

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
Rhode Island.
The news from Rhode Island yet consists chiefly of rumors and speculations. But they are, if any thing, less favorable to the maintenance of law and order than yesterday. The correspondent of a morning contemporary, evidently a sympathizer with the revolutionists, writes as follows:
PROVIDENCE, April 7.
"As respects the state of parties here, it looks very dark. There is a guard of thirty men placed at the arsenal, and the military companies have been overhauled by the Governor. The question was put to them. 'Will you support the laws of Rhode Island?' They wanted it qualified so as to pledge them to support all laws but the late act, but he would not vary it. Of the infantry 17 voted to do it, of the artillery 11; marine artillery not known; Woonsocket Co. none."

"John Whipple has gone to Washington to ask aid for the Government; and Dr. Brown on the other side in the same cars. The free suffrages are wide awake; one man has procured 600 muskets, which he is distributing freely; and says he can get enough more, and men to carry them. I saw 13 men yesterday with one apiece, and ten others to-day. They have great meetings in the several wards this evening. There will be fighting if the landholders attempt to put the obnoxious law in force."
"I hear to-day that Philip Allen has agreed to stand for Governor on the free suffrage ticket, and I think the ticket will be completed and published very soon. I hear the candidates will publish a card declining the nomination, but it elected by a heavy vote, they will stand and meet the consequences. The people will shield them from the treason law, and then we shall come to bloodshed, if there is any attempt to enforce it. I never know so much excitement on any subject as there is here at present, and in all the north part of the state."

"The Providence Republican Herald of yesterday morning contains the nominations under the pretended new constitution, complete. Mr. Allen is not the candidate for Governor upon that ticket, but Thomas W. Dorr, of Providence, Amasa Eddy Jr. for Lieut. Governor."
"The Providence Chronicle of last evening says:
"The 'Constitutional' excitement does not seem to abate, but if any thing, increases. Meetings were held by both parties last night. Nothing transpired at those meetings that we can hear of, more than usual. The determination on the one part to carry out the orders of the Government, as strong as ever, while that of resistance, in the case of an interference with the political movements of the other, is no less decided."
"We encounter knots of men at almost every corner, some of whom, on both sides, say they will fight; while others declare they prefer to do all that business up by proxy. The organs of the opposing factions are full of fire."

"We heard a little group of men in conversation last night, and one was enlightening the others relative to the necessity of a mob being fully organized. He declared that a thousand men, without organization, could not successfully resist two hundred and fifty properly drilled. His hearers betrayed no little interest in his remarks, and one or two on the conclusion, we thought, showed, by a change of color in their cheeks, from the rose to the lily, that they, at all events, would not mingle in the affair should it come."

POSTSCRIPT, half-past one o'clock.—The state authorities have ordered a large quantity of ball cartridges, which are now being manufactured in this city.
On the other hand, the friends of law and order, without distinction of former political parties, have held a State Convention, and presented to the electors a union-state ticket, selected from the soundest men in the state, who have not heretofore acted together."

Another Bank Robbery.
FATAL EFFECT OF A THUNDER STORM.—We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter to a gentleman in this city dated at Danvilleville yesterday.
DANVILLEVILLE, April 1st, 1842.
There is a report in this place, and it is but too true, that the branch of the Union Bank of Louisiana, at Thibodeauxville, was robbed on Wednesday night of about \$10,000! The particulars, as I have obtained them from gentlemen who know them, are these. The bank was a frame building, and was raised by means of a brick wall, or underpinning, about four feet above the ground. Through this wall the thief first made his way. He then cut through the floor of the bank, directly under the vault, into which he ascended. The money was not locked up in any case or box, but lay open in the vault, and was, therefore, easily discovered by the robber."

The thunder storm which was experienced in the city on Wednesday last, also extended to this neighborhood. I regret to say that it was attended with fatal consequences. On the plantation of Mr. McGill, about three miles above Danvilleville, on the Mississippi, the storm was very violent. Some ten or twelve slaves who were working on a field, took refuge from the rain in an old cabin. Soon afterward the lightning struck the cabin, instantly killing one poor fellow, severely wounding another, and more or less afflicted the whole number.—N. O. Picayune.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In the Common Pleas, yesterday, a verdict for \$5,000 damages was rendered in favor of an injured husband. The parties were Talmadge, plaintiff, Lowrie, defendant. The defence attempted was a conspiracy between the husband and wife to extort money, but it seems to have completely failed.—Com. Adv.

Texas and Mexico.
The attack on Texas was by a band of marauders, who have scamped back with their spoils—but they have roused the vengeance of the Texans.

The Mexican coast is blockaded by the Texian fleet, and President Houston, in a letter to Santa Anna, gives notice that he shall make a vigorous war on him, and his principles. He is determined to make no war on the Mexicans, or their religion, but he will give them a representative government.
The Rev. T. O. Summers, a Methodist clergyman, is Chaplain of the army, and there seems to be a great regard to religion manifested in the new arrangements of the Texian army. The temperance cause flourishes.

President Houston's proclamation of blockade, declares all the ports on eastern Mexico, from Tobacco to Matamoros, in a state of blockade.

"For any breach or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and mariners of such vessel, will be subject to the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

"This decree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to any neutral port within the Gulf of Mexico—within twenty days, as to any port of the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty five days, as to vessels from any ports in Europe."

The New Orleans Bee has a long article on the subject of the Mexican invasion of Texas, and its probable effects upon the United States, in which the following statement is made:—

It is an ascertained fact that the money (\$6,000,000) was furnished by British capitalists upon a mortgage of church property, to carry on this war, and in fact the funds passed through the hands of Mr. PACKENHAM, the British minister in Mexico, for that purpose. The express condition of the loan was the invasion of Texas; and SANTA ANNA, in obedience to the behests of the English cabinet has inscribed *Abolition* in the broadest letters upon his banner. We utter nothing lightly in a matter so grave. In the official letter of the subtle Mexican to Gen. HAMILTON, (which may be regarded as a manifesto of war) SANTA ANNA takes occasion to remark:

"In a different point of view, the question of Texas involves another of the greatest importance to the cause of humanity—that of slavery. Mexico, who has given the noble and illustrious example of renouncing the increase of her wealth, and even the cultivation of her fields, that she may not see them fattened with the sweat, the blood and the tears of the African race, will not retrocede in this course; and her efforts to recover a usurped territory will be blessed by all those who sincerely esteem the natural and inalienable rights of the human species."

FOR TEXAS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 28th ult. says:—

The steam packet Neptune departed last evening for Galveston, with, as we are informed, two or three hundred passengers, mostly emigrants to the new Republic. Her departure was the occasion of considerable curiosity and excitement. In her assorted cargo, were several heavy articles of various calibre, besides some of our surplus produce, Missouri lead, &c., &c.

Latest From Texas.

Galveston dates have been received at New Orleans on the 28th ult. The most important item of intelligence is a proclamation of President Houston, declaring all the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in a state of blockade, and forbidding neutral vessels to trade therewith after having received notice of the blockade, under the penalty prescribed by the law of nations. The decree is to take effect within twenty days as to any port of the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty-five days as to vessels coming from any port in Europe.

The advices from Galveston contradict the rumor of a Mexican invasion, and there seems now to be little doubt that the party which attacked San Antonio was a mere marauding expedition.—The Texans, however, were still in motion, pushing their preparations with a view to the invasion of Mexico. General SOMERVILLE was invested with command of the main body of the Texian army, and was under marching orders for some point beyond the Rio Grande. The only news that had been received from the armed fleet fitted out by the citizens of Galveston was, that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to continue their search to Matamoros, if they could not sooner get a fight. It was the general opinion that Matamoros would be the first point of attack.

Nat. Int.

Economy in Fuel.

Coal in Wood.—We have been particularly struck with the following paragraph, from the annual report of the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.
"To economize the use of fuel, as well as the expense of the construction of steam boilers, we will state the fact, that in one of the boats of the Company, the Trotter, whose new boilers were built during the past year, upon a plan calculated for the best application of Coal; the consumption per day does not exceed two tons and one quarter, costing ten dollars, whilst seven cords of wood, costing 27 50-100 dollars were consumed formerly by the same boat, on the same run."

This is worthy the attention of Pennsylvania. There is coal enough in our mountains, and the more that is taken away, the better it is.—U. S. Gazette.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, April 16, 1842.

We have received the April number of Little's Museum. It abounds with the usual variety of judicious selections from foreign periodicals, and presents strong claims to the patronage of the reading public. The contents will be found in our advertising columns.

We learn from an officer of the North's Bank, that notes of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville were 50 per cent. below par in Phila., on the 13th.

Merchant's House.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the proprietors of the Merchant's House in Philadelphia. This building has been erected on the site of that well-known stand, the "Bull's Head," in Third, above Callowhill street, by the Messrs. Hart. The house, we can recommend from personal examination, as one of the most comfortable and best arranged in the city. The landlords are said to be most obliging and attentive to their customers.

A New Era.

The mail which left Philadelphia a 6 o'clock, on Monday morning, arrived here at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, performing the whole distance, 130 miles, in 14 hours, and when the roads between this place and Pottsville are in a better condition, the journey will be made in 12 hours. Twenty years ago it required three days and we received but one mail a week. Now there are two daily lines of stages from Northumberland through this place, connecting with the rail road at Pottsville. The opposition line leaves Northumberland at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pottsville, in time to take the afternoon train of cars for Philadelphia, which reaches the city at 8 o'clock in the evening. The mail line goes no farther than Pottsville the first day. This arrangement will greatly facilitate the business intercourse between our commercial emporium and the valley of the Susquehanna, and if Philadelphia enterprise would make the twelve miles only of rail road, which are necessary to form a complete communication by rail road between this place and that city, her merchants need never fear the competition of Baltimore for the trade of the two great branches of the Susquehanna, which annually pour their vast produce into the Shamokin Basin, situated at their confluence, whence it would be transported direct to Philadelphia, on the rail road. Experience has shown, that the further the trade is permitted to descend the Susquehanna, before it is directed toward our own emporium, the greater the share of it which ultimately reaches the rival emporium of our sister state.

Home Industry Convention.

This convention, which assembled in New York, on the 5th inst., was composed of upwards of four hundred delegates from a majority of the states. The proceedings were of highly interesting character, and the reports by the various committees embody a vast amount of important statistical information, an abstract of which we hope to have the pleasure of laying before our readers.

Coroners.

At the latest dates the Senate was engaged on the Loan Bill, and the House of Representatives on the General Appropriation Bill, but there is such an inveterate propensity to talk in both houses, that there is no telling when either of these bills will be finally acted upon. It is almost impossible to keep a quorum present in the House of Representatives, and it is suggested that the names of the members absent be published every morning by order of the House, so that their constituents may know when members attend to the business for which they were elected, and for which they are well paid. We think that this would be an effectual remedy. The Hon John Snyder, the member from this district we are pleased to see, exhibits a laudable attention to the business of the country, always being found in the House during its session.

The Tariff.

On the 31st ult., the committee on manufactures in Congress, made an able report, accompanied by a bill imposing such a tariff upon the importation of foreign goods, as will increase the revenue to an amount sufficient to meet the expenses of government. The bill rightly discards the system of *horizontal or ad valorem* duties, and makes a just discrimination between such foreign articles as come in competition with our own productions and such as do not, and imposes a duty upon the former, sufficient to protect our home manufactures and prevent foreign pauper labor from driving the productions of *freemen* out of the market. We trust that this or a similar bill will be speedily passed by Congress; for nothing else will bring our currency to a sound condition, and restore the business and prosperity of the country.

In the Senate, on the 9th instant, Mr. BUCHANAN presented an interesting Petition from the Coal dealers, miners and others engaged in the Coal business of Pennsylvania. The memorialists present that when the Compromise Act of 1833 shall go into full effect, their trade will be ruined. The memorialists pray Congress that they will raise the duty on Coal from 60 cents a ton to ten cents a bushel. In England the duty imposed on coal is seven dollars a ton. The consequence of protecting the domestic article; the memorialists say, will certainly be to reduce the price of the article very materially at home, first by creating a competition at home, and secondly by driving the foreign article out of the market.

Another memorial was presented by Mr. Buchanan asking Congress to protect the Iron Manufactures of the country by restoring the duty of 1839.

Florida.

It seems, from the annexed extract from the Baltimore American, that the miserable war in Florida is almost ended:

"The Savannah Republican furnishes us with the latest news from Florida. The war is now considered as nearly ended, and would be so entirely, if *Haleck-Tuskennuggee* were not yet at liberty. The 2d Infantry were in hot pursuit of him at last dates, and we may soon expect to hear of his capture. Col. WORTH continues to curtail his expenditures in the several departments. Clerks, teamsters, and laborers, no longer needed, have been promptly discharged. A private letter from Fort Mellon, bearing date March 26th, contains an account of the arrest of three individuals, who arrived at that post on the 25th inst.—representing themselves as seamen belonging to the schooner Maria, that sailed from Boston on the 25th February, and was wrecked on the Peninsula of Florida on the 9th ult. Their names are Webb, Gamble and Davis, and the general belief is that they are deserters from an United States vessel operating in the Gulf near Tampa."

Editorial Miscellany.

Lord Ashburton, the special minister from Great Britain, with his suite, was presented to the President on the 6th inst.

Mr. O'Sullivan's bill to abolish capital punishment has been lost in the New York House of Assembly, by a vote of 54 to 44.

Hogan who was lately arrested at Rochester, charged with assisting in the burning of the *Carolina*, has been set at liberty, there being no evidence of his having been present.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill, appropriating \$550,000 for the building of an iron war steamer, by Mr. Robert J. Stevens of New York.

In the late trip of the two war steamers Mississippi and Missouri, from New York to the Potomac, the former proved herself much the fastest boat; she was built in Philadelphia—the latter in New York.

The Tide Water notes are no sale in Baltimore.

Business still continues in a depressed state in New York, and the depression in prices have compelled many manufacturers to stop entirely.

The Banks of Kentucky, at a meeting held on the 4th inst., resolved to resume the payment of all their liabilities in specie, on the 15th of June next.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed two commissioners to visit the United States, accompanied by four pupils, to examine into the character of American rail roads.

A horrid murder was committed a few days since, at a ball in Chemsford, Mass.

The great dinner given to Henry Clay by his friends, came off at Brown's Hotel, in Washington city, on the 9th. The whig members of Congress generally were in attendance.

At Quebec, on the first day of the present month, the thermometer was down to zero, the St. Lawrence covered with fields of ice, and four feet of snow on the ground, covering the tops of more than half the fences.

A Temperance celebration took place at Cincinnati, on the 5th, at which from 7 to 10,000 persons walked in procession.

The Senate of New York have rejected the bill providing for the prosecution of the New York and Erie Rail Road.

THE LAKES.—The steamboat Chesapeake arrived at Chicago from Buffalo on the 27th of March. The *C.* is the first boat that ever navigated the Lakes at this season of the year, being a month earlier than is usual.

The Temperance cause appears to progress with rapidity in the Old World. According to Mr. Delavan, there are in London and the suburbs fifty total abstinence societies, with 20,000 members, of whom 3,000 are reclaimed drunkards; in the country, ninety societies with 40,000 members, of whom 4,000 are reclaimed drunkards; in Scotland, 150,000 members, and in Ireland 5,500,000.

J. R. Vineyard, who killed Mr. Arndt in the Wisconsin Legislative Hall, a few weeks since has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

Mr. Adam Waddle, long known as the publisher of Waddle's Circulating Library, and other publications, died in Philadelphia a few days since.

On the 7th inst., a small sale of whiskey took place at Cincinnati, at 10¢ cents per gallon! The Washingtonians are doing wonders. The old toppers will, however, enjoy the benefit of their labors in the way of cheap spees, for he must be "poor indeed," that can't raise enough to get drunk on whiskey, at 10¢ cents per gallon.

Apportionment Bill.

The following is the new Apportionment bill, reported to the Senate by Mr. Tajpan:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representative for every sixty-eight thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, that is to say: Maine 7, [now 8] New Hampshire 4, [5] Massachusetts 10, [12] Rhode Island 1, [2] Connecticut 4, [5] Vermont 4, [5] New York 35, [40] New Jersey 5, [6] Pennsylvania 25 [28] Delaware 1, [1] Maryland 6, [8] Virginia 15, [21] North Carolina 9, [13] South Carolina 6, [9] Georgia 8, [9] Alabama 7, [5] Mississippi 4, [2] Louisiana 4, [3] Tennessee 11, [13] Kentucky 10, [13] Ohio 22, [19] Indiana 10, [7] Illinois 7, [2] Missouri 5, [2] Arkansas 1, [1] Michigan 3, [1].

We have placed in brackets the number of Representatives in each State allowed by the existing law.

SUSPENSION OF IRON WORKS.—The Troy Whig says, the extensive Iron Works in that city have both suspended operations for the present; nor will they be again started until an adequate protective tariff shall be imposed upon foreign iron. Eight hundred human beings seeking work in such times as these is indeed "the saddest sight under the sun."

Interesting Correspondence.

Below will be found the letter of invitation from the committee appointed to invite Col. Richard M. Johnson, to be present at the celebration of the battle of the Thames, to take place in Danville, on the 5th of October next, and the reply of the Colonel accepting the invitation. The *Danville Intelligencer*, extra, from which we copy the correspondence, says:

"We now have the honor and pleasure of laying the following highly interesting correspondence before the public. It will be seen that the gallant soldier has accepted the invitation, and will be present with the People of Pennsylvania, at the celebration at Danville. This pleasing intelligence is received with enthusiasm by the People of Northern Pennsylvania, but few of whom have ever had an opportunity to see Col. JOHNSON, or take him by the hand. The thousands who contemplate meeting in this patriotic celebration, will now have their ardent wishes gratified by the presence of this distinguished representative of the gallant sons of Kentucky."

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14, 1842.

To Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON:

DEAR SIR:—We have the high honor herewith to forward to you the proceedings of a meeting holden by your fellow citizens of Columbia county, Pa. The proceedings speak for themselves. There is nothing we can say in addition, that would picture out more forcibly the gratitude which the people of this great Commonwealth feel for the services which RICHARD M. JOHNSON has rendered them on the field of battle. Colonel, in giving you assurances of the high consideration in which the Democracy of the Keystone State hold your services, and your character, permit us to commingle our feelings with theirs; and to express to you the unfeigned pleasure we feel, as well as honor conferred in being made the medium of conveying to you the invitation to be present with the people of Pennsylvania, in celebrating a victory achieved by yourself, at the head of your gallant Kentuckians, with such noble spirits as Capt. Robert B. McAfee. Sir, in inviting you to be present, we tender to you the hospitalities of our noble State; and assure you, that his Excellency, Gov. PORTER, sympathizes in feeling with his fellow citizens, on this occasion, thousands of whom will be present at the celebration, with the high hopes and expectation of seeing, face to face, and taking by the hand, the Hero of that glorious victory.

With sentiments of grateful remembrance for your services, and profound regard for your character, we are dear Colonel,

Yours, most sincerely,

SETH SALISBURY of Bradford county,
S. F. HEADLEY, Columbia county,
J. C. PLUMER, Westmoreland county,
JOHN S. GIBBONS, Lehigh county,
E. O. JACKSON, Dauphin county,
LUTHER KIDDER, Luzerne county,
THOS. McCULLY, Philadelphia county,
LEVI REYNOLDS, jr., Mifflin county,
JAMES RUPPE, Washington county,
'Special Committee of Invitation,' &c.

WHITE SULPHUR, Ky., March 25, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your communication enclosing the proceedings of the citizens of Columbia county, Pa., and others, inviting me to the celebration of the Battle of the Thames, at Danville, on the 5th of October next. This evidence of the confidence of my fellow citizens from a section of your State, so justly appreciated for their patriotism, has awakened in my bosom, the most grateful emotions; among the incidents of my public life, none has been more gratifying than the manner in which I have received this kindness from my fellow citizens.

In accordance with your wishes, and as the representative of the gallant sons of Kentucky, who achieved that victory, I shall, regardless of ordinary inconvenience, accept your invitation.

It has ever been to me a source of happiness to respond to the call of the people; and to comply with their requests. In a republican government every thing depends upon the people; upon their patriotic spirits rests the permanency of our free institutions—when dangers threaten our peace, they alone are called to the rescue, to apply the remedy, and to make the sacrifice; these considerations are to me additional reasons for presenting myself personally to the people of Pennsylvania, whom you represent, on the 5th of October, at Danville.

The splendid history of our brief existence as an independent nation, commencing with the war of the revolution, records many brilliant achievements, some of which have been considered as worthy of commemoration in order to perpetuate these events, and these associations have a strong tendency to unite and strengthen us—and keep alive the fire of patriotism in every bosom. United in affliction and devoted to the Federal Union, we have proven to all nations, that we are able to maintain our freedom against all our enemies, internal or external, who may wish our destruction as a free people. If under present circumstances, therefore, my fellow citizens of Columbia and others, shall consider the Battle of the Thames worthy of notice and distinction in this public manner, I shall not attempt to detract from its merits from any consideration of the humble part which I performed on that day.

I fought by the side of one thousand brave volunteers of Ky., who gained a signal victory over superior numbers composed of British regulars and their savage allies; and the bloody, cruel and savage war in the North-west, ended on that day. The soldier in a free country endures the privations of the camp, and meets the dangers of the field; and feels himself suffi-

ciently rewarded in the approbation of his own bosom and in the enjoyment of those blessings which his valor contributed to maintain. These reflections will invigorate the resolution of the citizen soldier in the bloody conflict of battle and even disarm death of its terrors. On that memorable day, I had ocular demonstration of the perfect willingness with which the citizen, as a volunteer, offered up his life to save his country; not one proved recreant. War is a great evil, and brings with it calamity of various kinds. Honored by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, with a seat in Congress, I voted in favor of the declaration of war against Great Britain, in 1812, and have never repented of that vote, nor the part I took in that war—and under the same causes I would now give the same vote; and my feeble arm, by Divine Providence invigorated, I would endeavor to render the same service.

Having thus given sanction to the war, to maintain our rights upon the ocean and our independence upon land, I considered it my duty to volunteer my services during the recess of Congress and meet equal sacrifices and sufferings with those, THE PEOPLE who honored me with a seat in the councils of our confederacy, at a crisis which involved every thing dear to the citizens of the United States.

These were the considerations and the high reward. I never looked for, nor anticipated the honors which you and your associates are heaping upon me. My country owes me nothing. I owe my country every thing. Notwithstanding, I do not less value your noble and magnanimous generosity towards me—I cannot therefore express the gratification which fills and overflows my heart, and I feel obligations which memory cannot forget.

Accept my thanks individually.

Most respectfully,

Your fellow citizen,

RICH. M. JOHNSON,

Committee of Invitation.

The following are the first two sections of the Tariff Bill, as reported to Congress:

THE TARIFF BILL.

A BILL supplementary to the act entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," approved March 3d, 1833.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter provided for, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On all articles which are now charged with a duty amounting to twenty per centum ad valorem, or more, whether the same be now specific or ad valorem, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem, except on such articles as are hereinafter provided for or excepted.

Second. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, seventeen dollars per ton; on bar and bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, twenty five dollars per ton; on iron in pigs, eight dollars per ton; on glazed castings, and irons, hatter's and tailors' irons, two cts. and a half per pound; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one cent and a quarter per lb.; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; Provided, That all castings, or vessels of cast iron, not in the rough as from the mould, or having any addition of wrought iron attached, shall be charged with the same rate of duty as articles manufactured of wrought iron, that shall amount to more than the duty on cast iron; on round iron or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in sheets, half hoop iron, two cts and a half per pound; on nail or spike rods, two cts and a half per pound; on nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, two cts per pound; on iron, slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or esement rods, two cts per pound; on wrought nails of iron, four cts, and on cut nails three cts per pound; on iron spikes, and on mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, three cts per pound; on anvils, anchors, blacksmith's hammers and sledges, two cts per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, two cts and a half per pound; on all scrap and old iron that has been in actual use, and fit only to be re-manufactured, eight dollars and fifty cents per ton; on scythes, four dollars per dozen; on screws, weighing over twenty-four pounds, four cts per pound when made of wrought iron, and three cts per pound when made of cast iron; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, three cts and a half per pound; exceeding number fourteen, six cts per pound; on wood screws made of iron, twelve cts per pound, and when made of brass, thirty cts per pound; on old and scrap lead, one cent and a half per pound; on pig, bar, and sheet lead, two cts and a half per pound; and on lead pipes, three cts per pound; on copper rods and bolts, and copper nails and spikes, four cts per pound; on hammered brass kettles, thirty-five per centum. Provided, That no manufactured article shall hereafter pay a less rate of duty, when imported, than is charged on the material constituting its greatest weight or chief value; whichever is chargeable with the highest rate of duty.

HORRID TRAGEDY.—The Mobile Chronicle of the 26th ult. says: "A most horrid and fatal tragedy was enacted at the theatre last night. After the curtain had dropped at the conclusion of the first act of the first piece, a quarrel ensued between Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamilton, both attached to the theatre, in which the latter plunged a dagger to the heart of Mr. Ewing, which caused him to immediately die. After the perpetration of the awful deed, Miss Hamilton made her escape by jumping out at the window, and at twelve o'clock last night had not been arrested. She left in her theatrical attire, dressed as a page."