## Pradford Aeporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, July 15, 1846. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee. The gentlemen composing the Democratic Committee for Bradford county, are requested to be present at Ira H. Stephens, on Saturday, July 25, 1846, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Committees of Vigilance, and in preparation for the coming September Convention. The following are the papers of the Committees. names of the Committee.

E. O'MEARA GOODRICH, PETER C, WARD. EDSON ASPENWALL, FREDERICK ORWAN. CHARLES STOCKWELL, JOHN BALDWIN. JOHN WATKINS.

## The Tariff Bill.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill for the modification of the Tariff of .1842 by a vote of 114 to 95. The Member from this district, Hon. David WILMOT, alone, of all the Pennsylvania delegation, had independence and moral courage enough to stand up and do his duty to his constituents, his principles, and

Mr. Wilmot has heretofore been a mark for the mis representation and abuse of the New York Tribune, and paper, for his professed views in relation to the Tariff, and we expect to see his present vote seized upon to make him appear as a "Free Trade" man. That he has expressed the wishes and views of his constituents, we firmly believe, and that they will sustain him, we can have no reason to doubt.

In this vote, Mr. Wilmot has but carried out the great principles which he so assiduously and eloquently promulgated in the late Presidential canvass; views which have been thoroughly discussed and understood by the people of this district, and which they declared as the wiscest and best policy by electing him most triumphantly to his present post, over one who proclaimed himself as "standing on the broad platform of the Tariff of

It is needless for us to say ito one of Mr. Wilmot's constituents, that he has ever expressed himself favorable to a modification of the Tariff of 1842, to bring equal and just protection to ALL classes of our citizens, to all branches of our industry. He has labored to show that this tariff was most unequal and unjust in its operations, yielding to the rich capitalists the privilege of taxing industry to fill his already capacious coffers, and extending no advantages to the poor and worthy laborer. He was willing that the tariff of 1842 should remain in operation long enough to test its practical utility, and then its repulsive features should give way to the modification which should make it equal upon all. This has been done .-The "cotton-lords" have waxed rich upon the industry of the land; capital has accumulated capital, and bloated wealth has added to its riches. But we ask the Farmers of Bradford, has it added to your purse or your possessions! Has this Tariff, so all-pervading in its genial influence, permitted you to declare dividends of 10, 20 or 40 per cent. per year, like unto the Cotton mills of the East! How is the price of your wool? Has it ever brought you less ! For the first two years of the tariff, it brought you a fair price, but the duty is merely nominal on unmanufactured wool, and these countryloving, home-leaguing, protectionists have sought it from shroad. Can you dispose of your wheat at any price? Where is the home market, which was to have been created by the tariff, to afford you ready sale at high prices for your produce?

The Democracy of this district, are far removed from the Free trade-ism which their opponents would fix upon them. They would gladly see the great interests of the country, and particularly of their own State, fostered and protected. But they believe that the favors of legislation should as far as practicable, fall equally, and they are willing to see any tariff modified which is unjust, unequal, and oppressive in its operation. There is no charm in the name of protection, no power in the wealth of capital, which can gloss over the hideousness of an unjust law, and prevent them from demanding its modification. They are fortunate in having in Co Representative who, while others crouch and waver, while phantoms of "free trade" and spectres of tariffs terrify them, are unable to decide for the good of their country, has manfully and consistently battled on the same righteous ground he occupied at home, and now bas the honor of giving the only vote from Pennsylvania for the modification of the repulsive features of the present tariff. To use the words of the Washington Union:-" From Pennsylvania, there was but a single vote for this great-measure—and that came from the bold and fearless, the truly able and eloquent Wilmot. Let him wait but a year, to see the operation of this bill defeat all the predictions of his opponents, and his vote, though now alone, will be the vote of Pennsylvania."

We have written this much hastily; intending to re vert to the subject next week.

## Appointments by Attorney General.

J. Pringle Jones, Esq. Deputy Attorney General for the county of Berks. Stokes L. Roberts, Esq., Deputy Attorney General for

the county of Bucks. Joseph L. Lewis, Esq., Deputy Attorney General for

the county of Chester.

John B. Sterigere, Esq., Deputy Attorney General for the county of Montgomery.

Albert C. Ramsey, Esq., Deputy Attorney General for

the county of York.

Francis W. Hughes, Esq., Deputy Attorney for the county of Schuelkill. Morrow B. Lower, Esq., has received from the

Democrate of Crawford county, the nomination for Congross, by a large majority, and Messrs. Krick and Kerr have been nominated for Assembly. The Whigs of Florida have nominated Mr. Cabell for

Congress. On the 12th ult the citizens of Palatka gave him a public dinner.

The Democrats of Cambria county have nominated Michael Harron for Assembly.

The Democrats of Westmoreland have nominated George R. Haymaker, James Clark and John Faushold for Assembly, and recommend the renomination of the

Hon, H. D. Foster for Congress.

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE.-We have received the June Number of the American edition of Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, printed in New York by Leonard Scott & Co. It is unnecessary to say a word in praise of this excellent periodical. The papers in the present number sustain the high character of the Magazine and

the table of contents: Rogues in Outline.

THE VOTE ON THE TARIFF. The following recepitulation of the vote by States on the Tariff may prove in teresting to our readers. We copy it from the New

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113 11 18 77 10 3 Three vacancies; one member (the Speaker) no vote

ANTHRACITE FURNACES IN PRANSPLVANIA.—Then are thirty-six authracite furnaces in this State, which the smaller luminaries which take their cue from that made, in 1845, 22,844 tons of iron. The capacity of these for 1846 is 109,700 tons

New Anthracite Rolling Mills .- Their Annual Mamufacture.-From the report of a Committee of the 'Iron and Coal Association of Pennsylvania," we gather the following interesting particulars. There are in this State the following new Anthracite Rolling Mills, for the Manufacture of iron, which produce annually the following quantity, viz:

Wilkesbarre, Thatcher T. Payne—Rail-road and Plate Iron, Montour, Murdock, Leavitt & Co.—Rail-5,000 tons 10.000 road Iron, No-Plate, Harrisburg-Railroad and Plate Iron, Phonix ville-Reeves, Buck & Co.-Railroad Iron, Suburbs of Philadelphia. 3—Pflate Iron, Lemon Hill, do. Thorass & Co.— Small Iron, Manayunk, B & C. B. Buckley-Plate 2,000 500

1,000

500

2.000

Iron,
Reading, Sabatton& Co.—Axles,
Do. Sames&Ca.—small Iron,
Little Schuylkill—Small Iron, Pottsgrove—Ruilroad Iron, Norristown-Railroad Iron, COKE. Brady's Bend, Great Western Co .- Rail-

1.000 From the above statement, it will be seen that in few years all the Railroad Iron required in this country can be manufactured in this State.

THE CASE OF FREEMAN. The jury appointed to try the sanity of Freeman, at Auburn, have returned a ver dict of sane, the jury standing 11 to 1 for the verdic rendered. Drs. Brigham, M'Cole and Coventry, testi fied positively to his being insane, founded no doubt on his sulien and malignant conduct during his imprisonment for five years in the State Prison, for horse steal ing. That he was a morose, ignorant and bad fellow, there can be no doubt, and there is also a probability that he may have been innocent of horse stealing, for which he was convicted, as he always conceived that some one ought to pay him for his five years labor in the prison, but the fact that he murdered the prosecuting witness in that case, and his family, shows that he meditated a deep

MR. BUCHANAN .- This gentleman has not been no minated for Judge of the Supreme Court, as we announced last week. We obtained the information from t reliable source, and supposed it correct.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PAT-ENTS .- We some time since acknowledged the receipt of this valuable compilation. In it we find the annexed valuable information in rela-

,590,000
141,000
,826,000
,929,000
3,322,000
,126,000
.497.000
,527,00
535,000
41,37
,600,000

Our population is about 1,960,000; in 1840 1,724,033, being an estimated increase of 235,-967 in six years. The population of the U.S. including Texas, is about 19,602.500; in 1840, Texas not included, it was 17,069,453, being in six years an estimated increase of 2,-

433.047, within that period. Texas excluded. The average wages of labor in Pennsylvania is stated to be as follows:-Lancaster, York, and Chester, husbandmen, \$10 per -40 to 50 cents per day; mechanics \$10 to \$12 per month-75 cents to \$1 per

day.
Philadelphia city and county, laborers \$1

per day. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union and Clintor, husbandmen, 825 per month-\$1 per day exclusive of board; mechanics, \$30 per month-81,25 per day, exclusive of board. Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming, laborers, 50 cents per day-\$9 to \$12 per month; mechanics. St per day and board-and so on with the other counties of the State.

A JUDGE FOR THE WARS .- We have many instances of the best men in the country volunteering for the Mexican campaign, but that of Judge Williams of lows, is the most remarkable of all. A volunteer company paraded in from of the hotel where the judge was lodging. and the captain informed the judge that he had marching orders, Judge W. at once offered himself as a volunteer. "The company is full," was the reply. "Perhaps you want a musician." said the judge. The captain said crime of parricules, he was condemned to be e wanted a fifer. "I'm your man," Judge W. and he at once donned his uniform to the scaffold, wearing a shirt outside his dress and started off playing Yankee Doodle like a to have his head covered with a black veil, to

THE HEROINE OF FORT BROWN .- During the whole bombardment, the wife of one of the seldiers, whose husband was ordered with the army to Point Isabel, remained in the fort, are replete with matters of interest. The following is and though the shot and shells were constantly flying on every side, she disdained to seek The Literature of the Eighteenth Century. Reynard shelter in the bomb-proofs, but labored the the Fox. The Americans and the Aborigines-Part II. whole time in cooking and taking care of the The Fall of Rome. Elinor Travis. Chapter the first. soldiers, without the least regard to her own The people. The Rose of Warning. Greek Fire and safety. Her bravery was the admiration of Gunpowder. How to Build a House and Live in it all who were in the fort, and she had thus acquired the name of Great Western.

Continued Success of the Corn Bill-Recep-The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston perfectly recovered. on Saturday morning 4th inst. The news is

very interesting. THE CORN BILL has triumphed in committee of the House of Lords by thirty three majority, All fears of its final passage are now.

There is a steady demand for Cotton, but it has declined one eighth. The crops in England and Ireland are said

to be firm. The weather was extremely dry and hot. It seems that we in this quarter have monopolized all the rain.

Sir Robert Peel's retirement is more confi-

dently spoken of. The war between the United States and Mexico engrosses much of public attention .-The victories of Americans arms on the Rio Grande have changed the feeling abroad from sympathy for the Mexicans to contempt for their prowess. This is as unjust to the Mexicans as the former feeling in England was to the Americans. The Moxicans deserve much credit for their gallant stand, and it was only the superior tact and energy of General Tayor that overthrew them.

M. Guizot's organ is still engaged in pointing out the necessity of France and England interfering to protest Mexico. Lecompie, the attempted assassin of Louis Phillippe, has been ondemned and executed.

The Pope of Rome is dead, having expired suddenly on the first of June last. Cardinal Granzoni is the person most likely to succeed

Dr. Ellis, a professor of hydropathy, has been held to bail on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of a patient, named Dresser, by what is called the " cold water system."

Wheat had declined in the Liverpool market, between the 16th of May and the 6th of June, from 57s. to 52s. 10d. per quarter. Flour is one shilling lower.

Apprehensions were entertained in Holland of a failure of the Rye and Potato crop. According to a Parliamentary return, the outrages in Ireland during the present year

amount to 3782, 871 for offences against the person, 1029 for those against property. According to the Limerick Reporter, 3857 emigrants have left that city for the United States during the present season.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN.-On Saturday morning last the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove out in an open carriage and four. with outriders in scarlet liveries, and attended by the equeries in waiting. The royal party left the palace at a quarter to ten o'clock, and were absent an hour. This was the Queen's first appearance since her Majesty's accouch-

PRESIDENT POLK .- A great deal of curiosity has been created in London, by the arrival tion marked with the letters and figures-" P. 49th D." The connaissieurs of the cotton trade declare that this is no ordinary cotton mark; and, therefore, the question remains as charged with the murder of his own mother. to what it can mean. Two or three explain to "P." means "Polk," and that "49th D." means "49th degree," and refers to the Oregon Affair.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON .- A meeting of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers has taken place, to consult on the line of Policy to be adopted towards Prince Louis Napoleon, and it has been agreed that until they receive instructions from their different Courts, they will abstain from personal intercourse with the Prince.

AMERICAN ICE-A vessel, called the London Hannah Sprague, has arrived in the St. Katharine's-nock from Boston, United States, having a cargo consisting entirely of ice, and comprising the large quantity of 600 tons of the article. A further arrival of 664 tons from the same port has also reached London per the Ilizaide. The article is in large blocks and in an excellent state of preservation .--Since the arrivals of ice which recently took place from Norway and other parts of the north of Europe, which have ceased from the time they were last noticed, this is the first importation of the article which has taken place from any toreign country, and it will no doubt if the present sultry weather should continue, be in very general request.

STATE OF THE CROPS .- The weather is and has been for some weeks past, delightful, but oppressively hot. Following as it has done the heavy rains of a very wet spring, the earth promises an early and abundant harvest. The wheat crop, both in this and the sister kingdoms, is likely to be most luxuriant and ripe at an unusually early period. The corn crop seems to have suffered a little from the scorching nature of the weather, and in some

places by vermin.

Reports begin to spread respecting the blight amongst the potatoe crops. It has been reported as visiting the neighborhoods of Glasgow and Dublin, and a correspondent of the Gardner's Chronicle mentions that it has shown itself at Portugal. No doubt the state of the disease, if it actually exists has been exaggerased. In connection with this subject, it should be remarked, that the original cause of the putato murrain was supposed to have been the cold, wet spring and summer of 1845; whereas the present summer has, up to this period, been characterised by a want of rain and extreme heat : the disorder, if it really exists, cannot therefore have been occasioned by

the weather. LECONTE, THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF LOUis Philippe.-Has been brought to trial, condemned to death, and executed. Leconite, both he had no accomplices, and that he was not the tool of any political faction. The law ranging attempts on the King's life in the said executed as a parricide—that is, to go barefoot remain standing on the scaffold whilst the sentence was read to the people, and to be then beheaded. All this was done on Monday

morning at an early hour. Lecomte manifested extraordinary fortitude. mounting the scaffold with a firm step, listening unmoved to the reading of the sentence. placing himself unassisted in the required position, and remaining unagitated for the few spoke of pardon as a matter of course. The her home.

Arrival of the Steamship Britainia. King, it is raid, was anxious to save the wretch's

he should die. MILAN, June 7:- DEATH OF THE POPE. Alto and Resaca in England and France—

Beath of the Pope of Rome—Fine Crops

Abroad—Decline of Wheat and Flour.

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Abroad—Decline of Wheat and Flour.

Chapter of May, but that in the 28th or 29th and the control of the was deemed by his physicians lagiweek of May, butthation the 28th or 29th of that month, he was deemed by his physicians

His death was sudden, and may possibly ive rise to rumors such as followed the decease similarly, of several of his predecessors. In ordinary times the decease of a Pope would not occasion rny sensation in the political world, but such is not the case in the present instance. Pope Gregory XVI was a good, kind, benevolent man, sincere in his religious principles, and more talent than most others who had held the keys of St. Peter. -

The member of the Sacred College most likely to succeed Pope Gregory XVI is the Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda. He is, however, considered friendly towards the Jesuits, and will be, of course, fiercely opposed by France. Cardinal Franzoni was born at Genoa on the 10th of December, 1775, and is, of course in the 71st year of his age. Cardinal Acton might not improbably be selected, and would in that case be only the second Englishman that has ever held the Papal dignity.

Great agitation continues to prevail in different parts of the country, especially in the Papal States, and it is to be feared that outbreaks will take place.

BRITISH TORIES IN 1846, COPYING FROM THOSE OF 1812 .- An eastern whig print, in launching out in extravagant denunciations against the President, for sending Taylor and his little army to chastise the murderers of American citizens, uses the following characteristic language:

"Let the party which brought about this evil, bear the brunt of it. Let Col. Polk lead off his democratic army and his corps de reserve of liberty men, and let him, and them, reap all the laurels of this war."

The tories at the present day, have not only inherited the PRINCIPLES of the " blue light" tories of 1812, but they even use the same language. A federal leader in the last war gave the following toast:

"Jim Madi on declared war. Let Jim Madison carry it on!"

Could the resemblance be more striking? Do our readers desire examples nearer home? If so, we would cite the conduct of the base tories of our own city, some of whom have applied such epithets as "vagabonds" and ragamuffins," to the brave volunteers who rallied at their country's call, to beat back a murderous foe. Let these gallant men remember that this is but an ebullition of the same spirit that prompted these tories, when our army was disbanded in 1816, to warn the people to "keep their stable doors locked," vent their horses from being stolen by the men vhose valor had defended them!

The vilest abuse of such vile tories, is the highest praise patriotism could ask for .- Ohio Statesman.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR-A MOTHER MURDER-ED BY HER SON .- A young man named James Fields, is in jail in Leavenworth county, Ind., The Banner says:

The fiend in human shape had taken his mother to support-to live with him-he to provide, she to do the housework. Thus they in bars, cast steel or German zinc, spelter.&c lived until the old lady's health became so impaired that she was scarcely able to leave her bed, when one day. (Sunday June 7th.) he came in and ordered her out of bed to get him some dinner, " and be damn quick about it, for he was going to shoot her." The old lady obeyed the injunction; and whilst she was bending over the fire preparing his meal, he took the barrel of a pistol loaded with powder and ball, and with a coal of fire he set it offthe ball took effect in the upper part of the thigh, and ranged through into the abdomen. She fell bleeding on the floor, where she lay while this demon and murderer endeavored to stop the blood by filling the wound with tow salt, and washing her with cold water and spirits. He then let her lay till next day noon hid in his bed behind a blanket, which hung the mother. On Monday she became so much worse he called in the neighbors. As they came he fled; but justice pursued and overtook him, and he is now in custody awaiting his frial at our next District Court.

DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE ON LAKE ERIE. The Buffalo Advertiser of the 2d inst. has the

following account of a disaster on the Lake: The schooner H. II. Sizer capsized in a squall at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday last, when some ten miles east of Southport on her way down to Racine, and that of a family of ten who were passenger all were lost except three, a girl of I4 and two boys of the ages of 10 and It appears that the heads of the family were English, and had resided in Utica, in this State, some seven or eight years. About 4 o'clock on Saturday, while the passengers were below, a squall struck the vessel and she immer diately capsized. Every effort was made by Capt. Martin and his crew to rescue his passengers, but unfortunately they only succeeded in saving the three mentioned, one of whom, the girl, was dragged out of the cabin window .--Capt. M. immediately cut away his mainmast and constructed a raft, on which himself and two of the crew endeavored to reach the shore to obtain assistance. The schr. Knickerbocker, however, hove in sight after the lapse of some 12 hours and picked up the captain and the two men, and then took off the remainder from the

steamboat Madison, spoke to the schr. Knickerbocker, with colors at half mast, and immedithe three children and landed them at Southport. Unfortunately, the name of the family was not

A COWARDLY SCAMP IN THE CAMP AT MATA-Moras.—A damsel, scarcely sixteen, and very handsome, not having the fear of the Mexicans before her eyes, and instigated by love for a Louisiana Votunteer, disguised herself in men's clothes, and followed her true lover to the wars; but on arriving at camp, and discovering herself to him, instead of being received with open arms by her lover, and cherished for this convincing proof of attchment, he absolutely gave her a "confounded licking," whereupon she fled for protection to the tent of Captian moments that elapsed before the knite fell, and Huny, and the Captain, ever influenced by fully expected in Paris that he would have sex, at once gave her his tent for her accom- arrival of Gen. Wool, who was expected in a been pardoned, and several of the newspapers | modation, and in the moring offered to send | few days to muster them into the service of the

The following are the most important provisprepared by the New York Tribune, of Mr. McKay's bill just passed by the House. The bill takes effect on the 1st of December next, on all goods then in bond as well as all that nay be afterwards imported. Salt Fish exported after that time will be entitled to drawback for the amount of duty on the Foreign Salt used in curing them, and no other drawback or bounty whatever. All goods imparted may remain one year in public store without payment of duty. Goods undervalued by the importer more than ten per cent, shall pay twenty per cent additional, and if undervalued with obvious intent to defraud, may be taken by the Collector at five per cent, above the invoice price and sold on account of the Government. All custom-house officers to be sworn. Officers of the Navy shall not import dutiable articles in United States ships. Manufactoring machinery shall not be admitted free under the clause which allows a man to bring in his · implements or tools of trade''stopping a hole picked in the late Tariff by official collusion with private roguery. The duties

to be paid after the 1st of December are as fol-Schedule A, 100 per cent .- Brandy and other Distilled Liquors, Cordials, &c. &c.

Schedule I, 40 per cent .- Fruits, preserved s, raisins, dates, &c. Spices, almonds, &c. Wines of all kinds, imitation do, game, cut glass, cigars, snuff, and all forms of manufactured tobacco, eigar, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, &c.

manufactured. Schedule B. 30 per cent .- Ale, beer, porter. baskets, &c. &c. Caps, gloves, mitts. carpets, carpeting, clothing ready made, coal, coke, culm, cutlery of all kinds, diamonds, gems, earthen. china and stone wares, essences, perfumes, fire arms all sorts, furniture, cabinet, glass and glassware, hats, bonnets, &c. (except of wool,)hemp, iron of all kinds, jewelry all kinds, manufactures of do, metallic pens, &c., oil cloths all sorts, oils, olive, &c., paper and manufactured, playing cards, potatoes, sewing silk, twist, sugar, molases, tobacco unmanufactured, umbrellas, &c. &c., wool of al kinds, manufactured do., do. of cotton, linen, silk or worsted (if embroidered or tambured,) manufactured of wood, do of copper, gold, silver, tin lead.

Schedule C. 25 per cent .- Braizes, Bockngs, Burgundy Pitch, Buttons and Moulds, Cotton Manufactures generally, do. Goat's Hair, &c., Cables, Cordage, Calomel, &c., Borax, Feathers and Beds, Flannels, Floor Cloths, Floss, Silks, Haircloth, Senting, Jute Sisas Grass, Matting of flags. &c., Silk manufactured Slates of all sorts, Worsted manufac-

tures do. Woollen Yarn. Schedule D. 20 per cent .- Acids, all kinds, bacon, barley, blankets, all kinds, blank books iny, and musty corn made anything but a boards and timber, candles, all kinds, cotton pleasant diet. He would not lay himself lacaps, gloves, copper, rods, spikes, copper in of wheat, &c., &c., gunpowder, hair moss &c. hemp, manufactured, Indian corn or meal, lead pipes and shot, leather generally, linens of all tinds, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cedar, mits, drawers, &c., needles, all kinds, oils, animal or fish, oil of hemp, &c., oranges, lemoms, paints, dry or ground, paper hangings, periodicals, reprinted park, pitch, rve, wheat nats, salt, salts, generally, skins, all kinds, steel, except below, sterentype plates, tar, types, &c., velvet, of cotton, window glass, wollen fistings, wool hats and bodies.

Schedule E, 15 per cent .- Arsenic, bark. generally, diamonds, glazers, flax and tow, leaf, gold or silver, tin plates or sheets; steel,

Silk raw, singles, tram, thrown or organzine Schedule F, 10 per cent .- Books. Magazines, Bleaching Powders, Cameos, Mosaics. Chronometers, Diamonds, Gems, Pears. &c .. not set; Engravings or Plates, Pamphlets &c Furs except dressed on the skin; Gums, generally ; Hemp or Linseed, Indigo Kelp, Lime Maps and Charts, Music and Paper, Newspapers, &c., Oils, Palm, Cocoa, Salipetre refined, Stones, Burr; Stones, Building; Tallow, Marrow &c., Watches and parts.

Schedule G. 5 per cent .- Berries, nuts, &c. for dying, unmanufactured; bristles, chalk. bells, old brass, do. copper, do. pig copper, chalk, clay, flints, dyewoods in stick, grindtones, horns, hone, teeth, ivory, manufac., ivory nuts. &c., lastings for shoes, madder. mohair cloth, silk, twist, &c., for shoemakers. not meet the dying and supplicating looks of Potash or nitrate of soda, old pewter, rags of all kinds, raw hides and skins, saltnetre, crude unmanufactured, shell for sumac, shellac, tin in pigs or blocks, zinc and spelter.

Schedule H, free of Duty .- Animals for breed, bullion, gold, silver, coffee and tea, coins, do and copper, cotton, raw, felt, for sheating, household effects of immigrants, guano, models of inventions, platina, oakum junk, plaster of Paris, seeds generally sheathing copper, sheathing metal, trees, bulbs, roots, shrubs, plants, &c., U. S. products exported and returning. wearing apparel in actual use, specimens natural history, mineralogy or botany.

CAPT. C. M. CLAY.—Cassins M. Clay has written a letter defining his position, for the gratification of his friends here, who so liberally denounce him. We make the following extract:

I have renounced no principle ever avowed by me ; I relax no effort for the maintenance and extension of my avowals; whom then and what have I betraved?

Up to the time that Congress assumed the war, Sneeb, belonging to the same. At Vicksburg protested against it, whilst my duty as a soldier and the "articles of war" require me to abstain from disrespectful mention of my political and military superiors, I retract nothing I

have said. We in this republic have agreed that a majority should rule under constitutional limits. The constitutional expression of Congressional will has been had. They call upon me to defend Shortly afterwards, Capt. McFayden, of the my country. If I were drafted, and were to resist, it would be treason! If I fail to volunteer it is equally moral treason though legally I might before, during, and after the trial, asserted that ately went along side and took off the crew and escape punishment! When I have used every argument and honorable means to change the action of my country I have only half discharged my duty; I owe her rescue from the consequences of her errors and her crimes.

Upon no other principle can national existence be maintained. There must either be an honorable, fair and sincere support of the legal action of a nation or open and manly rebellion. To support a bad cause is bad, rebellion under present circumstances is worse.

THE MILITARY EXPEDITION TO SANTA FE. to leave for Leavenworth on the 23d ult.-There were then 1000 volunteers at the Fort. The requisition on the State of Illinois for olunteers has been filled; and 1500 men were his head was severed from his body. It was feelings of ardor and gallantry towards the fair at Alton at the last accounts, awaiting the

United States.

THE IRON INTEREST OF SCHUYLEUL COL TY.—Besides the many advantages offered by the Coal Region of Schuylkill County, for the establishment in it of Furnaces and Manufac tories of Iron, which we have already enumen. ted, there are yet others too important to be overlooked. It has long been known, that the brick manufactured in this County and used in building Furnaces, was peculiarly hard, and resisted well the action of the fire, but there is al. so an ample supply of the clay used in the manu. facture of fire brick of the most superior quality which with the investment of moderate capital in the hands of a person acquainted with the business, could not but be a profitable enterprise. Of the conglomerate or puddling stone used for the hearths of Furnaces, etc., there is on the Sharp Mountain, near Potsville, an inexhaustible vein, whence it is now taken in large quantities and sent to all parts of the country. Nature appears to have prodigal of all the requisites for the Iron business to this district, having furnish. ed not only with the Iron and Coal, but also with all the minor necessaries which are not often in such immediate juxta-position.

On the line of the Potsville and Danville Railroad, which from necessity must be extended to the Susquehama before long, where the strata crop out at the extremity of the basin, on the Broad Mountain, and at a distance of only eight or ten miles from here, are found masses of lime stone, whence lime, indispensable in the fluxing of the Iron, may be furnished at the lowest rate. All and each of these circumstances are worthy of attention from all disposed to engage n the Iron business, as exerting not only an influence of material characte on the prime cost of establishments, but also on the regular expenses of the business, and point to our district as being peculiarly fitted to become a great renter of the Iron interest. This we are satisfied carnot but be understood, if, as we have before said, a liberal and enlightened policy be pursued by the owners of the Iron lands, and onless the moral of the Fable of the Goose with the Golden Eggs, be utterly lost on them .- Miners Journal.

"OLD ROUGH AND READY."-We have heard several very good anecdotes related of General Taylor by a gentleman who served under him in Florida. The following is one of the number:-During the war with the Seminoles, the army was frequently supplied with corn which had become damaged by exposure to damp air. Gen. Taylor had a horse which was called "Clay-bank" a very good animal, but he did not particularly fancy Uacle Sam's musty rations. The General used to partake of the same fare as the soldiers under him, and so did "Clay-bank," so far as the corn was concerned? but he was a little dainty. The General was very fond of homble to the suspicion of "picking" to the preheets, drugs, generally, fish, generally, flour judice of the soldiers, so old "Clay-bank" would be let loose among the sacks of corn,and after smelling very carefully, the sagacious animal would commence gnawing a hile into one which pleased him. The general would watch the manœuvre until he saw "Clav-bank" had made a choice, then calling his servant. would direct him to have "Clay-bank" stable! immediately for fear he might do mischet; but, he would say, "as the annimal has gnawed a hole in the bag, take out a quart or so of the corn and make a dish of hominy." The trick was played several times, but by and by it became known that whenever "Ciay-bank" gnawed into a sack, sweet corn was to be found and the incident became a standing joke during the war. - Lancaster Union.

> THE EFFECTS OF CHACK ON COPPER.-Messrs Editors-1 noticed in the Travellet. some time since, an article under the head of "Chalk Presques Copper," which brought to my mind an experime it of my own in reference to " preserving copper" made while in the East India trade

During a passage to Calcutta, in looking out of the Cabin windows down upon the "run" the vessel my attention was called to the figure made upon the copper by the carpenters, as not being washed out, notwithstanding we had been at sea some 50 or 60 days. I recollected that the carpenters made use of old fashioned blackball (composed of beeswax, lampblack and tal low) to mark the weight of the sheets of copper and the adhesive quality of the wax resisted the action of the water. (I remembered also the some of the carpenters used common chalk to the same purpose.) On our arrival at Calcuts I found that the figures still remained; and be fore leaving C .. I coated part of a sheet of copper upon the bluff of the bow with beeswax-las on very thin. After making another vovage the vessel was taken on the railway to be re-copper ed, and, on examination the beeswax was no washed off and the copper under it retained it original thickness. Where the chalk was used the copper was eaten entirely through, and, to remove any doubt of the cause, the holes thus eaten was in the exact form of the figures made by the Chalk .- Boston Traveller.

FATAL RENCONTRE AMONG THE VOLTY TEERS.—A very melancholy occurrence latest took place at Vicksburg, on board the steam boat Tennessee, as she was proceeding to New Orleans. There were three companies of ro unteers on board, and some unpleasant differ ence existed between Acting Commissary C. Miller, of the Gaines Guards, of Memphis one of those companies, and Orderly Sergeta when on shore, they had a quarrel, about a po of etiquette, in regard to some ladies when they met—the Sergeant raising his hat Lef Commissary omitting the compliment. Set geant Sneed knocked off Mr. Miller's br. mmediately after they had passed the lade Returning on board, the dispute was referred Sergeant S. ordered Miller to go into the ranks. which were forming on deck, and, on the is ter's disobeying, he (Sneed) used authoritalis language, which so irritated the other that b forthwith drew a pistol, and shot his advented through the body. He died about a quarter of in hour after. Miller is in custody.

AMMUNITION COMING TO LIGHT. - Duries the recent severe storm in this vicinity, a large tree about two feet in diameter, on the farm Mr. Brasher, was blown down, and a large page of musket balls, about 150 pounds in weight was found among the roots of the tree. A French boat, on its way from Fort Daquesne in 1754 of 55, was captured by the Indians near when this tree was blown down, and it is supposed they threw this keg of bullets on the bank is under Brigadier General Kearney, was expect- the river, and this tree sprung up and hid bullets until the recent storm revealed them

> Long Days .- We have now about fifty hours of sunshine—the sun rising about had past four, and setting at half-past seven. light about seventeen hours out of the twest four.

Louisville Courier.