An act in alteration of the several acts imposing dities on Imports.

B v. it exacted by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in heu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the arti-cles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be lovied, collected, and park, the following duties; that

First. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufac tured, is whole, or in part, by rolling, one cent

per pound. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly or in part, by rolling, thirty-seven dollars per ton: Pseuded, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron in bars or bolts, a duty ac-

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 nound.

Fifth. On round iron, or braziers' rods, or three-sixteenths to eight eighteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, slit or rolled; and on iron in steets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled for band irun, scroll iron, or casement rods, three and one-half cents per pound.

Sixth. On axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping tooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares, of iron or steel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steelyards and scale 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, and collected, and paid, on their importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, in lieu of those now imposed

First. On wool unmanufactured, four cents per pound; and also; in addition thereto, forty per cent, ad valorem, until the thirtieth 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 as to 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 a component part, (except carpetings, blankets, worsted stuff goods, bomba zines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings.) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost fifty cents the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of forty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of fortyfive per centum ad valorem : Provided, That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baixes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three d one-third cents per square yard fourteen cents per square vard.

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 centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all manufactures of wool, or of 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, shall be thereon of forty per centum ad valorem, until twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of fortyfive per centum 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 four dollars the square yard, shall be deemed to all imported ciphering slates. 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 ty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except dition of twenty per cent. if imported place whence imported, shall exceed four dollected, and paid, a duty of forty-five per cent. advalorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of fifty per centum ad va-

Seventh. On woollen blankets, hoisery, mits, gloves and bindings, thirty-five per cent. ad va-lorem. On clothing ready made afty per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpetings, seventy cents per square yard. On all Venetian and ingrain or curpets or carpeting, forty cents per square yard. On regulated by, or be directed to be estima all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of ted or levied upon the value of the square Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfication of the court, that Herekinh Morrison is thirty-two cents per square yard. On all patent thirty-two cents per square yard. On all patent printed or painted floor cloths, fifty cents per yard. On oil cloth other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, twenty-five of duty on any goods, wares, or mer cents per square yard. On furniture oil cloth, chandises, imported into the United fifteen cents per square yard. On floor matting States, it shall be the duty of the Collec made of flags or other materials, fifteen cents

after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand tual value thereof, at the time purchased, eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be and place from which the same shall have

day of June, one thousand eight hundred cents per square yard.

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.

Third. On will duck, nine cents per square yard ; and, in addition thereto, one half cent yearly, until the same shall amount to twelve and a half cents per square yard.

4th. On molasses, 10 cents per gallon. Fifth. On all imported distilled spirits, fifteen cents per gallon, in addition to the duty now imposed by law.

Sixth. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Cood Hope, a duty of thirty per cent. ad centum to take effect from and after the beams, socket chisels, vices, and screws of iron, centum to take effect from and after the for wood, called wood screws, ten per cent. ad thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twen ty per centum ad valorem.

On indigo, an addition duty of five cents the pound from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty nine, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and duced. from that time an additional duty of ten! Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, in all cents each year, until the whole duty cases where the actual value to be appraised. shall amount to fifty cents per pound.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twentyeight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any spirit, dis tilled in the United States, from molasses ; no drawback shall be allowed on any quantity of sail ducks, less than fifty bolts. exported in any one ship or vessel, at any same goods, wares, and merchandise, fifty per

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and !wenty eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by goods produced in the manner specified in the law, on window glass, of the sizes above ten inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one hundred square feet: Provided. That all window glass imported in plates or sheets, uncut, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty. On vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each one dollar and seventy five second day of March, one thousand seven huncents per groce.

from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, there shall be levied, collected, and duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on all imported toofing slates, not inches in width, four dollars per ton; on all such states exceeding twelve, and not exceeding fourteen inches in length, five dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding fourteen and not exceeding sixteen inches which wool shall be a component part, except in length, six dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding stateen inches, and not exceeding eighteen inches in length, sev en dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents eighteen, and not exceeding twenty inch the square yard, and be charged with a duty es in length, eight dollars per ton; on slates exceeding twenty inches, and not the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and exceeding twenty four inches in length, nine dollars per ton; and on all slates ex ceeding twenty four inches in length, ten dollars per ton. And that, in lieu of the present duties, there be levied, and col lected, and paid, a duty of thirty-three fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed and a third per centum, ad valorem, on

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of paid, on such valuation, until the thirtieth day which cotton shall be a component mate of June, one thousand eight hundred and twen- rial, excepting nankeens, imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the ad as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per cent. lars the square yard, there shall be levied, col. if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged with duty ac-

cordingly. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases when the duty which now is, or hereafter may be, imposed, on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate tor within whose district the same shall Sec. S. Be it further enacted, That, from and be imported or entered, to cause the ac-

levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the following articles, in lieu of
the duty now imposed by law,

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

States, and of every of them, and every of them. Second. On unmanufactured flax, thir- the case may require; and all such goods, ty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth wares, and merchandises, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in as unfinished condition, shall, in every States in as unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished. And to the value of the saidgoods, wares, and merchandise, so ascertained, there shall, in all cases where the same are or hall be charged with an ad valorem duty, be added all charges, except inlorem duty, be alded all charges, except insurance, and also wenty per centum on the said actual value and tharges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape: Horn; or ten pr. cent. if from any other place or country: and the said ad valorem rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That valorem; the additional duty of five per in all cases where any goods, wares, or meron the duty is or stall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof, at the time of purchase before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or pro-

estimated, and ascertained, hereinbefore stated of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by, or directed to be imposed or levied on, the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall, by ten per centum, exceed the invoice value thereof, in addition to had been invoiced at their real value, as afore said, there shall be levied and collected on the centum of the duty so imposed on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, when fairly invoiced: Provided, always, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impose the said last mentioned duty of fifty per centum for a variance between the bonafide invoice of proviso to the eighth section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced: . Ind., further That the penalty of fifty per centum, imposed by the thirteenth section of the act, entitled An act supplementary to, and to amend the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection dred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes;" Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, approved March first, one thousand eight hunapply or attach to any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be subject to the additional

by this section of this act. Sec. 10. . Ind be it further enacted. That it shall exceeding twelve inches in length, by six be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives S. SMITH.

President of the Senate, pro tempore Approved: 19 May, 1828. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Ten Dollars Reward:

BSCONDED from the subscriber, in the town of Salisbury, on the 21st of the preseat month, May, a negro fellow named Scipio: he is about 21 years old, between 5 feet 7 and 10 inches high: Scipio is a mulatto man, very likely; he carried off with him very few clothes; a pair of blue cassimere pantaloons, and a blue cassimere or black silk waistcoat, and a whitish coloured woollen round-about jacket, and probably one other shirt and waistcoat besides the one he wore off, and an old white fur hat. Scipio was raised in the county of Mecklenburg, Virginia, by Mr. Samuel L. Locket, and I expect he is aiming to get back there, or has obtained a free pass from some person and is trying to pass as a free man : The above reward will be given to any person who will confine him in jail, or deliver him to Mr. Hardie, or either of the Mr. Gileses, in the town of Salisbury; who are authorized to act as agents for me. WILLIAM HICKS.

Mote of North Carolina, Iredell County : SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1828.

Jane Morrison vs. Hezekish Morrison,

not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer and plead, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment be rendered pro con-

Test : JAS. CAMPBELL, Crk. Price adv. S2.

POSTRY.

The following lines are the production of Mr. Leggett, associate Editor of the New-York Merchants Telegraph, and author of "Leisure Hours at sea."

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide, Earth's pleasures vanish fast;
They melt in time's destroying tide,
And cold are while they last:
But joys that from Religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night, Amid the darkest gloom of wo, Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure, But o'er the Christian's soul It sheds a radiance calm and pure Though tempests round him roll: His heart may break 'neath sorrows stroke But to its latest thrill, Like diamonds shining when they're broke, That ray will light it still,

PROM THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY. [The following happy lines on Mr. Randolph, are from the pen of a gentleman of Washington, and will no doubt be acceptable to our readers. They were written in 1823-4.]

MR. RANDOLPH.

Of Randolph all will promptly say, He does not fear the face of Clay. With flashing eye and lofty mien, With classic tongue, and satire keen, With legs so thin,....with hair so long,. With frame so weak, with mind so strong,... In form, in words, in voice, unique.... Who does not love to hear him speak?

His Arab shaft who does not feel, That dures provoke the dreaded steel? And yet so still, so swift it flies, The foe, or ere he feels it, dies.

He rises and the busy hom Is bushed, e'en Beauty's self is dumb ; And as his accents pierce the ear, Wit learns, and Wisdom stops to hear!

MISCELLANEOUS

INMADITANTS OF THE GLOBE. The total number of the inhabitants of the globe is estimated at 632 millions; 172 millions in Europe, 330 millions in Asia, 70 millions in Africa, 40 millions in America, 20 millions in the Southern regions. Throughout the Universe, the births are rated at 23,407,407 a year; 63,130 a day; 2,672 an hour; 448 a minute, and 8 every moment. The deaths, 17,588,-236 a year ; 50,927 a day ; 2,122 an hour; 135 a minute, and 7 every moment. In Hungary, the family of John Rovin has furnished the most astonishing instance of longevity; the father lived 172 years; his wife 171; and they had been married 142 years, and the youngest of their children was 115 years of age. According to the latest accounts, Russia has a population of 59,393,500 souls. The increase has been one third in twenty years. They live in a great hive, but they must swarm sometime or other.

LOCAL MEMORY.

Magliabechi the Florentine librarian. remembered every book, in every collection of which he had seen a library: he remembered the place of every book in every book-case. In regard to the books he had read, his memory was such, that in more than ten thousand volumes he could refer to the particular volume or page where any subject, argument, or suggestion was to be found, so that at last he was constantly referred to by learned men, as a kind of index to the stores of almost every library in Eu-

Useful Hints relative to Bed-clothes, Mattresses, Cushions, &c.

The purity of feathers and wool employed for mattresses and cushions ought to be considered as a first object of salubrity. Animal emanations may, under many circumstances, be prejudicial to the health; but the danger is still greater, when the wool is impregnated with sweat, and the excrementitious parts of persons who have experienced putrid and contagious diseases. Bedclothes, and the wool of mattresses, therefore, cannot be too often beat, carded, cleaned, and washed. This is a caution which cannot be too often recommended,

It would be very easy in most situations, and very effectual, to fumigate them with muriatic gas.

Quaker Meeting A young girl from the country, lately on a visit to a Mr. H. a Quaker, was prevailed we want." Penn. Argus.

INSECTIVOROUS PIRDS. These are, to the farmer -d gardener, of great value. They were to signed by the Creator to check the

too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantenly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mock bird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundred in a single day. Some little time since, a pair of these small birds built a nest on a lilac, which grew close to one of the writer's windows. After the eggs were hatched. from the roughness of the weather, or tenderness of the brood, the female chose not to leave the young. During this time, the male, with surprising industry, brought small insects, in the larva state, to the nest, but was not suffered to feed the nestlings. The female received the food, and divided it among her little charge. When the young had gained sufficient strength, the male was permitted to feed them; and from this time, both parents were mutually and incressantly, (by day) employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and on a moderste calculation, to the number of about seven hundred in a day.

One great cause of the increase of many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of those little friends to the agriculturist. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects, for they call the farmer and the gardner to their business, cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praise.

THE WAY TO INSURE BEALTH.

1. Rise Early .- Walk or ride for an hour or two, then eat a hearty -ubstantial breakfast. Let your other meals be moderate, and use exercise freely (by walking, skipping, or in any other way) before going to bed. This receipt has lately been recommended in strong terms by Sir Astley Cooper, and many others of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London, Its first direction is consistent with Franklin's well-known maxim -- " Farly to bed, and early to rise, will make a man healthy, wealthy and wise," Its last direction equally agrees with a well-known couplet-" After dinner, set awhile (i. e. a few minutes;) after supper, walk a mile."

2. Keep vour feet warm (i. e. by exercise;) your head cool, (i. e. by temperance;) and your body open (i. e, take great care to avoid costiveness.) This was the golden rule of Boerhave, the greatest physician to modern, or probably in ancient times; who concluded his advice by saying something to this effect-" If people would only observe these plain, simple rules, and would avoid a current of air as they would an arrow, physicians would be altogether an useless class of beings."

3. For Children " Give them plenty of milk; plenty of flannel; plenty of air; and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever, ail any thing. That is, milk is their best diet; they must be warmly clothed; must be much out of doors; and must be always allowed to sleep on till they waken of their own accord.

And now, Mr. Editor, I challenge any medical man, or any other of your readers, be he who he may, to discocover any reasonable objection to these plain simple rules, or to offer better. If he can, I shall set him down as a wise man, and a benefactor to the human race. Were they my own, it would be consummate arrogance to say this, but they are the deliberate recommendations of the ablest of men; and they are the obvious dictates of nature. Yours, E. P .- O. H.

Progress of the Gospel among the Cherekess. The last intelligence from Mr. on to accompany him to meeting. It Proctor, Missionary at Carmel, is vehappened to be a silent one; none of ry encouraging. His congregations the brethren being moved by the spir- are large. Three full Cherokees reit to utter a syllable. When Mr. H. | cently came the distance of 25 miles, left the meeting house with his young to hear the gospel preached; they are friend he asked her-" How does candidates for admission to the church. thee like the meeting?" to which she Others are serious, many are anxious pettishly replied, "Like it! why I to have the Bible in Cherokee, or can see no sense in it, to go and sit Cherokee Tracts. The Cherokee profor whole hours together without fessors at Carmel and Hightower have speaking a word, it is enough to kill formed Missionary Societies to send the devil!" "Yea, my dear," rejoin- a missionary into the dark towns north ed the Quaker, " that is just what of Carmel, to carry Bibles, Tracts, and Hymn Books.