THE STAR.

And North Carding Gazette. atlahed, weathly, by ELL & LAWRENCE.

THE TARIFF.

An Act to amend the several Acts for im

it emarted by the Senate and House of Re-ntagees of the United States of America in trees assembled, That, from and after the Congress assembled, That, from and after the curtieth 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 collected and paid, the following duties. levied, collected, and paid, the following du-

ties, that is to say:

Pirst. On sail duck, osnaburgs, burlaps and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad

On all manufactures of wool, or of which On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except we steed stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, a duty of there, per centum ad valorem, until the thritish 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 valor except Bannels and hirters, the activations of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actua value of which, at the place whence imported hall not exceed thirty-three and a third centre

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, silk, 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 of twenty five per centura ad valorem; other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That, all cotten cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeers imported directly from China, the unported, with the addition of twenty per cen-tum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per ceu-tum, 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, & shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yan, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be seemed and taken to have cost sixty cents and shall be charged with duty And all bleached or colored

yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost uch shall be less than seventy-five cents nd, 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 at shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importations of goods from ports or places easward of the Cape of Good Hope, or be-jond 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 twenly-ax; aftewards, a duty of thirty per centum
at valorem: Pravided, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound,
abail 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 strew chin or

and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grace, and on all flats, braids, or plats for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of litty per cen-tum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dol-lar 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 manufac-

placed wares of all kinds, and on all manuscures, not otherwise specified, made of orass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, aduty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
On bolting cloths, lifteen per cent. ad va-

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per

on marble, and all manufactures of marble per centum ad valorem; all paper hangings, forty per centum ad

foreme. On cuach laces, of cotton of other material y-five per centum ad valorem; on all other s, twelve and a half per centum ad valo-

On lead in pigs, bars or sheets, two cents

On leaden shot, three and one half cents

on red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil

Oh red or white lead, dry, as ground in oil, tour ceaus per pound;
Oh Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty ceats per square yard;
On all Venetian and Ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty five cruts per square yard;
On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of cither, twenty ceats per square yard;
On oil cioth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of carry description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valereng

a and cordage, four cents [

per pound;
On untarred cordage, pure, twine, pack thread, and seines five cents per pound;
On cotton bagging, three cents and three fourths of a cent per square yant;
On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by solling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds.
On round iron, or brusiers' rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, is nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron, in sheets and hoop iron, and on iron, slit, or rolled, for band-iron, arrolling on 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 springs, not exceed-ing auteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand, exceeding sixteen ounces to

ad valuem;
On anvilla & 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,

and a half cents per pound;
On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per

On sifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; On all other fire arms, and on side arms, hirty 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

On screws of iron, for wood, called wood crews, thirty per cent. ad valorem; On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise lifted, one and a half cents per pound;

On all other castings of iron, not specified ne cent per pound; On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per

entum ad valorem;
On quille, prepared or manufactured, twen five per centum ad valorem; On slates and tiles, or building, twenty-five er ce ', ad valorem;

On black fead pencils, forty per cent, ad On tallow candles, five cents per pound; On spermaceti candles, eight cents per

On soap, four cents per pound; On lard, three cents per pound; On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel,

On onts, ten cents per bushel, On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel; On coal, six cents per heaped bushel; On corks, twelve cents per pound; On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of

tuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair; On laced boots or bootees, 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 botwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; On beef and pork, two cents per pound; On hams, and other bacon, three cents per

On butter, five cents per pound; On vinegar, eight cents per gallon; On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per

andred weight; On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound; On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per

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

ound: On copperas, two dollars per hundred

On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per

ound: On ginger, two cents per pound;

On chrocolate, four cents per pound; On currants and figs, three cents per pound; On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisus, and raisus in jars and boxes, four cents per pound; On 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 hereby imposed.

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

pan two quarts, two dollars and hity cents, per groce; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per groce;

On demijohns, twenty-five cents each;

On apothecarie's 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;

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;

rem duty of twenty per centum;

On all books, which the importer shows it satisfactorily appear to the Collect of the purt at which the same shall be enter a were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and, so, on all books printed in other language than English, four cents per volume, creabooks printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek; when bound, it teen cents per pound; when not bound, the teen cents per pound;

on all other paper, fifteen cents per

per centum advalueent with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty until June thirtiests, one thousand eight hundred and twenty arrives. It had 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 aforesid, which, af-

ber eighteen, sine cents per pound; over number eighteen, sine cents per pound; on square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for unbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem;

On anvilis a anchors, two cents per pound;
On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be imported in abigs, or vessels, not of the United States; Provided, That this a ldition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be arimited on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

On mill granks and mill irons, of wrought on mill granks and sledges, two

Sec. S. 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 sub-ject to the provisions and restrictions, pre-scribed in the fourth section of the act, en-titled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-ac-venth day of April, one thousand eight hun-dred and sixteen.

See, 4. And be it further enacted. That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk cloths, shall be allowed, although the said cloths. before the exportation thereof shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in the United States. But, whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, 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 con-tents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the cus tombouse; and a particular account or regis try of such examination, describing the num per 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 colored, 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 a t otherwise, unless the person, so en-tering the same, shall give satisfactory evi-dence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; and no such cept 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 afore said, and not changed or altered, except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamp ed, 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 expertation 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 colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, or nankeen cloths, 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 draw-back, 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 set, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, claure, matter and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act. the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled " An act to regulate the duties en imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and enure benefit of the schools and colleges 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

JAMES MONROE.

Of the Select Count

States, as by law provided and declared, or in On the 21st of December, 1818, the Secrethe notes of banks which are payable, and fary, by letter addressed to the President of paid, on demand, in the said legal currency the Bank of Edward, ville, signified his disconnection. the 20th day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing, or becoming payable, to the United States, as a foresaid, ought to be collected or received, otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid, on de-mand, in the said legal currency of the Uni-

At the time of the adoption of this resolution, debts accraing to the United States. whether on account of the sales of public lands, or at the custom house, or from other sources of revenue, were, in fact, received, in some parts of the country, but evidently in some parts of the country, but evidently in disregard of the law, in the notes of the State banks which did not redeem their paper by cash payments. By this resolution, it was obviously made the duty of the Treasury to correct that departure from law, as soon as practicable; and it was, as is equally obvious, imperative on the Department, after the 2 th Fabruary, 1817, to allow nothing to be rec. ived in payments of debts due to the United States, but the legal money of the United States, but the legal money of the United States, Treasury notes, notes of the Bank of the United States, or of those state banks the notes of which were payable and paid on de-

The Bank of the United States was incorporated in April, 1816, and went into operation at the commencement of the next year. By the act of incorporation it is provided and declared, "that the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank and the branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct: in which case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction."

The present Secretary of the Treasury was appointed to that office in October, 1-16,

In the early part of the year 1817, it is represented by the Secretary, and appears to be true, that an arrangement was made with the Bank of the United States, by which the public funds were to be deposited in the branches of that institution, in all places where such branches existed; & where there were no such branches, that bank was to describe certain state here, for which it would were no such branches, that bank was to de signate certain state hanks for which it would be responsible, and in which such public me neys amoud be deposited; and notes of a banks, which the Bank of the United State would receive in deposite as cash, and non other, were to be received on sales of the

training to the same in the numerical great part of the control of

the deposites of the public money and on the lebruary following, that bank assented the terms. A similar arrangement was made, nearly at the same time, with the Bank of Illinois, the Bank of Huntsville, and the Tombeckbee Bank.

Shortly after the date of these transactions, however, a more general system of employ-ing state banks, for the surposes before mening state banks, for the urposes before mentioned, was adopted, and conditions more precise, and which were thought more favorable to the banks, were proposed. The leading leature in this new proposition was, that, as an inducement to undertake the engagement, it was agreed, on the part of the Breasury, to allow to the bank a perma end deposite of a stipulated sum, not liable to be drawn out or diministed, except in a specified case. The use of this deposite was to be the equivalent for the responsibility of receiving and keeping the funds, and the expense of transferring them, without further charge on the Treasury, to such places as might be agreed on, or required.

Arrangements of this nature were make

agreed on, or required.

Arrangements of this nature were made with the Bank of Steubenville, Bank of Chilicothe, Frankin Bank of Columbus, Farmer and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, Bank of Il and Mechanics' Bank of Indians, Bank of H-linois at Shawncentown, Branch Bank of Ken-aucky at Louisville, Bank of Tombeckbee at St. Stephens, Planters and Serchan's Bank of Honsville, Bank of Missouri, Bank of Vin-germes, Bank of Edwardsville, and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincipuati. The terms, in general, agreed to between the Treasury and these several banks were, in adultant.

Ist. That the bank should receive, in deposite, to the credit of the Treasury, as cash, from the Receivers of public moneys, all current notes of such banks as maintain cash payments, with power, however, to discontinue to receive the notes of any particular bank on giving seasonable notice of such intention to the Receiver.

2d. That the bank should pay, at sight, all drafts from the Treasury; and should, also, transfer, on request, all sums on head beyond the amount of the stipulated permanent deposite, to the Bank of the United States, or certain enumerated Branches of that Bank; and that a fixed sum should remain in the bank, as before mentioned, as a permanent deposite, to be transferred, however, to the lank of the United States, in air months after the termination of the agreement.