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Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

SKETCH OF THE NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS,

Proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

FIRST—Free of Duty.—All articles for the use of the United States; philosophical apparatus, &c.; specimens in natural history, &c.; wearing apparel, and personal baggage in actual use of persons coming into the United States; regulus of antimony; bark of cork trees unmanufactured; animals for breeding; unwrought burr stones, clay unwrought, bullion, copper in any shape for use of mint, copper, or brass in pigs or bars, old copper, in pigs or bars, old brass and old pewter, furs unressed, lapis calimaris, plaister of Paris, rags of any kind of old clothes, wool and wood unmanufactured, (except mahogany and dye wood) zinc, tin, and spelter, & olive oil in casks for manufacturers.

SECOND, ad valorem duties of seven and a half per cent.—Diving drugs & their materials, not subject to other duty; gum-arabic, gum senegal, jewelry, gold and silver watches and clocks, or parts of either, and frames of clocks; laces of thread, silk and cotton.

Fifteen per cent.—All articles not free, and not subject to any specific duty.

Twenty per cent.—Linen of all kinds, cambrics, lawns, hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russia and German linens, silk and thread gloves and hose, silks, satins, and all articles of which silk is the material or chief value.

Twenty two per cent.—All articles manufactured of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead and tin, of which any of those materials are of chief value; brass and iron ware, pins, needles, buttons and buckles of all kinds; gilt, plated and japanned wares; of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire and side arms.

Twenty eight per cent.—Woolen manufactures of all kinds, and all articles of which wool is the chief value.

Thirty three and a third per cent.—Cotton manufactures of all descriptions, of which cotton is the material or chief value; china ware, earthen ware, porcelain and glass manufactures; bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers and millinery; hats and caps of wool, fur, leather, cloth, straw, or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes, painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags, salted oil, pickled capers, anchovies, &c. and sweetmeats.

Thirty five per cent.—Cabinet wares and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, and all made of it, or of which the material is of chief value; paper of all descriptions, brushes, canes, whips, printing type, clothing ready made.

THIRD—All articles charged with specific duties.—Ale, beer and porter, in bottles, per gall. 20 cts.; do. in casks, 10; alum per lb. 3; bottles, black glass, per groce 144; boots per pair, 200; bristles per lb. 3; cards, playing, per pack, 30; cables and cordage tarred, per lb. 3; do. untarred, yarn, twine, and pack thread, 4; can- ties, tallow, per lb. 3; wax and spermaceti do. 4; cassia, Chinese, 6; cinnamon, 25; cloves 25; cheese 9; chocolate 6; coal, per bushel, 8; coppers, per cwt. 60; copper in sheets, rods, bolts, or nails, 4; coffee, per lb. 6; cotton, 3; currants 3; figs 3; fish, foreign caught, per quintal, 100; mackerel 150; salmon 200; all other pickled 800; glass, window, & by 10 per 100 square feet, 250; & by 12, 275; above 10 by 12, 325; glue, per lb. 5; gunpowder, 6; hemp per cwt. 150; iron in bars 75; in sheets, rods, or hoops, rolled iron bars or bolts, 150; indigo, per lb. 16; lead in pigs, bars, or sheets, red or white dry or ground in oil, per lb. 3; mahogany 100; macc. per lb. 5; nails 3; nutmegs 60; pepper 8; pimento 6; raisins, in jars and boxes, 3; salt others, 2; salt, per bushel of 56 lbs. 20; steel, per cwt. 100; segars,

per m. 250; spirits from grain, viz. 1st pr. per gallon, 42; 2d 45; 3d 48; 4th 52; 1st and 2d pr. 38; 3d 42; 4th 48; 5th 57, above 70; shoes and slippers, of silk, per pair, 40—of leather, 30; children's, 20; spikes, per lb. 2; soap 3; sugar, brown, 2 1/2; white clayed or powdered 4; lump 9; loaf 12; candy 12; snuff 12; tallow 1; tea from China direct, bohea 10; scuchong and other black, 25; imperial, gunpowder and gomee, 50; hyson and young hyson 40; hyson skin and other green, 23; tea from other places: bohea, 14; souchong; 34; gunpowder, imperial and gomee, 68; hyson and young hyson, 50; hyson skin and other green, 38; tin plates, per 100 square feet, 150; tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and segars, 10; woods, dyeing, viz. logwood, per ton, 500; nicaragua, 1200; whiting, per lb. 1; umbrellas or parasols of silk, 200; do. of other materials, 100; frames for do. 75—Wines, viz. London particular, Maderia and Campaigne, per gallon, 100; other Maderia, 80; Burgundy Champagne, Rhenish and Tokay, 75; Sherry and St. Lucia, 60; Claret and other wines imported in bottles, 70; Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Sicily and Port, 40; Teneriffe, Fayal, and others of Western Islands, 40; all others, 25.

An occurrence at New-Orleans, is mentioned in a letter from a gentleman there to his friend in New-York, which may teach a lesson to some officers, &c. who come from Upper Canada to embark here for Europe, and when here forget that they are out of his Britannic Majesty's dominions.

On the 3d of January, the citizens of New-Orleans began to celebrate in a very festive manner the first anniversary of Jackson's operations, below that city; which celebration was to be continued until the 8th inclusive. Among the British merchants or agents who were purchasing cotton in this city, was a man named Pritchard, who at the Coffee-House, was so indiscreet as to use scurrilous and reproachful language in speaking of the Americans; applying contemptuous epithets to the Yankee army and navy. Indeed, the British consider the term Yankee as a reproach, and so use it.—An aged man present took down Pritchard's words, and had them play-carded in the room. Presently after a Major Hunter came in, and was informed of Pritchard's conduct. The major wrote him a note, requiring him to come to the coffee-house the next day to make a public apology.—The limited hour expired without the appearance of Mr. P. on the Rialto—when Hunter repaired to the lodgings of the British agent, and administered to that offender a quantum sufficit of stripes with a cowskin-whip. Pritchard thus disgraced, was stimulated by his fellows, to challenge major H. in a duel; and finding no other mode of allaying popular contempt, or replacing himself in some sort of estimation, he adopted their advice.—The major accepted the invitation, and chose the distance, (five paces.) On the first fire, Pritchard was shot through the belly. The letter written about an hour after, says that the ball was extracted from the opposite side, and the man was not expected to survive.

SPAIN.

Every account from Spain represents the country as in an unsettled state.—The Spaniards having enjoyed some little liberty under the Cortes, and nooping great things from the fool they fought so gallantly for, are extremely depressed and uncasy. Their most illustrious men are in dungeons or banished, and terror is the order of the day. The monks rule, and misery follows all that they do. Wretched Spain—but if the people choose to 'adore' a thing without one ray of gratitude or reason, one particle of honesty or discretion, so be it. If they have cause to 'rejoice' that a creature so senseless and so base is "restored"—much good may it do them!

What a burlesque it is on common sense to suppose that so perfect an idiot as Ferdinand, or so finished a madman as George, can have a "divine right" to govern millions of rational men!

"We have received a variety of accounts from Spain by the Coruna packet, indicative only of the rapid growth of despotism and degradation, blended with the silent murmurs of an oppressed people, fully sensible of their wrongs. The new court instituted by Ferdinand to try the *liberales* proceeds apace. Ruiz Padron, the clergyman who made so brilliant and solid a speech in the late Cortes in favor of the abolition of the inquisition, has been, on this account, condemned to perpetual imprisonment; Martinez de la Rosa, also a member of the late Cortes to ten

years hard labor, and Lopez, generally called El Caja de Malaga, to the same, for four years; but as a special favor he has been allowed to commute his punishment for a sum of money."

London M. Chron.

FROM THE ANALECTIC MAGAZINE.

Account of Rais Hammida, the Algerine admiral, communicated principally by an American gentleman, who resided several years at Algiers, and was well acquainted with Rais Hammida.

RAIS HAMMIDA,

The admiral of Algiers, who fell gallantly defending his ship, in the late action with Commodore Decatur, was an Arab, of one of the tribes, or Kabyles, of Berebes, who inhabit the mountains of Atlas, north of the city of Morocco. They live principally in tents, are hardy, nervous, robust and capable of great abstinence and fatigue. Their language is said to differ entirely from the Arabic, which is the general dialect of Africa, and is supposed to be derived from the ancient Carthaginian. Mr. James Greve Jackson, who travelled among the Berber Kabyles of *Ait Imure*, and *Zemure Sholluh*, says that he noticed among them a great many physiognomies that were purely Roman.

The usual occupation of these people is husbandry, and they make vast quantities of honey and wax, which they dispose of in the commercial towns.—Being active, hardy, acute and enterprising, the young men often come down to the cities to seek their fortunes, where the indolence of the Moors secure them employment. In this pursuit Rais Hammida, came to Algiers when quite a boy, and either choice or accident threw him on board an Algerine cruiser, in which he made his first essay on the element, whose dangers and hardships seem to give a hardihood & fearlessness to the human mind, that is not generated in any other sphere of life. The particular of his early career, and the gradual development of his character and talents, are not known to us, for in Algiers they have neither news papers nor chronicles to acquaint the people of passing events; and preserve the memory of gallant actions. The fashionable doctrine of the east, is that those who can read will find the elements of all human knowledge in the Koran, and caliph Omar gave a practical illustration of this great precept, when he set on fire the Alexandrian library. Another fashionable axiom is that the people ought to know nothing of the administration of the government, except through the medium of the single sense of feeling by which they are reminded from time to time that they have a master. Of this master, they are exceedingly fond, & it is inconceivable with what contempt they treat people who have no bashaw or bey, to tickle them now and then, with the bowstring, or to fine them for being rich when they have no business to be so. They resemble those horses who are said to be proud of their riders; and value themselves, not on their own strength, beauty, or swiftness; but solely on account of the dignity they carry on their backs. Men indeed must have something to be proud of, and the sources of that gratification are so various and whimsical, that we sometimes see nations valuing themselves on the glory of a tyrant, whose reputation is acquired at the price of their blood, and pointing the attention of a stranger to the splendors of a court, the luxuries of which are bought with their daily bread and daily toils. Two poor slaves were once disputing about the dignity of their masters, and the preference was at last accorded to the master who whipped the most often, and was of course the greatest man.

The Arabian boy, Rais Hammida was perhaps aged about seventeen when he made his first cruise, and soon became distinguished among the lazy Algerines for his talents and enterprising spirit. By rapid steps, he attained to the command of a frigate; and, in the year 1801, took a Portuguese frigate of superior force to his own, which had been fitted out expressly to cruise against the Algerines. The Portuguese was boarded and was carried without the loss of a single man on the part of the infidels, while that of the Portuguese was upwards of seventy killed and wounded. People easily find excuses for being beaten, as we know by late experience, and the Portuguese alleged that they were taken by surprise, though the affair happened about noon day. It is certain, that the Portuguese had been the day before, in company with an American frigate bound to Tripoli, and supposing the Algerine to be the same, made no preparations for de-

fence until it was too late. Whether taken by surprise, or not, is, however, but little consequence in lessening the glory of Rais Hammida, or the disgrace of his enemies. To be taken by surprise at such a time, and in such a situation, is almost as disgraceful as to be guilty of cowardice, and the boldness of the attempt was not diminished on the part of Rais by these circumstances; because he could not have anticipated the negligence of his enemy. The capture of this vessel affords no ground of triumph to a brave man, however we may consider it; for both the Spanish and Portuguese naval establishments have, for a long time, been on the worst possible footing. Their outfits are altogether deficient; their officers generally without experience, as happened to be the case in the instance we have just mentioned, where the captain of the frigate, as we have been assured by a Portuguese gentleman, was then for the second time in his life at sea, and the man for the most part entirely destitute of a knowledge of even the rudiments of the profession. The impressions of these two nations are not like those of England, confined to seamen, but extend to every vagabond of the streets who is hurried on board and carried to sea, utterly destitute of every habit and qualification of a sailor. It is a fact well known at Cadiz, and supported by the testimony of half the city, that at the battle of Trafalgar, a great portion of the Spanish sailors, as they are called, were sea-sick. It is evident, therefore, that victories over such enemies are no ground for extraordinary exultation; and we should not have thought of giving Rais Hammida credit for this affair, if greater, than he had not assumed such triumphs as a foundation for the most arrogant presumption. Among the Lilliputians Gulliver was a giant; among the natives of Brobdignag, he was a dwarf. Such is the way of the world; the same man may be a giant among dwarfs, and a dwarf among giants, and relatively great or small according to the rise of his rivals or his associates.

In the year 1810, we find Rais Hammida, admiral of Algiers; but how he got to be so, history does not tell. In this situation, however, he again signalized his boldness in the presence of his old enemy, the Portuguese. In the summer of that year, he went into the Atlantic with three frigates, and cruised for some time off the rock of Lisbon, where he took several valuable prizes. The Portuguese, who always kept a force in the bay of Gibraltar determined to intercept him on his return through the Straits, and on his approach put to sea with a ship of the line and three heavy frigates. The Algerines passed the bay of Gibraltar under easy sail, and when they saw the Portuguese ship coming out, hove to off Europe Point, with a view to offer them battle. One of the Portuguese ships commanded by an Englishman of the name of Thompson, bore down on the Algerines, and gave them a broadside, but was immediately called off by signal from the admiral. The two squadrons lay some time looking at each other, and the Portuguese finally returned to Gibraltar while the Algerines quietly passed up the Mediterranean, where they cruised some time without molestation, before they returned to Algiers. When the engagement between the two squadrons was supposed to be about to take place, the inhabitants and garrisons of Gibraltar, flocked to Europe Point, in expectation of that event, and while they admired the boldness of Rais Hammida, in offering battle to a force so greatly superior, expressed their disgust at the conduct of the Portuguese admiral. He was afterwards tried at Lisbon, and it is understood was acquitted with high compliments to his exemplary gallantry in looking at a superior enemy.

In the war between Algiers and Tunis, which still continues, Rais Hammida distinguished himself as usual by his boldness and activity. He scoured the coasts of the enemy, blockaded his ports, and occasionally made descents and attacked his smaller towns, by which means he became the terror of the Tunisians. In 1811 he fell in with and captured the Tunisian admiral in a frigate of thirty two guns after a sharp action, Rais Hammida, however, did not claim any credit for this victory; because the Tunisian fleet deserted its admiral on the approach of the Algerines; and although Rais forbade the other vessels of his squadron to come near while he engaged alone, yet, as his ship was superior to his opponent, and he considered the presence of the other ships as calculated to discourage resistance, he never plumed himself on this affair.—We cannot help wishing that other nations would take example from this

mountain Arab, and refrain from the disingenuous artifice of ascribing victories to a single ship, that were gained by a squadron.

But the character which Rais Hammida had established by long service, and many bold and successful enterprises, could never raise him on a level with the most insignificant Turk in the estimation of his most legitimate government. His talents forced him into the confidence of the dey, & caused him to be selected for the conduct of every naval enterprise; but he was frequently subjected to the most mortifying insults and indignities, even from the lowest of the Turkish soldiers. "One instance of this," says the gentleman who furnished us with the greater part of this article, "came to my knowledge. The country seat, or garden as it is called in Algiers, of Rais Hammida, joined that which I occupied. The ground between our houses was much broken and over-run with brushwood, Carbiles (labourers) in the employment of Rais Hammida, came one day on that part of the ground which belonged to my garden, and cut some of the brushwood, to burn a lime kiln for him. They were seen by my janizary, or Turkish soldier, who had the care of the garden, who obliged them to bring all the brush they had cut into my inclosure, and then dismissed each with a severe bastinado.—This was in the winter season when I resided in town; but my janizary soon informed me of what he had done, for which I reprimanded him severely, as the ground was useless to me. He justified himself on the plea of their not having first obtained permission to cut the wood. A few days after I met Rais Hammida, who complained very bitterly to me on the conduct of my janizary. I told him I disapproved of the act, and had reprimanded him very severely for what he had done. But, said I, Rais Hammida, why do you not take *Sidi Ali* to task for this act? You have my full permission to do so far as it depends on me. Ah! senior consul, replied he, don't you know *Sidi Ali*, although a poor soldier, and far inferior to me in every other respect, is a Turk, and that here on shore I dare not reprimand him, though I feel myself and am known to be so much his superior. I was not born in the dominions of the grand signior."

Such is the nature of despotism every where. Its imbecility force it to employ the talents of men of inferior rank, whose genius is absolutely necessary to the support of the miserable pageant who occupies the throne, and who, while availing himself of their exertions, still takes care to let them know, that he considers the accidental distinction of birth as far superior to these endowments which are emphatically the gift of the Creator.

After being the terror of the Mediterranean, Rais Hammida, at last, had the ill luck to fall in with the American squadron under commodore Decatur. Finding it impossible to escape, he determined to defend his ship in such a manner as to justify the reputation he had acquired. His ship was taken; but Rais Hammida was killed before she surrendered; and it is said died, as he had lived, without having struck his flag to an enemy. In his person, he was of a middle size, well-formed and active with an intelligent countenance, and keen expressive eye. His manners were easy and agreeable, and his disposition partook much of that of a sailor all over the world. In his various cruises he acquired very considerable wealth, but seemed to have little regard for money, which he spent in the luxurious indulgences of the most dissipated Mohammedans. Although a successful freebooter, according to the modes of thinking among civilized nations he was never accused of committing a cruel or ungenerous action, but was liberal and courteous to his prisoners, so far as accorded with the customs of the country which he had adopted. From all that is known of Rais Hammida, seems extremely probable, that had his talents been properly cultivated, and his services engaged by a government that knew how to appreciate them, he would have acquired an extensive fame, and risen to highest honours of his profession. Still under every disadvantage of situation, he did arise to great distinction, in that sea which was the theatre of his exploits, and will probably long be remembered by the nations bordering on the Mediterranean.

From the National Advocate. CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Destituted for the bar, the youth of Madison was consecrated to the laborious studies of that vocation. At the age of 22 years he commenced his car-