The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1866. NO. 211.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$2 00
One square, four days.....2 50
One square, five days.....3 00
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Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

PATENT NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July [illegible], 1866.

On the petition of Lorenzo L. Langstroth, of Oxford, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 5th day of October, 1852, and reissued on the 28th of May, 1853, for an improvement in "Bee Hives," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of October, 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Commercial*, Cincinnati, Ohio, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S. Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. jy31-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1866.

On the petition of Olden Nichols, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him October 12, 1852, for an improvement in "Grinding Mills," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of October, 1866;

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 24th day of September next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Journal*, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. jy11-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1866.

On the petition of L. Q. C. Wishart, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 25th day of October, 1850, for an improvement in "Design for Ornamentine Bottles," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 25th day of October, 1866,

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *North American*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. je27-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

On the petition of Linus Yale, jr., of New York N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "Burglar-proof Plates for Door, Safe, Walls, Vaults, etc.," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866;

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. jy12-w3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1866.

On the petition of Peter Geiser, of Greencastle, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "Grain Separators," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866,

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Madville *Republican*, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. jy16-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1866.

On the petition of D. D. Allen, of Adams, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852 for an improvement in "Tool for Cutting Pegs out of Boot Soles" for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866,

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN, and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Springfield *Republican*, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. jy2-law3w

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, July 23, 1866.

Owners of property for which water tax is due to the Corporation of Washington (which includes all property within the city limits which touches on any avenue, street or alley in which a main water-pipe is laid) are hereby reminded that the privilege of deduction of six per cent. from the amount of the tax ceases on and after the last day of the present month.

jy25-2t RANDOLPH COYLE, W. R.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

CORRECTION.—In public act No. 179, published in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday, in the fifth and sixth lines of the third paragraph under the head of "District Attorneys," the amount should read: twenty-one hundred and sixty dollars, instead of "twenty-*two* hundred and sixty dollars." In the last two lines of section 8 of the same act, the date should read: second of September, seventeen *eighteen* hundred and eighty-nine, italicising the word "eighteen" to show that it is superfluous.

In public act No. 186, at the end of the first line of the fifth section, the words "from and" should inserted without quotation marks.

[PUBLIC—No. 111.]
[Continued.]

That schedule C be amended by striking out the paragraph in relation to photographs.

That schedule C be further amended by striking out the paragraph relating to cigar lights and wax tapers, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: For wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed upon friction and lucifer matches; on cigar lights, made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper, or other materials, in parcels or packages containing twenty-five lights or less in each parcel or package, one cent; when in parcels or packages containing more than twenty-five and not more than fifty lights, two cents; for every additional twenty-five lights or fractional part of that number, one cent additional; and by striking out all after the words "playing cards," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

For and upon every pack, not exceeding fifty-two cards in number, irrespective of price or value, five cents;

For and upon every can, bottle, or other single package, containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, strups, prepared mustard, jams or jellies contained therein and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when such can, bottle, or other single package, with its contents, shall not exceed two pounds in weight, the sum of one cent $0 01

When such can, bottle, or other single package, with its contents, shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional pound or fractional part thereof, one cent.. 0 01

That section one hundred and seventy-one be amended by adding thereto the following proviso: *Provided also*, That no claim for drawback on any articles of merchandise exported prior to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be allowed unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within three months after this amendment takes effect.

That section one hundred and seventy-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That, where it is not otherwise provided for, it shall be the duty of the collectors, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized, to prosecute for the recovery of any sum or sums that may be forfeited; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures which may be imposed or incurred shall and may be sued for and recovered, where not otherwise provided, in the name of the United States, in any proper form of action, or by any appropriate form of proceeding, before any circuit or district court of the United States for the district within which said fine, penalty, or forfeiture may have been incurred, or before any court of competent jurisdiction. And where not otherwise provided for, such share as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general regulations, provide, not exceeding one moiety nor more than five thousand dollars in any one case, shall be to the use of the person, to be ascertained by the court which shall have imposed or decreed any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, who shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing whereby such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred; and when any sum is paid without suit, or before judgment, in lieu of fine, *penalty* [penalty,] or forfeiture, and a share of the same is claimed by any person as informer, the Secretary of the Treasury, under general regulations to be by him prescribed, shall determine whether any claimant is entitled to such share as above limited, and to whom the same shall be paid, and shall make payment accordingly. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the present and all previous provisions of internal revenue acts granting shares to informers that no right accrues to or is vested in any informer in any case until the fine, penalty, or forfeiture in such case is fixed by judgment or compromise and the amount or proceeds shall have been paid, when the informer shall become entitled to his legal share of the sum adjudged or agreed upon and received: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or affect the power of remitting the whole or any portion of a fine, penalty, or forfeiture conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by existing laws. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to compromise, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, any case arising under the internal revenue laws, whether pending in court or otherwise. The several circuit and district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of all offences against any of the provisions of this act committed within their several districts: *Provided*, That whenever in any civil action for a penalty the informer may be a witness for the prosecution, the party against whom such penalty is claimed may be and shall be admitted as a witness on his own behalf. Every person who shall receive any money or other valuable thing under a threat of informing or as a consideration for not informing against any violation of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 9, [bis.] *And be it further enacted*, That sections two, five, eight, nine, ten, and twelve of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

That section six of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,'" approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That every national banking association, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out by them after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That section fourteen of the same act shall be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That the capital of any State bank or banking association which has ceased or shall cease to exist, or which has been or shall be converted into a national bank, shall be assumed to be the capital as it existed immediately before such bank ceased to exist or was converted as aforesaid; and whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company, or person shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital existing at the time the same was issued, said circulation shall be free from taxation; and whenever any bank which has ceased to issue notes for circulation shall deposit in the treasury of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation, to be redeemed at par, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, it shall be exempt from any tax upon such circulation; and whenever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a national banking association, and such national banking association has assumed the liabilities of such State bank or banking association, including the redemption of its bills, by any agreement or understanding whatever with the representatives of such State bank or banking association, such national banking association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as such circulation shall exceed five per centum of the capital before such conversion of such State bank or banking association.

That an act entitled "An act to declare the meaning of certain parts of the internal revenue act approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for other purposes," approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be amended by striking out sections three, four, and five of said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That it shall be the duty of all persons required to make returns or lists of income and articles or objects charged with an internal tax, to declare in such returns or lists whether the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their values in legal tender currency or according to their values in coin money; and in case of neglect or refusal so to declare to the satisfaction of the assistant assessor receiving such returns or lists, such assistant assessor is hereby required to make returns or lists for such persons so neglecting or refusing, as in cases of persons neglecting or refusing to make the returns or lists required by the acts aforesaid, and to assess the tax thereon, and to add thereto the amount of penalties imposed by law in cases of such neglect or refusal. And whenever the rates and amounts contained in the returns or lists as aforesaid shall be stated in coined money, it shall be the duty of each assessor receiving the same to reduce such rates and amounts to their equivalent in legal tender currency, according to the value of such coined money in said currency for the time covered by said returns. And the lists required by law to be furnished to collectors by assessors shall in all cases contain the several amounts of taxes assessed, estimated, or valued in legal tender currency only.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act the articles and products hereinafter enumerated shall be exempt from internal tax:

Alum; aluminum; aluminous cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and cobalt;

Aniline and aniline colors;

Animal charcoal, or carbon;

Anvils;

Articles manufactured in institutions for the blind, and in institutions for the deaf and dumb, which are sold to aid in their support, or the support of the pupils;

Barrels and casks, other than those used for the reception of fluids; packing boxes made of wood; and boxes of wood or paper for frictioft matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers;

Beeswax, crude or unrefined;

Bi-chromate and prussiate of potash;

Bleaching powders;

Blue vitriol;

Borax and boracic acid;

Brass not more advanced than rods or sheets;

Brick, fire-brick, draining tiles, cement, drain and sewer pipes, earthen and stone water-pipes, retorts and tiles made of clay;

Bristles;

Brooms made from corn, brush, or palm-leaf;

Building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone, and soapstone, and rock, and ground gypsum;

Bunting and flags of the United States, and banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture;

Burrstones, millstones, and grindstones, rough or wrought;

Candle wicking;

Chronometers;

Coffins and burial cases;

Copperas;

Copper, lead, and tin, in ingots, pigs, or bars;

Copper and yellow sheathing metal not more advanced than rods or sheets;

Crates, and grain or farm baskets made of splints;

Crucibles of all kinds;

Crutches and artificial limbs, eyes, and teeth;

Deer-skins, smoked, or not oil-dressed;

Feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, and pillows;

Fertilizers of all kinds;

Flasks and patterns used by founders;

Flax and the manufactures thereof;

Flavoring extracts solely for cooking purposes;

German silver in bars or sheets;

Gold leaf and gold foil;

Hemp and jute prepared for textile or felting purposes;

Hulls of ships and other vessels;

Illuminating gas manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively;

India-rubber springs used exclusively for railroad cars;

Iron bridges, and castings for iron bridges;

Iron drain and sewer pipes;

Keys, actions, and strings for musical instruments;

Litharge and orange mineral;

Machines driven by horse power and used exclusively for cutting firewood, staves, and shingle bolts; and hand-saws;

Magnesium, calcined magnesia, and carbonate of magnesia;

Malleable iron castings, unfinished;

Manganese;

Masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, and tree-nail wedges and deck plugs, cordage, ropes, and cables made of vegetable fibre;

Medicinal and mineral waters, of all kinds, sold in bottles or from fountains, and mead;

Mounting and machinery of telescopes for astronomical purposes;

Mills and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, sirup, and molasses from sorghum, imphee, beets and corn;

Mineral coal of all kinds, and peat;

Monuments of stone of all kinds, not exceeding in value the sum of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That monuments exceeding the value aforesaid, erected by public or private contributions to commemorate the service of Union soldiers who have fallen in battle, shall be exempt from taxation;

Mouldings for looking-glasses and picture frames;

Muriatic, nitric, and acetic acids;

Nickel, quicksilver, and sodium;

Nitrate of lead;

Oakum;

Original paintings, statues, and groups of statuary and casts made thereof by the artist from the original designs;

Oxide of zinc;

Paints, painters' and paper stainers' colors;

Printing paper of all descriptions; and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes; books, maps, charts, and all printed matter, and book-binding; paraffine oil, not exceeding, in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer, a residuum of distillation or the products thereof; lubricating oil made from crude petroleum, coal, or shale, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer: *Provided*, That such oil shall be subject to the same inspection as illuminating oil; crude petroleum, and crude oil the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other bituminous substances;

Photographs or any other sun picture, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books;

Pickles when sold by the gallon and not contained in glass packages;

Pig-iron; muck bar; blooms, slabs, and loops;

Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters, seed-drills, horse-rakes, hand-rakes, cotton gins, grain cradles, and winnowing-mills;

Pot and pearl ashes;

Productions of stereotypers, lithographers, engravers, and electrotypers;

Putty;

Quinine, morphine, and other vegetable alkaloids, and phosphorus;

Railroad iron, and railroad iron re-rolled;

Railroad chairs and fish plates; railroad, boat, and ship spikes; axe polls; iron axles; shoes for horses, mules, and oxen; rivets, horseshoe nails, nuts, washers, and bolts; vises, iron chains, and anchors; when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon;

Reapers, mowers, threshing machines, and separators; corn-shellers and wooden ware; cotton and hay presses;

Repairs of articles of all kinds;

Residuums, the product of mineral, vegetable, or animal substances drawn from stills after distillation;

Roman and water cements, and lime;

Roofing slate, slabs, and tiles;

Saleratus, sal soda, caustic soda, crude soda, alumino-silicate of soda; aluminate of soda; bi-carbonate of soda; and silicate of soda;

Sails, tents, awnings, and bags made by sewing from fabrics or other articles upon which a duty or tax has been paid; and bags made of paper;

Saltpeter;

Salts of tin;

Silex used in the manufacture of glass;

Soap, valued at not above three cents per pound;

Spelter;

Spindles and castings of all descriptions made specially for locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing machines, and not sold or used for any other purposes, and upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part;

Spokes, hubs, bows, and felloes; poles, shafts, arms, and wheels not ironed or finished for carriages or wagons; wooden handles for ploughs, and for other agricultural, household, and mechanical tools and implements; and pail and tub ears and handles; and wooden tanks, and cisterns for crude mineral oil;

Starch;

Steel, made from iron advanced beyond muck bar, blooms, slabs, or loops in ingots, bars, rails made and fitted for railroads, sheet, plate, coil, or wire, hoop-skirt wire covered or uncovered; car wheels, thimble skeins and pipe boxes, and springs, tire and axles made of steel used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives; and clock springs, faces and hands;

Stoves, composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron, or of soapstone, fire-brick, or freestone, with or without cast iron or sheet iron; *Provided*, That the cast and sheet iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon;

Sugar, molasses, or sirup made from beets, corn, sugar maple, or from sorghum, or imphee;

Sulphate of barytes;

Sulphur, flowers of sulphur, and sulphur flour;

Tar and crude turpentine;

Tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, paints, oils, and spices;

Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks and frames for the same;

Value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches, and watch-cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers and watch makers;

Vegetable, animal, and fish oils of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, including red oil, oleic acid, and admixtures of the same with paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer;

Verdigris;

Vinegar;

White and red lead;

Whiting; Paris white;

Window glass of all kinds;

Wine made of grapes, currants or other fruits, and rhubarb;

Wire made from wire less than number twenty wire gauge, upon which a tax has been assessed and paid as wire, and no manufactured wire shall pay a greater tax than that imposed on number twenty wire gauge;

Yarn and warp for weaving, braiding or manufacturing purposes exclusively;

Yeast and baking powders;

Zinc, in ingots or sheets:

Provided further, That the exemptions aforesaid shall, in all cases, be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumeration, and shall not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all lists or returns required to be made monthly, by any person, firm, company, corporation, or party whatsoever, liable to tax, shall be made on or before the tenth day of each and every month, and the tax assessed or due thereon shall be certified or returned by the assessor to the collector on or before the last day of each and every month. And all lists or returns required to be made quarterly, and all other lists or returns, for which no provision is otherwise made, shall be made on or before the tenth day of each and every month in which said list or return is required to be made, or succeeding the time when the tax may be due and liable to be assessed, and the tax thereon shall be certified or returned as herein provided for monthly lists or returns. And the tax shall be due and payable on or before the last day of each and every month. And in case said tax is not paid on or before the last day of each and every month the collector shall add ten per centum thereto: *Provided*, That notice of the time when such tax shall become due and payable shall be given in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and if said tax shall not be paid on or before the last day of the month as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said collector to demand payment thereof, with ten per centum additional thereto in the manner prescribed by law; and if said tax and ten per centum additional are not paid within ten days from and after such demand thereof, it shall be lawful for the collector or his deputy to make distraint therefor, as provided by law, and so much of section eighty-three of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as relates to the time of payment and collection of tax, is hereby repealed; and in all cases of neglect to make such lists or returns, or in case of false and fraudulent returns, the provisions of existing law, as amended by this act, shall be applicable thereto.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That apothecaries who manufacture, for their own dispensation and sales to consumers and to physicians, the medicines compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopœias, or of which the full and proper formula is published in any of the dispensatories now or hitherto in common use among physicians or apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutical journal now issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, shall not be regarded as manufacturers under this act. But apothecaries and all other persons who manufacture for the dispensing and sales of others, or who make and advertise any article, medicinal or otherwise, simple or compound, with any special proprietary claim to merit, or to special advantage in use or effect, whether such claim be based on the properties, qualities, price, or any other distinctive or distinguishing characteristic, whether real or pretended, of the articles so made and advertised, whether such article be or be not made according to the authorities above cited in this section, shall be regarded as manufacturers under this act.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopœia, or of which the full and proper formula is published in any of the dispensatories now or hitherto in common use among physicians or apothecaries, or in any pharmaceutical journal now issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, when not sold or offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, form, or guise than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopœias, dispensatories, or journals as aforesaid; nor upon medicines sold to or for the use of any person, which may be mixed and compounded for said person according to the written receipt or prescription of any physician or surgeon. But nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from stamp tax any medicinal articles, whether simple or compounded by any rule, authority, or formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in a style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary medicines in general, or advertised in newspapers or by public handbills for popular sale and use, as having any special proprietary claim to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect, whether such claim be real or pretended.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any goods or commodities for or in respect whereof any tax is or shall be imposed, or any materials, utensils, or vessels proper or intended to be made use of for or in the making of such goods or commodities shall be removed, or shall be deposited or concealed in any place, with intent to defraud the United States of such tax, or any part thereof, all such goods and commodities, and all such materials, utensils, and vessels, respectively, shall be forfeited; and in every such case, and in every case where any goods or commodities shall be forfeited under this act, or any other act of Congress relating to the internal revenue, all and singular the casks, vessels, cases or other packages whatsoever, containing, or which shall have contained, such goods or commodities, respectively, and every vessel, boat, cart, carriage, or other conveyance whatsoever, and all horses or other animals, and all things used in the removal or for the deposit or concealment thereof, respectively, shall be forfeited; and every person who shall remove, deposit, or conceal, or be concerned in removing, depositing, or concealing any goods or commodities for or in respect whereof any tax is or shall be imposed, with intent to defraud the United States of such tax or any part thereof, shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of any circuit or district court of the United States, or any commissioner thereof, may issue a search warrant, authorizing any internal revenue officer to search any premises, if such officer shall make oath in writing that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that a fraud upon the revenue has been or is being committed upon or by the use of said premises.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person shall sell, give, or purchase or receive any box, barrel, bag, or any vessel, package, wrapper, cover, or envelope of any kind, stamped, branded or marked in any way so as to show that the contents or intended contents thereof have been duly inspected, or that the tax thereon has been paid, or that any provision of the internal revenue laws has been complied with, whether such stamping, branding, or marking may have been a duly authorized act or may be false and counterfeit, or otherwise without authority of law, said box, barrel, bag, vessel, package, wrapper, cover, or envelope being empty, or containing anything else than the contents which were therein when said articles had been so lawfully stamped, branded, or marked by an officer of the revenue, such person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. And any person who shall make, manufacture, or produce any box, barrel, bag, vessel, package, wrapper, cover, or envelope, stamped, branded, or marked, as above described, or shall stamp, brand, or mark the same, as hereinbefore recited, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to penalty as before provided in this section. And any person who shall violate the foregoing provisions of this section, with intent to defraud the revenue, or to defraud any person, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than five years, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And all articles sold, given, purchased, received, made, manufactured, produced, branded, stamped, or marked in violation of the provisions of this section, and all their contents, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That where any whiskey, oil, tobacco, or other articles of manufacture or produce, requiring brands, stamps, or marks of whatever kind to be placed thereon, shall be sold upon distraint, forfeiture, or other process provided by law, the same not having been branded, stamped, or marked as required by law, the officer selling the same shall, upon sale thereof, fix or cause to be affixed the brands, stamps, or marks so required, and deduct the expense thereof from the proceeds of such sale.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That manual labor schools and colleges shall not be required to pay a manufacturer's or special tax while the proceeds of the labor of such institutions are applied exclusively to the support and maintenance of such institutions.

[To be Continued.]

[PUBLIC—No. 132.]

AN ACT increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, 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 provisions of the pension laws are hereby extended to and made to include provost marshals, deputy provost marshals, and enrolling officers, who have been killed or wounded in the discharge of their duties; and for the purpose of determining the amount of pension to which such persons and their dependents shall be entitled, provost marshals shall be ranked as captains, deputy provost marshals as first lieutenants, and enrolling officers as second lieutenants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors, having children by such deceased soldiers or sailors, be increased at the rate of two dollars per month for each child of such soldier or sailor under the age of sixteen years. And in all cases in which there shall be more than one child of any deceased soldier or sailor leaving no widow, or where his widow has died or married again, or where she has been deprived of her pension under the provisions of section eleven of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the pension granted to such children under sixteen years of age by existing laws shall be increased to the same amount per month that would be allowed under the foregoing provisions to the widow if living and entitled to a pension: *Provided*, That in no case shall more than one pension be allowed to the same person.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, are hereby, so far as applicable, extended to the pensioners under previous laws, except revolutionary pensioners.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person during the pendency of his application for an invalid pension, and after the completion of the proof showing his right thereto, has died, or shall hereafter die, but not in either case by reason of a wound received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, his widow, or if he left no widow, or in the event of her death or marriage, his relatives in the same order in which they would have received a pension, if they had been thereunto entitled under existing laws on account of the services and death in the line of duty of such person, shall have the right to demand and receive the accrued pension to which he would have been entitled had the certificate issued before his death; and in all cases where such person so entitled to an invalid pension has died, or shall hereafter die, under circumstances hereinbefore mentioned, whether by reason of a wound received or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty or otherwise, without leaving a widow or such relatives, then such accrued pension shall be paid to the executor or administrator of such person in like manner and effect as if such pension were so much assets belonging to the estate of the deceased at the time of his death.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the repeal by the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, of parts of certain acts mentioned in the first section of said act, shall not work a forfeiture of any rights accrued under or granted by such parts of such acts so repealed; but such rights shall be recognized and allowed in the same manner and to all intents and purposes as if said act had never passed, except that the invalid pensioner shall be entitled to draw from and after the taking effect of said act the increased pension thereby granted in lieu of that granted by such parts of such acts so repealed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the fourth section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or in any other supplementary or amendatory act relating to pensions, shall be so construed so as to impair the right of a widow whose claim for a pension was pending at the date of her re-marriage, to the pension to which she would otherwise be entitled, had her deceased husband left no minor child or children under the age of sixteen years.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

THE following is the latest account of what Garibaldi is at: "Garibaldi is doing what he can with bare-backed, empty-bellied enthusiasts, armed with cast-off muskets. But very little can be expected of such troops, with such treatment. There have been several skirmishes, with varying success, and the General seems indefatigable. If the Austrians have weakened their lines [illegible] in front of him, I presume he will been [illegible] through."

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH & Co., No. 511 Ninth street, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 75 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $4.00 for six months; and $2.00 for three months, invariably in advance. Five copies one year, $20.00.

Single copies, 5 cents.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

is published every Friday morning: One copy one year $2.00; Three copies one year, $5.00; Ten copies one year, $18.00.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Rejoinder of Mr. King to Gen. Banks.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

The General affirms that the convention was a peaceable and lawful assembly. This is a mere assertion, not in consonance with history.

On the 6th day of April, 1864, the day being fixed by the order of Gen. Banks, commanding the United States forces, ordering a convention to assemble *for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of the State*, the delegates met in New Orleans and proceeded to business. They adopted a constitution on the 23d day of July, 1864. The mode of revising it was therein provided for. The whole number of delegates ordered to be elected by Banks' order, No. 35, was one hundred and fifty; the quorum to do business was seventy-six. The aggregate vote on the adoption of the Constitution was eighty-two, of which sixty-six were in the [illegible] five and sixteen in the negative. Sixty signed the Constitution, which was submitted to a vote on the first Monday of September, 1864. On the 19th day of the same month Mr. Hahn, Governor of the State, issued a proclamation declaring the official vote to be 6,836 for it, and 1,566 against it.

The letter addressed by Gen. Banks to the Hon. J. H. Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, attracted much attention, and he most elaborately entered into a vindication of the legality of the body that adopted the Constitution—showed the fairness of the election of the delegates, and its binding force and effect on *the people* of the State of Louisiana—and generally he lauded it as a great Union triumph and a memorable chapter in the history of the country. In truth and in fact the constitution was his child, and he considered and exhibited it to the country as being well fathered.

All this was in unison with his ideas at the time, that Louisiana was a State. Since, party tactics require him to advocate quite a different do