FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY—CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Prepared for The New-York Tribune.
Press Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1860.

The organs of the Administration, great and small, from *The Constitution* down to *The New-York Herald*, seem to howl in concert over the rejection of the Nicaragua treaty. They only echo the virtuous and disinterested indignation of Mr. Slidell on Thursday evening, when that instrument which he had so much at heart, and for reasons that are very well understood, was knocked into a cocked hat. The two Senators from Louisiana worked zealously for the treaty, and they do not often work without an object, as the Houmas claim and the Mexican treaty, with its fostering care of the Tehuantepec Route, abundantly attest. The Republicans have been denounced for this defeat, when the fact is notorious that the onslaught was made by Mr. Wigfall of Texas in a speech, which demonstrated that the treaty should not be confirmed in the shape presented to the Senate. It was he, too, who led off in the debate upon the Mexican treaty, and so completely annihilated that contrivance that Mr. Mason, with all his professed haste for a division, has never called it up since then. The Senator from Texas deserves to be recognized as the great treaty-killer. He has settled the fate of two in a fortnight—

"Insatiate archer, would not one suffice?"

The objection to the Nicaragua Treaty from the Republican side was that it contained a clause giving power to the President to employ the troops of the United States in a foreign territory, at his discretion—thus completely revolutionizing the whole policy and practice of the Government. He applied to Congress for that very discretion by law, and it was distinctly refused, even when the Democratic party had large majorities in both branches of Congress. This attempt to obtain by treaty what was thus denied in another form could only be regarded as an insidious mode of obtaining dangerous authority. Hence it was resisted. With that clause stricken out, the Republicans would have sustained the treaty, and they are ready now to prove that disposition by a reconsideration.

This treaty was transmitted to the Senate three months ago, and was never called up by Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations, until the day before it expired by its own limitation, and then at the instance of Gen. Cass. He and his friends are responsible for a neglect which resulted in its rejection, because, if it had been considered properly, an amendment could have been carried, which would have relieved the whole difficulty, and insured the ratification. They supposed it was only necessary to demand a vote at option, and did not seem to realize until the yeas and nays were called that the Republicans have now the power to check up the rashness which has hitherto ruled our diplomacy. When Mr. Slidell became sensible of that stern fact for the first time, he stormed furiously, but impotently. Perhaps the lesson then taught may furnish some useful instruction hereafter. It will at least serve to invite the attention of the revelers to the handwriting on the wall notifying them that the hour of their dismissal is near at hand. If they take the rejection of a treaty so hard, what will they say when the White House and the Departments are ordered to be vacated, and the eighty millions a year turned over to honest and clean hands?

The tariff of hotel prices at Charleston has been raised, in order to keep the company select, and to confine the Convention to the silk-stocking Democracy. While the people of that region are Free Traders in their national theories, they appear to be sound Protectionists in their local economy. Patriotic champions of Presidential candidates will escape cheaply if their purses only contract at the rate of $10 a day. The hotel charges for eating and sleeping at large are $7 per diem to begin with. Of course, everything else will be scaled by the same arbitrary rule, for the colored gentleman who blacks your boots will expect to start for Liberia immediately after the nomination. This prospect disheartens some of the most enthusiastic Democrats, who chafe under the expected extortion, and contemplate with sad forebodings the disappointment which an impoverished exchequer foreshadows. The "unterrified" are really indignant, and, if they can combine to reach Charleston, will, perhaps, put in practice Napoleon's policy of foraging on the enemy. A steamboat load of pure and simple Democrats will go from hereabout to illustrate before the eyes of the old Huguenot aristocracy the simplicity of our Republican institutions. After Mayor Wood and his troops are formally established, the scene will be decidedly attractive, and some of us propose to be a week in advance on the lookout for the bark which is to bear Cæsar and his delegates.

All this may be very funny to the winners, but it will go rather hard with the Douglas genlry when they come to foot up the bills, after being invited to take back seats in the Convention. They had better stay home and save their money, for just so sure as the Charleston Convention will assemble, so certainly will he have to encounter a united Southern opposition from the first to the last ballot, beside discovering himself deserted by some of those who are now confidently certain beyond all peradventure. His defeat has been prefigured ever since he revived the controversy on Squatter Sovereignty in Harper's Magazine, and provoked a discussion with political friends who desired peace. Every day weakens his strength, and gives evidence of a giving way even on the part of his Northern adherents. They now feel that defeat is inevitable, and begin like rats to run from the sinking ship. And what is worse than all, it is evident that he will not be able to transfer his vote so as to control the nomination. After the first ballot he will be comparatively powerless, the Douglas men bolting with the cry *sauve qui peut!*

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The bill yesterday reported to the House by Mr. MORRILL of Vt., on behalf of the Republican majority of that Committee, is herewith given. A few alterations have probably been subsequently made; but, as originally prepared and agreed to, it is as follows:

A BILL to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury Notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the 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 the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $21,000,000, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law and the balance of Treasury Notes now outstanding, and no other purposes, in addition to the money received or which may be received into the Treasury from other sources: *Provided*, That no stipulation or contract shall be made to prevent the United States from reimbursing any sum borrowed under the authority of this act at any time after the expiration of two years from the 1st day of July next, by the United States giving three months' notice, to be published in some newspaper published at the seat of Government, of their readiness to do so; and no contract shall be made to prevent the redemption of the same at any time after the expiration of six years from the said 1st day of July next, without notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than $1,000: *And provided also*, That, whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act; and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the City of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, it by installments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened, on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided on by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock. And the said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans: *Provided*, That no stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of October next, 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, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced beyond its raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, 1 cent per pound; on syrup of sugar or of sugar-cane and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, 1 cent per pound; on white and clayed sugars when advanced beyond the raw state, not above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined, 1 cent per pound; advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, and not yet refined, 1½ cent per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, 2½ cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they have been tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 5 cents per pound; on confectionery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on molasses, 4 cents per gallon: *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, entered under the denomination of molasses, or any other appellation than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States: *Provided*, That an 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 the introduction of sugars, sirup of sugar, sirup of cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, or bottling sirup, under the title of molasses, or in any other manner.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On brandy, for first proof, $1 per gallon; on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first proof, 40 cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials, for first proof, 40 cents per gallon; on cordials and liquors of all kinds, 50 cents per gallon; on arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per gallon; on bay rum, 25 cents per gallon: *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy spirits, and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; on Madeira, sherry, and port wines, in casks or bottles, 25 cents per gallon; on champagne and sparkling wines, Burgundy and hock, in bottles, $1 per gallon, in casks, 50 cents per gallon; on claret, Teneriffe, Sicily, and Canary wines, in casks or bottles, 30 cents per gallon; on all other wines not enumerated, 30 per centum, ad valorem: *Provided*, 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 which it is intended to represent, and to the highest rate of duty applicable to the article of the same name: *Provided, further*, That brandies, or other spirituous liquors, may be imported in bottles, when the package shall contain not less than six dozen, and all bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate established by this act, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors subject to duty, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Second. On cigars of all kinds, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 10 per centum, ad valorem; on snuff, 10 cents per pound; on unmanufactured tobacco in leaf, 20 per centum, and on all other manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, 30 per centum, ad valorem.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than six inches wide, not less than one-quarter of an inch and not more than one inch thick; rounds, not less than five-eighths of one inch or more than three inches in diameter; and squares, not less than five-eighths of one inch, or more than three inches square, $15 per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes, without further manufacture, $12 per ton; on hoop iron, $20 per ton; on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, $1 per one hundred pounds. Second. On iron in pigs, $6 per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad-irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates, one cent per pound; on cast iron butts and hinges, and hollow ware, glazed or tinned, two cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Third. On old scrap iron, $6 per ton. *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured. Fourth. On band and hoop iron, slit rods for nails, nuts and horse-shoes, not otherwise provided for, and cut nails and spikes, $20 per ton; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, anchors, or parts thereof, and anvils, $1 50 per one hundred pounds; on wrought hand nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, 2 cents per pound; on bed screws, wrought hinges, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, 1 cent and a half per pound; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axle-trees, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound; on horse-shoe nails, 3 cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues, of wrought iron, 2 cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs, $1 25 per one hundred pounds; on cut tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2 cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2 cents per pound. Fifth. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, 2 cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty, wire gauge, $20 per ton; thicker than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, $25 per ton; thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, $30 per ton; on tin plates galvanized, or iron coated with zinc, 2 cents per pound: on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives and steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, one inch and a half or over in length, four cents per pound; less than one inch and a half in length, six cents per pound; on screws, washed or plated, and all other screws of iron, or any other metal, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Sixth. On all steel in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, valued at seven cents per pound or less, one and a half cents per pound; valued at above seven cents per pound, and not above eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound; and valued at above 11 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound: *Provided*, that no steel in any form shall pay a duty of less than 20 per centum ad valorem; on mill, pit and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, 12½ cents per lineal foot; over 9 inches wide, 20 cents per lineal foot; on crosscut saws, 10 cents per lineal foot; on all other manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 30 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. Seventh. On coal, 75 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, 25 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First: On lead, in pigs and bars, 1 cent per pound; on old scrap lead, fit only to be re-manufactured, 1 cent per pound; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, 1½ cent per pound; on pewter, when old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, 1 cent per pound. Second. On copper in pigs, bars, or ingots, 2 cents per pound; on copper, when old and fit only to be re-manufactured, one cent and a half per pound; on sheathing copper in sheets, forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot, 2 cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other articles of copper not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum and other articles of copper not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First. On white or red leads, sugar of lead, nitrate of lead, litharge, or acetate of lead, dry or ground in oil, one cent and a half per pound; on chromate, bichromate, hydriodate, and prussiate of potash, chromic acid, and salts of iodine, and resublimed iodine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on whiting, 25 cents per one hundred pounds; on Paris white, and ochres or ochsey earths not otherwise provided for, when dry, 25 cents per one hundred pounds; on putty, one cent per pound; on linseed, flax seed, hemp seed, and rape seed oil, 16 cents per gallon of seven and a half pounds; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, 25 cents per one hundred pounds; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, 25 cents per one hundred pounds; on refined camphor, 6 cents per pound; on refined borax, 3 cents per pound; on tallow, 1 cent per pound; on tallow candles, 2 cents per pound; on spermaceti or wax candles and tapers, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, 8 cents per pound; on stearin candles, and all other candles and tapers, 4 cents per pound; on spirits of turpentine, 10 cents per gallon; on opium, $1 per pound; on morphine and its salts, $1 25 per ounce.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On salt, 4 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; on bristles, 4 cents per pound; on honey, 10 cents per gallon; on vinegar, 6 cents per gallon; on mackerel, $2 per barrel; on herrings, pickled or salted, $1 per barrel; on pickled salmon, $3 per barrel; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, $1 50 per barrel; on all other foreign fish imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked, or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per one hundred pounds. Second. On beef and pork, 1 cent per pound; on hams and bacon, 2 cents per pound; on cheese, 4 cents per pound; on wheat, 20 cents per bushel; on butter, 4 cents per pound; on lard, 2 cents per pound; on rye and barley, 15 cents per bushel; on Indian corn or maize, 10 cents per bushel; on oats, 10 cents per bushel; on potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; on rice or paddy, 50 cents per one hundred pounds; on sago and sago flour, 50 cents per one hundred pounds; on flaxseed or linseed, 3 cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on hemp or rape seed, 8 cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First: On cassia, 4 cents per pound; on cassia buds, 8 cents per pound; on cloves, 2 cents per pound; on pepper, 2 cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, 3 cents per pound; on ground cayenne pepper, 4 cents per pound; on pimento, 2 cents per pound; on cinnamon, 10 cents per pound; on mace and nutmegs, 15 cents per pound; on prunes, 2 cents per pound; on plums, 1 cent per pound; on dates ½ of 1 cent per pound; on currants, 2 cents per pound; on figs, 2 cents per pound; on sultans, muscatel, and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, 2 cents per pound; on all other raisins, 1 cent per pound; on almonds, 2 cents per pound; on shelled almonds, 4 cents per pound; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dyeing, 1 cent per pound.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid 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 wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States shall exceed 10 cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 3 cents per pound: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to 10 cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of 8 cents per pound, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided also*, 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 10 cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of 8 cents per pound: *Provided further*, That if bales of different sorts are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than 10 per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale, of the best quality, and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being involved with wool of lower value: *Provided also*, That sheepskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First. On Witton, Saxony and Aubusson patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting and all medallion or whole carpets, 50 cents per square yard; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting, 35 cents per square yard; on all treble ingrain and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, 25 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 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character; on all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem. Second. On all woolen cloths, or cloths of which wool shall be the chief component material, felled or milled, kerseys and plains, valued at 25 cents per square yard and under, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; on all cloths, cassimeres, kerseys, buckskins, doeskins, tweeds, plains, and felts, or goods of a similar character, valued at 25 cents and not exceeding 75 cents per square yard, a duty of 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 75 cents per square yard, a duty of 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on all beaver cloths, pilot cloths, pilot cloths, petershams, felt cloths, or similar cloths, suitable for overcoats or blankets, and valued at $1 or less per square yard, a duty of 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued above $1 and not above $2 per square yard, a duty of 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; valued above $2 per square yard, a duty of 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at 20 cents or less per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 20 cents per square yard, and on all flannels colored, or printed, or plaided, and flannels manufactured in part of cotton or silk, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all baizes, hockings, floor-cloths, and paddings, 16 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all baizes, hockings, floor-cloths and paddings, costing over 40 cents per pound, shall pay a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; on bats of wool, 20 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on blankets valued at not over 75 cents each and of the dimensions not less than 72 by 52 in, a duty of 16 cents each; on all other blankets, comprising Witney, Rose, Bath, Duffil, Witney, cradle, crib, Mackinaw, and horse-blankets, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not exceeding in value the sum of $2 each, 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $2 each, 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem. Third. On all delaines, cashmere delaines, or muslin delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at over 16 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; on all delaines, cashmere delaines or muslin delaines, valued at over 16 cents per square yard; and on all muslin delaines, barege delaines, of whatever material composed, and all gray or uncolored goods of similar description, 30 per centum ad valorem; and on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Fourth. On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at 50 cents or less, per square yard, 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all other oil-cloth 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid 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 cotton not bleached, colored, stained, printed, or dyed, and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 cents per square yard; on all such goods exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, 1 cent per yard; on finer or lighter goods of like description not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 2 cents per square yard; on goods of like description exceeding 140 threads and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 cents per square yard; on all such goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, an additional duty of ½ of 1 cent per square yard, and if printed, painted, colored, or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of one cent per square yard in addition to the rates of duty provided in the foregoing schedules: *Provided*, that upon all cotton goods not included in the foregoing schedules and upon cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed 16 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem: *and provided, further*, that no cotton goods having more than 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads. Second: On spool thread of cotton, containing fifty yards or less each, 2½ cents per dozen spools; containing over 50 yards and not over 100 yards each, 4 cents per dozen spools; containing 100 yards and not over 150 yards each, 6 cents per dozen spools; containing over 150 yards and not over 200 yards each, 8 cents per dozen spools: *Provided*, that all spool thread containing more than 200 yards to each spool, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for every 50 yards of sewing or fractional part thereof, 2 cents per dozen spools. Third. On shirts and drawers, worn or made on frames composed wholly of cotton, 20 per centum ad valorem; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted, or dyed, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Fourth. On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, bley linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax or hemp or of which flax or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of 20 cents and under per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 20 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Fifth. On flax or linen threads, not over No. 20, 8 cents per pound; finer than No. 20, and not over No. 30, 12 cents per pound; finer than No. 30, and not over No. 40, 15 cents per pound; finer than No. 40, and not over No. 50, 18 cents per pound; finer than No. 50, and not over No. 60, 20 cents per pound: *Provided*, That any thread as described in the foregoing schedule which shall be bleached, shall pay 2 cents per pound additional duty, and if dyed or colored, such thread shall pay three cents per pound additional duty; on flax or linen thread finer than No 60, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no thread shall be admitted at a less rate per pound than is levied herein upon No. 60.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On unmanufactured hemp, $30 per ton; on Manilla and other hemps of India, $20 per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, Sunn hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances, not enumerated, used for cordage, $10 per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp, $10 per ton; on tarred cable or cordage, 2½ cents per pound; on untarred cordage, 3 cents per pound; on yarns, twine, and packthread, 4 cents per pound; on seines 6 cents per pound; on cotton bagging, or any other manufacture not otherwise provided for, 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, 2 cents per square yard; on sail duck, 25 per centum ad valorem; Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, 25 per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, $15 per ton; on tow of flax, $5 per ton; on grass cloth, 25 per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown or organzine, 10 per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over $1 per square yard, 20 per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at over $1 per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at $3 per square yard, or under, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $3 per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, 20 per centum ad valorem; on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On cylinder window glass and other window glass, not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; on all plain and mould and press glassware, not cut, engraved, or painted, 25 per centum ad valorem; on all plate, rough plate, and crown window glass, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, 30 per centum ad valorem; on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass, glasses or pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Second. On china and porcelain ware of all descriptions, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all brown earthen and common stoneware, 20 per centum ad valorem; on all earthen, stone, or crockeryware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, 25 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, 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 books printed in the English language, or of which the English forms the text, bound or unbound, 15 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all editions of such books which have been printed 40 years prior to the date of importation, and all books bound or unbound, printed in foreign languages, shall pay a duty of 10 cents per pound.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 10 per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say: acids, nitric, yellow and white oxalic and tartaric, and all other acids of every description, used for medicinal purposes or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for; ammonia, sal ammonia, muriate, and carbonate of ammonia; arrow-root; bamboos; bamas; barks of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; beeswax; black lead or plumbago; bleaching powders; borate of lime; Brazil paste; bronze liquer; bronze powder; building stones; calomel; castor beans or seeds; chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof; chicory root; cocculus indicus; compositions of glass or paste, not set, intended for use by jewellers; corn meal; diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, imitations thereof, not set; diamonds, glazier's, set or not set; engravings or plates, bound or unbound; ergot, flukes, waste or shoddy; fruit, preserved in brandy, and otherwise provided for; furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin; ginger, ground, preserved or pickled; goldbeaters' skin; green turtle; grindstones, wrought or finished; gum, copal; gum, substitute, or burnt starch; hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; hops; horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth manufactured; iodine, crude; iron liquor; juniper berries; lemon and lime juice; lime; liquorice paste, or juice; magazines, printed; pamphlets, periodicals and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; manganese; manna; marrow and all other grease, and soap stocks and soap stuffs; mineral kermes; moss, Iceland; music printed with lines, bound or unbound; oat meal; oils, palm, seal, and cocoanut; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel; paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; patent mordant; paving stones; pearl or hulled barley; pine apples; plantains; plaster of paris, when ground; prussian blue; red precipitate; rhubarb; rye flour; saddlery hardware, common, tinned or japanned; saffron and saffron cake; sal soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for; saltpeter, or nitrate of soda or potash when refined or partially refined; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sepia; shaddock; sheathing paper; sponges; spunk; squills; tapioca; taggers iron; teazles; terne tin, in plates or sheets; tin foil; tin, in plates or sheets; vanilla beans; vegetables, not otherwise provided for; verdigris; vermilion; watches and parts of watches; watch materials and unfinished parts of watches; yams; zinc, spelter, and tenteneque, unmanufactured.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 20 per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say: Alabaster and spar ornaments; anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for; asses' skins; balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used either for the toilet or for medicinal purposes; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone or willow, not otherwise provided for; beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all beads; benzoates; Bologna sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is a component material; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; buttons, and button molds of all kinds; cameos, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for; carbonate of magnesia; card cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carriages, and parts of carriages; clocks, and parts of clocks; clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; combs of all kinds; compositions of glass or paste, when set; composition tops of tables, or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, and not otherwise provided for; cotton cords, gimps, and galloons; cotton laces, colored; court-plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; dolls and toys of all kinds; encaustic tiles; epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver or other metal; fans and fire-screens of every description, composed of any material composed; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and all parts thereof, not otherwise provided for; flat braids, plats, sparterre, and willow squares used for making hats or bonnets; firecrackers; frames and sticks for umbrellas; parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton; hats and bonnets for men, women, and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for; human hair, cleansed or prepared for use; ink and ink powder; japanned, patent or enameled leather, of all kinds; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jewelry, real or imitation; jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures,