Office of the New Orleans Picayune,
Monday, July 6, 11 a. m.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.—The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived this morning from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 3d instant. We may say at once that she brings no news of interest from the Army. The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey under the immediate command of Paredes. The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Picayune.

POINT ISABEL, July 3d, 1846.

EDITORS PICAYUNE:—*Gentlemen*—I left Matamoras last evening, and started from Gen. Smith's camp. on this side of the Rio Grande, at 9 o'clock, with a volunteer officer, to ride across the prairie. I saw "Old Rough and Ready" just before leaving. He was riding out hunting for newspapers. The old gentleman hardly ever is seen attended by any of his officers or men in his rides, but goes "poking about," as I heard a volunteer remark the other day, "just like other folks." Gen. Smith was to begin to remove his camp to-day some 12 or 15 miles up the river on Mexican side. The General looks remarkably well and is in fine spirits. The musquitoes showed themselves in numbers for the first time at head-quarters last evening. The volunteer camp was perfectly shrouded by smoke raised by the men to keep off the intruders. A rumor obtains in camp that a portion of the Louisiana volunteers are soon to be disbanded, and though they have been assured that such will not probably be the case, they are quite uneasy about it—*a few* because they want to go home and fear the rumor is not well founded, but most of them because they desire to stay and "see the thing out." "When can we move? Can we ever get a fight out of them?" are the questions constantly put to persons coming from Gen. Taylor's quarters.

That a large portion of the army will soon move towards Monterey, can no longer be doubted, as boats enough of light draught have arrived to warrant Gen. Taylor in taking possession of the country between the mouth of the river and that place.

The road we came over last night—I mean the wagon road between Point Isabel and Matamoras—is still impassable for loaded wagons, and it is a wonder to me how a light wagon can be dragged over it. From the river to the Palo Alto, some nine miles, there is not, altogether, half a mile of head road. The mud is generally a foot deep—and in some places two or three feet deep, & there is at least four miles of water, in many places hardly fordable for horses. The gentlemen who accompanied me down captured a gar-fish on "six mile prarie," between the battle fields the other day, nearly three feet long. I passed over the same place four or five times when it was perfectly dry with no appearance of having ever been overflowed. At the Resaca de la Palma where as you will observe on the map, a road passes between the ponds there is now but one pond, and that is deep enough anywhere for a respectable sized steamboat to pass through it.—The Palo Alto battle field is two-thirds covered with water.

A Mexican prisoner of war, Lt. Ruiz, whose arrest I mentioned sometime ago, will go out to New Orleans in the Alabama. You will recollect that he was caught in Matamoras in the act of trying to gather recruits from among the citizens and the convalescent of the wounded soldiery.—A Mexican also goes out in chains, accused of being one of the murderers of the Rogers family. I am not lawyer enough to know exactly how he will be tried, or before what tribunal, but he has an ugly phiz to bring before a jury. Mrs. Page, wife of the Capt. Page, who behaved so gallantly in the recent battles, and was so dreadfully wounded, will go out in the Alabama. She came to this place to meet her husband but found, on her arrival, that the captain had already sailed for New Orleans, expecting to meet here there.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The "Republic of Rio Grande,"—the newspaper recently established at Matamoras,—has the following, under date of 30th June:

"*Canales almost taken.*—We learn that Canales came very near 'falling into the hands of the Philistines' a few nights since Capt. McCullough's company, who were at Reynosa, received information that a fandango was to come off about fifteen miles from that place, and that Canales was to honor the party with his presence.—They repaired to the vicinity of the rancho, and waited in the darkness for the lion of the night to make his appearance. When every thing was under way the Rangers walked in and politely requested an introduction to Monsieur Canales. The gentleman had not arrived; but two of his officers were there, and received an invitation to ride out to Reynosa and pay a visit to Col. Wilson. The colonel, we are informed, received them very graciously, and insisted on their becoming his guests until General Taylor should have time to attend to them."

From the Matamoras Revelie, June 27.

The steamer Neva, Capt. Stone, arrived here yesterday, having left Reynosa on Wednesday last. We are informed by the captain that the river had fallen fully three feet since his upward trip; still there is water enough for his boat, which draws three and half feet. The health of the troops stationed in Reynosa was good, no cases of sickness having occurred except such as are necessarily incident to camp life.

"The distance from Matamoras to Reynosa by the river is one hundred and eighty miles, and about eighty by land."

From the same, June 30.

"The Mexican government have issued a decree, dated June 6th, declaring all goods shipped into Mexico by the way of Matamoras, previous and since its occupation by the American army, confiscated and liable to seizure. There is a provision for the restoration of those on which the duties have been paid. This is decidedly rich. If we are not entitled to the free navigation of the Rio Grande Bravo Del Norte we don't know who are.

"The three companies of the 7th infantry, which were to have gone to Reynosa, were disembarked. The steamboat, the Neva is in want of repairs, and has been ordered to St. Josephs to be overhauled. The great quantity of rain which has fallen must necessarily delay the movements of the troops; any attempt to transport provisions, munitions of war, &c., on wheels would be attended with a great deal of difficulty. We understand that the means of transportation have been sent for, and that some five or six steamboats suitable for the navigation of the Rio Grande are expected very shortly."

Gen. URREA, who is advancing with a force of from three to five thousand men upon Santa Fe, with a view of defending that section of the Republic of Mexico from invasion, is said to be a man of approved courage & military capacity. Should he make his appearance there in time to avail himself of the best point to repel invasion, as he doubtless has done, he may give the force under the command of Col. Kearney something to do before possession of N. Mexico is obtained. In his absence however, and with the acknowledged disposition of Gov. Armijo to show the Americans all possible favor, very little, if any, opposition will be made to the entrance of Col. Kearney into that department of the Republic. It will be, we suppose, the middle or latter end of August before Col. Kearney can cross the Rio del Norte, and General Urrea, has, unquestionably, full time to prepare for his reception. The prospect of resistance only gives to the expedition a tittle more interest, and all eyes will henceforth be on the watch for the news from that quarter.—*St. Louis Rep.*

From the Com. Adv. of July 7.

A DESPERATE WOMAN.

Readers of newspapers have doubtless noticed, within the year past, occasional allusions to a woman in the Western country, who complained of terrible wrongs she had suffered at the hands of a man formerly resident in this city, and threatened some dreadful retribution. The last notice of her stated that she had left Lafayette, Indiana, in masculine attire and armed, and had made her way to some town in the interior of Ohio.

Last Saturday morning, while the Great Western was lying at Mackinaw, it was whispered round that one of the passengers, who seemed a trim boy of some sixteen or eighteen years, was in fact a woman. Captain Walker invited the youth and one of the principal citizens of Mackinaw into his office, and there being questioned, the suspicious passenger declared herself a woman, and gave her reasons for assuming the dress she wore. She said she was married, as she supposed, a few years ago, in this city to a man whose name our informant was unable to give; that after living with him some years and having two or three children, her husband told her the marriage was all a sham, that he had another lawful wife, and had contemptuously cast off her and her children.

Under these circumstances, she had sworn to have revenge or justice. She had ascertained that the man who had thus deeply wronged her was living at Mackinaw, and she had come there to obtain a recognition of her rights, or vengeance in default. Upon which she exhibited two loaded pistols which she carried about her person. After some farther conversation she gave up the pistols, & a messenger was despatched to the husband with an intimation that a passenger on the Western wished to see him. He soon came on board, and the parties met face to face. The woman upbraided him with all the wrongs he had inflicted upon her, and demanded reparation for herself and children by a legal marriage, at the same time, with all the recklessness of a woman goaded to desperation, threatening his life with the most vehement asserverations if he failed to do her justice.

At this point the door opened, and the man, who had cowered before her, shot out like lightning and escaped to the shore. She soon followed after, ascertaining his place of business, and sought another interview. As she approached, the man, doubtless supposing she had come to fulfil her threats, and that he must defend his life, raised a pistol and fired. The ball struck near her feet. She never blenched, but drawing a pistol from her vest, took deliberate aim at him, and, then lowered the weapon, saying as she turned on her heel, "no, you poor contemptible wretch, it would disgrace even a woman to slay you!"

The affair, of course, made a great noise on the Island, but what was the issue we are unable to state. The boat swung off soon after the events we have detailed, leaving both parties ashore.

The Rule of Strect Walking.—The Springfield Republican calls attention to the following rules, which should be strictly observed in all populous places:—

'Let it be understood by all, that every *gentlemen* and every *lady* is expected to pass on the right hand. Another matter connected with this, should be observed by all who walk with ladies. It is to place the lady on your right, and in offering your arm let it always be the right. In this way & by observing the first all-important rule, all who pass will go by on the gentleman's side, and thus avoid all contact of strangers with your companion. The practice of changing sides with the lady at every corner, so as to give her the wall, is ridiculous, and awkward in the extreme."

A SHARK was lately caught at Nahant. the stomach of which contained, among other things a pair of boots, two horse shoes, and a fourth of July oration—the latter our informant says, *as undigested as it was the day it came from its author.*—Rather equivocal, that last remark, we think.

THE AD VALOREM PRINCIPLE.

From the New York Express.

The universal and horizontal *ad valorem* principle of the new Tariff Bill not only saps the foundations of our Revenue system, and holds out a bribe to fraud and perjury, as we have already shown, but the *per cent.* protection, afforded under it, as we shall proceed to show, is often merely nominal.

It is well know that Europeans ship to this country for sale their refuse goods, unless forbidden by an efficient and honestly collected Tariff, and that these goods are often sold in New York two or three cents per yard on coarse prints, or cottons less than they cost, or at a much greater sacrifice on finer goods. When prints or or fine goods become unfashionable in England or France, they are shipped to New York to be sold at auction at any price,—first, because the manufacturer there can't sell them at home, and must sell them somewhere; and next, because it is his interest to crowd them upon our market in order to injure our competing manufactures. His profits he makes out of the fashionable and saleable goods, and he can afford losses on what turns out unfashionable, or does not happen to strike the eye, or catch the market.

It is just so with our manufacturers.—What they can't sell in the Eastern markets, they sell at a loss of two or three cents per yard for the Western or South Western markets,—but what is old in Europe is new here, and when here, comes into direct competition with our goods.

Now, when a duty is to be laid upon the European refuse, or unfashionable goods, the *ad valorem* principle is applied to the value of them according to the manufacturer's estimation. In point of fact, they are unsaleable, and, therefore, almost worthless to him. The duty then is to be levied upon them here at less than the real cost in the manufactory in Europe, and these goods are to come into direct competition with the fresh and fashionable goods of our manufacturers, the European goods, although unfashionable in Europe, being just as fashionable in New York as the prints made here.

What the American manufacturer, therefore, wants, and demands, is not better profits, or higher prices than the European, but the security of his own market from a crowd of goods upon him to be sold at less than cost here, because they cannot be sold at all in Europe.

Again, the *ad valorem*, that is, the value of a thing, is almost as much the subject of contention and dispute as matters of taste. Indeed, in nice articles, in much of German and French work, the value is all a matter of taste. No appraiser can tell what a French *bon bon* or a German *kickshaw* costs. Who here knows the *value* of a doll baby, or a baby house? The invoices upon all such articles will puzzle any appraiser that can be found in this country.

But, if the universal and levelling *ad valorem* were all right in this Bill, there are other elements of mischief in it.

One great element is the certain distruction it brings to all young and new manufactories and manufactures. It is probable that the leading manufacturers of New England, who are wealthy and strong, will weather the storm,—for they will necessarily bring down the wages of labor towards the wages Europeans have, who are to come in competition with them under this Bill,—and besides, the manufacturers are men who can stand almost anything. New England will undoubtedly suffer less than any other part of the Union, because in those States are the oldest and wealthiest establishments of cotton and wool,—but the new manufacturers of the West and South, or Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, will but barely live after this bill goes into operation. *The bill is fatal to the new manufacturing States, while it secures a monopoly in the manufactories already established in the old States of the North.* Thus Western and Southern members who vote for this Bill, actually cut the throats of their own constituents. The Evening Post let the cat out of the bag, when, on Monday, it said:

"Those who apprehend any essential mischief to their occupation from the working of the Bill, if it should become a law, will doubtless be agreeably mistaken.—*One effect of it will be to prevent the excessive and two enterprising domestic competition, which, if nothing had been done with the Tariff, at the present session, was preparing to enter the field against the existing manufacturing establishments.* Many of these establishments will doubtless be saved from ruin by the passage of this Bill."

Another serious objection to this Bill is the blow it levels at the wool grower. The woolen manufactories in the country will save themselves from the ten per cent, reduction on woollens, by giving less for the wool they buy. *Wool will continue to go down under this Bill.* Mark that, farmers! The home demand for wool will be less, on account of other blows leveled in this Bill against the woolen interest; and the wool grower, instead of dictating the price of his wool, will find that the price is dictated to him through the manufactured woolens imported from foreign markets.

The State most sacrificed in this Bill is Pennsylvania. Her vast iron interest, which, in three or five years of protection, would be able to compete with the world, is struck down at a blow. If she is served right for her folly in voting for Polk, the country, through her, suffers a great wrong,—for if their is any one article, next to bread, in which the United States should be independent of Europe, it is iron. Other States may stand the shock, but Pennsylvania will reel and stagger under the awful blow.

The primitive inhabitants of Mexico believed that the soul had to pass through places full of snow and thorns, & encounter many hardships before it arrived at its destined abode; and they therefore buried them with all their apparel, vestments and shoes.

There are in England upward's of 2,800 metropolitan and 4,000 country attorneys.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1846.

Another grand farce has been enacted in the House of Representatives to-day, on the Graduation bill. And when it was through with, the House was back precisely where it started in the morning, on the subject. At this rate, when will Congress get ready to adjourn? You have, in the report for the Patriot, an account of the many close votes, that were taken and the different phases of the question which each vote presented.

Mr. McKay's amendment to Mr. Cobb's substitute for the bill, was rejected. Then Mr. Cobbs's substitute was rejected. Next one of the rejections was reconsidered, and then the other. These rejections, it is said were made in conformity with the true wishes of the majority of the House, and the reconsideration of them was brought about, it is also said, by the desertion from their principles and the best interest of their States, of sundry dough-faces from New York and Maine! They could not resist the blandishments of power and go for the interests of their States, and so they voted as power dictated! Why should the Representatives of any of the *Old States* vote for this bill, to give away these public lands when by retaining the lands and distributing the proceeds of their sales among all the States, the constituents of those Representatives in many cases, would be relieved from heavy taxes! Why should the Representatives, of Maryland and Virginia, for example so vote? Will not their constituents take them to stay out of Congress hereafter? *Nous verrons!*

The Cabinet members were not so anxious to-day as they appeared to be last week—Only one, Cave Johnston, superintended matters in the House. Probably the others thought they had the matter so well *fixed* on Saturday that their attendance would not be required to day. Or perhaps Mr. Polk did not hint to them to attend.

The astounding statement that our Government *does* intend the dismemberment of Mexico, and to take, by conquest, and keep the better half of that Republic, is beginning to be believed by many intelligent men! Can the fact be really so. Time will give the answer.

Mr. Evans will make a splendid speech to-morrow, in reply to Mr. Lewis, on the bill to destroy the Tariff. The effort will be well worth listening to.

Among the distinguished strangers now in the city, I noticed to-day on the floor of the House, the venerable Judge Burnett, of Ohio. Many and cordial were the greetings he received from such of the members as knew him.

We have had milder & pleasanter weather to-day than any that manifested itself during the last three previous days.

The Warehousing bill will be passed by the Senate to-morrow & the Treasury Note bill will be taken up in the House.

POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1846.

In the mass of business transacted yesterday, I omitted to notice all of the important Reports made from the Standing Committees to the House. Among these was the Bill making provision for the payment of French Spoliations prior to July 31, 1800. This bill is reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations in the form in which it passed the Senate. An unavailing effort was made to place the bill among the special orders.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have also reported a Bill authorizing a Board to be commissioned by the President of the United States to ascertain and determine the amount of each of the claims of the citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government and the same Committee have also reported a remonstrance sent to the Secretary of State by Foreign Ministers and by him to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, complaining of the *ad valorem* duties on wines (provided for in Mr. McKay's bill) as a violation of treaty stipulations. Every American protests against these *ad valorems*, and every foreign representative who has made public mention of the subject, and yet the Administration persists in pressing them upon the attention of Congress and the country.

Numerous remonstrances are in the city from American importing merchants who regard the new system so pregnant with frauds as to prove ruinous to their business. The Committee on Roads and Canals have made a report, accompanied by a Bill, asking Congress to appropriate $25,000 for a survey of the Upper Missouri, Clarke and Columbia rivers and the North Pass across the Rocky Mountains; the object being an early communication with the Pacific from the Oregon. This plan has been deemed more practical, and therefore preferable to the Rail Road route contemplated by Mr. Whitney. Most of the communications it is supposed may be made by steamboats or all but about 150 miles.

Mr. Thomasson of Ky. has also reported a bill proposing uniform newspaper and letter postage,—one cent for newspapers and five cents for letters,—a plan which has been demonstrated to be even preferable to the present law.

The dominant party held another caucus last night and succeeded in pushing the Land Bill through the House to day by *two majority.* About forty members were absent and a good many of them were purposely dodging the vote.

The Bill was sent to the Senate, where it was refered to the Committee on Public Lands, a good many Senators protesting that they would vote for the bill as it was and Mr. Calhoun among the rest. It was Mr. Calhoun's Bill which passed the Senate, and which the House amended so as to bear no likeness to its original form.

Mr. Calhoun has also been a good deal wounded in his feelings to day by the rejection of his Bill in regard to the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers.

In a word, there are more elements of strife at work than can well be got rid of but none know how to pour oil upon the troubled waters like those whom Mr. Calhoun once characterized as being "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

U. S. SENATE.—The Washington Union says that the U. S. Senate was nearly full on Monday—*all the Democratic Senators being at their posts.* It follows, therefore, that the vacant seats in the Senate are those belonging to the Whigs. The country now anxiously *looks to the Senate*, especially while the Tariff and other momentous measures are pending before that body; and nothing short of extraordinary and uncontroliable causes will justify the absence of any Senator from his post.

From the National Intelligencer, July 14.

THE TARIFF BILL.—The Senate yesterday entered upon the discussion of this important measure—the most important, it may be affirmed, as regards all domestic interests, which has come before Congress for many years; for on its fate hangs, in a great degree, the weal or wo of the business, the labor, the industry, and indeed the essential independence of the country. At all these vital interests, this bill aims a deadly blow. A measure of such consequence will not, we may presume, be decided by the Senate hastily; and the uncertainty which rests upon the decision (it being understood that the body is at present about equally divded on it) will give to the proceedings the deepest interest. Of one thing, however, we may be sure, and that is, that this baleful measure will not be carried, if carried it be, without meeting all the resistance which the highest ability and the highest convictions of duty can bring into the field against it. The public will await the issue of the struggle with painful anxiety.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL which has passed the House of Representatives is composed of eight disvisions or schedules, A to I inclusive.

Schedule A embraces spirituous liquors and cordials, which are to pay a duty of *one hundred per cent*, on their current value in this country.

Schedule I embraces preserved fruits and meats, wines, cut glass, dried fruits and manufactories of tobacco and ornamental woods, which pay *forty per cent.*

Schedule B embraces ale, beer, baskets, all kinds of ready made clothing, iron, carpeting and floor cloths, coal; earthen, china and stone wares, perfumery, paper and manufacturies thereof; fire arms, cabinet furniture, sugar, wool, umbrellas, molasses; manufacture of wool of all kinds, and of cotton silk or worsted (tamboored or embroidered,) and of wood, copper, gold, silver, tin and lead, which pay *thirty per cent.*

Schedule C.—Buckings, baizes, buttons and moulds; manufactures of cotton, hair, silk and worsted; matting of flags, Jule, Sisal grass, floss silks, states, woolen yarn; feathers and beds; cables and cordage, which pay *twenty per cent.*

Schedule D.—Rye; corn, meal, flour, barley; wheat, oats, bacon, *salt*, pork pitch, periodicals window glass, cotton velvet, paints, paper hangings, oils, linens, needles, mits, drawers, lead pipes; hemp manufactured, hair and moss, gun powder, fish, drugs; copper in rods, spikes and sheets; cotton caps and gloves; candles, boards and timber; blank books, blankets, acids—*twenty per cent.*

Schedule E.—Raw silk, tin plates or sheets, gold or silver leaf, steel, zinc or spelter, flax, tow, glaziers diamonds, bark arsenic—*fifteen per cent.*

Schedule F.—Books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers, furs undressed, gums burr and building stones, tallow, watches and parts, maps, charts music paper and engravings, indigo, kelp, lime, gems and pearls, cameos & mosaics, bleaching powders, gums, hempseed and linseed, saltpetre, palm and cocoa oil—*ten per cent.*

Schedule G.—Articles used in dyeing: horns, bone, hides, skins; mohair cloth, silk, lastings and twist used by shoemakers, chalk, clay, flints; old brass and copper, and pig copper; grindstones; ivory manufactured, shell manufactured, tin in pigs or blocks; old pewter, rags, crude saltpeter; sumac, shellac, potash; zinc—*five per cent.*

Schedule H—Animals for breed, coffee and tea coin and bullion, rawcotton, household effects of emigrants; felt, copper and metal for sheathing; seeds, models, guano, platina, plaister, trees, roots, plants and shrubs; product of the United States returning from foreign countries; wearing apparel, in use, and specimens of natural history, mineralology and botany, and libraries or cabinets for public institutions or benevolent societies—*free.*

Barbarous Outrage.—The Morning News gives an account of a very ludicrous case which was brought before the New York Police Court on Friday last. The complaint was a German cabinet maker, who on removing his hat, disclosed a head closely shaved and denuded of all its hair, save three 'small long locks," one of which depended from behind like a queue, and the others sprouting from either temple giving the luckless victim the appearance of a bouble banked Chines Mandarin or a Pacha with three tails.

It seemed that the complaint, whose hair had a very luxuriant growth, procured the assistance of his fellow workman for the purpose of affecting a curtailment, and before the sufferer was aware, his head was shaved, with the exception of the three scalp locks, nearly as bare as his nose.

After some consultation as to the nature of the offence, a warrant for the offender was granted, who is to answer for *an assault.*

Close Voting.—So close has been the vote in the House of Representatives, on the bill graduating the price of public lands that, on several occasions it has been saved by the casting vote of the Speaker. Every effort has been made to drill the House into the support of the measure, but it is very doubtful what will be the result, though we are under the impression that the bill will be finally passed.

EASTON GAZETTE!

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July, 18.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Gazette," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. York

The Steamer Thos. Jefferson arrived at Easton Point yesterday, with a large Company of ladies & gentleman on a pleasure excursion from Baltimore. Nothwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the strangers visited our town, and promenaded our streets for a short time in spite of the rain, which, however continned to fall, so as effectually to damp the cheerfulness of the party.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Board of Examiners which recently met at Annapolis, have reported the following list of Midshipmen who have passed their examination, the names being arranged in the order of merit which has been assigned them. The qualification and merit of R. Aulick and R Savage were so precisely equal that it had to be determinated by ballot who should stand number one, and the choice fell on Mr Aulick. The report has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy:

Richmond Aulick, Robert Savage, R. A. Marr, Wm. N. Jeffers, Wm. D. Austin, John J. Pringle, Edward Brinley, Jr., Edward Simpson, Wm. G. Temple, Geo. P. Welsh, S. P. Carter, Wm. Nelson, Wm. H. Smith, R. M. McArann, C. W. Aby, Charles Dyer, Jr., Edward C. Stout, F. B. Brand, Reuben Harris, John Walcutt, J. B. McCauley, Thomas S. Phelpes, John Madigan, A. F. Warley, G. V. Denniston, Leonard Paulding, George A. Stevens, F. A. Conover, S. B Elliott, F. Gregory, Edward Barrett, John W. Bennett, Peter Wager, Jno P. Hall, H. C. Blake, Clark H. Wells, S. B. Quackenbush, Earl English, Chas. Waddell, D. Ochiltree, J. M. Bradford, R. B. Lowry, F. P. Whellock.

"Amelia"—Mrs. Welby, the 'Sweet Singer' of the west, is in Baltimore. She is on a visit to her friends in this state. She is a native of Talbot county, on our own Eastern shore. Her maiden name was Coppuck, and she is now about twenty five years of age. She is one of the most gifted—certainly the most melodious of the poetesses of the age.—*Cecil Whig.*

Colonel Payne.—This gallant officer, who was so severely wounded at the battle of "Resaca del a Palma," arrived in Baltimore last night by the Susquehanna Railroad & took lodgings at Barnum's. He has so far recovered from his wound as to be able to walk pretty well on crutches. He brings with him a number of trophies of the two battles, consisting of eighteen standards of flags, banners, lances, spears, &c. Among them is the famous and beautiful flag, remarkable for its elegantly worked Eagle, bearing the inscription, 'Battallion Guardacoste Tampico." This trophy was torn from its staff by a Mexican soldier in the heat of the battle, who put it into his hat. He was subsequently taken prisoner, and the flag preserved. The health of the veteran Colonel, we regret to see, is much impaired, and he is but a shadow of what he was when he left the command of Fort McHenry to join the army at the South. He will leave here tomorrow for Washington with the trophies, which will be deposited in the War Department.

Captains Hunter and Kerr; Lieutenants Saunders. Lowry and Jones, of the Dragoons, have also arrived in Baltimore from the seat of war. They were all gallant and brave participants in the battles on the Rio Grande.—*Balt. Pat. of the 4th.*

☞Park Benjamin, has left the "Western Continent," published in Baltimore, and has returned to New York, to take charge of the "National Magazine." The editorial chair of the "CONTINENT" will hereafter be filled by W. T. Thompson Esq.

Iron and Wool. Thes two articles are beginning to be affected by the prospect of the passage of the new tariff. A letter from Pittsburg to a member of Congress, dated on 6th inst., states, (says the National Intelligencer,) that "the intelligence of the passage of McKay's bill produced great consternation in this city yesterday. Pig Iron fell $2 per ton, and wool 2 cents per lb. instantly, a further decline is looked for to-day."

If a writer in the Union, who maintains that Pennsylvania is not in favor of a protective tariff, be correct, the people of that State must rejoice at the sudden depreciation in the value of iron and wool, caused by the passage through the House, of the new tariff bill. We propose that the iron masters and wool growers hold a jubilee on the event, in which they may be joined by some Marylanders.

Rev. Dr. Judson and lady, accompanied by a number of new mission families for the Burman Empire—after very appropriate religious services at Central wharf, consisting of the singing of an original hymn, & prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gillett of Philadelphia—embarked this day at one o'clock, in the ship *Faneuil Hall.* As a faithful ambassador of the "Prince of Peace," & as one of the first representatives of five or six thousand Baptist churches of the United States Dr. J. has during the thirty-four years of his mission labors, secured in a high degree the confidence and respect of the intelligent of all denominations.—*Boston Jour., of Saturday.*

The steamboat "West Wind" sunk in the Mississippi River on the 2d instant while on her way from St. Louis to New Orleans, with a heavy cargo.

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