XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, July 14.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) called up the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. A. H Foote, for his gallant services in the West. Passed.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Kansas) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any information he may have as to the reason for the arrest of Lieut.-Col. D. R. Anthon of Kansas. Laid over.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) moved to take up the bill for the admission of West Virginia. Agreed to, by Yeas, 25; Nays, 11.

The question was on Mr. Sumner's amendment to strike out the provision freeing children who are born after the 4th of July, 1863, and insert "that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted."

The amendment was rejected by Yeas 11, Nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Grimes, King, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILLEY (Un., Va.) moved an amendment, as a substitute for the latter portion of the bill, providing "that the State of West Virginia shall be admitted on the fundamental condition that all slaves born within the limits of said State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free, and that the second section of article 11 of the Constitution of said State shall not be construed to authorize the passage of any law by which any citizen of any State of this Union shall be excluded from any privileges or immunities to which said citizen is entitled by the Constitution of the United States, provided the Convention to be reconvened shall declare the assent of said State to said fundamental condition, and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who shall make proclamation of it, and said State shall be admitted in sixty days after such proclamation.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment to Mr. Willey's amendment, that all slaves within the limits of said State who shall at the time aforesaid, the 4th of July, 1863, be under 21 years of age shall be free on arriving at the age of 21.

Mr. WILLEY hoped that the State would be admitted without such a condition, and with the Constitution proposed.

Mr. CARLILE said that he had hoped that the State would be admitted without any conditions at all; but if the condition proposed in the Constitution of the said State was to be adopted, then he (Carlile) was also in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Ohio (Wade), else they would present the Constitution of a State neither slave nor free.

After further discussion, Mr. Wade's amendment was adopted.

Mr. CARLILE offered an amendment that the ordinance declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of the proposed Constitution be submitted to a vote and be ratified by the people of the State.

Mr. CARLILE spoke at considerable length in favor of the amendment. He urged the necessity of referring the Constitution to the people of the State, as many of them had not been represented in the State Convention.

Mr. WADE expressed himself utterly surprised at the remarks of the Senator from Virginia (Carlile.) He (Carlile) was talking against time and shaking confidence in the Convention that framed the Constitution. He (Carlile), while pretending to be a friend of this measure, was acting in a manner calculated to defeat it.

After further discussion, Mr. WILLEY (Un., Va.) withdrew his first amendment, and offered as a substitute a bill from the House substantially the same with a provision for submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Kansas) offered an amendment that all slaves in the limits of said State at the time aforesaid, the 4th of July, 1863, who are under ten years of age shall be free when they are twenty-one; and that all under twenty-one and over ten shall be free when they are twenty-five.

Mr. LANE'S amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 12.

Mr. CARLILE (Un., Va.) then moved to amend so as to strike out all conditions in regard to the admission of the State.

This was rejected, by Yeas 11, Nays 25.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson (Mo.), Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass.)

Mr. Willey's amendment was then adopted.

The question was then on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said that he could not vote for the admission of a State recognizing Slavery for a generation. He would not vote for the admission of two Senators from a Slave State.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) was opposed to the admission of a new State at this time, and spoke at some length against it. He contended that it would destroy the nucleus around which rally the loyal people of the whole State. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until December.

The discussion was continued by Mr. CARLILE in favor of postponement, and by Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) and WILLEY in opposition to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was rejected by yeas, 17; nays, 23.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.), spoke at some length against the bill.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson (Mass.)—3.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Howard, Kennedy, King, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson (Missouri), Wright—17.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) called up the bill from the House to punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) called up the bill requiring commanders of American vessels sailing from foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

On motion of Mr. RICE (Dem., Min.), the bill was amended so as to provide that all persons presenting claims against the Government before any of the Departments, take the same oath.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.), from the Conference Committee on the bill for the better government of the navy, made a report, which was agreed to. So the bill is passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the resolution relating to the law of prize, &c.

The bill provides that all moneys arising from the sale of prizes shall be paid into the Treasury within twenty days after the sale.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Rhode Island (Simmons), without any recommendation, simply stating the facts of the case, and leaving the Senate to act at its discretion.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill in relation to Military Hospitals.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) then called up the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling forth the militia, &c., and offered a substitute for the bill.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a draft of a bill for compensating any State for abolishing Slavery. The bill was read, and is the same as sent to the House.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) wanted to know if it was in order for the President to introduce a bill in the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. said he had no comments to make on the propriety or character of any communication the President chooses to send to the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) moved the President's Message and bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) objected. He thought it perfectly idle to attempt to act on that measure at this period of the session.

After further discussion, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his objection, and the Message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER then offered a resolution that the resolution adjourning Congress on Wednesday, the 16th, be rescinded, in order to have time to legislate properly on the Message and other subjects.

Objected to. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.), the Bankrupt bill was taken up, several verbal amendments made, and the bill made a special order for the second Monday in December.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) called up the bill in relation to letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods. He moved as a substitute for the bill that the President be authorized, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to grant letters of marque and reprisal under the provisions of the acts of 1812 and 1813, and those acts revived against that part of the United States whose inhabitants have been declared in a state of insurrection, and vessels and property to them belonging.

The substitute was adopted, and the matter postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. POWELL called up the bill to prevent Members of Congress and officers of the Government taking any consideration for procuring contracts, place or office returned from the House with amendments.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

The bill is similar to that laid on the table on Saturday, with the exception that no provision is made, as in the former, for the purchase of copies of the Annals of Congress, which was the cause of its rejection.

Mr. MALLORY (Un., Ky.) moved to strike out the clause, appropriating half a million of dollars to carry out the colonization project, contemplated by the District of Columbia and Confiscation Acts.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) said this appropriation was rendered necessary by the terms of these laws themselves.

Mr. Mallory's motion was disagreed to by Yeas, 41; Nays, 70.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing an additional cent a pound on sugar under the National Tax law.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) briefly opposed the bill, arguing that it might be advantageous to the Government, but it was unjust to the producers.

Mr. STEVENS said this tax of two cents would operate only on the cane sugar of Louisiana and Texas, and according to the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the sugar produced in Louisiana would produce a revenue of fourteen millions annually. This was the most effectual way by which the Secessionists there could be reached in the matter of internal taxes.

A proviso was added that the proposed tax should not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum.

The bill was then passed by 3 majority.

The project of a Slave Emancipation bill, recommended by President Lincoln, was laid before the House, and referred to the Select Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in the Border Slave States, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. COLFAX asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of mileage of Members of Congress 50 per centum.

The bill provides that the mileage shall be computed by the most usual, directly-traveled route to and from the residence of members.

Mr. ALDRICH (Rep., Min.) submitted as a substitute, that all laws and parts of laws giving mileage to members be, and they are hereby repealed.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Mass.) offered the following to the latter:

"This provision shall apply to the present Congress, and the mileage already received for the same."

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) moved that the House adjourn, in order to stop this buncombe.

Motion to adjourn negatived.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House then, without concluding the subject, adjourned.

THE NEW TARIFF.

AN ACT increasing, temporarily, 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 from and after the 1st day of August, A. D. 1862, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On strup of sugar, or of sugar cane or concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, 2 cents per pound; on all sugar not above No. 12, Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 12, and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 15, not stove-dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; on all stove-dried refined sugar, in form of leaf, lump, crushed, powdered, pulverized, or granulated, and all other sugar above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 4 cents per pound: Provided, That the standards by which the color and grades of sugars are to be regulated shall be selected and furnished to the collectors of each port or entry as may be necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time and in such manner as he may deem expedient. On sugar candy, not colored, 6 cents per pound; on all other confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars, after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 10 cents per pound; on molasses, 6 cents per gallon: Provided, That all strups of sugar or sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses or any other name than strup of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited. On cigars of all kinds, valued at $5 or less per thousand, 35 cents per pound; valued at over $5 and not over $10 per thousand, 60 cents per pound; valued at over $10 and not over $20 per thousand, 85 cents per pound; valued at over $20 per thousand, $1 per pound; and in addition thereto on all cigars valued at over $10 per thousand, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That paper cigars, or cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties imposed on cigars; on snuff, 35 cents per pound; on tobacco, in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 25 cents per pound; on stemmed, and tobacco manufactured of all description, not otherwise provided for, 35 cents per pound.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law, on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and included in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On brandy, for first proof, 25 cents per gallon; on other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first proof 30 cents per gallon. On cordials, and liqueurs of all kinds, and arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise provided for, 25 cents per gallon. On bay rum, 25 cents per gallon. On ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or otherwise, 8 cents per gallon. On all spirituous liquors not otherwise enumerated, 16½ per cent ad valorem: Provided, That no lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid, on brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages, than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; And provided, further, That bottles containing wines subject to ad valorem duties shall be liable to and pay the same rate of duty as that fixed upon the wines therein contained.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and included in this section, 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: On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one quarter of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one half an inch or more than four inches in diameter; and squares not less than one half an inch nor more than four inches square, not exceeding in value the sum of $50 per ton, $2 per ton; exceeding in value the sum of $50 per ton, $3 per ton; on bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats less than one quarter of an inch thick or more than seven inches wide, rounds less than one half an inch or more than four inches in diameter and square less than one half an inch or more than four inches square, $5 per ton; on all iron imported in bars for railroads, and finished planes made to patterns and fitted to be laid down on such roads or planes without further manufacture $15 per ton; on bolts or other plate iron, $8 per ton; on iron wire, drawn and annealed, not more than one fourth of an inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen, wire gauge, $1 per hundred pounds; over number sixteen, and not over number twenty-five, wire gauge, $1 50 per hundred pounds; over or finer than number twenty-five, wire gauge, $2 per hundred pounds: Provided that wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, shall pay a duty of 5 cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. On hollow ware, glazed or tinned, ½ cent per pound; on sadirons, tailors' and bakers' irons, stoves, and stove plates, ½ cent per pound; on band and hoop iron and slit rods, and all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, $5 per ton; on cut nails and spikes, ½ cent per pound; on iron cables or cable chains, or parts thereof, 30 cents per 100 pounds: Provided that no chains made of wire or rods of a diameter less than one half of one inch shall be considered a chain cable, on anvils, $1 per 100 pounds; on anchors, or parts thereof, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on wrought hound nails, spikes, brads, bolts, locks, hinges, and wrought hinges, 1 cent per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and traces chains, made of wire or rods, not under ½ of 1 inch in diameter, 1 cent per pound; under ½ of 1 inch in diameter and not under No. 8, wire gauge, 1 cent per pound; under No. 8, wire gauge, 3 per centum ad valorem; on blacksmith's hammers, and sledges, and axles, or parts thereof, 1 cent per pound; on horse-shoe nails, 1 cent per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes, and flues of wrought iron, 1 cent per pound; on wrought-iron railroad chairs, and wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, $5 per ton; on smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, one half cent per pound; on sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than Number 26, wire gauge, $3 per ton; thinner than Number 20 and not thinner than Number 25, wire gauge, $4 per ton; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, $5 per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with any metal by electric batteries, ½ cent per pound; on locomotive tire, or parts thereof, 1 cent per pound; on mill iron, and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, steam engines, and locomotives or parts thereof, weighing each 50 pounds or more, ½ of 1 cent per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, ½ cent per pound; on screws, washed or plated, and all other screws of iron, except wood screws, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem; on cast iron steam, gas and water pipes, 25 cents per 100 pounds; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, not exempted from duty, $10 per ton, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the following descriptions of iron manufactures of iron and manufactures of steel, shall not be subject to any additional duty or rates of duty under the provision of this act, that is to say: iron in pigs; cast iron flutes and bilges; old scrap iron; malleable iron, and malleable iron castings, not otherwise provided for; cut tacks, brads, and spikes; cross-cut, mill, pit, and drag saws; on steel in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than ¼th of an inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, ¼th of one cent per pound; valued at above 7 cents per pound and not above 11 cents per pound, ½ cent per pound; valued above 11 cents per pound, and on steel wire and steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem; on skates, valued at 20 cents or less per pair, 2 cents per pair; when valued at over 20 cents per pair, 5 per centum ad valorem. On iron squares, marked on one side 2½ cents per pound; on all other squares made of iron or steel, 3 cents per pound. On files, rasps, and floats of all descriptions, 2 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 5 per centum ad valorem. On all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem; Provided that no allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage shall be hereafter made in consequence of rust of iron or steel, or upon the manufactures of iron or steel, except polished Russian sheet iron. On bituminous coal, 10 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, 10 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel. On coke and culm of coal, 5 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and included in this section, 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: On copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheet and manufactures of copper, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem. On zinc, spelter, and tutenegue, unmanufactured, in blocks or pigs, 25 cents per 100 pounds. On zinc spelter, and tutenegue, in sheets, ½ of 1 cent per pound. On lead, in pipes and shot, 3 of 1 cent per pound. On brass, in bars or pigs, and old brass, fit only to be remanufactured, 5 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, 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 enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: Acid boracic, 5 cents per pound; citric, 16 cents per pound; oxalic, 4 cents per pound; sulphuric, 1 cent per pound; gallic, 50 cents per pound; tannic, 25 cents per pound. Alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, 60 cents per hundred pounds; Argols, or crude tartar, 6 cents per pound; cream tartar, 10 cents per pound. Asphaltum, 3 cents per pound; Balsam copaiva, 20 cents per pound; Peruvian, 50 cents per pound; tolu, 30 cents per pound; Blanc fixe, enameled white, satin white, or any combination of barytes and acid, 2½ cents per pound; Barytes and sulphate of barytes, 5 mills per pound; Burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; bitter apples, colocynth, or co-coquilocide, 10 cents per pound; Borax, crude, or tincal, 5 cents per pound; refined, 10 cents per pound; borate of lime, 5 cents per pound; buchu leaves, 16 cents per pound; camphor, crude, 30 cents per pound; refined, 40 cents per pound; cantharides, 25 cents per pound; cloves, 15 cents per pound; cassia 12 cents per pound; cassia buds, 20 cents per pound; cinnamon, 25 cents per pound; Cayenne pepper, 12 cents per pound; ground, 15 cents per pound; black pepper, 12 cents per pound; ground, 15 cents per pound; white pepper, 12 cents per pound; ground, 15 cents per pound; cocculus indicus, 10 cents per pound; cuttle-fish bone, 5 cents per pound; cubebs, 10 cents per pound; dragon's blood, 10 cents per pound; emery, ore or rock, $6 per ton; manufactured, ground, or pulverized, 1 cent per pound; ergot, 20 cents per pound; epsom salts, 1 cent per pound; glauber salts, 5 mills per pound; rochelle salts, 15 cents per pound; fruit ethers, essences, or oils of apple, pear, peach, apricot, strawberry, and raspberry, made of fusil oil or of fruit, or imitation thereof, $2 50 per pound; French green, Paris green, mineral green, carmine lake, wood lake, dry carmine, Venetian red, vermilion, mineral blue, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, rose pink, extract of rosin, or aniline colors, Dutch pink, and prints and painters' colors, except white and red lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, and moist water colors, used in the manufacture of paper hangings and colored papers and cards, not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem; ginger root, 10 cents per pound; ginger ground, 15 cents per pound. On gold leaf, $1 50 per package of 500 leaves; on silver leaf, 75 cents per package of 500 leaves; gum aloes, 6 cents per pound; benzin, 10 cents per pound; sandarac, 10 cents per pound; shellac, 10 cents per pound; mastic, 50 cents per pound; copal, kowrie, damar, and all gums used for like purposes, 10 cents per pound; honey, 15 cents per gallon; iodine, crude, 50 cents per pound; resublimated, 75 cents per pound; ipecacuanha, or ipecac, 50 cents per pound; jalap, 50 cents per pound; licorice root, 1 cent per pound; paste or juice, 5 cents per pound; litharge, 2½ cents per pound; magnesia, carbonate, 6 cents per pound; calcined, 12 cents per pound; manna, 25 cents per pound; nitrate of soda, 1 cent per pound; morphine and its salts, $2 per ounce; mace and nutmeg, 50 cents per pound; ochres and ochrey earths not otherwise provided for, when dry, 50 cents per 100 pounds, when ground in oil, $1 50 per 100 pounds; oils fixed or expressed, croton, 50 cents per pound; almonds, 10 cents per pound; bay or laurel, 20 cents per pound; castor, 50 cents per gallon; mace, 50 cents per pound; olive, not salad, 25 cents per gallon; salad, 50 cents per gallon; mustard, not salad, 25 cents per gallon; salad, 50 cents per gallon; oils, essential or essence—anise, 50 cents per pound; almonds, $1 50 per pound; amber, crude, 10 cents per pound; rectified, 20 cents per pound; bay leaves, $17 50 per pound; bergamot, $1 per pound; caje, 25 cents per pound; caraway, 50 cents per pound; cassia, $1 per pound; cinnamon, $2 per pound; cloves, $1 per pound; citronella, 50 cents per pound; cognac or œnanthic ether, $2 50 cents per pound; cubeb, $1 per pound; fennel, 50 cents per pound; juniper, 25 cents per pound; lemons, 50 cents per pound; orange, 50 cents per pound; origanum, or red thyme, 45 cents per pound; roses, or otto, $3 50 per ounce; thyme, white, 50 cents per pound; valerian, $1 50 per pound; all other essential oils, not otherwise provided for, 50 per centum ad valorem; opium, $2 per pound; opium, prepared for smoking, 50 per centum ad valorem; paraffine, 10 cents per pound. Paris white, when dry, 60 cents per 100 pounds; when ground in oil, $1 50 per 100 pounds; pumicite, 12 cents per pound; when ground, 15 cents per pound; potash, bichromate, 5 cents per pound; hydriodate, iodate, iodide, and acetate, 75 cents per pound; prussiate, yellow, 5 cents per pound; prussiate, red, 10 cents per pound; chlorate, 6 cents per pound; petroleum and coal illuminating oil, crude, 10 cents per gallon; refined, or kerosene, produced from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, or other bituminous substances, used for like purposes, 20 cents per gallon; putty, $1 50 per 100 pounds; quinine, sulphate of, and other salts of quinine, 45 per centum ad valorem; rhubarb, 50 cents per pound; rose leaves, 50 cents per pound; rum, essence or oil, or bay rum essence or oil, $2 per ounce; saltpeter, or nitrate of potash, crude, 2 cents per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound; seeds, anise, 5 cents per pound; star anise, 10 cents per pound; canary, $1 per bushel of 60 pounds; caraway, 2 cents per pound; cardamom, 50 cents per pound; coriander, 5 cents per pound; cumin, 5 cents per pound; fennel, 2 cents per pound; fenugreek, 2 cents per pound; hemp, ½ cent per pound; mustard, brown, 3 cents per pound; white, 5 cents per pound; rape, 1 cent per pound; castor seeds or beans, 35 cents per bushel; sugar of lead, 4 cents per pound; tartar emetic, 15 cents per pound; varnish, valued at $1 50 or less per gallon, 50 cents per gallon and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at and above $1 50 per gallon, 75 cents per gallon, and 25 per centum ad valorem. Vanilla beans, $3 per pound; vendigris, 6 cents per pound; whiting, when dry, 50 cents per 100 pounds; when ground in oil, $1 50 per 100 pounds. Aconine, benzole, monitrite, and prussiate acids, cutch or catechu, orchil and cud-bear, safflower and sumac, 10 per centum ad valorem; Arsenic in all forms, ammonia, and sulphate and carbonate of ammonia; bark, cinchona, Peruvian, Lima, Calisaya, quilla, and all other medicinal barks, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, and seeds, not otherwise provided for; cobalt, and oxide of cobalt; gums, amber, Arabic, jedda, senegal tragacanth, myrrh, and all other gums and gum resins not otherwise provided for; quassi wood; smalts; sarsaparilla; tonqua beans and sponges, 15 per centum ad valorem; acetic acid, 25 per centum ad valorem; Santonine and glycerine, 30 per centum ad valorem; On all pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, strups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, ointments, salves, ointments, pastes drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other medicinal preparations of compositions, recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections whatever affecting the human body, 50 per cent ad valorem; on all essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, or other perfumeries or cosmetics, hair oils, by whatever name or names known, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, 50 per cent ad valorem.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to 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 enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, that is to say: antimony, crude assortedly; beeswax; blacking of all descriptions; building stone of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for; calomel; catsup; civet, oil of cobalt ores; extract of indigo; extract of madder; extract and decoctions of logwood, and other dyewoods; flints and flint, ground, flocks, waste or shoddy; furs, dressed, when not on the skin; garancine, ginger, preserved or pickled; green turtle; grindstones, unwrought, or wrought or finished; gutta-percha, unmanufactured; isinglass or fish glue; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; lasings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufacture of cloth woven or made in patterns of such size and shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively not combined with india-rubber; mats of cocoa-nut; matting, china, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; manufactures of gutta-percha; milk of India-rubber; medicinal preparations not otherwise provided for; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound, musical instruments of all kinds, or strings for musical instruments of whipgut or catgut, and all other strings of the same material; nickel; osier or willow, prepared for basket makers' use; philosophical apparatus and instruments; plaster of paris, when ground; quills; staves, for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks; strychnine; teeth, manufactured; thread lace and bobbin lace; woolen listings.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On chocolate and cocoa prepared, 1 cent per pound; on coppers, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, one-fourth cent per pound; on linseed, flax-seed, hemp-seed, and rape-seed oil, 5 cents per gallon; on sulphates and bicarbonate of soda, one-half cent per pound; on caustic soda, one-half cent per pound; on salt, in sacks, barrels, other packages, or in bulk, 6 cents per 100 pounds; on soap, fancy, scented, honey, cream, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, 3 cents per pound; all other soap, 5 per cent ad valorem; on spirits of turpentine, 5 cents per gallon; on starch of all descriptions, one-half cent per pound; on white and red lead, dry or ground in oil, 25 cents per 100 pounds; on oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, 25 cents per 100 pounds.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, 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 goods, wares and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On anchovies, preserved in salt, 30 per centum ad valorem; on anchors, made of cast iron, 1½ cent per pound; on barley, pearl or imitation, 1 cent per pound; on musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; on boots and shoes for men, women, and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of silk, hair, wholebones, or other material not otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; on brushes, of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on canes, finished or unfinished, 30 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Musa textilis, or Manila hemp, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Sansevieria Zeylanica, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Yucca Pendula, or Palmetto, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Agave Americana, or Maguey, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Apocynum Cannabinum, or Indian hemp, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Cocos Nucifera, or Cocoanut, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Musa Sapientum, or Plantain, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Musa Paradisiaca, or Banana, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Musa Textilis, or Abacca, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Agave Sisalana, or Sisal hemp, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Fourcroya Gigantea, or Humaca, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Phormium Tenax, or Tampico fibre, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Chamærops Palmetto, or Palmetto, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Chamærops Humilis, or Dwarf Mediterranean, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Macrozamia Spiralis, or Macrozamia, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Macrozamia Macleayi, or Macrozamia, 15 per centum ad valorem; on cordage, made of the fibres of the Macrozamia Macdonnelli