

the whole, to the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," as again taken up. Two or three immaterial amendments, to strike out, or reduce certain items, were agreed to by the house. The question being put on concurring in the insertion of the following clause, "on all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem." The amendment was concurred in.—Several other amendments, to reduce the proposed duty on pieces, drawing knives, &c. were agreed to. The several amendments, proposing to strike out the duty on griddles and grid-irons, on indigo and on Prussian blue, and to increase the duty on Epsom salts from 3 to 4 cents per pound, and to insert a duty on rape seed oil, were severally agreed to.

Monday, April 12.—Mr. Conner offered the following, which lies one day of course: Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before this house a detailed account of the manner in which the nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars have been disbursed, which was appropriated by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, for purchasing a lot of land, and for constructing pipes, for supplying the executive officers and presidential house, with water. Also, a detailed account of the manner in which the ten thousand dols. have been expended, which was appropriated by the act of the 30th April, 1818, for graduating and improving the president's square.—[Agreed to next day.]

April 13.—Mr. Webster, from the committee, reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate, "to abolish imprisonment for debt;" and the same was referred to a committee of the whole. Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution—

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to inform this house, what amount of money has been refunded to the government, by the several prize agents since the 1st day of March, 1823, designating the amount paid by each agent, and when paid: what legal proceedings have been instituted against each delinquent agent, and when instituted, and the present state of said proceedings—and whether the provisions of the joint resolution of congress, approved 3d March, 1823, have been enforced in all cases.

April 14.—Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, made a report unfavorable to making any change in the existing law, as to the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, referring the further consideration of them back to the president.—It was laid on the table. A proposition was made that the house should meet at 10 o'clock—negatived.

April 15.—Mr. Randolph moved—and there was no occasion, he presumed, for him to indicate the grounds of that motion, that when the house adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet on Saturday next. On this question Mr. Tod asked for the yeas and nays; but the house refused to order them. The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, and decided in the negative, without a decision. The engrossed bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports and tonnage, was then read a third time; and the question being stated—"Shall the bill pass?" was decided in the affirmative. Ayes—107; noes—102.

Translated for the Boston Palladium from a Buenos-Ayres paper.

Public Reception of Mr. Rodney, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos-Ayres.

The United States having recognized the independence of such of the South American Governments, as were in actual possession of their independence, the government of the said U. S. has appointed the respectable citizen, CÉSAR A. RODNEY, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos-Ayres. Mr. R. arrived here on the 16 of Nov. and in a few days presented the credentials of his mission to the Secretary of Government and of Foreign affairs. After these had been examined with that deliberation, which the importance of the subject required, they were admitted, and in virtue thereof Mr. R. was recognized in a public and official manner, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the U. S. to this Government.

It was deemed necessary immediately to give to this recognition, so remarkable and singular in its kind, that solemnity which is customary on such occasions among all civilized & enlightened nations; and which it was resolved should consist of a public entrance and reception of the Minister in one of the halls of the Government House, attended with such circumstances of splendor as were suited to the ceremony. But the unexpected ill health of Mr. R. did not allow this purpose to be carried into effect so soon as was desired, and it was necessary to wait for his recovery. At length this happy event was made known by Mr. Forbes, Secretary of Foreign Relations, that he was restored to health, and

should be prepared for his public reception on the 27th of Dec. if that time should be agreeable to the Government. In compliance with this intimation, orders were issued on the 24th to all the Corporations and Authorities of the Province, that they should assemble on the 27th, and be present to honor this solemn ceremony.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of the day appointed, the Chief Officer of the Minister of Foreign Relations, accompanied by an Aid-de-camp of the Governor and Captain General, went in a coach of state to the house of the minister Plenipotentiary for the purpose of taking him to the Government House. The Minister and Secretary of Legation entered the coach, and at that moment the National Flag was hoisted, and a salute was fired. The guard of honor, stationed at the entrance of the government house, composed of a captain and company of artillery, the Corps de Garde, and Infantry, received the Minister, rendering him the honors of Capt. General, and greeting his presence with a full band of martial music. A Deputation of the Government consisting of Dr. D. Antonio Escaronea, Member of the Tribunal of Justice, and Colonel D. Pedro Andre Garcia, waited for him at the first landing of the stair-case, from which they introduced him into the Government Hall, through the midst of a numerous concourse of Citizens, who were collected by the novelty of the occasion. He was there received by the Governor and Captain General, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Relations, of Government, and of War, and by the most distinguished Corporations and Authorities, namely, the Tribunal of Justice, the General Officers and Chiefs of the Army, the Department of Police, the Clergy, the Officers of the Revenue and Treasury Departments, the Engineers, Board of Medicine, and other distinguished individuals. The Minister Plenipotentiary was presented to the Governor by the Minister of Foreign Relations, who indicated, at the same time, the lively feelings with which the novelty and grandeur of the scene inspired him. Then the Minister Plenipotentiary pronounced an Address in his own language, the purport of which was to express the sentiments of his Government, and the pleasure which he felt in being the organ through which they were transmitted to His Excellency the Governor; adding his regret at having been obliged to defer this pleasure by reason of his ill health. This Address was interpreted by the Minister of Foreign Relations; after which, a letter from the President of the U. States was put into the hands of His Excellency, which was interpreted as follows.

[Here followed Mr. Rodney's credentials, signed by the President and Secretary of State.]

After this was read and interpreted, His Excellency the Governor, shewing himself deeply affected by so high an honor, immediately replied, through the medium of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, in these words:

"Nothing can be more important, nor more satisfactory, to the country which I have the honor to govern, nor indeed to myself, than this testimony of friendship on the part of the First American Nation. It shall be one of the first of my duties to make suitable returns, as I shall take every opportunity to prove. I have already nominated a Minister Plenipotentiary, through whom I shall reply to my great and good friend, the President of the U. States."

When the ceremony was closed, the Governor invited the gentlemen to be seated, and after a few minutes conversation, the Minister Plenipotentiary took leave of the Governor, the Ministers present, and the other persons, who had been assembled to give dignity and honor to the ceremony. He was then conducted back to the first landing on the principle stair-case where he had been received, and again entered the coach with Mr. Forbes, the Secretary, with the Chief Officer of External Relations and Government, and the Aid-de-Camp of the Governor. At his departure, the guard formed as at his entrance, paid him the same honors, and the military band played a grand march. The gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Rodney, saw him back to his dwelling. The National Flag was kept hoisted till the setting of the sun.

[From late London Papers.]

SMYRNA, January 10.

For the last three weeks we have been in great agitation in the Gulf, and most of the vessels loading here have discontinued their labors, because the navigation of the Archipelago presents no security.—The European Consuls have addressed themselves in vain to the regency at Ipsara.

A report prevails to day of a great misfortune for the Porte. It is said that the fleet which they have been hastily equipping in the Sea of Marmora, for the protection of Smyrna, has been almost totally destroyed by a violent tempest in the Dardanelles—five frigates and six brigs have

been thrown on the coast, & the rest made unfit for use. This has spread incredible consternation among the Turks. They consider this accident as the punishment of Heaven. This new check will augment the courage of the Greeks, and will render our situation still more critical. During these sad events, it is truly fortunate, however, that there are no excesses committed either against the Greeks or Franks."

LONDON, February 13.

GREEK COINAGE.—Last week was exhibited in the saloon of the Hotel Talleyran, the new gold coinage for the Greeks, the design and execution being under the direction of the celebrated Denon. It is said to be an extremely fine specimen of art, and to excel the last—namely, "the flight of the Eagle from Elba" few of which reached this country, and which are invaluable, the die having been broken by order of the present king of France. This new Greek coin rather exceeds in size our sovereign. On the one side is the archangel Michael, with the flaming sword and the dove; the latter the symbol of peace. On the reverse, the lion, the emblem of strength, encircled by a serpent, with the tail in his mouth, meaning to portray eternity; and around, the word "Resurrection."

Sir Robert Wilson and the Dey of Algiers.—A curious adventure Sir Robert has had since the fall of Cadiz. All efforts being found useless he was determined to prevent as far as he was able, the means of further annoyance, by carrying 3 barrels of gunpowder in a vessel in which he escaped. The current carried the boat into the bay of Algiers, he demanded an interview with the Dey, and begged his Highness's acceptance of the present, which was most graciously received. The Dey detained Sir Robert 2 days in the palace, and allowed him to visit his harem, as a mark of special condescension. But the most important achievement of all was a solemn pledge given by the Dey, that the persons and property of all the Spanish liberals, should be respected by his people.

Richmond:
SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824.

THE TARIFF.

By the last eastern mail we received the following letter from JOHN TEST, Esq. our Representative in Congress; although we publish it without his permission, yet, as the information it contains is of vital importance to his constituents, we have no doubt he will pardon us for the liberty we have taken. It is gratifying to us to be able to say, that Mr. Test has shown himself worthy of the trust confided to his care, and that instead of mingling in the intrigues and manœuvres which have characterized the present session of congress, he has been steadily attentive to the interests of those whom he represented.

"Washington 16th April, 1824.

"DEAR SIR—The Tariff bill has just passed the house of Representatives, and it is thought it will pass the Senate. The manufacturers and the farmers may expect a change of times in their favor as soon as the system goes into operation: it will put a stop to the boundless flow of British goods, and help our own manufactures. I think it the greatest acquisition this nation ever obtained. The West begins now to feel its strength—we have been long enough trodden under foot. The southern and northern people groan heavily about it, and so do the shipping merchants. The bill lays a heavy duty on imported spirits, which will stop or nearly stop the importation, and produce a market for our Rye and Corn at home, and help our distillers.

In haste, JOHN TEST."

Niles' Register of the 24th ultimo, contains the following remarks on this subject:

The fate of the bill in the senate is exceedingly doubtful. The vote taken on a proposition to refer it to the committee on finance, which failed, 22 for and 23 against it, appears favourable to its passage, unless there are disagreements about the details. It is possible that one or two of the yeas may vote for the bill, and one of the nays be against it—and one of its friends was absent on the vote; besides, a new senator from Illinois is expected, who, it is thought, will be for the bill.

Some, however, count so close as to divide the senate equally, where by the decision will rest on the casting vote of the president. George Clinton was the only vice president ever so placed on a great national question—the bank of the United States; and Mr. Tompkins will, no doubt, with equal ability and firmness, meet a similar condition, if it occurs.

Present appearances seem, to indicate a continuance of the session of Congress, at least until the 1st of June. On Mr. Allen's motion to consider his resolution fixing a day for adjournment, the vote of the Speaker decided the question in the negative, on Thursday last, yeas 100, nays 100. From this vote of the Speaker, we may conclude that he has yet much important matter to introduce to the consideration of the House. Both Houses yesterday adjourned over to Monday.—Nat. Journal, April 17.

WEST INDIES. Nearly all in the islands in the West Indies, (Hayti excepted,) appear to be in a state bordering on revolt & massacre—the English & French are especially agitated. The dreadful day anticipated by all, and esteemed as of certain arrival sooner or later, seems close at hand. Great efforts, however, are making to keep down the insurrectionary spirit. The free people of color, heretofore the great shield of the white population, are supposed to be generally disaffected—they are intelligent and numerous. Both England and France have largely added to their military forces in these islands—but there is one man who can determine their fate. Happily, he does not appear willing to interfere with it.—Niles.

CAUTION!

It is stated in a Providence paper that brown cotton sheetings and shirtings of fine thread, but poor stock, are frequently imported, which are bleached in this country, and stamped with the names of American bleachers, to pass them as American fabrics. The difference between the true and spurious cloth is, that the former are always stamped with the names of the maker, as well as bleacher. The latter with that of the bleacher only.

The legislature of Massachusetts refused, at its last session, to alter the laws which make debt punishable by imprisonment. The Nantucket Inquirer applies to this refusal the following caustic remarks: "Let it be registered on thy dirtiest pages, O Infamy!—that a body of men hired to watch over the destinies of a portion of the only free nation on earth, knowing that their masters, the people, desired, yea prayed for—supplanted their very servants, for the amelioration of a most atrocious system of persecution for poverty's sake, and 'for righteousness' sake"—virtually declared that the system was already good enough for them! Those petitions, borne upon the groans and sighs of wretched orphans, and consecrated by the tears of forlorn mothers—were ignominiously thrown "under the table"—scouted into utter darkness—covered with obloquy—and trampled upon by the lowest limbs of the law!"

The National Advocate, whose editor is of the Jewish persuasion, has the following paragraph—

"The Ladies of Philadelphia have formed a society for converting the Jews. 'Lead us not into temptation.'"

The Editor of the Public Leger will please insert my name as a Candidate for the nineteenth Congress; residence, county of Dearborn, Indiana.

DANIEL J. CASWELL.
March 2, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, or exchanged for approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THOMAS OWEN, Junr.
Richmond, 5th month 1st, 1824. 8 6t

Joseph P. Plummer
HAVING MOVED IN HIS NEW STORE HOUSE, At the south-east corner of MAIN and FRONT STREETS, opposite the store house recently occupied by J. MAGUIRE, now offers for sale at low prices,

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, SADDLERY, MEDICINES, &c.

For all of which will be taken

BEE SWAX, FEATHERS, LINEN, GINSENG, TALLOW, FLAX, &c.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

DRIED PEACHES & APPLES, and EASTERN TANNED CALF SKINS.

Richmond, 3d month 6th, 1824. 1 1f

Look at this!

THE subscriber earnestly solicits all those indebted to him either by note or book accounts, to come forward and make payment without further delay. They must be well aware that business cannot be carried on by such delinquency in payment. All those concerned will avail themselves of this timely notice, otherwise they cannot think hard to find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for adjustment.

SAMUEL W. SMITH.
Richmond, March 1st, 1824. 1 1f

HORSE BILLS,
BLANKS, CARDS, &c. &c.
Neatly printed at this office, on the shortest notice.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THE LEGER OFFICE.