The New-Orleans Bee.

No 176. VOL. IV.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842. VOL. XVI—WHOLE NO. [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Francois Desmaretz to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that Francois Desmaretz, of New Orleans, has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the 12th day of September, at ten o'clock A. M. for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Aug. 30, 1842. By order of the court.

ED. LAUVE, deputy clerk of the United States District Court.

aug31 3t

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Henry Dudley and Edmond Armand, individually and as members of the firm of Dudley and Armand, to be declared bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry Dudley and Edmond Armand, of New Orleans, have filed in this court their petition to be declared bankrupts, upon which an order has been duly entered, appointing the 12th day of September at ten o'clock a. m. for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

ED. LAUVE,
Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

Aug 25 3t

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Robert C. Armistead, individually and as member of the late firm of Armistead & Otto, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert C. Armistead, of New Orleans, has filed in this court his petition to be declared bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the 12th day of September, at ten o'clock, a. m. for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

By order of the Court—August 26. ED. LAUVE.
aug 26 3t By Clerk of the U S District Court

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Emery Livermore, to be discharged from his debts, and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that Emery Livermore, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of Court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof the 12th of September, at this Court, at nine o'clock A M, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

May 30, 1842. By order of the Court.
ED LAUVE,
m31 7t in 70d Deputy Clerk of the U S District Court

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Samuel B Frost, individually and as captain and part owner of the steamboat Shakespear, to be discharged from all his debts and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel B Frost bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof the 12th of September at this court at nine o'clock a. m., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

By order of the court—May 30th 1842.
ED. LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the
m21—7t in 70d United States District Court

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—John Lott individually and as a member of the commercial firm of Baker & Lott, to be discharged from his debts and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that John Lott, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof the twelfth of September, at this court, at nine o'clock A M, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

23d May, 1842.

By order of the court. ED LAUVE, deputy clerk
m24—7t in 70d of the United States District Court

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—J A F Brown to be discharged from his debts and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that J A F Brown, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof the 12th of September, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

24th May, 1842.

By order of the court. ED. LAUVE, deputy clerk.
m25—7t in 70d of the United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—John Stephen Walton, individually and as a member of the firms of Walton, Walker & Co. and of Walton & Co, to be discharged from his debts and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that John Stephen Walton, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof, the 12th of September, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

By order of the court,—May 26, 1842.
ED LAUVE,
m26 7t in 70d By clerk of the U. S. District Court

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—J. B. Menny to be discharged from his debts and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Menny, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof the twelfth of September, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

25th May, 1842.
By order of the court. ED LAUVE,
Deputy clerk of the United States District Court.
m26—7t in 70d

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Benj. Franklin Nichols, to be discharged from his debts and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Benj. F. Nichols, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of Court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof the 12th of September, at this court, at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

May 26, 1842. By order of the Court.
ED. LAUVE, Deputy Clerk
of the United States District Court.
m26—7t in 70d—once every 10 ds.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Samuel Chase, to be discharged from his debts, and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel Chase, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, the twelfth of September, at this court, at nine o'clock, A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons interested, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

4th June, 1842.
By order of the court. ED LAUVE,
j6—7t in 70d Deputy clerk of the U S District Court

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Alexander Kirkman, individually and as a member of the firm of Alexander Kirkman & Co, to be discharged from all his debts, and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Alexander Kirkman, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, the twelfth of September, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

June 6, 1842 By order of the Court,
ED. LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the
June 8—7t in 70d United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Rosemond Forstall, [illegible], for a discharge from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that Rosemond Forstall, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered appointing for the hearing thereof the 12th day of September at this court, at nine o'clock A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

By order of the court.
6th June, 1842. ED LAUVE, deputy clerk
j6—7t in 70d of the United States District Court

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Leonard Lepage, for a discharge from all his debts and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that Leonard Lepage, Bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, the 12th of September, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted

June 6th, 1842.
By order of the court. ED LAUVE,
Dy. clerk of the U. S. District Court
June 8 7t in 70d—4t in 10d

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—Jacques Vincent for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that Jacques Vincent, a bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof the 12th of September, at this court, at nine o'clock A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

10th June, 1842.
By order of the court. ED LAUVE, deputy clerk
June 11—7t in 70d of the U S District Court.

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—William Pulley, for a discharge and a certificate thereof.

[illegible]

By order of the court. ED LAUVE,
j16—7t in 70d By Clerk of the U. S. District Court

[illegible]

[illegible]

M[illegible] TOBACCO—150 bxs [illegible] and Kentucky manufactured. [illegible]
J B SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Commercial Court of New Orleans—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the Commercial Court of New Orleans, the property hereinafter described, [illegible] of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act [illegible] purchasers at Judicial [illegible]" approved March, 1834.

[illegible] in the [illegible] within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1842, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1842, in a suit entitled: Commercial Bank of New Orleans versus John Rick, No. 5,330 of the docket of this court, in which sale the said Commercial Bank of New Orleans became the purchaser for the price of $4600, payable cash.

Description of property, as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

1st. A certain lot of ground situate on the Batture of the suburb St Mary, above this city, designated by the No. one on a plan drawn by Chs. F. Zimpel, surveyor, on the tenth day of February, 1832, and deposited in the book of plans of Felix Grima, notary public in this city, on plan No eleven. Said lot measuring in American measure 36 feet 1 inch front on St Joseph street, and 7 feet in width in the rear; bounded on the left by the property of Daniel T. Walden, upon which line it measures 112 feet 11 inches, and on the right by lot No two on the dividing line, on which it measures 100 feet 7 inches.

2d. And another lot of ground adjoining the one above described, and designated by the No two on the above mentioned plan. Said lot measuring in American measure 36 feet front on St Joseph street by 106 feet 7 inches in depth between parallel lines; bounded on the left by lot No one, on the right by lot No three, and in the rear by the property now or lately belonging to the heirs of Govier; together with all the buildings and improvements on the said described property, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the City of [L. S.] New Orleans, on this 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the sixty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

a20—3t in 30d FL. DEVERGES, Dep. Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—August 22d, 1842—No. 14,660—J. F. PERRAULT vs HIS CREDITORS—Upon reading and filing a tableau of distribution in this case, it is ordered by the Court that the Creditors, and all other persons herein concerned, do show cause within ten days from the first publication hereof, why the said tableau should not be homologated and the syndic discharged from his trust in the premises, and from all responsibility arising therefrom.

By order of Court.
ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, Aug. 22d, 1842 a30 3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Francois Sierra vs. Edward Planchard.

PARISH COURT—No. 15,000—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Saturday, the tenth day of September, 1842, at 12 o'clock, M.

The hereinafter described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:

Lots 8, 9, 31, and 30 feet of lot No. 30, in square No. 49; and the lots Nos 14, 15, and 90 feet of lot No 16 contiguous to lot No 15, in square No 54, making together front on square No 49, 116 feet, and 90 feet front on square No 54, all with uniform depth of 120 feet, according to a plan deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, notary public, and annexed to an act of partition passed between Francois Sierra and Edward Planchard, bearing date the 3d of July, 1841; all of which lots are situated in the new faubourg Marigny, according to the plan of Le Surgi, on the 16th September, 1836, and deposited in the office of L. T. Caire, notary public.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the above described property will be adjudicated to the last and highest bidder for what it will bring, at twelve months credit; purchaser furnishing bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest at five per cent per annum, and special mortgage until final payment.

V. ALLAIN,
aug 23 3t in 15d Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Fernando Rossero vs. Mrs. Widow Pitre and others.

PARISH COURT—No. 14,763—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Saturday, the 10th of September, 1842, at 12 o'clock, M. the hereinafter described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:

One Lot of Ground, situated in faubourg Washington, in square No. 2, corner of Pologne and Casacalvo streets, designated by No. 8, on a plan drawn by J Pilié, on the 26th February, 1832, and deposited in the office of Chs. Janin, then a notary public, as per act dated 5th March, 1832. Said lot measuring, American measure, fifty-two feet eight inches front on Pologne street, by one hundred and fifteen feet in depth and front on Casacalvo street; together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the above described property will be adjudicated to the last and highest bidder for what it will bring at twelve months credit, purchaser furnishing bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum, and special mortgage until final payment.

V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the
aug23—3t in 15d Parish of Orleans.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 4,876—George Bergerot, syndic, vs. Pierre Dupeux—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold in the Coffee house of the City Exchange, St Louis street, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1842, at noon, the following described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:

A lot of ground forming part of lot No. 41, lying in suburb Tremé, on Rampart street, between Ursulines and Bayou Road, being one portion of lot No. 41 between the Bayou Road, measuring thirty five feet front on Rampart street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth the line which separates it from the other portion of lot No. 41, and one hundred and twenty feet six and a half inches on the other side, and forty six feet nine inches in the rear, together with the buildings thereon.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the above described property will be definitively adjudicated to the last and highest bidder, for whatever it will bring, at twelve months credit, purchaser furnishing bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest at ten per cent. per annum, and special mortgage until final payment.

L. A. DUCROS,
aug 23 3t in 15d Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

Succession of Grouex.

Adele Grouex vs. Jean Baptiste Grouex, tutor of Adele Grouex.

COURT OF PROBATES—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal sts. in this city, on Monday the 12th September, 1842, at 12 o'clock, M. —
Slave MARY, seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash.

V. ALLAIN,
aug 9—3t in 30 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Sarah Hanna, wife of E. Yorke, vs. Edward Yorke, her husband.

PARISH COURT No. 14,860—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres & Royal sts., in this city, on Monday the 12th of September, 1842, at 12 o'clock, m. the hereinafter described property; seized in the above suit, to wit:

1st. A lot of ground situated in faubourg Annunciation, in square No. 27, having front 60 feet on St. John the Baptiste street, by 120 feet in depth and front on Richard street.

2d Three lots of ground situated in faubourg Annunciation, in square No. 27, designated by Nos. 2, 9 and 10, on a plan drawn by the surveyor general on the 4th April, 1831, annexed to an act in the office of W. Y. Lewis, dated 9th May, 1831. Lots Nos. 8 and 9, measure 37 feet 12 inches and a half front each on Richard street, by 120 feet 11 inches and a quarter in depth. Lot No 10 adjoins lots Nos. 8 and 9, and measures 37 feet front on Richard street, by 120 feet 10 inches and a quarter in depth—all English measure;—being the same property purchased by Edward Yorke from Joshua Baldwin, by act of sale before William Christy, dated 4th June, 1837.

Terms, cash. V. ALLAIN,
aug 9 3t in 30d Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Peter Conroy vs. B. Rodriguez & Co.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. [illegible]—By virtue of an alias pluries writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold in the coffee house of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on Monday, September 12th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, M:

The negro boy BUSHUP or BUSH, aged 21 years.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash. L. A DUCROS,
aug 9—3t in 30d Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. [illegible]—W. M. Lambeth vs. W. P. Jones—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold in the Coffee house of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on Monday, September 12th, 1842, at noon:

The mulatto woman JULIA aged about 18 years, and the mulatto man GARRETT, aged 30 years, said to be runaways, belonging to S. S. Turner, and seized in the above suit.

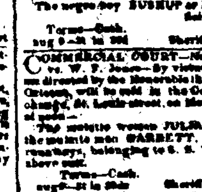
Terms—Cash. L. A. DUCROS,
aug9—3t in 30d Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

POLICE JAIL, FIRST MUNICIPALITY—General depot for runaway Slaves—Detained at the above General Depot, a negro named [illegible], says he belongs to Mr. [illegible] of Monroe (Arkansas)—aged about seventeen, or eighteen years, about five feet high, speaks English only.

The negro having already been [illegible] in or detention at the police jail, will be sold within the time prescribed by law, if not claimed before.

m12—3md & 3tlaw ED. PLANCHARD.

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, OX CART WHEELS, &c.



The subscriber is constantly receiving an assortment from Philadelphia, a complete supply of Wheelwright [illegible] the following: 10 Jersey [illegible] Wagons, on springs [illegible]

6 Jersey Wagons, suitable for [illegible] Wagons
14 [illegible] plantation Wagons, with and without bodies
14 Ox Wagons various sizes, with and without bodies
20 Drays various sizes, [illegible]
[illegible]
75 Wheelbarrows of good quality
[illegible]
Apply to [illegible]
N. B. [illegible] executed with dispatch.

S[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]
For sale at moderate prices by
j19 BLANCHARD, HINES & Co. [illegible]

S[illegible]—1000 square Welch Slates, [illegible] sale in lots to suit purchasers, low for cash by
LYALL & DAVIDSON,
aug 9 104 Camp street.

AN ACT

To provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes. Passed the two Houses of Congress, and approved, August 30th 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:—

First. On coarse wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the U. States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of five per centum ad valorem; and on all other unmanufactured wool, there shall be levied a duty of three cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem; *Provided,* That when wool of different qualities of the same kind or sort, is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package, shall be appraised by the appraisers, at a rate exceeding seven cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty in conformity to such appraisal: *Provided further,* That when wool of different qualities, and different kinds or sorts, is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, the contents of the bale, bag or package shall be appraised at the value of the most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly: *Provided further,* That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality. *Provided further,* That if any wool be imported having in it dirt, or any material or impurities, other than those naturally belonging to the fleece, and thus be reduced in value to seven cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as, in their opinion, it would have cost had it not been so mixed with such dirt or impurities, and a duty shall be charged thereon in conformity to such appraisal:—*Provided also,* That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated as to weight and value as other wool.

Second. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpetings, flannels, buckings and baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready-made clothing, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings, a duty of forty per centum.

Third. On Wilton carpets and carpeting, treble ingrain, Saxony, and Aubusson carpets and carpeting, a duty of sixty-five cents per square yard; on Brussels and Turkey carpets and carpeting, fifty-five cents per square yard: on all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, thirty cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, hemp, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character.

Fourth. On woollen blankets, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, and of the dimensions not exceeding seventy-two by fifty-two inches each, nor less than 45 by 60 inches each, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on all other woollen blankets, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On all manufactures, not otherwise specified, of combed wool or worsted, and manufactures of worsted and silk combined, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all hearth rugs, an ad valorem duty of forty per centum.

Sixth. On woollen and worsted yarn, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen and worsted mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings, and on woollen or worsted hosiery, that is to say, stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all other similar manufactures made on frames, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On flannels, of whatever material composed except cotton, a duty of fourteen cents per square yard; on bockings and baizes, fourteen cents per square yard; on coach laces, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on Thibet, Angora, and all other goats' hair or mohair unmanufactured, one cent per pound; on camlets, blankets, coatings, and all other manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Ninth. On ready-made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women, or children, except gloves, mitts, stockings, socks, wove shirts and drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames, hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and bootees, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up either by the tailor, manufacturer, or seamstress, an ad valorem duty of fifty per centum; on all articles worn by men, women, or children, other than as above specified or excepted, of whatever materials composed, made up wholly or in part by hand, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem; on all thread laces and insertings, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cotton laces, quillings, and insertings, usually known as trimming laces, and on bobbinet laces of cotton, twenty per centum ad valorem; on laces, galloons, tresses, tassels, knots, and stars of gold or silver, fine or half fine fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all articles embroidered in gold or silver, fine or half fine, when finished, other than clothing, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on clothing, finished in whole or in part, embroidered in gold or silver, fifty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On cotton unmanufactured, a duty of three cents per pound.

Second. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, excepting such cotton twist, yarn, and thread, and such other articles as are herein provided for: *Provided,* That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard, shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard; and if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, excepting velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting, or shearing, not exceeding in value thirty-five cents the square yard, which shall be valued at thirty-five cents per square yard, and duty be paid thereon accordingly.

Third. All cotton twist, yarn, and thread, unbleached and uncolored, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be valued at sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all bleached or colored cotton twist, yarn, and thread, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be valued at seventy-five cents per pound, and pay a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all other cotton twist, yarn, and thread, on spools or otherwise, shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On all manufactures of silk not otherwise specified, except bolting cloths, two dollars and fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces: on silk bolting cloths, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,*—That if any silk manufacture shall be mixed with gold or silver, or other metal, it shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On sewing silk, silk twist, or twist composed of silk and mohair, a duty of two dollars per pound of sixteen ounces; on pongees and plain white silks for painting or coloring, one dollar and fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on floss and other similar silks, purified from the gum, dyed and prepared for manufacture, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on raw silk, comprehending all silks in the gum, whether in hanks, reeled, or otherwise, a duty of fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on silk umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, thirty per centum ad valorem; on silk or satin shoes and slippers, for women or men, thirty cents per pair; silk or satin laced boots or bootees, for women or men, seventy-five cents a pair; silk or satin shoes and slippers, for children, fifteen cents per pair; silk or satin laced boots or bootees, for children, twenty-five cents a pair; on men's silk hats, one dollar each; silk or satin hats or bonnets, for women, two dollars each; on silk shirts and drawers, whether made up wholly or in part, forty per centum ad valorem; silk caps for women, and turbans, ornaments for head dress, aprons, collars, caps, cuffs, braids, curls, or frizettes, chemisettes, mantillas, pelerines, and all other articles of silk made up by hand in whole or in part, and not otherwise provided for, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manilla, Sunn, and other hemps of India, on jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, not enumerated, used for cordage, twenty-five dollars per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp or flax, twenty dollars per ton; on tarred cables and cordage 5 cents per pound; on untarred cordage, [illegible] cents per pound; yarns, twine, and packthread, six cents per pound; [illegible]

[illegible]

Fourth. [illegible]

[illegible]

First. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, seventeen dollars per ton; on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, twenty-five dollars per ton: *Provided,* That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly: *Provided, also,* That iron imported prior to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, in bars or otherwise, for railways or inclined planes, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of existing laws, exempting it from the payment of duty, on proof of its having been actually and permanently laid down for use on any railway or inclined plane prior to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and all such iron imported from and after the date aforesaid, shall be subject to and pay the duty on rolled iron.

Second. On iron in pigs, nine dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cent per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and castings, and irons or castings for ironing, hatters' and tailors' pressing irons, and sad irons, butts or hinges, two and a half cents per pound; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding No. 14, five cents per pound; and over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25, eight cents per pound; over No. 25, eleven cents per pound; silver or plated wire, thirty per centum ad valorem; brass or copper wire, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk, twelve cents per pound; when covered with cotton thread or other material, [illegible]; round or square iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, of whatever diameter, the links being of the form peculiar to chains for cables, two and a half cents per pound; on all other chains of iron, not otherwise specified, the links being either twisted or straight, and, when straight, of greater length than those used in chains for cables, thirty per centum ad valorem; on anchors or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvils, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on cut or wrought iron spikes, three cents per pound; and on cut iron nails, three cents per pound; and on wrought iron nails, on axletrees, or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, or wrought iron for ships, locomotives, and steam-engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable irons or castings, four cents per pound; on steam, gas, or water tubes or pipes, made of band or rolled iron, five cents per pound; on mill saws, cross-cut saws, and pit saws, one dollar each; 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 taggers' iron, five per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured: *And provided, also,* That no articles manufactured from steel, sheet, rod, hoop, or other kinds of iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargeable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty either by weight or value, and a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem on the cost of the article added thereto.

Third. On all old or scrap iron, ten dollars per ton: *Provided,* That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured; and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod, or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly: *Provided, also,* That all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron not wrought as from the mould, but partially manufactured after the casting, with handles, rings, hoops, or other additions of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures of wrought iron not herein enumerated, if that shall amount to more than the duty on castings.

Fourth. On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; on axes, adzes, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels and vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares, of iron or steel, plated or polished steel saddlery and brass saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steel yards and scale beams, and all fire-arms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem; on square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On screws made of iron called wood screws, twelve cents per pound; and on all other screws of iron, not specified, thirty per centum ad valorem; on brass screws, thirty cents per pound; on sheet and rolled brass, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on brass battery, or hammered kettles, twelve cents per pound.

Sixth. On cast, shear, and German steel in bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds, and on all other steel in bars, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; on solid headed pins, and all other package pins, not exceeding five thousand to the pack of twelve papers, forty cents per pack, and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins, twenty cents per pound; on sewing, tambouring, darning, netting, and knitting, and all other kinds of needles, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on common, tinned, and japanned saddlery, of all description, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On japanned ware of all kinds, or papier maché, and plated and gilt wares of all kinds, and on cutlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all manufactures of iron and steel, or other metals, partly finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished.

Eighth. On lead, in pigs and bars, three cents per pound; on old and scrap lead, one cent and a half per pound; leaden pipes, leaden shot, and lead in sheets, or in any other form not herein specified, four cents per pound; on type metal and stereotype plates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; types, whether new or old, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on copper bottoms cut round, and copper bottoms raised at the edge, and still bottoms cut round and turned up on the edge, and parts thereof, and on copper plates or sheets weighing more than thirty-four ounces per square foot, commonly called braziers' copper, thirty per centum ad valorem; on copper rods and bolts, nails and spikes, four cents per pound; and on patent sheathing metal composed in part of copper, two cents per pound.

Ninth. On tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, one per centum ad valorem; tin in plates or sheets, terne plates, taggers' tin, and tin foil, two and a half per centum ad valorem; on silver plated metal in sheets, and on argentine, alabata, or German silver, in sheets or otherwise, unmanufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of German silver, bell metal, zinc, and bronze, thirty per centum ad valorem; on zinc in sheets, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That old bells, or parts thereof, fit only to be remanufactured, shall not be considered manufactures of bell metal, but shall be admitted free of duty; on bronze powder, bronze liquor, iron liquor, red liquor, and copperas, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Tenth. On coal, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton; on coke, or culm of coal, five cents per bushel.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On all vessels or wares, and manufactures, of cut glass, when the cutting on the article does not exceed one-third the height or length thereof, a duty of twenty-five cents per pound; when the cutting exceeds one-third the height or length, but does not exceed one half the same, a duty of thirty-five cents per pound; when the cutting extends to or exceeds one-half the height or length thereof, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on cut glass, chandeliers, candlesticks, lustres, lenses, lamps, prisms, and parts of the same, and on all drops, icicles, spangles, and ornaments, used for mountings, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded, or pressed glass, weighing over eight ounces, a duty of ten cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded, or pressed glass, weighing eight ounces or under, except tumblers, a duty of twelve cents per pound; on plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers, ten cents per pound; on all plain, moulded, or pressed glass, when stoppered, or the bottoms ground or punted, an additional duty of four cents per pound: *Provided,* That all articles of moulded or pressed glass, being cut, engraved, or polished, in part, or in whole, and all other wares or articles of glass when cut, not otherwise specified, shall pay the duty chargeable on articles of cut glass of the description [illegible] to which they may severally belong.

Second. On all apothecaries' vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy-five cents per gross; apothecaries' vials and bottles exceeding six ounces, and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen ounces each, two dollars and twenty-five cents per gross; on all perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, [illegible] not exceeding the capacity of four ounces each, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; and those exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding, in capacity, sixteen ounces each, three dollars per gross.

Third. On black and green glass bottles and jars, exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding, in capacity, one quart each, a duty of three dollars per gross; [illegible]

[illegible]

Fourth. On slabs, [illegible] exceeding eight inches by ten inches, eight cents per square foot; and all exceeding eleven by twelve inches, ten cents per square foot: *Provided,* That all glass imported in sheets or table, without reference to form, shall pay the highest duties herein imposed on the different descriptions of window glass. On all polished plate glass, whether imported as window glass, or however otherwise specified, not silvered, and not exceeding twelve by eight inches, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, seven cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-two by fourteen inches, twelve cents per square foot; all above that, thirty per centum ad valorem; if silvered, an addition of twenty per centum shall be made to the duty; if framed, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That on all cylinder or broad glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, and on all crown glass weighing over one hundred and sixty pounds per one hundred square feet, there shall be an additional duty on the excess of the same rate as herein imposed.

On porcelain glass, on glass colored, or paintings on glass, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all articles or manufactures of glass not specified, or mounted with other materials, containing a [illegible] to computed is paid determine in weight, twenty [illegible] centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On China ware, porcelain, earthen, and stone ware, and all other wares composed of earth or mineral substances, not otherwise specified, whether gilt, printed, painted, plain, or glazed, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound; on all upper leather, not otherwise specified, eight cents per pound; on calf and seal skins tanned and dressed, five dollars per dozen; on sheep skins tanned and dressed, or skivers, two dollars per dozen; on goat skins or morocco tanned and dressed, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen; on kid skins or morocco tanned and dressed, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; on goat or sheep skins tanned and not dressed, one dollar per dozen; on all kid and lamb skins tanned and not dressed, seventy-five cents per dozen; and on skins tanned and dressed, otherwise than in color, to wit: fawn, kid, and lamb, usually known as chamois, one dollar per dozen; on men's boots and bootees of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, one dollar and twenty five cents per pair; men's shoes and pumps wholly or partially manufactured, thirty cents per pair; women's boots and bootees of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, fifty cents per pair; children's boots, bootees, and shoes, wholly or partially manufactured, fifteen cents per pair; women's double soled pumps and welts, wholly or partially manufactured, forty cents per pair; women's shoes or slippers, wholly or partially manufactured, whether of leather, prunella, or other material, except silk, twenty-five cents per pair; on raw hides of all kinds, whether dried or salted, five per centum ad valorem; on all skins pickled and in casks, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On men's leather gloves, one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen, women's leather habit gloves, one dollar per dozen; children's leather habit gloves, fifty cents per dozen; women's extra and demi length leather gloves, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; children's extra demi length leather gloves, seventy-five cents per dozen; on leather caps or hats, leather braces or suspenders, and on all other braces or suspenders, of whatever material or materials composed, except India rubber, and on leather bottles, patent leather, and all other manufactures of leather, or of which leather is a component material of chief value, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On furs of all kinds on the skin, undressed, five per centum ad valorem, on furs dressed on the skins, on all hatters' furs, whether dressed or undressed, not on the skin, twenty five per centum ad valorem; for hats, caps, muffs, tippets, and other manufactures of fur not specified, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; for hat bodies, frames, or felts, manufactured not yet in form or trimmed, or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; hats of wool, hat bodies, or felts made in whole or in part of wool, eighteen cents each.

Ninth. On hats and bonnets for men, women, and children, from Panama, Manilla, Leghorn, Naples, or elsewhere, composed of satin, straw, chip, grass, palmleaf, rattan, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty five per centum ad valorem. *Provided,* That all flats, braids, plaits, sparterre, or willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets, shall pay the same rate of duty as manufactured hats or bonnets.

Tenth. On all ornamented feathers and artificial flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed; on hair bracelets, chains, ringlets, curls or braids, human hair, cleaned and prepared for use, and on fans of every description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all hair, human or otherwise, uncleaned and unmanufactured, ten per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth or seating, and on hair belts and hair gloves, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on curled hair and [illegible] for beds or mattresses, ten per centum ad valorem; on feathers for beds, and on downs of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on India rubber, oil cloth, webbing, shoes, braces, or suspenders, or other fabrics or manufactured articles composed wholly or in part of India rubber, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That braces or suspenders of that material, not exceeding in value two dollars per dozen shall be valued at two dollars per dozen, and pay duty accordingly. On all clocks, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on glaziers' diamonds, when set, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on chronometers, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on watches, or parts of watches, and watch materials not specified, 7½ per centum ad valorem; on diamonds, 7½ per centum ad valorem; on crystals of glass for watches, [illegible]; and on glasses or pebbles for spectacles or eyeglasses, when not set, two dollars per gross; on gems, pearls, or precious stones, seven per centum ad valorem; on imitations thereof, and compositions of glass or paste, on cameos and imitations thereof, and mosaics not specified, of whatever materials composed, whether real or imitation, set or not set, seven and a half per centum ad valorem; on jewelry, composed of gold, silver, or platina, and gold and silver leaf, twenty per centum ad valorem; on gilt, plated, or imitation jewelry, and Dutch metal in leaf, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Sagliola table tops, and table tops of marble or composition, inlaid with precious stones or equal pieces of composition, known as mosaics, on table tops of marble or composition, when inlaid with various colored marbles, and on alabaster and spar ornaments, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of articles, vessels, and wares of all kinds, not otherwise specified, of silver or gold, or of which either of those metals shall be a component material of chief value, whether plain, chased, engraved, or embossed, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum.

Eleventh. On all manufactures of wood, not otherwise specified, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That boards, planks, staves, scantling, hewn or sawed timber, or wrought staves, and all other descriptions of wood which shall have been wrought into shapes that fit them respectively, for any specific and particular use without further manufacture, shall be deemed and taken as manufactured wood, and pay duty accordingly; and on timber to be used in building wharves and fire wood, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided, also,* That rough boards, planks, staves, scantling and sawed timber, not planed or wrought into any shapes for use, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: *And provided, further,* That rose wood, satin wood, mahogany, and cedar wood, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; on walking canes and sticks, frames and sticks for umbrellas, for parasols, and for sun shades, cabinet wares or household furniture not otherwise specified, musical instruments of all kinds, carriages and parts of carriages, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided, also,* That strings for musical instruments of catgut or whipgut, and all other strings or thread of similar character, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Twelfth. On unmanufactured marble in the rough, slab, or block, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on marble busts or statuary, not specially imported, [illegible]; [illegible] marble not specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on slates of all kinds, [illegible]; twenty-five per centum of valorem; [illegible] other manufactures [illegible]; [illegible] vulcans, on wax, amber, of composition [illegible]; all other kinds not otherwise specified [illegible]; fancy boxes not otherwise specified [illegible] per centum ad valorem; on combs for [illegible]; material composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on brushes and brooms of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem; and on buttons, [illegible] and toys of every description, of whatever material or materials composed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on metal buttons of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That all such buttons, not exceeding in value one dollar per gross, shall be valued at one dollar, and be charged with [illegible]; on all other buttons, and on all button moulds, [illegible]; *Provided,* That lastings, [illegible]; [illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 7. [illegible]

[illegible] comprehending the paper, fifteen cents per pound: on stamping, blotting, copying, colored for labels, colored for medicine, marble or fancy colored, glass paper, sand paper, emery paper, pasteboard, binders' boards, and paper [illegible]; whether in sheets or slips, twelve and a half cents per pound; on colored copperplate, printing, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound; on binders' boards, box boards, mill boards, paper makers' boards, sheathing, wrapping, and cartridge paper, three cents per pound; and on all paper hangings, whether plain or printed or colored, and on all [illegible] paper, of whatever form or size, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; paper, thirty per centum ad valorem; [illegible] with lines, and on paper gilt or colored [illegible] other than gold or silver, paper snuff boxes, [illegible] or not japanned, and other fancy paper [illegible] five per centum ad valorem; on paper boxes [illegible] per centum ad valorem [illegible]; on blank books, [illegible]; on playing cards, [illegible] cents per pack; on blank books, [illegible] cents per pound; on all [illegible] sealing wax, and black lead pencils, [illegible] and metallic pens, twenty-five [illegible]; ink and ink powder of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; quills, unprepared or unmanufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on rags, of whatever material, except woollen, or shoddy, a quarter of one cent per pound; all other paper not enumerated, fifteen cents per pound.

Second. On all books printed in the English language, or of which English forms the text, when bound thirty cents per pound, when in sheets or boards, twenty cents per pound: *Provided,* That whenever the importer shall prove, to the satisfaction of the collector, when the goods are entered, that any such book has been printed and published abroad more than one year, and not published in this country, or has been printed and published abroad more than five years before such importation, then and in such case said book shall be admitted at one-half of the above rate of duties: *Provided,* That the said terms of one year and five year, shall in no case commence, or be computed at or from a day before the passing of this act; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, or in which either language forms the text, when bound fifteen cents per pound, when unbound thirteen cents per pound; on books printed in Hebrew, or of which that language forms the text, when bound ten cents per pound, and when unbound eight cents per pound: *Provided,* That all books printed in foreign languages, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew excepted, shall pay a duty of five cents per volume when bound or in boards, and when in sheets or pamphlets fifteen cents per pound; and editions of works in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, or English language, which have been printed fifty years prior to the date of importation, shall pay a duty of five cents per volume; and all reports of legislative committees appointed under foreign Governments shall pay a duty of five cents per volume; on polyglots, lexicons, and dictionaries, five cents per volume; on books of engravings or plates, with or without letter press, whether bound or unbound, and on maps and chart, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On raw sugar (commonly called brown sugar,) not advanced beyond its raw state, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on a sirup of sugar, or of sugar, and on brown clayed sugar, two and a half cents per pound; on all other sugars, (when advanced beyond the raw state, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined, four cents per pound; on refined sugars (whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, and when, after being refined, they have been tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated,) and on sugar candy, six cents per pound; on molasses, four and a half mills per pound: *Provided,* That all sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, entered under the designation of molasses, or any other appellation than "sirup of sugar" or of sugar cane, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on comfits, on sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in molasses, sugar, or brandy, and on confectionary of all kinds, not otherwise specified, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided further,* That on inspection, under such regulations as the Secretary of the treasury may prescribe, shall be made of all sugars and molasses imported from foreign countries, in order to prevent frauds, and to prevent the introduction of sugars, sirup of sugar, sirup of cane, or battery sirup, under the title of molasses, or in any other improper manner.

Second. On cocoa, one cent per pound; chocolate, four cents per pound; on mace, fifty cents per pound; nutmegs, thirty cents per pound; cloves, eight cents per pound; cinnamon, twenty-five cents per pound; oil of cloves, thirty cents per pound; China cassia, five cents per pound; pimento, five cents per pound; on black pepper, five cents per pound; Cayenne and African or Chili pepper, ten cents per pound; ginger, ground, four cents per pound; ginger in the root, when not preserved, two cents per pound; on mustard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on mustard seed, and on linseed, five per centum ad valorem; on camphor, refined, twenty cents per pound; crude camphor, five cents per pound; on indigo, five cents per pound; on wood or pastel, one cent per pound; on ivory or bone black, three-fourths of one cent per pound; on opium, one cent and a half per pound; on opium, seventy-five cents per pound; on quicksilver, five per centum ad valorem; on roll brimstone, calomel, and other mercurial preparations, corrosive sublimate, and red precipitate, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on glue, five cents per pound; on gunpowder, eight cents per pound, on copperas and green vitriol, two cents per pound; on blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper, four cents per pound; on oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid, one cent per pound; on almonds and prunes, three cents per pound; on sweet oil of almonds, nine cents per pound, on dates, one cent per pound; currants, three cents per pound; figs, two cents per pound; on all nuts not specified, except those used for dyeing, one cent per pound; on muscatel and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, three cents per pound, and on all other raisins, two cents per pound; on olives, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On olive oil in casks, twenty cents per gallon; olive salad oil in bottles or boxes, thirty per centum ad valorem; all other olive oil, not salad, and not otherwise specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on spermaceti oil of foreign fisheries, twenty-five cents per gallon; whale or other fish oil, not sperm, of foreign fisheries, fifteen cents per gallon; whalebone, the product of foreign fisheries, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem; on spermaceti or wax candles, and on candles of spermaceti and wax combined, eight cents per pound; wax tapers, thirty per centum ad valorem; tallow candles, four cents per pound, on tallow, one cent per pound; bees wax, bleached and unbleached, and spermaceti wax, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on Windsor, shaving, and all other perfumed or fancy soaps, or wash balls, and Castile soap, thirty per centum ad valorem; and on all other hard soaps, four cents per pound; and on all soft soap, fifty cents per barrel; on starch, pearl or hulled barley, two cents per pound, on sago, [illegible] and all other corporate [illegible]; [illegible] ad valorem, on starch, [illegible]; on pearl or hulled barley, two cents per pound; on [illegible] thirty per centum ad valorem; on [illegible] of Cayenne, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on oranges and lemons, in boxes, barrels, or casks, and on grapes not dried, in boxes, kegs, or jars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On salt, eight cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on saltpetre, partially refined, one fourth of one cent per pound, completely refined, two cents per pound; on bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, one cent per pound; on vinegar, eight cents per gallon; on spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on beef and pork, two cents per pound; hams and bacon, three cents per pound; cheese, [illegible]; poultry or game, [illegible] of [illegible]; [illegible] and bologna sausages, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, [illegible] cents per [illegible]; [illegible] lard, three cents [illegible]; and all similar preparations, thirty per centum ad valorem; [illegible] twenty cents per bushel; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in casks, [illegible] cents per gallon; in bottles, twenty cents per gallon, on the red wines, not enumerated, of France, Austria, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, in casks, six cents per gallon; in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on the wines of Spain, Germany and the Mediterranean, not enumerated, in casks twelve and half cents per gallon, in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on Sicily-Madeira, or Marsala wines, in casks or bottles, twenty-five cents per gallon; on other wines of Sicily, in casks or bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on all other wines, not enumerated, and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, when in bottles, sixty-five cents per gallon, when in casks, twenty five cents per gallon. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed or permitted to operate so as to interfere with subsisting treaties with foreign nations: Provided further, That all imitations of brandy or spirits, or of any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article, and to the highest rate of duty applicable to the article of the same name. And provided further, That when wines are imported in bottles, the bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate established by this act, on cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, sixty cents per gallon, on arrack, absynthe, Kirschen wasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise specified, sixty cents per gallon; on ale, porter and beer in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on tobacco in leaf, or unmanufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem; on cigars, of all kinds, forty cents per pound on snuff, twelve cents per pound; manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and cigars, ten cents per pound.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day and year before mentioned, the following articles shall be exempt from duty, namely:

First. All articles imported for the use of the United States.

Second. All goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States, and books and personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

Third. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad.

Fourth. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise; professional books, instruments, implements, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States.

Fifth. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

Sixth. Anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and botany; trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise specified; berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dyeing or composing dyes, all dye woods in sticks; whale and other fish of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries; animals imported for breed; fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit, green, or ripe, from the West Indies, in bulk; tea and coffee when imported in American vessels from the place of the growth or production.

Seventh. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, alcornoque, aloes, antimony crude, argol, assafoetida, ava root, barilla, bark of cork tree unmanufactured, bells and bell metal, old and only fit to be remanufactured, or parts thereof, and chimes of bells; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass only fit to be remanufactured, Brazil wood, crude brimstone, and flour of sulphur, bullion, burr stones unwrought; cantharides, chalk, clay unwrought, cochineal, coins of gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint; copper in pigs, or bars, and copper ore, plates or sheets of copper, for sheathing vessels, but none is to be so considered except that which is 14 inches wide and 48 inches long and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot, old copper, fit only to be remanufactured; cream of tartar, emery, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold epaulets and wings, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, India rubber, in bottles or sheets, or otherwise, unmanufactured, and old junk, oakum, kelp, kermes, lac dye, leeches, madder, madder root, mother of pearl, Nankin, nux vomica, palm leaf unmanufactured, palm oil; Peruvian bark, pewter when old and only fit to be remanufactured, platina unmanufactured, every unmanufactured, plaster of Paris unground, rattans and reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, saltpetre when crude, sarsaparilla, shellac, silver bullion, silver epaulets and wings, stones called pumice stone, stones called rotten stone, sumac, tartar when crude, tortoise shell, turmeric, weld, woods of all kinds, when unmanufactured, not herein enumerated.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That on all articles not herein enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination between them is not herein made, which, from and after the date when this act takes effect and goes into operation, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the U. States; and that a further addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties imposed by this act on all goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported from any port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope, in foreign vessels: *Provided,* That these additional duties shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be imported, after the day that this act goes into operation, in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, or merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That, on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on all imported goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be paid in cash: *Provided,* That, in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties, on completion of the entry, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, there to be kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent; and if such goods remain in public store beyond sixty days (except in the case of goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, remaining for the space of ninety days) without payment of the duties thereon, then said goods, wares, and merchandise, or such quantities thereof as may be deemed necessary to discharge the duties, shall be appraised and sold by the collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given, in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department; and, at said public sale, distinct printed catalogues, descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given, before such sale, to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods; and the [illegible]

[illegible]

which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained [illegible] under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on spirits distilled from foreign molasses, a drawback of five cents per gallon, till the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three, when it shall be reduced one half per gallon, and annually on the first day of January thereafter, the said drawback shall be reduced one cent per gallon, until the same shall be wholly discontinued and at an end: *Provided,* That this act shall not alter or repeal any law now in force regulating the exportation of sugar, refined, or spirits distilled from molasses in the United States except as to the rates of duties and drawbacks.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That, in the case of all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported on and after the day this act goes into operation, and entitled to debenture under existing laws, no drawback of the duties shall be allowed on the same, unless said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be exported from the United States within one year from the date of importation of the same; nor shall the additional rate of duty levied by this act on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in foreign vessels, be refunded in case of re-exportation; *Provided,* That two and one half per centum on the amount of all drawbacks allowed, except on foreign refined sugars, shall be retained, for the use of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks, respectively, and in the case of foreign refined sugars, ten per centum shall be so retained.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and in all cases where the duty imposed shall by law be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such goods, wares, or merchandise, it shall be the duty of the collector, within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the time when purchased, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, or of the yards, parcels, or quantities, as the case may be, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and to such value or price, to be ascertained in the manner provided in this act, shall be added all costs and charges except insurance, including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed. And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and every other person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the collector and naval officer, as the case may be, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and in the principal markets of the country whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, or merchandise, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated to have been, at the time purchased, and place whence the same were imported into the U. States, of as great value as if the same had been entirely finished: *Provided,* That in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or on which the duties are to be rated upon the value of the square yard, and in all cases where any specific quantity or parcel of such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall have been imported into the United States from a country in which the same have not been manufactured or produced, the foreign value shall be appraised and estimated according to the current market value or wholesale price of similar articles at the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, at the period of the exportation of said goods, wares, and merchandise, to the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the appraisers, or for the collector and naval officer, as the case may be, to call before them and examine, upon oath or affirmation, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true market value or wholesale price of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath or affirmation, to the collector, or to any permanent appraiser, of any letters, accounts, or invoices in his possession, relating to the same, for which purpose they are hereby respectively authorized to administer oaths and affirmations; and if any person so called shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall, if required, refuse to answer on oath, or in writing, any interrogatories, and subscribe his name to the deposition, or to produce such papers, when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars; and if such person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the appraisers or collector and naval officer, where there are no legal appraisers, may make of the goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding; and any person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited; and all testimony in writing, or depositions, taken by virtue of this section, shall be filed in the collector's office, and preserved for future use or reference, or be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury when he shall require the same: *Provided,* That if the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, of any such goods, shall be dissatisfied with the appraisement, and shall have complied with the foregoing requisitions, he may forthwith give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction; on the receipt of which, the collector shall select two discreet and experienced merchants, citizens of the United States, familiar with the character and value of the goods in question, to examine and appraise the same, agreeably to the foregoing provisions; and if they shall disagree, the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisement thus determined shall be final, and deemed to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided,* also, That in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, as 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 exceed by ten per centum, or more the invoice value thereof, in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied and collected, on the same goods, wares and merchandise, fifty per centum on the duty imposed on the same, when fairly invoiced.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the several collectors be, and they are hereby, authorized, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever they shall deem it necessary to protect and secure the revenue of the United States against frauds or undervaluation, and the same is practicable, take the amount of duties chargeable on any article bearing an ad valorem rate of duty, in the article itself, according to the proportion or rate per centum of the duty on said article; and such goods, so taken, the collector shall cause to be sold at public auction, within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed in this act, and place the proceeds arising from such sale in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That the collector or appraiser shall not be allowed any fee or commissions for taking and disposing of said goods, and paying the proceeds thereof into the Treasury, other than are now allowed by law.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle, or clandestinely introduce into the United States, any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty by law, and which should have been invoiced, without paying or accounting for the duty, or shall make out or pass, or attempt to pass, through the custom house, any false, forged, or fraudulent invoice, every such person, his, her, or their aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for any term of time not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to an enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such non-enumerated article, the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector shall designate on the invoice at least one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of goods, wares, or merchandise, and a greater number, should he or either of the appraisers deem it necessary, imported into such port, to be opened, examined, and appraised, and shall order the package or packages so designated to the public stores for examination, and if any package be found by the appraisers to contain any article not specified in the invoice, and they or a majority of them shall be of opinion that such article was omitted in the invoice with fraudulent intent on the part of the shipper, owner, or agent, the contents of the entire package in which the article may be, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, [illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That where [illegible] shall be entered at [illegible] whose values are not ascertained, the mode hereinbefore prescribed of [illegible] the foreign value [illegible]