



"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY MAY 31, 1824.

Mr. GEORGE PHILIPS, Editor of the *Herald*, departed this life on Friday the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, in the 45th year of his age. His widow, Mrs. Ann C. Philips, has undertaken, for the present, the conducting of the *Herald*.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

THE HONORABLE WALTER LOWRIE, ESQ. OF THE U. S. SENATE.

In embracing that liberty which is guaranteed by the constitution of our country, I take liberty of addressing your honorable self, through the medium of a public journal; and in doing so, I am far from being actuated by any personal animosity towards you. For believe me, no man entertained a more exalted opinion of your talents and integrity than myself; and, in fact, had you acted judiciously towards your country and constituents, they would have received you with the exclamation of "well done you good and faithful servant," and rewarded you accordingly. But, alas! the "golden harvest is gone," and you have passed the rubicon of unfaithfulness, and sunk into the vortex of political perdition. You have now become as obnoxious to your constituents, as you formerly were beloved; and your better judgment might have learned you, that their republican simplicity and patriotism would not permit any individual, particularly yourself, their public servant, to treat with contempt their supplications, or attempt to tarnish the fair fame and character of our worthy Chief Magistrate and the Hero of Orleans. How far you will be able to satisfy your constituents, and justify your treacherous conduct towards these worthies, remains with you, and you only. At present the task appears impossible; and recollect that mere sophistry and declamation will not do: you must satisfy them by ocular demonstration, or truths as "strong as holy writ." The eyes of the whole nation are upon you, and while they pity you as a deluded man, they view with astonishment and indignation your perfidious conduct towards President MONROE and General JACKSON.

Permit me to ask you, how you stand now before the tribunal of the public? A *United States Senator* accused of being *accessary*, or having in his possession, a "stolen letter," the private property of President Monroe, which he refuses to return!! "Tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Askelon." You must know, sir, that the receiver, or holder, of stolen goods is as guilty, in the eye of the law, as the thief. Then why not come forward, as an honest man, and clear yourself of this foul aspersion, by publishing to the nation the name of the villain or villains that are guilty of this nefarious transaction. Your own private character calls for it; your country looks for it. Nor should your private friendship for any individual, who may be looking for public favor, deter you from exculpating yourself; particularly if it was through his artifice, that your reputation as a man, has sunk in the estimation of the public. Do not fancy to yourself, that the vague assertion of your ignorance concerning the *furloiner* from whom you received this stolen letter, will satisfy the public. They cannot believe that a man of your judgment and experience, would attempt to censure the conduct of President Monroe and General Jackson, with no better evidence than the mere assertion of an "anonymous writer." The very idea is unreasonable, and carries its own conviction with it. Even your former conduct, in taking an active part in the "Radical Caucus," refutes it. Have you not, in violation of your duty, and in defiance of the voice of your constituents, assisted in imposing William H. Crawford as a candidate for the Presidential chair on them?—A man that they despise from their souls—A man that asserted in a letter to President Madison, "that it would rebound more to the honor of the American nation, to receive with open arms the *Savage* of the wilderness, than those FUGITIVES of the old world, whether their flight has been the effects of their CRIMES or their VIRTUES"—A man whose aristocratical and intriguing principles, would endanger the liberties of our country. Therefore you, one of Mr. Crawford's FUGITIVES, attempt to gull the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, by saddling Mr. Gallatin with him; but they rose in their might, and with a voice as loud as thunder, proclaimed that the HERO OF ORLEANS should be their Chief.

This, sir, frustrated your intriguing plans, and eclipsed your candidate in disappointment; and as "drowned men will catch at straws," you concluded that something desperate must be done, to revive your corrupt cause. Therefore a private letter is stolen from President MONROE, conveyed to you (and that too by AN ANONYMOUS WRITER) as the machinery, or mighty "Bug Bear," by which they were to stigmatize the character of our worthy PRESIDENT; and obstruct the elevation of the HERO OF ORLEANS. "O shame! where is thy blush."

Now sir, permit me to put a few questions to you. And I sincerely hope you may be able to answer them with satisfaction, and clear yourself of this base and unparalleled transaction. And for the sake of yourself, and for the honor of your adopted state, you are in duty

bound to do so. Can you lay your hand upon your breast and solemnly declare that Mr. Crawford, his friends, or yourself, had no hand in *furloining* this letter from the President; or that it was not a contemplated plan between you? Can you certify that Mr. Crawford knew nothing concerning this unprincipled transaction, directly or indirectly; or that it was not one of his own projects, dictated by himself for the purpose of acting as a barrier against his rival candidate Gen. Jackson? And can you certify, with sincerity, that you do not know, directly or indirectly, the "anonymous writer" that put you in possession of this stolen letter? Answer these questions coolly, impartially, and without evasion, and in the plain language of truth. I should be sorry to accuse Mr. Crawford, and much less your honorable self, his worthy friend, with being the *furloiners* of this LETTER; although the "galled jade winces." And let me assure you, that the people in this part of the country, have curious notions concerning this affair. Therefore it remains with you, to give them all the information you can upon this head; as it is by their judgment you are either to rise or fall, in their estimation. And that you may be able to acquit yourself honorably, is the sincere wish of

SNYDER.

Eighteenth Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19. TARIFF BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference in relation to the amendment of the Tariff Bill, was read again.

After a few remarks of Mr. Forsyth, the question was taken on concurring with the report of the Committee of Conference, and decided by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 126, nays 66.

So the report of the Committee of Conference was agreed to.

And the House adjourned, at a quarter before five o'clock.

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 hereafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On Russia, Hollands, and Raven's duck, casaburgs, 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 & 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 baizes excepted, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty three and a third cts. 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 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 cents per square yard, 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 seventy-five cents 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 the 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 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 flats, braids, or plaits, 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, or 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 Ingram 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 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 floor cloths, made of tow, flax, 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, yarns, 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, L. R. 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 blacksmiths' 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 quilts prepared or manufactured, twenty five per centum ad valorem:

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

On black lead pencil, 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 flower, 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 prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair:

On laced boots or bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair:

On linseed, rape seed, and hempseed 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 salt petre, 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 coppers, two dollars per hundred weight: On cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound:

On ginger, two cents per pound: On chockolate, 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:

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 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 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 ship's 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 any 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 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 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 packed 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 not otherwise, unless the person, so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence