this world? Does the practice
d you to the fountain of moral
e source of all moral enjoy-
ve you by rolling in sin, by
acts of dissipation, listening
en song, the delusive notes of
ss dame of iniquity, found that
which you expected? Have
ished you with the sweets of
ve they not poisoned the
f life at the fountain head—the
virtue, the calm, cheerful, un-
temper which flows from an
to the mandates of justice,
odness and virtue? Were you
ruth, and had you the power of
nt artist, we might expect to
marble speak," and, in feeling
relate a tale of the deepest wo.
s we should learn, that the prac-
ce had corroded social enjoy-
poisoned domestic felicity.—
sad tale would inform us, that
prince on the throne, whose
ecked with blooming garlands,
e temple is wreathed with a lau-
rthly fame, who receives the
f potentates, the fealty of kings,
cting smiles of courtiers, the
nd obedience of subjects down
ggar grovelling in the dust, clad
and subjected to all the ex-
f hunger and want, vice has im-
poisoned and even destroyed all
easures. Mark the effect. The
pled cheek that often glowed
ms of innocency, the smiles of
e captivations of beauty adorn-
modesty and artless simplicity,
ale, sunk and wan. But what
ed this? It is the frequent ab-
of a bosom friend that promis-
men's sacred altar to protect,
solace, comfort and console. It
andoment of all principle that
uced this affecting scene.
unfeeling, faithless, wretched
me beseech thee, whether thou
ary of Bacchus, a devotee to the
of prostitution and profligacy,
altar of iniquity, to turn from
cious pursuits and walk in the
virtue, which will lead you to
ple of peace, contentment, and
s perfected. Then and not till
ll life, with all its variegated
become a palace of delight, the
ord of love be oiled with all the
ents of virtue and wisdom,
ways are pleasant and all her
ace—the christaline streams of
of life in gentle currents flow;
will continually be replenished
se revivifying streams which
nch the thirst for vice, and store
d with knowledge, more to be
than polished gems. Then will
juvenile vivacity secure the road
and happiness, whilst the person
years, viewing the liability that
man to sin, shuns those paths
d to dissipation and vice, and
ke the golden ears of wheat, and
gentle zephyr's breeze from the
, they bow in praise of the author
existence, until they shall be
nto the garner where cloudless
ll be infinite in glory.

ANECDOTES.

late duke of Richmond had some
hunters in Sussex.—A monkey
s kept in the same stable was re-
ly fond of riding the horses, skip-
m one to the other, and teazing
animals incessantly. The groom
complaint to the duke, who im-
ly formed a plan to remedy the
f he is so fond of riding, we'll en-
to give him enough of it." A
e jockey dress was provided for
key, and the next time the hounds
t, jacko in his uniform was strap-
the back of one of the best hun-
he view-hollow being given, away
ent through thick and thin, the
rrying so light a burthen present-
ll the company behind. Some of
ty passing by a farm house, en-
of a countryman whether he had
e fox. "Aye zure, (said the man,)
ne over yon fallow." "Woy, yez,
hn) there be a little man in a yel-
ket, riding as though the devil be
I hope from my heart the young
nen may'nt meet with a fall, but
s most monsterous hard.
experiment had the desired effect;
as sufficiently chafed by his exer-
make him dislike the sight of a
r a stable ever afterwards.

ld widow woman, now remarkable
knowledge or sagacity, would of-
ell on the renown of her departed
d. She was once boasting that he
d a post of distinction in the revo-
ry army, whether it was general
oral, she could not recollect, but
re it was something that ended in
Vas'nt it *scoundel?*' said a bystan-
yes,' replied the old woman, 'in-
believe that was it.'

ghthood.—A humorous anecdote
ed of capt. Campbell. 'Sir,' said
nson to him, 'the king will knight
you think proper.'—'Troth, my
aid the captain, who retained his
dialect as long as he lived, 'I ken
se that will be to me.' But your
ay like it,' replied his lordship.—
then,' rejoined the Captain, 'his
y may knight her if he pleases.'

dy at sea, full of delicate apprehen-
n a gale of wind, cried out, among
pretty exclamations, "We shall go
bottom; mercy on us, how my head
" "Zounds, madam never fear,"
ne of the sailors, "you can never go
bottom while your *head swims.*"

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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 30th day of June, 1824, 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 Ravens duck, osnaburgs, burlaps, and ticklenburgs, a duty of 15 per certum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay 25 per centum ad valorem, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1825, and after that time, a duty of 33 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 33 and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of 25 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 25 per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, 20 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 20 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 30 cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 30 cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or coloured cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 75 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 75 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided*, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

Third. On wool unmanufactured, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, 1825, afterwards, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, until the first June, 1826; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 10 cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of 15 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 plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of 50 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 10 per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth. On japanned wares of all kinds on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, 15 per centum ad valorem:

On hair cloth and hair seating, 30 per centum ad valorem:

On marble, and all manufactures of marble 30 per centum ad valorem:

On all paper hangings, 40 per centum ad valorem:

On coach laces of cotton or other material, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, 12½ per centum ad valorem:

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, 2 cents per pound:

On leaden shot, 3½ cents per pound:

On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, 4 cents per pound:

On Brussels, Turkey and Wilton carpets and carpeting, 50 cents per square yard:

On all Venetian and Ingrain carpets or carpeting, 25 cents per sqare yard:

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, 20 cents per square yard:

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of every description, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem:

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem:

On hemp, at the rate of 35 dollars per ton:

On tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound:

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread, and seines, five cents per pound:

On cotton bagging, 3¾ cents per square yard:

On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, 90 cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight:

On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron: and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, s roll iron, or casement rods, 3 cents per pound:

On iron spikes, 4 cents per pound:

On iron nails, cut or wrought, 5 cents per pound:

On tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand, 5 cents per pound:

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number 18, 5 cents per pound; over number 18, 9 cents per pound:

On square wire, used in the mauufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, 12 per centum ad valorem:

On anvils and anchors, 2 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, 4 cents per pound:

On mill saws, one dollar each:

On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges 2½ cents per pound:

On muskets 1 dollar and 50 cents per stand:

On rifles, 2 dollars 50 cents each:

On all other fire arms, and on side arms, 30 per centum ad valorem.

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, 30 per centum ad valorem:

On screws of iron, weighing 25 pounds, or upwards, 30 per centum ad valorem;

On screws, 30 per centum ad valorem:

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1½ cents per pound:

On all other castings of iron, not specified, 1 cent per pound:

On all vessels of copper, 35 per centum ad valorem:

On quills prepared or manufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem:

On slates and tyles for building, 25 per centum ad valorem:

On black lead pencils, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On tallow candles, 3 cents per pound:

On spermaceti candles, 8 cents per pound:

On soap, 4 cents per pound:

On lard, three cents per pound:

On wheat, 25 cents per bushel:

On oats, ten cents per bushel:

On wheat flour, 50 cents per hundred weight:

On potatoes, 10 cents per bushel:

On coal, 6 cents per heaped bushel:

On corks, 12 cents per pound:

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, 25 cents per pair:

On laced boots or bootees, 1 dollar 50 cents per pair:

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, 25 cents per gallon:

On castor oil, 40 cents per gallon:

On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, 20 cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per gallon:

On beef and pork, 2 cents per pound:

On hams and other bacon 3 cents per pound:

On butter, 5 cents per pound:

On vinegar, 8 cents per gallon:

On alum, 2 dollars and 50 cents per hundred weight:

On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound:

On blue or Roman vitriol, 4 cents per pound:

On oil of vitriol, 3 cents per pound:

On Glauber salts, 2 cents per pound:

On Epsom salts, 4 cents per pound:

On Camphor, crude, 8 cents per pound:

On Camphor, refined 12 cents per pound:

On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight:

On cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound:

On ginger, two cents per pound:

On chocolate, four cents per pound:

On currants and figs, three cents per pound:

On plumbs, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, 4 cents per pound:

On all other raisins 3 cents per pound:

On window glass, not above 8 inches by 10 inches in size, 3 dollars per hundred square feet; not above 10 inches by 12 inches in size, 3 dollars and 50 cents per hundred square feet; and if above 10 inches by 12 inches in size, 4 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, 3 dollars per groce:

On demijohns, 25 cents each:

On apothecaries' vials, of the capacit 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 30 per centum:

On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of 20 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 1775, and also on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, 15 cents per pound, when not bound, 13 cents per pound:

On all other books, when bound, 30 cents per pound: when in sheets or boards, 26 cents per pound:

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, 20 cents per pound:

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper 17 cents per pound:

On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, 10 cents per pound:

On sheathing paper binders' and box boards wrapping paper, of all kinds, 3 cents per pound:

On all other paper, 15 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 7½ per centum ad valorem, with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June 30th, 1826.

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 27th day of April, 1816.

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

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

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April 27th, 1816, shall extend and enure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

THE HORSE.

There is no animal, probably, to which man is more indebted, than to the Horse. The majestic and beautiful Hunter, contributes to our conveniences and our pleasures; while the ungraceful, but strong, and no less useful Dray, ministers to our necessities. To almost every person, in almost every situation in life; in all pursuits, whether of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, or the Mechanics Arts; whether of War, or of pleasure, the Horse is more or less useful. Such being the fact, the importance of proper attention in the raising of this animal must be acknowledged by every one. As almost every man in the community is so peculiarly indebted to the Horse for many of the conveniences he enjoys, it is necessary that he should become acquainted with the most proper modes of treatment necessary to be observed in rearing this most noble and useful animal. To impart this valuable information to the public, is the object of the writer of the present Essay. In performing this task, he will not attempt to clothe his subject in a classic dress.—He is not a scholar; and he will not endeavor to appear what he is not. He will "speak right on," and as intelligibly as he can. What he offers, is the result of thirty years' experience amidst advantages which few, if any in our State, have ever enjoyed.

It will be my object, in the present number, to prescribe general rules for the management of the Horse for the first five years of his life.

It is a custom with many of those most experienced in raising Horses, to suffer the colt to follow its dam some dozen or twenty miles in a day, while others confine him at home, and ride the dam perhaps as great a distance, and when they return, let the colt take the heated milk into an empty stomach. Both these practices are very pernicious. He may, after he arrive to the age of four or five months, be left in a pasture with another horse or colt; by which he is induced to eat grass. Should he then take milk from the dam after travelling, it would not so materially affect him; as the grass prevents the milk from producing those pains which otherwise would inevitably take place. The evil consequences attending the neglect of this branch of our subject I have witnessed in many instances. Often are the finest colts when from three to eight weeks old, utterly ruined, through neglect in this particular.

Another error I shall notice, is, the neglecting to shelter colts in winter.—How often do farmers suffer their young horses to stand through the long and dreary nights, and amid all the inclemencies of winter, exposed to "the pelting of the pitiless storm!" When such is the treatment of colts, can it be a subject of surprise that the growth; the health and beauty of the animal is destroyed? It may indeed be urged, that many good horses have been bred in this way. This I will gran ; but feel assured that under proper management, the best so raised, would have been much better. I am well satisfied that in five cases out of six, colts thus exposed to the weather, are rendered comparatively useless.

My method of treatment is this:—The dam should do no hard lador for three months before and after she foals. Moderate exercise, so as not to heat the blood, will do no harm either to her, or to the colt. After four months, the dam may be used without materially injuring the colt. It may be weaned at six months old. On hay, give him a little provender once a day—oats are best. Handle him a little every day, with a leathern halter, as by this method you will most easily and effectually learn him to stand by the bridle. A colt thus trained, will never break your halters or bridles; nor will he occasion you any trouble in breaking, either to the saddle or harness.—Always keep your colts well housed in winter; you will by so doing find yourself amply repaid for your trouble. By neglect in this particular, horses are afflicted with the *spring-halt*, a disorder from which horses seldom, if ever recover. There is also another disease occasioned by this kind of neglect, termed by farmers, *fercy*, and which sometimes proves fatal. It is a mistake which prevails among farmers, in supposing that exposure to the cold weather renders colts hardy.

During the first winter, and thro' summer, yearling colts look lean and shapeless. This is owing a to natural cause, arising from the teeth not being sufficiently hardened to enable them to masticate their food; consequently, they feed very little, and only eat what is barley sufficient to support them. It is best to turn them into a good pasture, where an abundance of grass may be found through the summer; by this means, you secure a good growth, and a strong constitution, which are so necessary to the usefulness of a horse.

Much depends on the manner of treatment from four weeks to four or five years old. I pledge myself, that a horse well used, and properly managed until five years old, will endure more labor than two, which have been neglected to this age.

Robbery and Murder!—We are informed that the lifeless body of Oliver Harper, son of Judge Harper, of Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. was picked up in the road, in Harmony township, in this county, on the evening of Tuesday last. The deceased had been down the river with lumber and was on his return home, with money to a considerable amount, as is supposed, when this horrid act was committed. It is evident that the villian was fully determined upon accomplishing his hellish design, as two bullets were discharged at the unfortunate victim, one of which entered the head, the other passed through his hat just above. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to detect the perpetrator of this attrocious deed.—*Susquehanna Rep.*

Look at this, ye cruel fair ones!—Had Mr. Wood been treated with that kindness which a man of his years should always receive at your hands, he would, not have taken a dose of arsenic:—"John Wood, of Castleton, Staten Island, aged about *forty* years, in a state of mental derangement, owing to a disappointment in a love affair, destroyed himself on the 4th instant, by taking a dose of arsenic."

Throat Cutting—has become very fashionable among Physicians abroad, to *preserve life*. It used, in the olden time, to be resorted to for a very different purpose. Now, if there becomes any obstruction in the wind-pipe. the Surgeon whets his knife, makes an incision, clears out all matters that ought not *lawfully* to be there, closes it up, and every thing goes on with the patient as usual. We observe in the last papers an instance of this kind. A child in Newbury, Vt. had part of a raw bean lodged in the wind-pipe, and was at the point of death—when the above operation was performed; and it is now in good health. Who would be surprised, if, at some future day, we should have the *head taken off*, to put a disjointed neck in order!

Adams Centinel.

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