

Acts of Congress.

AN ACT To amend the several Acts for imposing Duties on Imports.

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, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On Russia, Hollands and Raven's duck, osenaburgs, burlaps and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and after that time a duty of thirty three and a third per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on all manufactures of wool, flannels and bazzes excepted, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

Second. On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, flax or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeen, imported directly from China, the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or coloured cotton yarn, twist or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 73 cts. per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn; before the first of January next ensuing.

Third. On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, afterwards, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem, until the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; Provided, that all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Fourth. On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, and on all hats, braids or plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem; Provided, that all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem.

On coach laces of cotton or other material, thirty five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem.

On lead in pigs, bars or sheets, two cents per pound.

On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound.

On red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, four cents per pound.

On Brussels, Turkey and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard.

On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty five cents per square yard.

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty five cents per square yard.

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats and floorcloth, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

On hemp, at the rate of thirty five dollars per ton.

On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound.

On untarred cordage, yarn, twine, pack thread, and seines, five cents per pound.

On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard.

On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight.

On round iron, or brazier's rods of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods; slit; and on iron in sheets and hoop iron; and on iron, slit, or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound; on iron spikes, four cents per pound; on iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound.

On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound.

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound.

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem.

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound.

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof.

On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound.

On mill saws one dollar each.

On blacksmith hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound.

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand.

On rifles two dollars and fifty cents each.

On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles, and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On screws of iron, weighing twenty five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On screws, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound.

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound.

On all vessels of copper, thirty five per centum ad valorem.

On quills prepared or manufactured, twenty five per centum ad valorem.

On slates and tiles for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad valorem.

On tallow candles, five cents per pound.

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound.

On soap, four cents per pound.

On lard, three cents per pound.

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel.

On oats, ten cents per bushel.

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight.

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel.

On coal, six cents per heaped bushel.

On corks, twelve cents per pound.

On prunello and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair.

On faced boots or booties, one dollar fifty cents per pair.

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon.

On castor oil, forty cents, per gallon.

On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon.

On beef and pork, two cents per pound.

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound.

On butter, five cents per pound.

On vinegar, eight cents per gallon.

On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight.

On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound.

On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound.

On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound.

On Glauber salts, two cents per pound.

On Epsom salts, four cents per pound.

On Camphor, crude, eight cents per pound.

On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound.

On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight.

On cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound.

On ginger, two cents per pound.

On chocolate, four cents per pound.

On currants and figs, three cents per pound.

On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound.

And all other raisins, three cents per pound.

On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: Provided, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties here-by imposed.

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per groce; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per groce; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per groce.

On demijohns, twenty-five cents each.

On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per groce; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per groce.

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum.

On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum.

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek, on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound, when not bound thirteen cents per pound.

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound, when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound.

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound.

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound.

On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound.

On sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound.

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound.

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, that this addition shall not be applied to articles, imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions prescribed in the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk, imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted in the United States. But, whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and, after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark. And, whenever any such goods being thus coloured,

printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident—and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages, so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples; and if upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being coloured; printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, as aforesaid, then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law; to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: Provided, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, and distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, clause, matter, and thing, to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and endure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.'" Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the person or persons who shall or may be commissioned, either by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by any district Judge of the United States, to administer the oath prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed on the sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred, shall, and may have full power and authority to issue a citation, directed to the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either lives within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, requiring him to appear at the time and place therein mentioned, if he see fit, to show cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be administered.

Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, That, if the creditor, his agent, or attorney, lives within fifty miles of the place of imprisonment, only fifteen days previous notice by citation shall be required.

CHEESE.

Red Pepper, so called, is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese so as to produce maggots. Take one, and put it in a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine colour to your cheese, but it is so pungent that the fly will not touch it.

[New Hampshire Sentinel.]

QUINCE WINE

Is said to be serviceable in the cure of asthma. A gentleman of Horsham was completely cured of an asthmatic complaint by the use of this wine.

TO CLEAN GLASS VESSELS,

Roll up, in small pieces, some white-brown or blotting paper; then wet and soap the same; put them into the vessel, with a little luke-warm water; shake them well for a few minutes; then rinse the glass with clean water, and it will be as bright and clear as when new from the shops.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

From the United States Gazette.
The city of New-York was during the last week the centre of very great attractions. Several very valuable societies held their annual meetings in that city, and an unusual display of eloquence made. The American Bible Society—the Education Society, and the Society for the Melioration of the Condition of the Jews, have been addressed in moving and eloquent strains by Doctor Griffin, of Williams College, Hon. De Witt Clinton, and other gentlemen of the highest literary attainments.

Dr. Griffin's address before the Education Society, is an elegant specimen of that gentleman's felicitous manner of pleading a cause which he thinks connected with the great objects of his ministry. The following happy compliment to female zeal holds a conspicuous place in the observations from which it is extracted.

"Here is a great Lazaretto fitted to engage the compassions of our mother and sisters. Will not the fair sex, who, like ministering angels love to hover about the chambers of sickness; will not that sex, who owe so much to Christianity, bring to this work their wonted benignity and patience? Yes, the history of education societies already stands adorned with the deeds of woman. The reports of all charitable institutions of modern times, attest the more than chivalrous deeds of woman. All ages tell of the zeal, and faithfulness, and the fortitude of woman.

"Not she with trait'rous kiss her favour stung; Not she denied him with unholy tongue. She, when apostles shrunk could dangers brave, Last at the cross and earliest at the grave."

The following remarks conclude the address. They refer to the students in college, who receive aid from the Education Society; and these young men come immediately under the superintendance of the speaker, their situation must be familiar to him.

"The American Education Society allow their beneficiaries but sixty dollars a year. This will do but very little more than clothe them. Most of the young men have no parents to aid them and no funds of their own. Then is then their board and washing; and books and stationary, and several other items to be provided for by their own exertions, even though all their college expenses are given in. And these exertions they are not backward to make. Eight beneficiaries in our college last year received for school keeping near three hundred dollars. And besides these efforts for themselves they yearly cultivate a piece of ground for charitable purposes, and by its means annually deposit a considerable sum in the treasury of some missionary or education society. Could you see all the straits which these dear youth are reduced in their struggle to get forward to the service of Christian Church; could you see all their discouragement and shifts, I am sure it would touch your heart. Their love to Christ and the souls of men will not suffer them to go back; and yet I have seen them go forward with an eye lifted to heaven and encountering difficulties which I am sure would make your compassions bleed. Some of them, for the sake of saving thirty or forty cents a week, which they know not how to provide, board themselves in their own rooms, and dress their own food, which God knows is but scanty fare. Those rooms which daily witness their prayers for a dying world, witness also the dry morsel which they consume alone. I have sometimes wished that the wealthy Christian would look in upon that devoted youth at such a moment; and I am sure he would think it a luxury to do something to relieve a child of God sustaining all this for his love to Christ and the souls of men. That devoted youth I commit to you. I have pled his cause, and now leave him with you and with God."

The Raleigh, (N. C.) Register, says,—"It is calculated, that there are about 6,000 regularly ordained Clergymen in the United States.

Maryland.

Anne Arundel county, to wit: This is to certify, that on the 17th day of May 1824, Alexander Basse, of said county, brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, as an estray, a bright bay mare, four years old, with both of her hind feet and legs half way up to the harn joint white, left four feet white, and a white blaze in her face, tolerable long tall and main, shed all round, trots and gallops, no brand or mark of gears, which he said followed the mail stage from near Baltimore up to Mr. Zachariah Roberts, tavern on the Frederick turnpike twenty three miles from Baltimore, and there stopped and was taken up by him. Given under my hand the day and date above written. Nich. D. Warfield, J. P.

The owner of the above is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. W. Zachariah Roberts.

ANNAPOLIS.

THURSDAY, MAY 21

We are indebted to a gentle breeze from this city for the following notice: Meteor which was seen last week.

A METEOR.

Of unusual size and brilliant appearance, seen here on the 20th inst. about 10 degrees above the horizon, at half seven in the evening. It appeared in the east, and proceeded with great velocity towards the north, having a luminous tail. It was visible for 14 seconds, and disappeared separating into numerous fire balls, resembling the fragments of an exploded bomb.

Do not its magnitude and brilliancy render it probable that it was a meteoric stone? The explosion ways consequent on the burst of meteoric stones may not have us by reason of its distance.

Among the theories of the formation of air stones, two are most entitled to attention. First, that they are fragments of planetary matter, which impelled by some projecting attraction, continue to move until they approach the earth. A strong attraction and heat must necessarily be cited by their great velocity and friction in our atmosphere, by which they are ignited, explode and scatter to the ground, and frequently with force as to sink several feet below the surface. The combination of iron having never been except in the meteorites, favours the opinion of their origin.

Second, that the constituent elements of air stones are conveyed into the atmosphere, where they are suspended, until by the influence of electrical operations they are precipitated to the earth.

"The Lord also thundered Heavens, and the Highest gave voice; hail stones and coals of fire." 15 v. of the 18 Psalm.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Several articles prepared for the zette of this day, have been taken to make room for the act of establishing "duties on imports." Of the effects which this act will produce, no man can yet speak with any certainty; it is however the opinion, that the benefit which it will do to our own manufacturers is considerable, and that it imparts to the great body of the people an unnecessary and heavy tax.

A number of congress in a letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, expressing their opinion of the passage of this bill, says, "It may be truly considered as a revenue bill. The additional millions of dollars per annum, trifling advantages or protection to our manufacturers are of very little consequence to them. It will fall heavily on the consumers, which few are able to pay. France and England lessening the burthen on their own and the United States are in the taxes on the people at a time when the President has said in his message that the revenue is fully adequate to all our wants!"

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE.

No less than seven gentlemen already announced themselves as candidates to represent Dorchester in the next Legislature of this State. Their names follow:

John N. Steele, Ezekiel Mathias Travers, John Williams, James Byus, William Hutcheson, and Dr. Daniel Stillman.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, capt. Jacob Jones, arrived at Annapolis on Thursday last, after being absent rather more than three years from the Mediterranean station.

INDIANA.

At a meeting of the citizens of this county, on the subject of a general Election, the Hon. H. Clay received an almost unanimous approval as a proper person to fill the vacant chair. It is said, that many of those who formerly opposed Mr. Adams, have gone over to the support of Mr. Jackson, and that others have become the advocates of Mr. Clay. The papers from which we have copied the preceding, says, "if the state can afford the friends of Mr. Clay in other parts of the county encouragement, they may not doubt that he will receive five electoral votes to which he is entitled."

PIRATES.

Lt. Layton, commanding the frigate Icarus, and one man and 4 men were lately taken by the pirates off the Isle of Pin...

On the 8th instant, the schooner Commerce, plying between Annapolis and Hamburg, B. C. burst in on cr. No injury was sustained to passengers and cargo.