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SELECTED MISCELLANY.

[From the Democratic Review.]
John Quincy Adams.

Your attention is now attracted to a ray of light that glitters on the apex of a bold and noble head, "located" on the left of the Speaker's chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man, who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic and orator—JOHN Q. ADAMS. Who that has seen him sitting beneath the cupola of the Hall, with the rays of light gathering and glancing about his singularly polished head, but has likened him to one of the luminaries of the age, shining and glittering in the firmament of the Union.— There he sits, hour after hour, and day after day, with untiring patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as the most zealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, himself always prepared to go at once into the profoundest questions of State, or the minutest points of order. What must be his thoughts as he ponders upon the past, in which he has played a part so conspicuous? We look at him and mark his cold and tearful eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and compare up phantoms of other scenes. We see him amid his festive and splendid halls, years back, standing stiff and awkward, and shaking a tall military man by the hand, in whose honor the fête was given, to commemorate the most splendid of America's victories. We see him afterwards the bitter foe of the same military chieftain, and the competitor with him for the highest office in the gift of a free people. We look upon a more than King, who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still at his post; he who was the President of millions now the Representative of forty thousand, quarreling about trifles, or advocating high principles. To-day growling and sneering at the House, with an Abolition petition in his trembling hand, and anon lording it over the passions, and leading the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm, by his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted, never consulting with others, he sits apart, wrapped in reveries; and with his finger resting on his nose, he permits his mind to move like a pendulum, stirring the hours of the past, and disturbing those of the hidden future; or probably he is writing,—his almost perpetual employment—but what? who can guess? Perhaps some poetry in a young girl's album! He looks enfeebled, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but ever ready for combat; melancholy, but let a witty thing fall on any member, and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles. He appears passive, but woe to the unfortunate member that hazards an arrow at him; the eagle is not swifter in flight than Mr. Adams; with his agitated finger quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe amid the amusement of the House, and he rarely fails to take signal vengeance. His stores of special knowledge on every subject, gradually garnered up throughout the course of his extraordinary life, in the well-arranged store-house of a memory which it is said, never yet permitted a single fact to escape it, gives him a great advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderfully eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him. He is of too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is original—of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and maintaining them. He is remarkable for his affability to young persons; and surrounded by them at his own table, he can be as hilarious and happy as the gayest of them. For one service, at least, his country owes him a debt of gratitude; I refer to the fine illustration which he offered of the true character of our institutions, when he passed from the Presidential palace to his present post on the floor of the House of Representatives. Though the position which he has there made his own, may not be that which his friends might wish to see him occupy in that body, yet in every point of view, the example was a fine one.

His manner of speaking is peculiar; he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and in a moment, throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack; then he becomes full of gesticulations; his body sways to and fro—self-command seems lost—his head is bent forward in his earnestness, till it sometimes almost touches his desk; his voice frequently shakes, but he pursues his subject through all its bearings; nothing daunts him—the House may ring with the cries of order, order!—unmoved, contemptuous he stands amid the tempest, and like an oak that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, stretches his arm forth and defies the blast.

"You can't pull wool over this child's eyes!" as the negro said when he had his head shaved.

During adventure.

There was some sharp and serious work occasionally, on board our ships of war and merchantmen, during the suspension of friendly relations between this country and France upwards of 40 years ago. Many instances might be cited illustrative of the courage of American tars. Among the most conspicuous was the re-capture of the ship *Hiram* of Castine, Captain Whitney, as described in the letter from the Captain, published at the time, dated

Port Royal, Martinico, }
November 18, 1800. }

Arrived here on the 13th instant, after being twice taken and retaken, and one hundred and twodays at sea. I left Liverpool the 2d of August, and on the 13th of Sept. being long 56, and lat. 29, I was taken by a French sloop of war, and all my people taken out except Harry, one man, and a boy of twelve years of age, an apprentice of mine; and manned with ten Frenchmen, and ordered for Cayenne. I being determined to retake my ship, on first discovering the sloop of war to be French, loaded my pistols and hid them in a crate of ware, which I had not done, I should have lost them, for no less than three different times were my trunks searched for them, as was the cabin and all parts of the ship, which they could come at; they found my ammunition, but my pistols were secure; and such was their extreme caution, that they would not allow any man to be off deck; eat, drank and slept on deck.

Finding that I could not obtain any advantage of them by getting them below, I determined to attack them openly, by day light. Therefore at about 4 o'clock, on the fourth day after being taken, I secured my pistols in my waistband, having previously told Harry and my man my determination, and directed them to have a couple of handspikes where they could clap their hands upon them in an instant, and when they saw me begin, to come to my assistance.

The prize-master was now asleep on the weather hen coop, his mate at the wheel, and the crew on different parts of the main deck. Under these circumstances, I made the attempt by first knocking down the mate at the wheel; the rascal started so quick, that I could get but a very slight stroke at him; upon which he drew his dirk upon me, but I closed in with him, and thrust him out of the quarter rail, and threw him overboard. But he caught by the main chains and so escaped going into the water. By this time, I had the remaining eight upon me, two of whom I knocked backward off the quarter deck, and Harry and my man coming aft at this time with handspikes, played their part among them, and I soon got relieved. I then drew a pistol and shot a black fellow in the head, who was coming at me with a broad-axe; the ball only cut him to the bone, and then glanced, but it had an excellent effect, by letting the rest know that I had pistols, of which they had no idea. By this time, the mate, whom I first knocked down, had recovered, and run down to his trunk, and got a pistol, which he fired at my man's face, but the ball missed him.

The prize-master, whom I have over the quarter, got in again and stabbed Harry in the side, but not so bad as to oblige him to give up till we had conquered. In this situation we had it pell-mell for about a quarter of an hour, when we got them running, and followed them on, knocking down the hindmost, two or three times around the deck, when a part of them escaped below, and the rest begged for mercy, which we granted on their delivering up their weapons, which consisted of a discharged pistol, a midshipman's dirk, a broad-axe, a hand-saw, &c. We then marched them aft into the cabin, and brought them up, one at a time, after strictly searching them, and confined them down forward.

Ten days after this daring action, Capt. Whitney was again captured by a privateer schooner, from Gaudaloupe, who plundered his ship of 8 or £10,000 sterling, put on board a crew of fifteen Frenchmen, and ordered her for Gaudaloupe. After being in their hands forty-six days, he was re-taken by an English frigate, and sent into Martinico.

*Second mate, a brother of Captain Whitney, aged seventeen years.

Goggins, the Millionaire.

By a turn of fortune not worth describing, Mr. Goggins, a ship chandler, became suddenly a millionaire. His half score of grown up children spread themselves at once to their new dimensions, and after a preliminary flourish at home, the whole family embarked for foreign travel. They remained but a fortnight in England, money in that land walking often invisible. Germany seemed to the ship-chandler a "rub-bishy" country, and Italy "very small beer" and after a short residence in Paris, that gay capital was pronounced the Paradise of money's worth, and there the Gogginses took up their abode. To the apprehension of most of their acquaintance, Mr. Goggins was in a speedy and fair way to return to his blocks and his oakum, poorer for his extravagance of sons or daughters, and in dress and equipage their separate displays and establishments became the marvel of Paris. In Goggins himself there was for a while no great change of exterior. His constitutional hardness of character seemed in no way disturbed or embellished by the splendors he controlled. He gave way to usages and etiquette with patient facility, bowed through the receptions at his first parties with imperturbable propriety, and

was voted stolid and wooden by the gay world flouting at his expense.

In the second year of his Parisian life, however, Goggins took the reins gradually into his own hands. He dismissed his sharp French butler, who had made hitherto, to all the household bargains, and promoting to the servile part of his office, an inferior domestic dull and zealous, he took the accounts into his own hands, and exacting of all the trade's people he patronized, schedules of their wares in England, and their bills made equally comprehensible. Pocketing the butler's perquisites, he reduced the charge of that department one half, besides considerably improving the quality of the articles purchased. Rejecting, then, the intermediate offices of larasagents and *hommes d'affaires*, he advertised in the *Galionni*, in good plain English, for the most luxurious house in a certain fashionable quarter, conducted a bargain by a correspondence in English, and finally procured it at a large abatement, at least, from prices paid by millionaires. He advertised in the same way for proposals to furnish his house in the most sumptuous scale and in the prevailing fashion, and by dint of sitting quietly at his office, and compelling every thing to reach him through the medium of English manuscript, he created a palace fit for an Emperor, by a fair competition among the tradesmen and upholsters, and at a cost by no means ruinous. He advertised in the same way for a competent man of taste to oversee the embellishments in progress, and when complete, the "Hotel Goggins" was quite the best thing of its kind in Paris, and was looked upon as the "folly" of the ruined lessee.— With this ground work for display, Mr. Goggins turned his attention to the ways and means of balls and dinners, concerts and breakfasts, and having acquired a name for large expenditure, he profited considerably by the emulation of cooks and purveyors for the *matériel*, and privately made use of the *savoir faire* of a reduced count or two who for a trifling consideration, willingly undertook the *manner* of the entertainments. He applied the same sagacious system of commissariat to the supplying of the multifarious wants of his children, economising at the same time that he enhanced the luxury of their indulgencies, and the Gogginses soon began to excite other feelings than contempt. Their equipages, (the production of the united taste of ruined spendthrifts,) outshone the most sumptuous of the embassies; their balls were of unexceptionable magnificence, their dinners more *recherche* than profuse. How they should come by their elegance was a mystery that did not lessen their consequence, and the Gogginses mounted to the difficult eminence of Parisian—the plain business tact of a ship chandler their mysterious stepping stone.

Perhaps we should give more credit to this faculty in Goggins. It is possible not far removed from the genius of the great financier or eminent State treasurer. It is the power of coming directly at values and ridding them of their "riders"—of getting for less, what others, for want of penetration, get for more. I am inclined to think that Goggins would have been quite as successful in any other field of calculation, and one instance of a very different application of the reasoning powers would go to favor the belief.

While in Italy, he employed a celebrated but improvident artist to paint a picture the subject of which was a certain event of rather a humble character, in which he had been an actor. The picture was to be finished at a certain time, and at the urgent plea of the artist the money was advanced. The time expired and the picture was not sent home, and the forfeited bond of the delinquent, who had not thought twice of the sumptuousness to his summary employer, and receiving no reply, and the law crowding very closely upon his heels, he called upon Goggins and appealed among other arguments to the difference in their circumstances and the indulgent pity due from rich to poor.

"Where do you dine to-day?" asked Goggins after a moment's thought.
"To-day—let me see—Monday—I dine with lady—"
(The artist, as Goggins knew, was a favorite in the best society in Florence.)
"And where did you dine yesterday?"
"Yesterday—hum—yesterday. I dined with Sir George—No! I breakfasted with Sir George and dined with the grand chamberlain."

"Ah!—and you are never at a loss for a dinner or a breakfast?"
The artist smiled. "No."
"Are you well lodged?"
"Yes—on the Arno."
"And well clad, I see."
(The painter was rather a dandy, withal.)
"Well sir!" said Goggins, folding up his arms and looking sterner than before, "you have, as far as I can understand it, every luxury and comfort which a fortune could produce you, and none of the care and trouble of a fortune, and you enjoy these advantages by a claim which is not liable to bankruptcy, nor to be squandered, nor burnt without the slightest anxiety, in short!"

The artist assented.
"So far, there is no important difference in our worldly condition, except that I have this anxiety and trouble, and am liable to these casualties."
Goggins paused and the painter nodded again.

"And now sir, over and above this, what would you take to exchange with me the esteem in which we are severally held—you to become the rich, uneducated and plain Simon Goggins, and I to possess your genius, your elevated tastes, and the praise and fame which these procure you."
The artist turned uneasily on his heels.
"No sir!" continued Goggins, "you are not a man to be pitied, and least of all by me. And I don't pity you, sir. And what's more, you shall paint that picture, sir, or go to prison. Good morning, sir."
And the result was a painting, finished in three days, and one of the master-pieces of that accomplished painter, for he embodied in the figure and face of Goggins the character which he had struck out so unexpectedly, retaining the millionaire's friendship and patronage, though never again venturing to trifle with his engagements.

Knowledge.

Bentley's Miscellany, for September, contains among other things the following: Anecdotal reminiscence of an English missionary named Clark, who went out to convert the natives of India to Christianity, but failing in his efforts, returned in despair to Calcutta. We give the rest of the anecdote in the writer's own words:

One day our missionary learned, to his great joy, that a Brahmin of the very first rank had arrived in the metropolis. Determined to bring matters to an issue, Clarke wrote to him and begged him to meet him on a certain day, when he undertook to convince him (the Hindoo priest) of the errors of his faith. To this the Brahmin consented, and at the time appointed the heathen and the Christian champion met to discuss, in the presence of several witnesses, the merits of their respective creeds.

As is usual in polemical discussions, the controversy was opened by several inconsequential queries and answers. For half an hour neither party had put forth a startling proposition; the wily Indian taking care to confine himself to the defensive. Tired at length by this scene Clarke suddenly and abruptly asked him,

"Are you forbidden to eat any thing in which animal life exists?"
"I am."
"Have you ever broken through this law?"
"Never."
"May you not unconsciously have been led into this crime?"
"Impossible."
"Will you swear to it?"
"Most solemnly I do."
"Do you ever eat pomegranates?"
"Daily."

"Bring me some of that fruit, then," rejoined Clarke, turning to a servant. His order was complied with; the pomegranates were brought.
"Choose one." The Brahmin did so.— "Cut it in two." With direction he complied. "Place it here," and Clarke assisted him to put it beneath a microscope. "Now look at it."

The Brahmin did so; but no sooner did he apply his eye, than he started back with alacrity. The fruit was perfectly alive with animalcules. The puzzled Hindoo drew out the pomegranate, [which, perhaps, my readers are not aware is more closely filled with insects than any other fruit.] looked at it, examined it, replaced it, and again beheld the myriads of living creatures with which it was rife. He felt it with his hand, to convince himself that there was no trick in the affair. Then suddenly drawing himself up, he slowly uttered, "Bus such hi"—enough—it is true.

"You acknowledge, then, that you have sinned unconsciously! That every thing being filled with animalcules invisible to the naked eye, you can neither eat nor drink without committing a crime?"
"Shall I show you how full of similar insects every drop of water is?"
"No! I have seen enough."
"Do you desire further proof?"
"I have a favour to ask."
"What is it? If I can, I will grant it."
"Give me your microscope. I cannot buy it; give it me."

Clarke paused for a moment, for he had that morning paid ten guineas for it; and, being a poor man, he could ill afford to part with it. But as the Indian was urgent almost to entreaty, he at length consented [especially as he thought the other would afford him in return some curiosity of equal value] and presented it to him.

The Brahmin took it, gave one look of triumph round the hall, and suddenly raising his arm, dashed it into a thousand atoms on the marble floor.
"What do you mean by this?" exclaimed Clarke, in undisguised astonishment.
"It means, Sir Christian," replied the Hindoo, in a cold, grave tone, "it means that I was a happy, a good, a proud man. By means of yonder instrument, you have robbed me of all future happiness. You have condemned me to descend to my grave wretched and miserable!"

With these words the unfortunate Brahmin quitted the hall and soon after retired up the country.

GIRLS AND OFFICERS.—"Pray, Miss C.," said a gentleman the other evening, "why is it that the ladies are so fond of officers?"
"How stupid!" replied Miss C. "Is it not perfectly natural and proper that a lady should take a good offer, sir?"
"I won't go back, I'll be hanged if I do," as the Canadian patriot said when he landed on the shores of the United States.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the 27th Congress.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]

AN ACT to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes.

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 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 manufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of five cents per pound; 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 sort, 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 finest or 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 in a state of 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 place as, in their opinion, it would have cost had it not been so mixed with 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 carpets, flannels, stockings and hosiery, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready-made clothing, hosiery, mits, 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 bed sides 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 forty-five by sixty 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 leather rags, 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 mits, 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 hosiery and hosiery, fourteen cents per square yard; on cashmere, 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 material composed, worn by men, women, or children, except gloves, mits, stockings, socks, worn shirts and drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames; hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and booties, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up either by the tailor, manufacturer, or merchant, 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 material 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, quiltings, and insertings, usually known as trimming laces, and on bobbinet laces of cotton, twenty per centum ad valorem; on laces, galleons, trusses, 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, 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 pongee and plain white silks for printing 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 raw, whether in hanks, reeled, or otherwise, a duty of fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on silk manufactures, parasols, and umbrellas, thirty per centum ad valorem; on silk or satin shoes and slippers, for women or men, thirty cents per pair; silk or satin lace boots or booties, for women or men, seventy-five cents a pair; silk or satin shoes, and slippers, for children, fifteen cents per pair; silk or satin lace boots or booties, 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, neckties, cravats, or neckerchiefs, thirty per centum ad valorem; 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 manufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manila, Suna, and other humps of India, on jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, not enumerated, used for cordage, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax, twenty dollars per ton; on tarred cables and cordage, five cents per pound; on untarred cordage, four and a half cents per pound; on yarns, twines, and packthread, six cents per pound; on sisals, seven cents per pound; on cotton bagging four cents per square yard; on any other bagging not otherwise specified, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp or flax, or any other material, or imported under the designation of gunny cloth, or any other appellation, and without regard to the weight or width, a duty of five cents per square yard; on sail duck, seven cents per square yard; Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, twenty dollars per ton; on manilla, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on grass cloth, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On stamped, printed, or painted floor oil cloth, thirty-five cents per square yard; on furniture oil cloth made on Canton or cotton flannel, sixteen cents per square yard; on other furniture oilcloth, ten cents per square yard; on all oil cloth of linen, silk, or other materials, used for hat covers, aprons, coach curtains, or similar purposes, and on medicated oil cloths, a duty of twelve and a half cents per square yard; on Chinese or other floor matting, made of flags, jute or grass, and on all floor mattings not otherwise specified, and on mats, of whatever materials composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4. 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 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 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, excepting it from the payment of duty on proof of its having been actually and permanently laid down 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 cent and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on glassed tin hollow ware and castings, and iron or smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron 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, not exceeding No. 25, eight cents per pound; or over No. 25, eleven cents per pound; silvered or plated wire, thirty per centum ad valorem; brass or copper wire, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; iron or steel wire, covered with silk, twelve cents per pound; when covered with cotton thread or other material, eight cents per pound; on round or square iron, or brass 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 cement 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; 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 iron 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 iron 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, cut or cut saws, and pit-saws, one dollar each; on tackle, blocks and spigots, 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 cents per pound 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 article 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, its whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty