National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....Editor and Proprietor.

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IN OUR NEWS COLUMNS this morning will be found an interesting variety of religious news of all shades of opinion and belief. We aim to hold the scales evenly balanced between all parties and creeds, to present a photograph each morning of the world as it is, giving all the news without fear or favor.

"THE THOUSANDS—nay, the millions"—says the Albany *Evening Journal*, in a gushing article, "who have always honored the services of Schuyler Colfax will hail with pleasure the fresh testimony which supports his statements concerning the credit mobilier." Mr. Colfax made so many statements on that subject that we should like to know which one of them he supports now.

THE NEW YORK ORANGEMEN are determined to celebrate the pious and immortal memory of King William on the 12th of July, and the opposite party it seems are equally determined that they shall not; and so we are told that preparations for an emergency are being made. The preparations consist in distributing twenty-five stand of arms among the police and ten thousand rounds of ammunition. If a collision should take place, it is to be sincerely hoped that the ten thousand rounds will be used to good advantage. There seems to be no other way of ending this barbarism.

CONGRESSMAN HAVENS, of Missouri, has written a card upon the back-pay business, defending it, of course. The point made by Mr. Havens is this: that the back pay was necessary to compensate for the loss of mileage, stationery perquisites, and so forth. Mr. Havens also comes to the defence of Senator Carpenter, espousing his side of the question. This will not do. There is no ground upon which it can be defended, and the sooner members return it to the Treasury the better. The additional compensation is all proper enough; but there was no just reason why members of Congress who had served two years here and were retiring to their homes—many of them forever—should put their hands into the Treasury in the way they did.

WE ARE PROMISED another new statue in about three years. It will be recollected that immediately after Mr. Lincoln's assassination a woman named Charlotte Scott had sent five dollars, "her first earnings in freedom," to the president of the Western sanitary commission to build a monument to Mr. Lincoln. Subscriptions to the amount of $16,000 were received at the time and there it rested. Since then, however, the sum has run up to $21,000, and an order has been given to Thomas Ball, in Florence, "for a groupe to be executed in bronze, colossal size." The models have been prepared and approved, and will, it is expected, be finished, sent to this city and dedicated on the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's death in 1876.

A DISPATCH from this city to the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"It appears that officials are paid by Dana, and are in the habit not only of furnishing information of a strictly private character, but of distorting the facts in order to provide foundations for the Sun's sensations. There can be no doubt that the individual who is willing to disclose their names is correctly informed, for the sincerity of his statements is unmistakeable."

We have been upon the track of some of these gentlemen for some time, and will shortly give the facts and the proof of their duplicity and treachery. The fact is, there are entirely too many Liberal Republicans in the Departments in this city, who peddle out the information, distorted and one-sided, that comes to them in an official way, to the enemies of the party that supports them. In a short time we purpose to give their names.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS are filled with all manner of stories and gossip about the Shah. For instance, we are told that this bold Mahomedan had the audacity to curiously examine the necklace of an English lady of high rank, and then to put his arm around her waist; that he slapped the Empress of Prussia on the shoulder and asked the imperial Augusta to get out of his way. These little outbursts of this free and easy gentleman naturally excite the horror of the upper thousand, and there have been frequent consultations, we are told, as to the most delicate mode of impressing him with the fact that he is in London, and not in Teheran. His failure to keep his engagements is an offence that can be borne with some degree of patience, but when it comes to poking with his despotic fingers the plump sides of young duchesses, civilized human flesh and blood cannot stand it.

A CLOSING WORD ON CHURCH EXEMPTION.

In the issue of Wednesday last we published the "concluding remarks" of "A Subscriber" on the subject of exempting churches from taxation. Before entering into an argument in opposition to his views, we desire to compliment the good temper, as well as the ability, exhibited by the correspondents who have addressed us on both sides of the question. But while freely conceding that the communications of our clerical opponent possess both these merits in an eminent degree, we are very far from admitting his claim that he has established his own positions and refuted ours. We still maintain that the law exempting church property in this District from taxation violates the spirit, if not the letter, of that provision of the Constitution which forbids Congress to pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, and this for the reason already pointed out, that the *exemption* of church property from taxation is an indirect *imposition of taxes*—and very heavy taxes, too, in some instances—for the support of the various religious denominations, and is consequently a partial "establishment" of these denominations as State churches. How the prohibition to establish *any* religion can be obeyed in the establishment, or the partial establishment, of a dozen or two, is something which our correspondent may understand to his own satisfaction; but to us, we confess, such a proposition is utterly incomprehensible. And let us say here that it is not merely the establishment of some particular denomination which is prohibited, but the "establishment of religion"—a prohibition which is surely broad enough to include Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism, or any other faith which might by any possibility appear as an applicant for the patronage of the State. Our correspondent refers to the employment of chaplains in the two Houses of Congress and in the army as an evidence that the past practice of our Government has been favorable to religion. That the disposition of our Government has always been friendly to religion is something which we have never called in question. But there is a wide difference between the employment of chaplains and the support or partial support of religious denominations. The latter involves the exercise of the power of the State to compel its citizens to contribute to the support of the various churches benefited, which, as we pointed out in a former article, is the essential feature of an "establishment" of religion, and therefore is in contravention of the first amendment to the Constitution. On the other hand, the expense involved in the employment of chaplains in Congress and in the army and navy, is incurred on behalf of persons engaged in the service of the United States, who may be supposed to render the country an equivalent for such religious ministrations as they receive. It may reasonably be assumed that these ministrations are desired by a majority of those for whom they are provided; and upon this assumption the cost of supplying them is as legitimate an expenditure as that incurred in the payment of the salaries, mileage and stationery accounts of members of Congress, or the wages and allowances of soldiers and seamen. As to the recognition of religion involved in the use of oaths in our courts of justice, if this proves anything in favor of the support, or partial support, of religious denominations, it proves entirely too much; for it is not merely the Christian religion which is thus recognized by our courts, as will appear from the following extract from Greenleaf on "The Law of Evidence," sec. 371: "All witnesses are to be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of their own religion, or in such manner as they may deem binding on their own consciences. If the witness is not of the Christian religion the court will inquire as to the form in which an oath is administered in his own country, or among those of his own faith, and will impose it in that form." In accordance with this principle it is the practice of the California courts to solemnize the oath of a Chinaman by the slaughter of a chicken. In short, the use of oaths in our courts affords no argument in favor of the support, or partial support, of Christianity by the State which will not be equally applicable to Buddhism or Mohammedanism, or any pagan faith which recognizes the existence of a God and of future rewards and punishments. Our correspondent complains that we misrepresent him when we argue as if he were contending for legislation in favor of specific churches and religions, and he professes to contend only for the upholding of the sentiment of Christianity; but we must remind him that the primary purpose of all his communications has been to defend a law which does not merely uphold the sentiment of religion, but affords pecuniary relief to "specific churches" at the expense of all our tax-payers. Nor can our correspondent fairly object to our inference that by the support of religion he means the support of a body of men, and by "the primary importance of religion over civil liberty" he means the ascendancy of this body of men over the civil power; for has not his entire argument in favor of the duty of the State to encourage religion been directed to the one object of showing that it is right for the State to tax its citizens for the benefit of churches, and is not each of these churches a body of men, more or less numerous? If by favoring and encouraging religion he did not mean favoring and encouraging the churches, and this to the extent of affording them pecuniary support, his entire argument has been thrown away, so far as it was intended as a defence of the policy of exempting church property from taxation.

We do not believe that the principles of religion or of morality have been intrusted to the exclusive keeping of any organization on earth. On the contrary, we believe that if every existing religious organization were broken up, the principles of morality and the spirit of religion would still survive in the hearts of individual men and women. Therefore the State is under no necessity of supporting or contributing to the support of religious organizations in order to preserve either religion or morality. Not only this, but the State positively stultifies itself when under the pretence of promoting morality or religion it extends its patronage to a number of conflicting sects. And here let us point out an important distinction. In imposing taxes for the support of the Government and the administration of the laws we merely tax all classes for the support of those principles of morality which not Christians alone, but Jews, Rationalists and a great majority of *all* classes hold to be essential to the well-being of society. If, on the other hand, we either directly or indirectly impose taxes for the benefit of particular churches we compel the taxpayer *to aid in maintaining the special dogmas of all the churches so benefited*, however irreconcilable those dogmas may be. And if the Catholic complains that he is thus obliged to abet the dangerous heresies of the Protestant, the Protestant that he is coerced into supporting the pernicious teachings of Catholicism, the Jew that he is compelled to aid in disseminating those Christian doctrines which contravene his dearest belief, and the Christian that he is forced into the support of that faith which brands his Lord and Master as an imposter—if such complaints are made, we say, what is to be our answer? We cannot plead that our object is simply to enforce those principles of morality which they all hold in common, for, as has just been pointed out, *that* object would be attained by the support of the Government and the laws; nor can we say that we hold *all* these conflicting and mutually destructive doctrines and dogmas to be true, and their maintenance to be necessary to the well-being of society, for that would be stark insanity.

The attitude of a State which supports Catholicism or Episcopalianism, or any one form of faith, is intelligible; and, however mistaken such a policy may be, it admits of the defence which well-meaning ignorance or stupidity may set up when it does that which it conscientiously believes to be for the best. But no such defence is admissible on behalf of a State which supports two or more conflicting creeds on the pretence that they are all alike true and beneficent. The attitude of such a State is not only unintelligible, but is palpably insincere, and therefore morally disgraceful.

But suppose it were desired to give the support of the State to some one church whose doctrines are true. How is a State, which can make no pretensions to be divinely inspired, to decide upon the conflicting claims of a number of different churches, each professing to base its creed upon divine revelation? Manifestly any interference under such circumstances would be a gross impertinence. What, then, is the proper sphere of the State's action? We answer that it is to maintain those general principles of morality which are necessary to the well being of society in this life, and in which neither Christianity, nor Judaism, nor Rationalism can claim any exclusive property, and to leave alone those matters which concern the welfare of the soul in a future state, confessedly beyond the sphere of its authority, as well as all other matters involving religious controversies that could only be settled through the aid of that divine inspiration to which it can lay no claim.

Such are the considerations which dictate the separation of Church and State and forbid the latter to coerce even the humblest of its citizens or subjects into the support of any religious faith. That these considerations do not apply to the maintenance of public schools is evident at the first glance; and therefore the claim of our correspondent that consistency requires us either to renounce our support of our free school system or else to concede the propriety of exempting church property from taxation cannot for a moment be admitted. For the State modestly to abstain from interfering in those questions of *faith* which relate to the being and attributes of God and the future destiny of man—questions upon which it is utterly incompetent to decide—is manifestly wise and proper. But the question of the value of *knowledge* to individuals and to society is one upon which it may without impertinence undertake to form a judgment, and we believe that it judges wisely when it decides that the best interests of the community demand the education of its children. We hold, however, that this education should be strictly secular—that the public money should be used only in teaching *facts*, leaving the teaching of *faiths* to the churches or the family. We hold, too, that the facts acquired through a good secular education form an excellent preparation for judging of the relative credibility of creeds, and we look with extreme suspicion upon all churches that fear to submit their teachings to the scrutiny of intellects thus enlightened, especially if their fear incites them to efforts for the prevention of secular instruction and the substitution of an education in faiths for an education in facts. "Divine truth" is no tender plant that needs to be nurtured in a hot-house; and no doctrine which is really of Divine origin will incur any danger by the fullest and freest contact with the facts of human existence and of the material universe.

We ought, perhaps, to apologize to our readers for reopening questions upon which the American mind is so thoroughly made up, as it is upon those of popular education and the separation of Church and State. We return, then, briefly in conclusion, to the practical matter at issue in the present controversy, viz: the heavy burdens imposed upon tax-payers by the exemption from taxation of church property in this District. And while we are far from wishing to make invidious distinctions between different denominations we cannot conceal the fact that these burdens are imposed in an undue proportion on behalf of the Church of which our correspondent, "Subscriber," is a minister. Of course this does not arise from any partiality shown to that Church in the law, but it is an incidental result of the character of its property. We stated in a former article that the value of this property was about one fourth of the total value of church property in this District, and we called attention to the fact that it consisted largely of land. The full importance of the latter fact, however, will not be appreciated unless it is remembered that the special assessments for improvements are made, not upon the *value* of property, but upon the extent of its frontage. There are Protestant church edifices in this city worth, perhaps, one hundred thousand dollars, with a frontage not exceeding sixty or seventy feet, while Catholic property, of scarcely equal value, in some instances occupies the greater part of two or three sides of a square, and has a frontage of hundreds of feet. When the cost of improvements amounts to ten, twenty or thirty dollars the front foot, the aggregate amount of taxes transferred from such property to other property in the vicinity is immense. Yet it must be remembered that the large tracts of land thus exempted from taxation are steadily increasing in value, and that the very improvements of which the Church receives the benefit without cost are one of the principal elements of this increase. The effect, in each case, is precisely the same as if our authorities took so many thousand dollars out of the pockets of our taxpayers and transferred it directly to the coffers of the Church. In some instances within the knowledge of most of our readers the special assessments on all the private property on entire squares are exactly doubled in consequence of the land on the opposite side of the street being the property of a church, and many of the persons whose taxes are thus enhanced are struggling under great difficulties to clear from debt the humble homes which have cost them the unremitting toil and close economy of half a lifetime. And on whom are the taxes extorted from such persons conferred? In the case of the Catholic Church, at least, they are virtually given to the clergy and bishops, who are practically irresponsible, even to their own congregations, for the use they make of the Church property.

A HERALD REPORTER essayed to "interview" Jeff. Davis at the New York hotel. Jeff. Davis essayed to snub the *Herald* reporter. J. D. succeeded. The result was a publication in the *Herald* of the fact that "the Confederate chieftain wore a slouch hat, and held between his lips an unlit cigar." The conversation reported shows that Davis has resolved to remain "entirely apart from politics now," and that he does not intend to "leave the country" for Europe or any other foreign haven of disappointed rebels. We like interviews of this kind with such men as Jeff. They give us so much information regarding the political opinions of the leaders in the late rebellion. We suggest, however, that some other Paul Pry be sent to ask the "ex-President" what became of the hoop-skirt which he wore in Georgia, or the widow in whose company he traveled on a Memphis railroad. Answers to these questions would not only develop some rich morsels of scandal but throw additional light on the moral character of the leaders of the "lost cause." We know that Jeff. is not exceedingly and overwhelmingly popular with his late followers, and we merely submit these suggestions for the purpose of allowing him an opportunity to explain the mysteries which provoke that unpopularity. In fact, we desire that he shall rid himself of the imputation that he is not only a political imbecile, but a moral reprobate.

THE POLITICS OF THE SOUTH frequently get so badly mixed that the uninitiated are unable to explain the many inconsistencies which are apparent to them. For instance, we print this morning a series of resolutions which are said to have been uttered by the Republican Executive Committee of the Fourth Alabama district, denouncing Gen. Spencer for not having "properly sustained" Representative Hays "in his effort to promote the interest of the Republican party in Alabama." Both Spencer and Hays are earnest and honest, as well as capable Republicans; but having differed slightly regarding the appointment of the collector of customs at Mobile, the latter called together a few of his friends for the purpose of passing the resolutions mentioned, and the result of their prearranged deliberations is heralded to the world as the proceedings of a session of the executive committee of his district. Every one who understands political machinery must know that this is what is known in vulgar parlance as a "put up job," and it does not redound to the credit of Mr. Hayes that he has resorted to such a cheap and transparent method of making capital against a political friend. The truth is that these are politicians in the South are enraptured with the belief that "mass meetings" which any one can "pack" for an especial purpose are influential, and that they are mistaken in that belief, because of the fact that they are understood by those whose duty it is to watch the currents of public opinion.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has been making a speech at South Framingham, Mass., which is supposed to define at least a portion of the platform upon which he hopes to win in the coming gubernatorial contest. The speech was confined to mainly two points—first a denunciation of the State authorities for the non-enforcement of the prohibition law, and a denunciation of the railroad monopolies and official legislation. Gen. Butler is opposed to the purchase of the railroads by the Government, State or national. His contribution to the solution of the railroad problem is as follows:

"Let the State open competition to all in the conveyance of freight and passengers over the railroads which are its own common highways. The land and the rights of way of all the railroads in the State have been taken by law under the Constitutional provisions that the taking was by the government for common convenience and necessity of the whole people. Be it so. Then let every man enjoy this common convenience, and have the power to use the same by putting his car on these highways, subject to such rules and regulations as may be necessary. But, it will be said, would you then take the railroads away from their owners? By no means. The rights of the owner in the railroads are to be respected precisely as the rights of the people in them are to be guarded. Both must be harmonized. It would seem that all that is necessary is a simple return to the original idea upon which railroads were first chartered in this Commonwealth, which was embodied in the act incorporating one of the oldest roads—the Boston and Lowell—empowering every man to put his car upon the railroad to go over it for a reasonable tolt, to be fixed by the directory, and of course subject to appeal to a proper tribunal in case of disagreement between its owner and the road. That reasonable toll, of course, would be the cost of the wear and tear of the road and the cost of the drawing the car with a fair but not exorbitant use of the capital invested. Any company or individual can have his own side track and his own warehouse, in which he may load cars, to be drawn by motive power of the road, if not by his own engine. Thus competition in the carriage of merchandise, if not passengers, would be established, of which every man, however humble, would reap the benefit. And the cost would be reduced to the lowest possible rate, as was passenger carriage in the stage coaches before the days of railroads, and as freight is now done on lines of water communication."

A Pen Picture of the Shah.

The Shah, Nasser-ed-Din, says a foreign correspondent, gave me the impression of a much younger man than I had supposed when I saw him on board the Vigilant. He does not look his age of three and forty. He is a short, stout, though thickset man, with a bright face and an intelligent countenance. Indeed, but for his extreme swarthiness of complexion and his shortness of stature the Shah might be described as a handsome man.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

RULING OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR JUNE

Interesting News for Business Men of all Classes—The Duty on Different Articles of Trade and Commerce.

The following decisions have been made during the past month:

Certain canton flannels being twilled goods, selling less than 25 cents per square yard, and containing more than 100 and less than 140 threads to the square inch, and being bleached and finer than goods containing not over 100 threads to the square inch, were held to be dutiable under the provisions of section 14 of the act of March 3, 1861, relating to manufactures of cotton, which reads: "On finer or lighter goods of like description and not exceeding 140 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard;" and "if bleached there shall be levied and collected and paid an additional duty of one half of one per cent per square yard," the goods being also subject to a further increase of duty of one half cent per square yard under section 10 of the act of July 14, 1862, thereby making the aggregate rate of duty thereon three cents per square yard less ten per cent. under section 2, act of June 6, 1872.

FREE ENTRY OF FISH FROM CANADA.

Fish imported from Canada prior to July 1, 1873, and being in bond on that date, are not entitled to free entry under the "act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty of Washington," approved March 1, 1873, of the fifth section of said act prescribes that its provisions "shall not take effect until the first day of July, 1873, and shall not apply to any article of merchandise therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the customs officers of the United States."

RELATING TO PROPERTY OF EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants passing from Canada through the United States to Manitoba or other parts of British North America, when unable by reason of being strangers to give the bond, with sureties required in connection with the entry of their effects for transportation and exportation, may be allowed in lieu thereof to give a personal bond without sureties, and deposit with the collector a sum of money in coin equal to the amount of the duties on such effects. The money so received will be held as a special deposit by the collector, and will be returned to the party upon receipt of the proof of transportation and exportation, required by section 1, chapter 6, part 5, of the revised regulations.

DUTY ON NURSING-BOTTLES.

Certain nursing-bottles made of moulded glass, imported in a finished condition, with all the parts, composed of rubber, wood, ivory, &c., thereto attached, are held to be dutiable under the provisions of section 9, act of June 30, 1864, for "all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material not otherwise provided for," less 10 per cent., under section 2, act of June 6, 1872.

DUTY ON COPPER CLIPPINGS.

Copper clippings, consisting of copper cut in irregular shapes from new copper plates and never having been in use, are held to be dutiable under the provision of the act of February 24, 1869, for "all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, at the rate of 5 cents per pound," less 10 per cent., under the act of June 6, 1872, section 2. It is held that such articles cannot be classified either as a "manufacture of copper," or as "old copper fit only for remanufacture."

BARBE MOTRES OF SILK.

Barbe motres made of black silk lace and ready for use are classified for duty as silk wearing apparel, under section 3, act of March 3, 1865, dutiable at the rate of sixty per cent. ad valorem.

HOOP-POLES,

though round and unmanufactured, are not comprised under the term "timber," being too small to be used for any of the purposes for which timber is used. The article, therefore, cannot be classified for duty under the provisions of the tariff for round "unmanufactured timber." It is dutiable at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem, under the concluding paragraph of section 20, act of March 2, 1861, as "wood unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for."

WORSTED UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

Worsted cloth, claimed by the importers to be known commercially as "women's and children's dress goods or Italian cloths," or imitations thereof, but returned by the appraisers as an article devoted to the manufacturing of umbrellas, and known as "amurella cloths," and valued at over eighty cents per pound, is held to be dutiable under the provisions of section 3, act of March 2, 1867, for all "manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, * * * not otherwise provided for, * * * valued at above eighty cents per pound," at the rate of fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

STANNATE OF SODA,

being a compound of per oxide of tin and caustic soda, the chief value being the per oxide of tin, and like tin chrysals and other salts of tin, of which the per oxide of tin is the component of chief value, being used as a mordant in fixing colors, is held to be dutiable under the provisions of section 9, act July 14, 1862, for "salts of tin," at the rate of thirty per cent. ad valorem.

VERMUTH, (WINE BITTERS,)

being subject to the same duties as are levied on wines of the same cost, (section 4, act June 6, 1872,) it is held that certain vermuth imported in bottles valued at over one dollar per gallon, is dutiable under the provision of section 21, act of July 14, 1862, for wines of that value imported in bottles at the rate of one dollar per gallon.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

In a letter to the Secretary of State, Secretary Richardson holds, in relation to the free entry of household effects of persons coming from abroad, as follows: The provision in section five, act of June 6, 1872, for the free entry of household effects in connection with books, libraries, &c., does not effect the limitation of five hundred dollars as to the value of ordinary household effects entitled to free entry, under section twenty-two, act of July 14, 1870, except so far as to make the rule applicable to claim for books, the term "household effects," in the act of 1872 being merely explanatory of the preceding word "books;" that is, books as household effects.

COLORED LINEN DRILLS.

After a careful review of the subject the Department has come to the conclusion that colored linen drills are liable to duty under the provisions for "drills" in section fourteen, act March 3, 1861, and section eighteen, act of July 14, 1862, and the former ruling of the Department is hereby revoked.

CLASSIFICATION OF HORSESHOE AND SCROLL IRON.

Horseshoe and all similar iron should be classified as bar or flat iron, according to the size, under the provision of the third section of the act of June 30, 1864, for "bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flat," &c., without regard to length of bars, designation or quality. A scroll iron only such should be classified under the provision, therefore, in said section as is less than one inch wide and one quarter or less than one quarter of an inch thick, and when over one inch wide, but sixteenths of an inch, or less, thick, or, in other words, that one quarter of an inch should be the maximum thickness allowed for it when less than one inch wide, and five sixteenths of an inch the maximum thickness for it where one inch wide or more. All former rulings are hereby modified accordingly.

HALF STUFF.

The article known commercially as "half stuff," which is composed of rags which have undergone a process of manufacture whereby they are rendered to a pulp for use in the manufacture of paper, is held to be dutiable at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem, under the provision of section 24 of the act of March 2, 1861, for "articles manufactured in whole or in part."

Note.—If the materials of which the half stuff is composed are among those specified in section 2, act of June 6, 1872, the article in question would be entitled to the ten per cent. reduction of duty authorized by said act.

SEAL OIL.

imported from Canada is not exempt from duty under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington for the free entry of fish oil, the article in question having been specially reserved from the tariff laws of the United States as a distinct article from fish oil, and not being in fact fish oil. Seal oil will, therefore, be subject to duty under the act of July 14, 1870. (The above decision is the one referred to in the dispatches some days since as being in contradiction with the ruling of the Department regarding the withdrawal of salt in bond to be used in curing seal skins, which latter article was included under the head of products of fisheries, as contemplated in article twenty-one of the Treaty of Washington.)

SILK AND COTTON VELVET RIBBONS,

of which silk is the chief value: The Department having, in accordance with the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Attorney General, acquiesced in the rule of classification for silk and cotton velvet ribbons, silk chief value, established in the case of Chapin vs. Smythe, collector of the port of New York, recently tried in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, duty will hereafter be assessed on such goods at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under the last paragraph of section 8, act of June 30, 1864.

CERTAIN CAMPHOR,

the product of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, was imported in a crude state direct from thence to the United States, and on the act of June 6, 1872, taking effect, was withdrawn for consumption free of duty, and having been thereafter refined, was exported to Canada, whence it was again imported into the United States.

Under these circumstances it is held that on the importation of the article from Canada, the discriminating duty attached thereto, as being the product of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, imported from a place west thereof, the identity of the camphor not having been destroyed by the refining process to which it had been subjected.

ENFLEURAGED OILS,

which are highly perfumed oils of different odors, although not essential oils, and are perfumed by the same process as those by which pomades and hair oils are perfumed, and are used in the condition in which they are imported for the manufacture of perfumery and for hair oil, are held to be dutiable under the provision for "hair oils, pomades, hair dressing, or other perfumeries or cosmetics, by whatsoever name or names known, used or applied perfumes," in section 9, act of July 14, 1862, at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem.

STORAGE CHARGES,

Charges for storage, dunnage and ventilation on an importation of fruit are held not to be dutiable, they having been incurred after the the fruit was placed on board the importing vessel.

LEAKAGE ON MALT LIQUORS.

No arbitrary allowance for leakage on malt liquors in casks can be granted. An examination and comparison of section 29, act of March 2, 1799, and section 21, act of July 14, 1862, show that all there is left in the law upon which an arbitrary allowance can be made is breakage upon beer, ale and porter in bottles and leakage upon brandy and other spirituous liquors in casks. This, as is held by the Department, does not include malt liquors in casks, there never having been any provision of law conferring authority to grant an arbitrary allowance for leakage thereon.

HUMAN HAIR BRAIDS,

returned by the appraisers as "human hair watch guards," are held to be dutiable, under the special provisions of the acts of 1861 and 1862, for "bracelets, braids, chains, curls or ringlets comprised of hair, or of which hair is a component material," the article in question being, in the opinion of the Department, properly embraced in the terms "braids" or "chains." The Department's decision of January 10, 1873, on "wigs," &c., does not conflict with this decision, wigs not being specially provided for in the tariff acts, and consequently dutiable under the general provisions for human hair manufactured.

RUSSIAN JEWELRY.

Certain so-called rubber jewelry, returned by the appraisers as "imitations of jet," are held to be dutiable, under the special provisions of the acts of 1861 and 1862, for imitations of jet, at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, less ten per cent., (as a manufacturer of India rubber,) under section two, act of June 6, 1872. Articles of this description, although made up in the same form and intended for the same uses as jewelry, cannot be classified as such.

DUTY ON BAROMETERS AND SEXTANTS.

Certain barometers and sextants, in which the element of glass was not more than five per cent. of the entire value, were held nevertheless to be dutiable at the rate of forty per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of section nine, act of June 30, 1864, for "manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for," (less ten per cent.) and not, as claimed by the parties appealing, at the rate of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of section twenty-three, act of March 2, 1861, and section thirteen, of the act of July 14, 1862, for "manufactured articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, * * * or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value," less ten per cent.

The principle of the Department's decision, that colored linen drills are liable to duty under the provisions for "drills" in sections fourteen, act March 3, 1861, and section eighteen, act July 14, 1862, applies with equal force to colored linen damasks and coatings.

CERTAIN SO-CALLED "PATENT SILK GLOVES,"

composed of silk and cotton, silk being the chief value, are held to be dutiable at the rate of sixty per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of section three, act of March 3, 1865, for "ready-made clothing of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material of chief value."

STUFFED GLOVES

are held to be exempt from duty under the provisions of section 8, act of June 6, 1872, for "olives, prepared."

WHITE ENAMEL,

used for making the faces of watches, is held to be dutiable under section 9, act of June 30, 1864, for "manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material not otherwise provided for," at the rate of forty per cent. ad valorem, and not, as claimed by importers, as watch materials, at a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Being thus classified primarily for duty, the article is also entitled to ten per cent. reduction of duty, under section 2, act of June 6, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLONNADE,
PACIFIC AVENUE,
Between Railroad Depot and the beach, in full view of the ocean,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.
jy7 1m

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CHESSON'S SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN., will open for the reception of guests June 14, 1873. For other information, apply or address
GEORGE W. CULLIN,
Proprietor,
Mountain House,
Or 811 Cloud Hotel, Phila.
jy7-1m

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE STOCK OF I. H. Hennage, consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, very low for cash, I am prepared to offer the same at about wholesale prices.
Also, receiving daily new supplies of the above goods, at No. 1916 Penna. avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, First ward.
One price only.
jy7- I. W. SELBY.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
CARRIAGES!!!
On hand a well-assorted stock of new and second-hand Carriages, which I am selling or offering at the lowest market prices.
Repairing promptly attended to.
JOHN F. BRIDGET,
jy7-3t 1209 Pennsylvania avenue.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1873.
George Ingram,
vs. No. 3,3 2, Equity Docket 12.
Celia Ingram.
On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. Frazee, his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.
By the Court.
A. WYLIE,
Justice, &c.
True copy. Test:
R. Ross Mills, Clerk, &c.
By L. P. Williams, Assistant Clerk. jy7-M&w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 8D DAY OF JULY, 1873.
James L. Barbour et al., complainants,
vs. No. 3 64, Equity Docket No. 14.
John W. Van Hook, Charles V. Gordon et al., defendants.
On motion of the complainants, by Mr. William J. Miller, their solicitor, it is ordered that the defendants, Charles V. Gordon and Julia C. Gordon, his wife, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.
By the Court.
A. WYLIE, Justice, &c.
True copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.
jy7-M&w

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1873.
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 m., the 16th day of July, 1873, for the below-described Coal, to be delivered, free of expense to the Government, at the Washington navy yard, subject to the usual inspection, &c.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
1,000 (one thousand) tons Cumberland Coal.
To be of the best quality, free from dirt or slate; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government on the Navy Yard wharf, to be weighed for at the weight of the Navy Yard scales, at 2,240 pounds to the ton. The contractor to pay the cost of inspection. The Coal to be delivered on the wharf in 1873, and in such quantities, from time to time, as may be called for by the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. Bids for this Coal to be had at this office. Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the Coal when awarded. The Department reserves to reject any bid not considered advantageous to the Government.
W. H. GRIFFITH,
jy7-3t Pay Inspector, United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK REQUIRED FOR THE ROOF OF THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 3, 1873.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 8th day of August, 1873, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the Wrought and Cast Iron work as exhibited by the drawings described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, such as leg of the rolled beams, channel irons, &c., wrought angle irons, mastiron brackets, &c., and all other wrought iron work in cornices, &c., required for the roof of the south wing of the new State, War and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.
Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.
Proposals should be accompanied by a guarantee that the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot or weight for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole work must be completed within four months from the date of acceptance.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, ($15,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States judge, the clerk of the United States court, or the district attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not found established in the manufacture of wrought or cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work of Roof of South Wing of New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
jy7-3t Supervising Architect.

Always Get Your Money's Worth.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S CINCINNATI OLEINE SOAP.
This soap has been sold for more than eighteen years. It is second to none in quality, and at the price of ordinary soaps and does more work, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocery. This soap is packed honestly; can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
N. T. BUZBY & CO.,
mh21-6m Wholesale Agents, Baltimore.

NOTICE.
WILLIAM T. MOUHN, County Constable. Debts Collected. Prompt Returns. Collection of claims of all kinds respectfully solicited. Office with Justice Decrow, Washington, southwest corner Eleventh and O streets northwest. my30-1y

HENRY R. SEARLE,
ARCHITECT,
710 E Street, Opposite Post Office Department.
ja14-tf

SHOO FLY!
Why suffer the annoyance of Flies and Mosquitoes. Go to L. P. CLARK'S, No. 122 Pennsylvania avenue, buy a cheap Net and go off, sleep. Floor Matting at cost for the balance of the season.
jel1-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF the Medical Society of the District of Columbia will be held at Gonzaga Hall on MONDAY, July 7, at 8 o'clock p. m.
J. E. MORGAN, M.D., President.
C. H. A. KAMMERDINER, Secretary. jy7

☞ VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Clarke's hall, 497 Pennsylvania avenue, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
J. WEED COLEY, President.
S. DAVIDSON, Rec. Secretary. jy7

☞ ATTENTION, CARPENTERS!—The semi-