

Wednesday, March 24.  
The Senate, to-day, was principally engaged in considering the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824.  
Thursday, March 25.  
The bill from the other House, making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1824, was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.  
The unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill from the other House, making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1824, with the several amendments proposed thereto, by the committee on Finance of the Senate, was again taken up in committee of the whole.  
The Committee on Finance propose to amend the bill, by striking out the sum of \$18,000, appropriated "for the payment of the salaries of the Commissioner and Arbitrator, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, half the salary of their Secretary, and half the contingent expenses of said commission;" and to insert in lieu thereof, the sum of "\$2,500," together with the unexpended balance of the last year's appropriation for this purpose.  
Mr. King of N. Y. yesterday moved to amend this amendment, by including, in this item, a provision for a "Public Agent," to take care of the claims before this Commission. The question on Mr. King's motion was then put, and decided in the affirmative, 25 to 13. The discussion on this subject was continued till four o'clock.  
Friday, March 26.  
The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824, was read the third time and passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence in the amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Saturday, March 20.  
On motion of Mr. Vance, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation adequate to the extinguishment of reservations granted to certain Cherokee Indians, within the limits of North Carolina and Tennessee.  
A bill from the Senate, "to provide for the security of public moneys in the hands of marshals, clerks, and attorneys, and their deputies," was twice read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.  
The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill for amending the several acts laying duties on imports, and the question being on the amendment yesterday offered by Mr. Webster, to the 6th section, Mr. Tod withdrew his objection to it, and the amendment was adopted.  
On motion of Mr. Webster, the section was further amended, by striking out "nine," in the 5th line, and substituting "twelve," and, on motion of Mr. Reed, by striking out the words "candles or," in the 4th line.  
The section, as finally amended, reads as follows:  
"Sect 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of seventy-five per centum of the duties by this act imposed on tallow, which may be manufactured into soap, upon the exportation thereof, within twelve months after the said importation, and in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled 'An act to allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled, and sugar refined, within the United States, and for other purposes,' so far as the same may be applicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."  
Mr. Breck moved to amend the 97th line, by excepting the article of twine from among others on which five cents per pound duty is laid, and adding the words "and on twine, ten cents per pound."  
Mr. Breck, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Baylies, made some remarks for and against the motion; and the question being taken, the amendment was not agreed to.  
Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, moved to add, after the 234th line, "On wines now subject by law to a duty of 15 cents per gallon, a duty of 25 cents per gallon."  
Mr. Trimble stated some facts in relation to the reasons which induced Congress to lay the 15 cent duty.  
Mr. Foot replied, Mr. Gurley wished that claret wine might be excepted, as it was in his country generally used, even by the poor and laboring classes.  
Mr. Tod supported the exception.  
Mr. Poinsett wished for farther information, regarding the moral effect of driving the people from wine to whiskey.  
Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, as being injurious to the revenue, and the navigating interest, without being beneficial to any branch of American industry.  
Mr. Webster supported the same view, and thought that the duty on Madeira wine ought to be reduced rather than augmented.  
Mr. Hamilton hoped that the motion would be withdrawn. He believed that the present duty on wine required a judicious revision, but this did not fairly pertain to the present bill.  
Mr. Tod replied.  
Mr. Stewart advocated the duty, as a revenue duty. He compared the duties on salt, sugar, tea, &c. with this on wines, and contended that it was out of all proportion. The people of Louisiana were well able to pay the duty, &c.

Mr. Foot replied, and stated several particulars, and then withdrew his motion, to give time for further inquiry.  
Mr. Mercer moved to amend the bill in the 177th line by striking out four cents (duty on tallow) and inserting one cent.  
Mr. Tod objected to the motion, as having virtually been passed upon by the decision of yesterday.  
The Chair pronounced the motion to be in order.  
Mr. Mercer supported his motion by quotations and calculations from the documents furnished from the Departments, and reasoning from the practice of England.  
Mr. Reed replied, and thought this country was in such different circumstances from Great Britain, that her practice did not furnish an example.  
Mr. Wayne stated a number of facts to shew the injury to the farmer and grazier from the importation of foreign tallow, and hoped that one of the few opportunities to benefit the farmer which the bill contains (to which bill, however, he was a friend) would not be neglected.  
Mr. Mercer spoke in answer to the opponents of the motion, defended the English precedents, and contended that, if the duty was laid, all the Russian tallow would stop in England, and the English would supercede us in the South American trade. The duty, he contended, would not affect the farmer, as what was imported would be immediately exported again. He deprecated the necessity of oaths, derived from the collection of the duty, unless the system of public or private warehousing in use in Britain, were adopted, to both of which he objected. The duty would prevent the tallow chandler a temptation of \$180,000 a year to fraud—and when fraud is introduced into one branch of the revenue, it quickly spreads into all branches. Mr. M. concluded with some general remarks on the system of the bill.  
Mr. Wood, of New York, opposed the amendment, as the proposed tax would benefit a branch of industry incomparable more valuable than the manufacture of soap and candles; it was the right arm of the nation in respect to her marine interest; while it encouraged ship building it furnished the best and only permanent nursery for seamen, &c.  
Mr. Tod contended that the present motion was virtually the same as that decided yesterday.  
Mr. Mercer opposed this view, and explained.  
The question was then put, and decided in the negative—Ayes 49.  
Mr. Mercer then moved to strike out 4 and insert 2 cents.  
The question was then taken, and decided in the negative—Ayes, 62—Noes, 112.  
Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend the bill in the 94th line, "on hemp two cents per pound," by striking out two and inserting "one and a half."  
Mr. C. objected to the duty proposed, as being a mere tax, not calculated to benefit the domestic product, and to injure the manufactures of that imported. He traced the course of legislation on this subject for 30 years, and insisted that the use of native hemp had retrograded rather than advanced. The British duty was only \$21—that now proposed, more than doubled the duty.  
On motion of Mr. Reed, the committee then rose.

Monday, March 22.  
Mr. Taylor made a motion to alter the hour of meeting to eleven o'clock, A. M. and supported his motion by a short speech, in which he adverted to the amount of business in arrears, and the injurious consequence of long sessions.  
The question was then taken on Mr. Taylor's resolution, and carried.  
Mr. Randolph moved the following:  
"Resolved, That, from and after the end of the present session of Congress, the per diem allowance of Members shall be six dollars, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling."  
This resolution he desired to lay on the table, and he gave notice that he should call up its consideration on Friday next.  
The question being put on laying the resolve on the table, it was carried—Ayes 80, noes 60.  
The House then, as in committee of the whole, took up the bill making provision for the naval service of the United States for the year 1824. Having gone through with the bill, the committee rose and reported it to the House.

Tuesday, March 23.  
REVISION OF THE TARIFF.  
The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill "for amending the several acts laying duties on imports," and the question being on the motion of Mr. Cambreleng to reduce the proposed duty on hemp from 2 cents per pound to 1-2 cents, it was decided in the negative—Ayes 69, noes 107. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.  
Wednesday, March 24.  
On motion of Mr. Cassidy, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1797, which provides that writs of execution, upon judgments obtained for the use of the United States, in any of the Courts of the United States, in one state, may run and be executed in any other State or Territory of the United States, in such manner that purchasers and others, may be furnished with some conven-

ent means of ascertaining the time of incumbrances, created by the judgments or executions, in such cases, upon the property of defendants.  
REVISION OF THE TARIFF.  
The House went into committee of the whole on the bill "to amend the several acts laying duties on imports."  
Mr. Foot, of Conn. moved to assent to the bill, by inserting, after the 254th line, the following clause: "on all wines which are now charged with a duty of 15 cents per gallon, 25 cents per gallon."  
The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Foot, it was decided in the negative, without a division.  
Mr. Tod moved to strike out from line 99, to 104, inclusive, viz:  
"On Russia duck, per piece of fifty two archeens, two dollars each piece;  
"On Raven's duck, per piece of fifty two archeens, one dollar and twenty-five cents each piece;  
"On Holland duck, per piece of fifty two archeens, two dollars and fifty cents each piece."  
The question was put on the amendment of Mr. Tod, and carried—Ayes 99, noes 77.  
Mr. Clay then moved an amendment to impose a duty of 12 1/2 cents per gallon on imported Molasses, which he afterwards modified to 10 cents; and, after a considerable debate, the motion for a duty of 10 cents was agreed to—Ayes 100, noes 88.  
Mr. Webster then moved an amendment of some length to the bill, the object of which is to allow a drawback to the printers and stainers of imported silks and nankins, on the re-exportation of those articles accompanied with guards against frauds.  
The amendment of Mr. W. was ordered to be printed; and then the Committee rose.  
The third reading of the Navy Appropriation bill was then gone through with; the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Thursday, March 25.  
REVISION OF THE TARIFF.  
The House then again went into committee of the whole, on the bill "to amend the several acts laying duties on imports."  
The question being on the amendment of yesterday, offered by Mr. Webster.  
Mr. Marvin moved to amend the amendment in the 2d line, by striking out the words "nankeen cloths," to which he objected, because it extended protection to a foreign fabric of cotton, while we had cotton factories at home to manufacture it.  
The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Marvin, and it was negatived.  
Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the amendment in the 1st and 2d lines, so as to read, "a drawback of 75 per cent," instead of "the drawback allowed by law." He stated his object to be to make the drawback on this article to correspond with that laid by the bill on other articles of this description.  
Mr. Webster explained the operation of the amendment, and the provisions of the 6th section of the bill, which operated only on tallow.  
Mr. Forsyth replied. As a new system of duties was about to be adopted, he said, a new system of drawbacks should also be adopted. He thought 25 per cent. not too much, as a remuneration to the United States Government for the troublesome mode of preventing frauds in relation to this drawback.  
Mr. Foot moved an amendment, to place European and East India silks upon an equal footing; which he introduced with a few remarks, to express his opinion that the silks from France and Italy should not be put on a different footing from those of India.  
The question being taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Foot, it was rejected.  
The question recurring on the original motion of Mr. Webster, it was decided in the affirmative.  
Mr. Tod moved to amend the bill in the 238th line by striking out "three," and, in the 241st line, striking out "two;" and inserting in both places "five;" so as to make the clauses read:  
"On all wares of cut glass, not specified, five cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum."  
"On all other articles of glass, five cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum."  
Mr. Tod explained the reason of this amendment to be, the striking out of the 3d section of the bill, which met the British bounty by a proportional increase of duty.  
After considerable debate, the amendment was rejected.

Friday, March 26.  
REVISION OF THE TARIFF.  
The House then went into committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports.  
The question being on the motion of Mr. Tod, to raise the duty on "all articles of glass not specified," from two cents to five cents per pound—  
Mr. Cambreleng made some observations in opposition to this amendment, as laying an enormous duty on plain glass. The question being taken, it was not agreed to.  
Mr. Ellis, of Penn. moved to amend the bill, by inserting in it the following clause: "On square iron-wire, used in

the manufacture of umbrellas, a duty of twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem."  
Mr. Miller, of Penn. moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the word "iron," as many articles of this description were made of copper wire.  
Mr. Ellis, accepted this modification of his motion.  
Mr. Floyd stated some facts in relation to a former petition of the Umbrella Manufacturers, and its effects.  
The question was then taken, and the amendment was carried—Ayes 75, Noes 42.  
Mr. Isaacks, of Tenn. moved to strike out the proviso, from the 33d to the 43d line, inclusive, which is in the following words:  
"Provided, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens 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-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly."  
Before the question was taken on this motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.  
From the New York Patriot, of March 23.  
FROM EUROPE.  
An arrival yesterday, in twenty-four days from Liverpool, furnishes intelligence to the following purport:  
In consequence of an infraction, by the Dey, of the treaty between Algiers and England, the latter power has sanctioned (under date of 21st February) the hostilities of the British war vessels in the Mediterranean against the corsairs of the former. It appears that Captain Spencer, with the ships Naiad and Cameleon, had been despatched to remonstrate, in conjunction with the resident British Consul, against some late proceedings of the Dey; but the latter not appearing disposed to satisfy them for the insults offered to the British nation, and declaring his determination to recede from the terms of a treaty by which he had bound himself not to retain any Christian captives of any nation in a state of slavery, the English Consul struck his flag, and embarked in Captain Spencer's vessel. Captain S. after leaving the port, fell in with an Algerine corvette; and feeling it to be his duty to attack her, he did so, and captured her; and, on boarding her, had the satisfaction to find that he had thus rescued from slavery, seventeen unfortunate Spaniards. The Admiralty Board gave notice on the 21st ultimo, that convoys would be immediately appointed to afford protection to the trade in the Mediterranean, until the differences with Algiers could be obviated. [It will be recollected that some time since an Algerine war vessel took from an English merchantman a number of Greek passengers, and reduced them to slavery: this was the first violation of the treaty between Algiers and England.] This war, by drawing the Algerines from the assistance of the Turks, may prove of much service to the Greeks; in no other light can it be of much importance.  
The following is the first paragraph of the Prospectus for the Greek Loan in London. "After a struggle of three years, distinguished by a series of triumphant success, the independence of the Greek nation has been established, and there is every probability of its speedy recognition by the different powers of Europe. The public, therefore, will not be surprised that the Senate of Greece should have determined to raise a loan, to assist in bringing the pending contest to a just and happy conclusion. The Executive power has, in consequence, by virtue of their authority, appointed Messrs. Joanes Orlandos and Andreas Luriotis, Commissioners, with full powers to carry this important object into effect." The loan was for 800,000 pounds, with a sinking fund of 8000 pounds, the scrip of which was on the 21st February, at a premium of 5 1-4. The national property of Greece, the customs, the produce of the salt works & fisheries, are especially pledged for the redemption of this loan.  
Information had been received in London that the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, who had been for sometime attempting to form a corps of artillery in Greece, had succeeded to the utmost extent of his wishes, and boasted that the Greeks had now a force more than sufficient to subdue all the fortresses in the hands of the Turks. Lord Byron continued to be the soul of the Greek cause, and was so popular that the primates of Missolonghi had elected him a member of their Council.—His Lordship sold an estate for the purpose of providing for the expenditure of the war until the produce of the Loan should have been received from London, which, with the subscriptions raised there and in other places, were anxiously looked for.  
The King of England has remitted the sentence of death of the court-martial on Missionary Smith, in Demarara, (which sentence had been accompanied by a recommendation for mercy, on the part of the Court,) and directed that he should be dismissed from the Colony, and be called upon to enter into recognizances not to reside within any of his

Majesty's colonial possessions, or the West Indies.  
The decree of the King of Spain, issued by us, yesterday, and the contents of the Paris papers, have caused a great panic on the London Exchange. The London papers say that the British government now declare whether the South American States are, or are not, independent.  
The King of France has transmitted a complimentary letter to the Swiss Cantons in reply to their congratulations on his conquest of Spain; and still further to show their subservency to the views of the Holy Alliance, a new ordinance has been published at Geneva, subjecting foreigners to personal appearance before the police on their arrival, and at the alien office if their residence should exceed three weeks, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment for non-compliance.  
The London Courier and Times of the 21st of February, contain Mr. Webster's speech on the Greek question, of full length.  
Raleigh.  
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1824.

The citizens of Wake county, friendly to the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Capitol, in this city, Friday evening, the 2d day of April, at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
MANY OF THE PEOPLE.  
People's Ticket.—We are authorized to announce AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPARD, Esq. of Stokes county, as a candidate, on the People's Ticket, for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, for the district composed of the counties of Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell.  
Since the opening of the Presidential campaign, we have seen nothing that equals, in point of wilful misrepresentation, perversion of facts, and total disregard of truth, the editorial remarks of the last Raleigh Register, respecting the Presidential election. To prove this, we deem it necessary only to notice, briefly, their unfounded assertions, and leave the candid and impartial reader to decide what dependence is to be placed in Editors, who make use of every means of deception to subvert their purpose, and who sin against both light and reason.  
1. "It is stated in the last Star, that Mr. Crawford will shortly retire from the presidential contest, and leave the palm to be disputed between Gen. Jackson & Mr. Adams."  
We have asserted no such thing. We merely said, "that we think it probable the number of candidates will soon be reduced to two," giving, as a reason for such belief, that "Mr. Crawford's prospects depend entirely upon the support of Georgia and Virginia, and the hope he may entertain of obtaining the votes of New-York and North-Carolina." Was this asserting that he will retire? We gave it as our opinion—it is still our opinion; and a short time will determine whether it is erroneous or not.  
2. "Did not they declare positively, a few months since, that the undivided vote of New York would be given to Mr. Calhoun—and is it not now an ascertained fact, that Mr. Crawford will obtain the entire vote of that great state?"  
No! we made no such declaration, and we defy the Register to point it out. How have the Editors "ascertained the fact" that Mr. Crawford will receive the vote of New York? By the late proceedings of the 17 members of the New York Senate, who have acted in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of their constituents, and who have attempted to deprive them of their most inestimable privilege—elective franchise? The Convention, contemplated to be held in August or September next, will "ascertain" the sentiments of the people of New York as correctly, probably, as the Editors of the Register have done; though the result may not be quite as gratifying to them or their party. The citizens of that state have become exasperated at the designs of the enemies of their rights, and will not be appeased until their adversaries are completely put down.  
3. "Did they not as strenuously insist, that Pennsylvania would, to a man, vote for their favorite as President—and at the late Convention at Harrisburg, was he scarcely nominated for Vice President?"  
It is true, that, previous to the recent transactions in Pennsylvania, we were under the impression that Mr. Calhoun would obtain the vote of that state; and the unanimity with which he was recommended by the Conven-