

he Viscount was discovered suspended from the bed post. When his son, Baltasar Saldos, was under trial, he exhibited a nervous irritability approaching almost to insanity. Life, however, was spared; and on an implied compact that he would leave the country, a verdict of acquittal was returned. Grateful for the clemency he had experienced, the Viscount was anxious that on the instant the pledge should be redeemed, and good faith restored; but it was all in vain: the son still remained in England, and every moment that he lingered added an additional corrosion to the wound which was already festering, until death closed the scene. During Saturday and yesterday, several distinguished foreigners, the disastrous occurrence having obtained circulation, called at the Viscount's lodgings.

COLONIAL.

ST. JOHN, N. B. May 7.

Annapolis County Iron Ore.—Last fall, a Gentleman of this City, sent to his friend, James Anderson, jun. Esq., of Port Glasgow, a sample of the Annapolis County Iron Ore, for the purpose of its being analysed; which work was performed by the celebrated Dr. Ure, one of the first Chemists of the age. We are happy to have it in our power to publish his report thereon, confirmed in full by Thomas Edington, Esq., of Glasgow. The very favorable nature of the report, will, we are persuaded, be truly gratifying to the people of Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, generally; and it must be highly encouraging to the persons immediately concerned in the Iron Works. These testimonials to the excellence of the Ore, fully confirm all the favourable accounts hitherto given of it, and give every reason to hope, that if managed judiciously, and with spirit, it will be a source of solid profit to the parties concerned, and a permanent benefit to the Country.—*Gazette.*

Examination of an Ore of Iron from Annapolis, sent to me by Thomas Edington, Esq., Glasgow, received from his friend, Mr. Anderson, of Port Glasgow.

January 19, 1828.

This Ore is Magnetic Iron Ore—specific gravity 4.8. It possesses polarity. It consists of peroxide of iron 69, protoxide 31, in 100 parts; and is therefore extremely rich and pure; capable of affording under proper management, with good fuel, the very best quality of Malleable Iron. For Cast Iron, this Ore would probably require to be reduced along with some argillaceous Iron Ore.

ANDREW URE, M. D. F. R. S.
Professor of Anderson's Institution.

Glasgow, January 19, 1828.

James Anderson, jun., Esq.

DEAR SIR—I confirm what the Doctor states; it is a rich Ore, very similar to the Swedish, and under proper treatment, 2 1-4 tons of it should produce 1 ton of Pig, or Cast Iron, the quality of which, however, is not well fitted for casting, as it is of too strong a nature and will run thick, but it is capable of affording excellent Malleable Iron, if well cleaned of its impurities, in the refining and puddling furnace.—Under proper treatment, the quality of this Iron might be made equal to Swedish, and all that is wanting, is to have it reduced in a similar manner.

I am, dear Sir, your's truly.

THOMAS EDINGTON.

PROVINCIAL.

Distressing Accident.—On Friday morning last, a Brig appeared in the offing, which afterwards proved to be the *Mary*, from Plymouth. As soon as she was observed, a consultation was held between three of the Pilots, Messrs. JOHN REED, J. ANTHONY, and ABRAHAM MABEE, as to the practicability of going to the Brig in the Pilot's Gig; the wind at the time being very high, and a tremendous sea running. Mr. Reed declined going himself, and as he thought the undertaking to be attended with great hazard, he laboured to dissuade the others also from going. They, however, unhappily determined to go, and accordingly they set off in the Gig from Reed's Point; but before they reached the Breakwater, a heavy sea upset the boat, and threw them both out. They afterwards succeeded in getting hold of the boat, as she lay bottom upwards, drifting out of the harbour. They were several times washed from their hold, and again

recovered it, till they had drifted nearly abreast of the Breakwater, when Mabee, who could not swim, lost his hold of the boat, and, painful to relate, he sunk to rise no more. By the action of the sea, the boat afterwards righted, and Anthony succeeded in getting into her. Mr. Reed, and others, who saw all this from the shore, went, with all possible dispatch, in a pilot sloop, and rescued Anthony, who by this time had drifted nearly to Partridge Island, and was in a state of entire exhaustion.

Mr. Mabee was a very industrious and useful man in the line of his profession, and has left a wife and six children in very destitute circumstances. We understand that a subscription is set on foot for their relief.—*City Gazette, May 28.*

FIRE!—Yesterday morning, soon after the commencement of divine service in the respective churches in this Town, the inhabitants were alarmed by the cry of fire! the churches were almost instantly emptied of the male congregations. The cause of the alarm originated from the circumstance of a maniac in the County Gaol, having set fire to his bed of straw. The Jailor was at the Scotch Church, and had the key of the room where the wretched maniac lay; no time was to be lost, and the door was immediately forced, and by the application of water, the fire was subsided and the life of the poor man saved. He was almost suffocated. It appears that the only Engine belonging to the Town, of much efficacy, was a mile distant from its usual and proper place of depot, and had been so for several weeks past: this is highly disgraceful & improper. What rum and misery might not the want of this Engine have produced?—*Saint Andrews, June 2.*

UNITED STATES.

THE TARIFF.

AN ACT in alteration of several Acts imposing Duties on imports, as amended by the Senate.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles herein after mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole, or in part, by rolling, one cent per pound, provided that all iron in slacks, blooms, loops, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, except pig or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron, in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly.

Second. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty-seven dollars per ton.

Third. On Iron, in pigs, sixty-two and one half cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Fourth. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, six cents per pound, and over number fourteen, ten cents per pound.

Fifth. On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteens to eight sixteens of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit or rolled, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled for band iron, scroll, or case-ment rods, three and one half cents per pound.

Sixth. On axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron, or steel bridle bits of all descriptions, steelyards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices, and screws of iron, for wood, called wood-screws, ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the present rates of duty.

Seventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Eighth. On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, three cents per pound; on leaden shot, four cents per pound; on red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, five cents per pound; on litharge, orange mineral, lead manufactured into pipes, and sugar of lead, five cents per pound.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, in lieu of those now imposed by law.

First. On wool manufactured, four cents per pound; and also, in addition thereto, forty per cent. ad valorem, until the thirteenth day of June, one

thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; from which time an additional ad valorem duty of five per cent. shall be imposed annually, until the whole of said ad valorem duty shall amount to fifty per cent. And all wool, imported on the skin, shall be estimated at the weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as other imported wool.

Second.—On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be component part, except carpetings, blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, gloves, mits, caps, and bindings, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem. Provided, that on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty three and one third cents the square yard.

Third.—On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost one dollar the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Fourth.—On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and be charged with a duty thereon of forty per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Fifth.—All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost, at the place whence imported, four dollars the square yard, and a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem, shall be levied, collected, and paid on such valuation, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Sixth.—On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and from that time a duty of fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Seventh.—On woollen blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves, and bindings, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Eighth.—On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, seventy cents per square yard.

On all Venetian, and Ingrain carpets or carpeting, forty cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp or cotton, or parts of either, thirty-two cents the square yard. On all patent, printed or painted floor cloth, fifty cents per square yard. On oil cloth, other than that usually denominated painted floor cloth, twenty-five cents per square yard. On furniture oil cloth, fifteen cents per square yard. On floor matting of flags or other materials, fifteen cents per square yard.

Sec. 3. and be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the following articles, in lieu of duty now imposed by law.

First.—On unmanufactured hemp, forty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; from which time, five dollars per ton in addition, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty-dollars per ton. On cotton bagging four and a half cents per square yard, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and afterwards a duty of five cents per square yard.

Second.—On unmanufactured flax, thirty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time an additional duty of five dollars per ton, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton.