up your lottery ticket!"

"She thinking that her master was only battering her upon, the old parrot, cried, 'Don't you say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I never should have the end on't so sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about that.'