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PUGET SOUND HERALD

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Editor and Proprietor.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

AN ACT to increase duties on imports and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On teas of all kinds, twenty-five cents per pound.

Second. On all sugar not above number twelve, Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twelve, and not above number fifteen, Dutch standard in color, three cents and a half per pound.

On all sugar above number fifteen, not stove-dried, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, four cents per pound.

On all refined sugar in form of loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, pulverized, or granulated, and all stove-dried or other sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, five cents per pound: *Provided,* That the standard by which the color and grades of sugar are to be regulated shall be selected and furnished to the collectors of such ports of entry as may be necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, and in such manner as he may deem expedient.

On sugar candy, not colored, ten cents per pound. On all other confectionery, not otherwise provided for, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at thirty cents per pound or less, fifteen cents per pound. On all confectionery valued above thirty cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On molasses from sugar-cane, eight cents per gallon. On sirup of sugar-cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, two cents and a half per pound: *Provided,* That all sirups of sugar or sugar-cane, cane juice, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar, or of sugar-cane, cane juice, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On brandy, for first proof, two dollars and fifty cents per gallon.

On other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first proof, two dollars per gallon.

On cordials, and liquors of all kinds, and arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, two dollars per gallon.

On bay rum, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

On wines of all kinds, valued at not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty cents per gallon and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents and not over one dollar per gallon, fifty cents per gallon and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over one dollar per gallon, one dollar per gallon and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem: *Provided,* That no champagne or sparkling wines, in bottles, shall pay a less rate of duty than six dollars per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, or six dollars per two dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one pint.

On all spirituous liquors, not otherwise enumerated, one hundred per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That no lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid, on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages, than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; and no brandy, spirits, or other spirituous beverages under first proof shall pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided, further,* That all imitations of brandy, or spirits, or of wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon: *And provided, further,* That brandies, or other spirituous liquors, may be imported in bottles when the package shall contain not less than one dozen; and all bottles shall pay a separate duty of two cents each, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors subject to duty as hereinbefore mentioned.

Second. On ale, porter, and beer, in bottles, thirty-five cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, twenty cents per gallon.

Third. On cigars of all kinds, valued at fifteen dollars or less per thousand, seventy-five cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifteen dollars and not over thirty dollars per thousand, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at over thirty dollars and not over forty-five dollars per thousand, two dollars per pound and fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at over forty-five dollars per thousand, three dollars per pound and sixty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That paper cigars or cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties imposed on cigars.

On snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound.

On tobacco in leaf, manufactured and not stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound.

On tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per pound.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch or more than six inches wide, nor less than three-eighths of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than three-fourths of an inch nor more than two inches in diameter; and squares not less than three-fourths of an inch nor more than two inches square, one cent per pound. On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats less than three-eighths of an inch or more than two inches thick or less than one inch or more than six inches wide; rounds less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches in diameter; and squares less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches square, one cent and one-half per pound: *Provided,* That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: *And provided, further,* That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On all iron imported in bars for railroads and inclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be laid down on such roads or planes without further manufacture, sixty cents per one hundred pounds. On boiler or other plate iron not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, one cent and a half per pound. On iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, not less than number sixteen, wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; over number sixteen and not over number twenty-five, wire gauge, three dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material shall pay five cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, three cents per pound. On sheet iron, common or black not thinner than number twenty, wire gauge, one cent and one-fourth of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, one cent and a half per pound; thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, one cent and three-fourths of one cent per pound.

On tin plates, and iron galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, or otherwise, two cents and a half per pound.

On all band, hoop, and scroll iron from one-half to six inches in width, not thinner than one-eighth of an inch, one and one-fourth cent per pound.

On all band, hoop, and scroll iron from one half to six inches wide, under one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and one-half cent per pound.

On all band, hoop, and scroll iron thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and three-fourths cent per pound.

On slit rods one cent and one half per pound, and on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for, one cent and one-fourth per pound.

On locomotive tire, or parts thereof, three cents per pound.

On mill-irons and mill-cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, two cents per pound.

On anvils and on iron cables, or cable chains, or parts thereof, two cents and a half per pound.

On chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, two cents and a half per pound; less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine, wire gauge, three cents per pound; under number nine, wire gauge, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On anchors, or parts thereof, two cents and one fourth per pound.

On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for, two cents and a half per pound.

On wrought-iron railroad chairs, and wrought-iron nuts and washers, ready punched, two cents per pound.

On bed-screws and wrought-iron hinges, two cents and a half per pound.

On wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, two and one-half cents per pound.

On cut nails and spikes, one and a half cent per pound.

On horseshoe nails, five cents per pound.

On cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two and one-half cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, three cents per pound.

On steam, gas, and water *tubs* [tubes] and flues, of wrought iron, two cents and a half per pound.

On screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, eight cents per pound; less than two inches in length, eleven cents per pound.

On screws of any other metal than iron, and all other screws of iron, except wood screws, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On iron in pigs, nine dollars per ton.

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates, of cast iron, one and one-half cent per pound.

On cast-iron steam, gas, and water-pipe, one and one-half cent per pound.

On cast-iron butts and hinges, two and a half cents per pound.

On hollow ware, glazed or tinned, three and one-half cents per pound.

On all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On old scrap iron, eight dollars per ton: *Provided,* That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured.

On steel, ingots, bars, coils, sheets, and steel wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound or less, two cents and one-fourth per pound; valued at above seven cents and not above eleven cents per pound, three cents per pound; valued at above eleven cents per pound, three cents and a half per pound, and ten per centum ad valorem.

On steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch diameter and not less than number sixteen, wire gauge, two and one-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen, wire gauge, three cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

On steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On skates costing twenty cents or less per pair, eight cents per pair; costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On cross-cut saws, ten cents per lineal foot.

On mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot.

On all hand-saws not over twenty-four inches in length, seventy-five cents per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; over twenty-four inches in length, one dollar per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all back-saws not over ten inches in length, seventy-five cents per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; over ten inches in length, one dollar per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all descriptions, not exceeding ten inches in length, ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem, exceeding ten inches in length, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On pen-knives, jack-knives, and pocket-knives of all kinds, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On needles for knitting or sewing machines, one dollar per thousand, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On iron squares marked on one side, three cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; on all other squares of iron or steel, six cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, forty five per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That all articles of steel partially manufactured, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

On bituminous coal, and shale, one dollar and twenty-five cents for a ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

On coke and culm of coal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs and bars, two cents per pound.

On old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, one cent and one half per pound.

On lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two and three-quarter cents per pound.

On pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, two cents per pound

On lead ore, one and a half cent per pound.

On copper in pigs, bars, or ingots, two and a half cents per pound.

On sheathing copper, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot, three and a half cents per pound.

On copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper, in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, manufactured in blocks or pigs, one and a half cent per pound.

On zinc, spelter, or teutenegue in sheets, two and one-quarter cents per pound.

On diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On all wool, unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, exclusive of charges in such ports, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, three cents per pound; exceeding twelve cents and not exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, six cents per pound; exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, and not exceeding thirty-two cents, ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; exceeding thirty-two cents per pound, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practised, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or of any foreign substance, shall be subject to pay a duty of twelve cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, further,* That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of ten cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale, bag, or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *And provided, further,* That wool which shall be imported scoured, shall pay, in lieu of the duties herein provided, three times the amount of such duties.

Second. On sheepskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; and on flocks, waste, or shoddy, three cents per pound.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That on after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson, Axminster, patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents or under per square yard, seventy cents per square yard; valued at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per square yard, eighty cents per square yard: *Provided,* That no carpeting, carpets, or rugs of the foregoing description shall pay a duty of less than fifty per centum ad valorem. On Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpetings, printed on the warp or otherwise, fifty cents per square yard. On all treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, forty cents per square yard. On yarn Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets and carpeting, thirty-five cents per square yard. On hemp or jute carpeting, six and a half cents per square yard. On druggets, bockings, and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored, or otherwise, twenty-five cents per square yard. On carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description, and on all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Second. On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, twenty-four cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description, when valued at over two dollars per square yard, a duty, in addition to the foregoing rates, of five per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That goods of like description, composed of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, and weighing over eight ounces to the square yard, shall be subject to pay the same duties and rates of duty herein provided for woollen cloths. On endless belts or felts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, twenty cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On flannels, uncolored, valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-four cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannels, colored, printed, or plaided, not otherwise provided for, and flannels composed in part of cotton, twenty-four cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On flannels composed in part of silk, fifty per centum ad valorem. On hats of wool, twenty-four [cents] per pound, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On woollen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twenty cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over one dollar per pound, twenty-four cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem. On woollen and worsted yarn valued at less than fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, sixteen cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except hosiery, twenty-four cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. On blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty-eight cents per pound, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at above twenty-eight cents and not exceeding forty cents per pound, twenty-four cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above forty cents per pound, twenty-four cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem. On Balmorals, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed of wool, worsted or any other material, twenty four cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty five per centum ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goat's hair, gray or uncolored, not exceeding in value the sum of thirty cents per square yard, four cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value thirty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all goods of the last mentioned description, if stained, colored, or printed, not exceeding in value the sum of thirty cents per square yard, four cents per square yard, and thirty per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value thirty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On shirts, drawers, and hosiery of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, twenty cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On bunting and on all other manufactures of worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goat's hair, or of which worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goat's hair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufacture of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively, not combined with India rubber, ten per centum ad valorem.

On oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil cloth, except silk oil cloth, forty per centum ad valorem.

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

First. On cotton, raw or unmanufactured, two cents per pound.

Second. On all manufactures of cotton, (except jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuff, and goods of like description) not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, five cents and a half per square yard, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem. On finer and lighter goods of like description, exceeding one hundred threads and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description, or for similar use, if unbleached, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, six cents and a half per square yard, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem. On finer or lighter goods of like description, exceeding one hundred threads and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, six and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, seven cents per square yard; if bleached, seven and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, seven and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That upon all plain woven cotton goods not included in the foregoing schedules, unbleached valued at over sixteen cents per square yard, bleached valued at over twenty cents per square yard, colored valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denims, and drillings unbleached valued at over twenty cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *And provided, further,* That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Fourth. On spool-thread of cotton, six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; exceeding one hundred yards, for every additional hundred yards of thread on each spool, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, six cents per dozen and thirty per centum ad valorem.

On cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On cotton velvet, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On cotton braids, insertings, lace, trimming, or bobbinet, and all other manufactures of cotton, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cotton bottoms, burlaps, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above thirty cents per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen yarns for carpets, not exceeding number eight Lea, and valued at twenty-four cents or less per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen yarns valued at above twenty four cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen thread, twine and pack thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On tarred cables or cordage, three cents per pound. On untarred Manilla cordage, two and a half cents per pound. On all other untarred cordage, three and a half cents per pound. On hemp yarn, five cents per pound. On coir yarn, one and a half cents per pound. On seines, six and a half cents per pound.

Third. On gunny cloth, gunny bags, and cotton bagging, or other manufacture not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, or other material, valued at ten cents or less per square yard, three cents per pound; over ten cents per square yard, four cents per pound. On sail duck or canvas for sails, thirty per centum ad valorem. On Russia and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and white, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. On grass cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem. On jute yarns, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On spun silk for filling in skeins or cops, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On silk in the gum not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown or organzine, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On floss silks, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On sewing silk in the gum or purified, forty per centum ad valorem. On all dress and piece silks, ribbons, and silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, sixty per centum ad valorem. On silk vestings, pongees, shawls, scarfs, mantillas, pelerines, handkerchiefs, veils, laces, shirts, drawers, bonnets, hats, caps, turbans, chemisettes, hose, mitts, aprons, stockings, gloves, suspenders, watch chains, webbing, braids, fringes, galloons, tassels, cords, and trimmings, sixty per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On all brown earthenware and common stoneware, gas retorts, stoneware not ornamented, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On China, porcelain, and Parian ware, gilded, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On China, porcelain, and Parian ware, plain white, and not decorated in any manner, forty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other earthen, stone, or crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, dipped or cream-colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, and not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.

On slates, slate pencils, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, forty per centum ad valorem.

On unwrought clay, pipe clay, fire clay, and kaoline, five dollars per ton.

On fuller's earth, three dollars per ton.

On white chalk and cliff stone, ten dollars per ton. On red and French chalk, twenty per centum ad valorem. On chalk of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On whiting and Paris-white, one cent per pound.

On whiting ground in oil, two cents per pound.

On all plain and mould and press glass not cut, engraved, or painted, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of glass cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate glass silvered, or looking-glass plates, forty per centum ad valorem.

On all unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one cent and a half per pound; above that and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, two cents [per] pound; above that and exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, two cents and a half per pound; all above that three cents per pound.

On cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, two and one-half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty four by sixty inches, twenty cents per square foot; all above that, forty cents per square foot.

On fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, seventy-five cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one cent and a half per square foot; all above that, two cents per square foot: *Provided,* That all fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed.

On all cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, three cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty five cents per square foot; all above that, fifty cents per square foot.

On all cast polished plate glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, thirty-five cents per square foot; all above that, sixty cents per square foot: *Provided,* That no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall be liable to pay in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem upon such frames.

On porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats or preserves, not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On annatto seed, extract of annatto, nitrate of barytes, carmined indigo, crude tica, extract of safflower, finishing powder, gold sise and patent sise, cobalt, oxide of cobalt, smalt, zaffre, and terra alba, twenty per centum ad valorem; on nickel, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Second. On albumen, asbestos, asphaltum, crocus colcottra, blue or Roman vitriol or sulphate of copper, bone or ivory drop black, murexide, ultramarine, Indian red, and Spanish brown, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, and collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On acetic acid, acetous or concentrated vinegar, or pyroligneous acid, exceeding the specific gravity of 1.040, eighty cents per pound; not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.040, known as number eight, twenty-five cents per pound.

On acetate or pyrolignite of ammonia, seventy cents per pound; of baryta, forty cents per pound; of iron, strontia, and zinc, fifty cents per pound; of lead, twenty cents per pound; of magnesia and soda, fifty cents per pound; of lime, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On analine dyes, one dollar per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On blancfixe, enamelled white, satin white, lime white, and all combinations of barytes with acids or water, three cents per pound; on carmine lake, dry or liquid, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on French green, Paris green, mineral green, mineral blue, and Prussian blue, dry or moist, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On almonds, six cents per pound; shelled, ten cents per pound.

On articles not otherwise provided for, made of gold, silver, German silver, or platina, or of which either of these metals shall be a component part, forty per centum ad valorem.

On antimony, crude, and regulus of antimony, ten per centum ad valorem.

On opium, two dollars and fifty cents per pound.

On opium prepared for smoking, and the extract of opium, one hundred per centum ad valorem.

On morphine and its salts, two dollars and fifty cents per ounce.

On arrowroot, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On brimstone, crude, six dollars per ton.

On brimstone, in rolls, or refined, ten dollars per ton.

On castor beans or seeds per bushel of fifty pounds, sixty cents.

On chicory root, four cents per pound; ground, burnt, or prepared, five cents per pound.

On cassia, twenty cents per pound.

On cassia buds and ground cassia, twenty-five cents per pound.

On cinnamon, thirty cents per pound.

On chloroform, one dollar per pound.

On collodion and ethers of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, and etherial preparations or extracts, fluid, one dollar per pound.

On cologne water and other perfumery, of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient, three dollars per gallon and fifty per cent. ad valorem.

On cloves, twenty cents per pound; on clove stems, ten cents per pound.

On fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, two dollars per gallon.

On Hoffman's anodyne and spirits of nitric ether, fifty cents per pound.

On bristles, fifteen cents per pound; on hogs' hair, one cent per pound; on istle, or Tampico fibre, one cent per pound.

On brushes of all kinds, forty per centum ad valorem.

On honey, twenty cents per gallon.

On lead, white or red, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, three cents per pound.

On percussion caps, forty per centum ad valorem.

On lemons, oranges, pineapples, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and fruits preserved in their own juice, and fruit juice, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On licorice root, two cents per pound; on licorice paste or licorice in rolls, ten cents per pound.

On nutmegs, fifty cents per pound.

On mace, forty cents per pound.

On oils, croton, one dollar per pound; olive, in flasks or bottles, and salad, one dollar per gallon; castor, one dollar per gallon; cloves, two dollars per pound; cognac or œnanthic ether, four dollars per pound.

On peanuts, or ground beans, one cent per pound; shelled, one and a half cent per pound.

On filberts and walnuts, of all kinds, three cents per pound.

On petroleum and coal illuminating oil, crude, ten cents per gallon. On illuminating oil, and naptha, benzine, and benzole, refined or produced from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, or other bituminous substances used for like purposes, thirty cents per gallon.

On pimento, and black, white, and red or cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound; on ground pimento and pepper of all kinds, eighteen cents per pound.

On spirits of turpentine, thirty cents per gallon.

On sulphur, flour of, twenty dollars per ton and fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

On tannin, tannic acid, two dollars per pound; on gallic acid, one dollar and fifty cents per pound.

On santonine, five dollars per pound.

On salt in sacks, barrels, and other packages, twenty-four cents per one hundred pounds; on salt in bulk, eighteen cents per one hundred pounds.

On crude *saltpeter*, [saltpetre] two and one-half cents per pound.

On strychnine and its salts, one dollar and one-half per ounce.

On taggar's iron, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On vinegar, ten cents per gallon.

On watches, gold or silver, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On wood pencils, filled with lead or other materials, fifty cents per gross, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On ostrich, vulture, cock, and other ornamental feathers, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or manufactured, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On playing cards, costing not over twenty-five cents per pack, twenty-five cents per pack; costing over twenty-five cents per pack, thirty-five cents per pack.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Anchovies and sardines, preserved in oil or otherwise.

Artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for, beads and bead ornaments.

Billiard chalk.

Ginger, preserved or pickled.

Ivory or bone dice, draughts, chess men, chess balls, and bagatelle balls.

Jellies of all kinds.

On kid or other leather gloves of all descriptions, for men's, women's, or children's wear.

On wooden and other toys for children.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On books, periodicals, pamphlets, blank books, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, engravings, bound or unbound, illustrated books and papers, and maps and charts, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On cork, bark or wood, unmanufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On cork and cork bark manufactured, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On hatters' furs, not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin, twenty per centum ad valorem. Furs on the skin, undressed, ten per cent. ad valorem.

On fire-crackers, one dollar per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater number.

On gutta percha, manufactured, forty per centum ad valorem.

On gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound, a duty of six cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty cents per pound, a duty of ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

On marble, white statuary, brocatella, sienna, and verd-antique, in block, rough or squared, one dollar per cubic foot, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On veined marble and marble of all other descriptions, not otherwise provided for, in block, rough or squared, fifty cents per cubic foot, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

On mineral or medicinal waters, or waters from springs impregnated with minerals, for each bottle or jug containing not more than one quart, three cents, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; containing more than one quart, three cents for each additional quart, or fractional part thereof, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On palm-leaf fans, one cent each.

On pipes, clay, common or white, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On meerschaum, wood, porcelain, lava, and all other tobacco-smoking pipes, and pipe-bowls, not herein otherwise provided for, one dollar and fifty cents per gross, and in addition thereto seventy-five per centum ad valorem.

On pipe cases, pipe stems, tips, mouthpieces, and metallic mountings for pipes, and all parts of pipes or pipe fixtures, and all smoker's articles, seventy-five per centum ad valorem.

On pen-tips and pen-holders, or parts thereof, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On pens, metallic, ten cents per gross, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On soap, fancy, perfumed, honey, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On all soap not otherwise provided for, one cent per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On starch, made of potatoes or corn, one cent per pound, and twenty per centum ad valorem.

On starch, made of rice, or any other material, three cents per pound, and twenty per centum ad valorem.

On rice, cleaned, two and a half cents per pound; on uncleaned, two cents per pound.

On paddy, one cent and a half per pound.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any vessel, or of any goods, wares, or merchandise, the decision of the collector of customs at the port of importation and entry, as to the rate and amount of duties to be paid on the tonnage of such vessel or on such goods, wares, or merchandise, and the dutiable costs and charges thereon, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, master, commander, or consignee of such vessel, in the case of duties levied on tonnage, or the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the merchandise, in the case of duties levied on goods, wares, or merchandise, or the costs and charges thereon, shall, within ten days after the ascertainment and liquidation of the duties by the proper officers of the customs, as well in cases of merchandise entered in bond, as for consumption, give notice in writing to the collector on each entry, if dissatisfied with his decision, setting forth therein, distinctly and specifically, the grounds of his objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such ascertainment and liquidation, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and such vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, or costs and charges, shall be liable to duty accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within ninety days after the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury on such appeal for any duties which shall have been paid before the date of such decision on such vessel, or on such goods, wares, or merchandise, or costs or charges, or within ninety days after the payment of duties paid after the decision of the Secretary. And no suit shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any duties alleged to have been erroneously or illegally exacted, until the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall have been first had on such appeal, unless said decision of the Secretary shall be delayed more than ninety days from the date of such appeal in case of an entry at any port east of the Rocky mountains, or more than five months in case of an entry west of those mountains.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the decision of the respective collectors of customs as to all fees, charges, and exactions of whatever character, other than those mentioned in the next preceding section, claimed by them, or by any of the officers under them, in the performance of their official duty, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested in such fees, charges, or exactions, unless the like notice that an appeal will be taken from such decision to the Secretary of the Treasury shall be given within ten days from the making of such decision, and unless such appeal shall actually be taken within thirty days from the making of such decision; and the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final and conclusive upon the matter so appealed, unless suit shall be brought for the recovery of such fees, charges, or exactions, within the period as provided for in the next preceding section in regard to duties. And no suit shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any such fees, costs, and charges, alleged to have been erroneously or illegally exacted, until the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall have been first had on such appeal, unless such decision of the Secretary shall be delayed more than ninety days from the date of such appeal in case of an entry at any port east of the Rocky mountains, nor more than five months in case of an entry west of those mountains.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that, in any case of unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest and appeal, as hereinbefore provided, more money has been paid to the collector, or person acting as such, than the law requires should have been paid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of the person or persons entitled to the over payment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares, and merchandise which, on and after the day this act shall take effect, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported, on and after the day this act takes effect, in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day and year this act shall take effect, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, (except raw cotton) when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production: *Provided*, That section three of the act approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," and section fourteen of the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act increasing temporarily the rates of duties on imports, and for other purposes," be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day, and so much of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or any other act, as requires the sale of fire-crackers, or prohibits their deposit in bonded warehouse, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint resolution "to increase temporarily the duties on imports," approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be deemed to have taken effect until after the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and shall be and remain in force until and including the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and any duties which shall have been exacted and received, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the period of one year from the passage of this act, there may be imported into the United States, free of duty, any machinery designed for and adapted to the manufacture of woven fabrics from the fibre of flax or hemp, including all the preliminary processes requisite therefor; and that steam agricultural machinery and implements may be imported free from duty for one year from the passage of this act.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing law contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act: *And provided, further*, That the duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries not provided for in this act shall be and remain as they were, according to existing laws prior to the twenty-ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That, on and after the day and year this act shall take effect, it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of any goods, wares, or merchandise which shall have been actually purchased, or procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time when he shall produce his original invoice, or invoices, to the collector, and make and verify his written entry of his goods, wares, and merchandise, as provided by section thirty-six of the act of March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and not afterwards, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true market value of such goods, wares, and merchandise in the principal markets of the country whence they shall have been imported, and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported, or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such goods, wares, and merchandise to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws. And if the appraised value thereof shall exceed, by ten per centum, or more, the value so declared on the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: *Provided*, That the duty shall not be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding: *And provided, further*, That, on and after the day and year aforesaid, the eighth section of the act entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That in determining the valuation of goods imported into the United States from foreign countries, except as hereinbefore provided, upon which duties imposed by any existing laws are to be assessed, the actual value of such goods on shipboard at the last place of shipment to the United States shall be deemed the dutiable value. And such value shall be ascertained by adding to the value of such goods at the place of growth, production, or manufacture, the cost of transportation, shipment, and transhipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States, the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind, in which such goods are contained, commission at the usual rate, in no case less than two and one half per centum, brokerage, and all export duties, together with all costs and charges, paid or incurred for placing said goods on shipboard, and all other proper charges specified by law.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section twenty-three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as exempts from duty all philosophical apparatus and instruments imported for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, is hereby repealed. And the same shall be subject to a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when any cask, barrel, carboy, or other vessel of American manufacture, exported or sent out of the country, filled with the products of the United States, shall be returned to the United States empty, the same shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the invoices of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States shall be made out in the weights or measures of the country or place from which the importations shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual weights or measures of such goods, wares, and merchandise, without any respect to the weights or measures of the United States.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where officers of the customs or other salaried officers of the United States shall be, or shall have been, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the licenses, rules, and regulations provided for by the fifth section of the act of the thirteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," such officer of the United States shall be entitled to receive one thousand dollars per annum for his services, under the act aforesaid, in addition to his salary or compensation under any other law: *Provided*, That the aggregate compensation of any such officer shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That any baggage or personal effects arriving in the United States, in transit to any foreign country, may be delivered by the parties having it in charge to the collector of customs, to be by him retained, without the payment or exaction of any import duty, and to be delivered to such parties on their departure for their foreign destination, under such rules, regulations, and fees as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

An Act granting lands to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is granted to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Eugene City, by way of Middle Fork of Willamette river, and the most feasible pass in Cascade range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State, alternate sections of public lands, designated by odd numbers, for three sections in width on each side of said road: *Provided*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied to the construction of said road, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses; and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatever: *And provided, further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by act of Congress or other competent authority be, and the same are, reserved from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be necessary to locate the route of said road through the same, in which case the right of way is granted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by the Legislature thereof for the purpose aforesaid and for no other; and the said road shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from tolls or other charge upon the transportation of any property, troops, or mails of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said road shall be constructed with such width, graduation, and bridges, as to permit of its regular use as a wagon road, and in such other special manner as the State of Oregon may prescribe.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of only in the following manner, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding thirty sections for said road may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any ten continuous miles of said road are completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed thirty sections, may be sold, and so from time to time until said road is completed; and if said road is not completed within five years, no further sales shall be made, and the land remaining unsold shall revert to the United States.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

An Act to provide for the more speedy punishment of guer[r]illa marauders, 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 twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall apply as well to the sentences of military commissions as to those of courts-martial, and hereafter the commanding general in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guer[r]illa marauders for robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and for violation of the laws and customs of war, as well as sentences against spies, mutineers, deserters, and murderers.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, including that of confinement in the penitentiary, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering or dismissing an officer, which sentences it shall be competent during the continuance of the present rebellion for the general commanding the army in the field, or the department commander, as the case may be, to remit or mitigate; and the fifth section of the act approved July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter two hundred and one, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as it relates to sentences of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when a soldier, sick in hospital, shall have been discharged, or shall be discharged from the military service, but shall be unable to leave, or to avail himself of his discharge, in consequence of sickness or wounds, and shall subsequently die in such hospital, he shall be deemed to have died in the military service, so far as relates to bounties.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

An Act to quiet the titles to lands within the Rancho Laguna de Santos Calle, in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for all purchasers from the grantees or their assigns of lands within the Rancho Laguna de Santos Calle, in the State of California, to file, within twelve months from the passage of this act, with the register of the land office at Marysville, applications describing the lands so purchased by them respectively, with proofs of bona fide purchase from the said grantees or their assigns; and, upon such proofs being found satisfactory, the said purchasers shall be permitted to enter, according to the lines of the public surveys, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the lands so purchased within the limits of said rancho, as described in the petition presented to the board of commissioners under the act of March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," to the extent to which the lands so purchased have been reduced to possession, and are now held by said purchasers: *Provided*, That any person who shall avail himself of the provisions of this act shall be thereafter debarred any further claim under the grantee in the event of a final confirmation of the grant.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where any additional surveys may be found necessary to give full effect to this act, the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause such surveys to be made at the cost of the purchasers, as provided by the 10th section of the act of May 30th, 1862, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States:" *Provided*, That no entry of mineral lands or lands reserved for military or other public uses shall be permitted under this act, nor shall any rights acquired under the pre-emption laws of the United States be affected thereby.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the register and receiver of the proper land office to receive all applications in cases presented under this act, pursuant to such instructions as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to adjudge all such cases as preliminary to a final decision in due course of law.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

An Act to authorize assimulated rank to be given to the warrant officers of the United States navy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, if in his judgment it shall be conducive to the interest of the service, to give assimulated rank to the warrant officers of the navy, viz: boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, as follows: After five years of service to rank with ensigns; and after ten years' service to rank with masters.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the officers named in the preceding section shall be known as "warrant officers in the naval service of the United States," and shall be so entered upon the Naval Register.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where it has been, or may be, found necessary during the present war to detain in confinement persons found on board of captured vessels, the expenses of the detention of such persons, when not chargeable to the proceeds of prize or other fund, shall be paid out of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and that the expenses of prisoners sentenced by naval court-martial to confinement in a penitentiary shall be defrayed from the same fund.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition be made to the clerical force now authorized by law in the Navy Department:

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, two clerks of the third class and two of the first class.

Bureau of Ordnance, one clerk of the third class.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, one clerk of the second class and one clerk of the first class.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

An Act to establish Colfax street in the city of Washington and District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage hereof the alley, which is sixty feet wide, across square seven hundred and twelve, and which connects L and M streets north, and the west line of which is two hundred and twenty feet east of the east line of First street east, shall be known as Colfax street.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may hereafter, at any time, amend or repeal this act.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

An Act for increased facilities of telegraph communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Telegraph Company and their associates are hereby authorized to erect a line or lines of magnetic telegraph between the Missouri river and the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, on such route as they may select, to connect with the lines of the said United States Telegraph Company now constructed and being constructed through the States of the Union. The said company shall have the use of such unoccupied land of the United States as may be necessary for the right of way and materials, and for the establishing of stations along said line for repairs, not exceeding at any station one quarter section of land; and such stations not to exceed one in fifteen miles on the average of the whole line, unless said lands shall be required by the Government of the United States for railroad or other purposes: *And provided*, That no right to pre-empt any of said lands under the laws of the United States shall enure to said company or their agents, or any other person or persons whatsoever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said United States Telegraph Company, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized to erect a line of telegraph from Fort Hall, by Walla Walla and the Dalles and San Francisco, to Portland, in the State of Oregon, and from Fort Hall to Bannock and Virginia City, in the Territory of Idaho, with the same privileges as to the right of way, and so forth, as is provided in the first section of this act; the United States to have priority in the use of said lines of telegraph to Oregon and Idaho.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid company is authorized by this act to send and receive despatches on payment of the regular charges for transmission of despatches over any line that may now or hereafter be constructed by the authority or aid of Congress, to connect with any line or lines authorized or erected by the Russian or English Governments; and that all despatches received by said line or lines shall be transmitted in the order of their reception, and the answers thereto shall be delivered to said United States Telegraph Company for transmission over their lines to the office whence the original message was sent, whenever so directed by the sender thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several railroad companies authorized by act of Congress July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are authorized to enter into arrangements with the United States Telegraph Company, so that the line of telegraph between the Missouri river and San Francisco may be made upon and along the line of said railroad and branches as fast as said roads and branches are built; and if said arrangements be entered into and the transfer of said telegraph line be made in accordance therewith to the line of said railroads and branches, such transfer shall, for all purposes of the act referred to, be held and considered a fulfilment on the part of said railroad companies of the provision of the act in regard to the construction of a telegraph line; and, in case of disagreement, said telegraph company are authorized to remove their line of telegraph along and upon the line of railroad therein contemplated, without prejudice to the rights of said railroad companies.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

Joint Resolution to continue in force the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports," approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution increasing the duties on imports, approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and is hereby continued in force until the first day of July next.

Approved, June 27, 1864.

An Act to authorize the United States to acquire land in Wallabout bay, belonging to the city of Brooklyn, and to authorize the exchange of other lands therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate with the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and to effect an exchange of lands in Wallabout bay between the United States and the said city, and thereupon to make, execute, and deliver good and sufficient deeds and releases therefor.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

An Act in relation to the sale of reservations of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any reservation of public lands shall be brought into market under existing laws, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to fix a minimum price not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, below which such lands shall not be disposed of.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

Joint Resolution correcting a clerical error in the award of the emancipation commissioners.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to correct a clerical error in entering the amount of the award of the commissioners under the act of the sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," in the case of Nicholas Bowie, claimed by Martha Manning.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

Joint Resolution to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of Washington.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Benjamin Stinemets, Samuel McElwee, jr., A. J. Stoddart, Samuel Ker Roberts, S. Jordan, Albert Ebeling, Charles H. Norton, George M. Powell, Warren Choate, Nicholas Du Bois, Joseph T. Brown, and Joseph C. Clayton, and their successors in office, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Young Men's *Cristian* [Christian] Association of the city of Washington, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal and the same change at pleasure, and have, use, and exercise the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall be capable of acquiring, receiving, taking, and holding real and personal estate, which estate shall never be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall descend to their successors for the promotion of the religious, moral, educational, and benevolent purposes of said corporation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this corporation shall have power to alter and amend its constitution and by-laws: *Provided*, That they do not conflict with the laws of the United States or the laws of the corporation of the city of Washington.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall not exercise banking privileges, or issue or put in circulation bank notes, or any note, paper, token, scrip, or device to be used as currency.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time.

Approved, June 28, 1864.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE, ss.—Third Judicial District of Washington Territory.

M. J. WEST, Plaintiff, against E. R. ROGERS and S. McCAW, (doing business under the firm name of S. McCAW & CO.) and W. D. VAUGHN, Defendants. In the U. S. District Court for Pierce County, in the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory.

To E. R. Rogers and S. McCaw, doing business in Pierce County, W. T., under the firm name and style of S. McCaw & Co., and W. D. Vaughn, Defendants: You are hereby notified that M. J. West has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months from the 9th day of August, A.D. 1864, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you upon a promissory note drawn by you April 12th, 1862, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars and interest thereon at two per cent. per month till date of such judgment, less the sum of seventy-two dollars interest money which is admitted to have been paid. Also to obtain a judgment of foreclosure upon a mortgage upon Lot No. one in Block No. sixty, in Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, bearing even date with said note, and given to secure the payment of the same and its interest.

Complaint filed August 9th, 1864.

32:8w FRANK CLARK, Pltf's Atty.

THE NEW STYLE

"HOWE" DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINE!

From which ALL OTHERS derive their Vitality!

ESTABLISHED IN 1845;

Improved from time to time, and fully Perfected in 1862!

SUBSTANTIALLY AND STRONGLY BUILT and less liable to get out of order than any other Machine now extant. They GATHER and SEW ON at the same time! THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly, sew rapidly, and are almost noiseless. They do the FINEST or COARSEST work with equal facility. Latest improved Braiders, Binders, Rolling Presses, Adjustable Hemmers, etc., go with each Machine.

Letter A, for family use, price	$60
Letter A, pearl finish, with cover, price	75
Letter B, for Family, Dress Makers, or Tailors' use, price	65
Letter C, for heavy manufacturing, Upholstering, Carriage Trimming and Harness makers. To this machine, especially, the attention of Manufacturers is solicited. Price	85
Letter D, Light Cylinder, price	115
Letter E, Heavy Cylinder, price	140

Unequaled for Boot and Shoe work.

Genuine New England Machines,

(Formerly sold at $35) price ... 15

We guarantee all of our Machines.

PURCHASE ONLY of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.

DEMING & CO.,

No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple,

29:6m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

☞ Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS and WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco,
1-6m Agents for California.

Great Medical Discovery!

LE DOYEN'S

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK, AND IODINE ALTERATIVE,

FOR THE

Blood, Liver, and Glands.

FOR CURE OF

Scrofulous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseases; of sores, skin diseases, and all other diseases which are caused by an impure state of the Blood.

WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULOUS WHITE SWELLING!

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy.

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA

For Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few doses of this powerful alterative.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this alterative. It surpasses in its power to dispel rashes, and other disfigurements of the face.

Sole Agency of LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA, for Pacific Coast, 629 Front street, San Francisco.

Sold by all Druggists. 28:6m

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE studies on MONDAY, January 4th, 1864.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

For Board and Tuition per quarter of eleven weeks	$30
For Washing per quarter	10
For bedding do	2
For Music do	15
Entrance fee for all not admitted at commencement	5

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

For Tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks	$6

GENERAL REGULATIONS:

From the day of entrance to the vacation, in July next, no absence will be allowed except in case of serious illness. No pupil will be admitted for a shorter period than a quarter, and no deduction will be made for time lost or quarter not completed. Pupils will be received at any time during the year, and charged from the day of admission into the Institution. Visits are confined to Thursdays, and can only be made by Parents and Guardians, or persons authorized by them. All letters are subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

For the sake of uniformity and order, all the pupils will attend the religious exercises of the establishment.

For clothing, books, or other wants of students, no advances will be made by the Institution. To meet such expenses, a sufficient sum must be deposited with the Treasurer. Pre-payment will be invariably demanded at the commencement of each quarter.

UNIFORM:

The uniform consists of a black French merino dress, blue ditto, and white muslin ditto with blue sash, all made with shirt sleeves, and a loose cape of the same material; one white and one black veil; three night dresses, six pairs of cotton hose, six of woolen ditto, three pairs of shoes, two quilted skirts and one white ditto, six towels, six aprons, twelve handkerchiefs, three pairs of sheets, three pillow cases, and one white counterpane.

Steilacoom, December, 1863. 6:2-tf

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

SEATTLE,

KING COUNTY, W. T.

M. R. MADDOCK,
JOHN S. CONDON, } Proprietors.
AMOS BROWN,

THIS NEW AND CAPACIOUS HOTEL IS now completed and opened for the accommodation of the public. It is fitted up entire with new furniture and fixtures, with all the conveniences of a first class house, the rooms being tastefully and comfortably furnished in the best style.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT is under the management of an experienced cook, and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Open at all hours of the day and night. 27:6m

UNION CLOTHING

STORE,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE public in general that they have removed their place of business to the old stand of

BALCH & WEBBER,

where they have on hand a well-selected stock of

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery, Glassware,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES,

COAL AND FISH OIL,

TABLE AND STOCK SALT,

Cordage, Axes, Nails, Washboards, Brooms, Wash-Tubs, &c., &c., &c.

Which we offer for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash or country produce. 6:2-tf

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR.

C. CROSBY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

6-1:tf Tum Water, W. T.

E. S. FOWLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO.

Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,

Port Townsend, W. T. 5-35tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-12y

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

MONDAY, September 19, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Since our last dates, Sept. 3d, the successes of the Union arms have continued without interruption. We dispense with the usual telegraphic summary, and briefly notice the leading features as follows:

Union victory near Baton Rouge, La., about 26th August. Defeat of the rebels near Darksville, Va., on the 3d inst. John Morgan defeated and killed, and his staff captured. Wheeler killed and his raid a failure. The pirate *Georgia* captured off Lisbon; no date given. For the ten days ending on the 5th inst., recruits were mustered into the service at the rate of 3000 a day. Six thousand were mustered in on one day. From capitalists at home and abroad the Government is in receipt of tenders of heavy loans; evincing an increased confidence in the ability of the administration to bring to a successful issue the rebellion. Fremont has withdrawn.

Many other items of minor import are contained in the telegraphic news, for which we have no room.

"THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT."—This is the title of a new aspirant for popular favor, to be published at Olympia, the first number of which will make its appearance about the first of November next. As the title signifies, it will be a party journal, devoted to the advocacy of the principles of the Democracy; but we fear it will be too late in the field to save "Little Mac" from another defeat. The prospectus, which we publish in another column, alleges that it bears the endorsement of the Democratic Central Committee, who thus adopt it as their organ. Mr U. E. Hicks, the editor and proprietor, is widely known in this Territory as a fluent writer, and as a frequent contributor to the Portland press; also as publisher of the *Vancouver Telegraph*, during its brief existence. He is well qualified to make up a good paper for the party whose cause he espouses, and will doubtless do so if the members of that party give him a fair living support. The paper will be as large as this journal, and contain a large variety of selected matter. See the prospectus, elsewhere.

FIRST W. T. INFANTRY.—Col. Justin Steinberger having returned and resumed command of this Regiment, with his headquarters at Walla Walla, Major Rumrill late commandant of that post, has been assigned to the command of Fort Steilacoom. This will relieve Captain Tucker of many responsible and arduous duties, and render his position much more agreeable than hitherto.

THE ELECTIONS.—The election in Vermont, a few days since, resulted in a Union majority of about 15,000. Maine has elected her entire Union delegation to Congress, five-sixths of both branches of the Legislature elect are Union, and 20,000 majority has been given for the Union Governor. In both States the Union gains have been large. This is rather discouraging to the Copperheads.

THE MAILS.—The steamer *Eliza Anderson* is now performing the mail service on the Sound, and will continue to do so until the contract is re-let. So so far as we can learn, the present performance of the service gives general satisfaction.

PICTORIALS, ETC.—We have had another reminder from J. Stratman, the indefatigable San Francisco news dealer, in a bundle of pictorials and literary journals. May his shadow never grow less.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, 15th inst, by Rev. George W. Sloan, Mr. THEOPHILUS SEAL to Mrs. CHRISTIANA ZIMMERMAN, both of Pierce county, W. T.

NAVIGATION OF PUGET SOUND BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

EDITOR P. S. HERALD:—Pending the decision, by the Court, of the case of the British steamer *Alexandra*, I have forborne to notice items in various newspapers, some of which were correct and some incorrect. I will now give a brief statement of the facts.

Ever since Puget Sound has been a Collection District, foreign vessels, after entering at the Custom House, and depositing their registers, have been allowed to proceed, in ballast, to the mills or to other places, in order to get their outward cargo. With this they would return to the Custom House and clear. It was regarded *constructively* as loading at the port of entry. This usage under my predecessors was not disturbed by me, nor was its legality presented for consideration, until the *Alexandra* commenced her trips to Olympia and Steilacoom for cattle to export to Victoria.

Parties interested in the *Eliza Anderson* then raised the question, and contended that the *Alexandra* was violating the steamboat law. Believing such was the case, the master was fined to the full amount allowed by the steamboat law, for every trip, which fine was paid under protest. The owner of the *Eliza Anderson* then obtained, from his Honor the Supreme Judge, a restraining order, forbidding me to clear the *Alexandra*, when loaded with cargo obtained above the port of entry, as having violated the revenue navigation and coasting laws. After an able argument before the Court, the injunction remains.

When the question was first raised, the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Does Section 2 of the Steamboat Act of 1838 forbid a foreign steamer from seeking cargo at places other than the port of entry?"

The following answer was received:

"Foreign vessels of all kinds, except British vessels laden in the ports and with the products of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, can load and unload only at ports of entry."

It will be seen, therefore, that the Department at Washington and the Court agree as to the law: and the usage of the past ten years in this District must yield. Congress alone is competent to change the law.

L. C. GUNN, Collector.

Port Townsend, Sept. 14, 1864.

The effect of the agitation of the question above alluded to has been the exclusion of *all* foreign vessels from these waters; a result for which we are indebted solely to the grasping avarice of the owners of the *Eliza Anderson*. As the mill proprietors are directly and deeply interested, we presume they will take steps to have this prohibition of their foreign trade removed. A truthful representation to Congress, at its next session, we believe, will lead to the enactment of a law restoring this important trade.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT.

(Endorsed by the Democratic Central Committee of the Territory.)

The undersigned proposes to publish a weekly newspaper at the Capital of Washington Territory, to be styled "THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT;" the first number to be issued on or about the first of November next, or as soon as 600 subscribers are obtained therefor. Said newspaper will be printed with new type, upon a "double medium" sheet, containing *twenty eight columns of reading matter*, or twice the amount of some and three times the amount of other newspapers in the Territory, and filled with the latest dispatches from the East, foreign and domestic intelligence, market and marine reports, local news items, agricultural, mechanical and scientific knowledge, correspondence from several important cities on the Atlantic coast, and also from different sections on the Pacific slope, including the mines of Idaho and British Columbia, choice selections of literature, and in fact everything calculated to interest, instruct or benefit the moral, social and political privileges of the people of Washington Territory.

THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT will be devoted to the dissemination of pure "old time Democracy,"—the advocate of just principles founded upon a strict adherence to Constitutional rights and a due appreciation of liberty regulated by law,—*unconditionally* Union in sentiment—*unchangeable* in purpose, and *uncontrolable* by the behests of any corrupt sectional faction or self-created satrap. Standing upon the broad platform of civil liberty and equality, we shall unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed thereon, in letters of living light: "LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, AND PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX." This shall be our motto, and by the help of God and our own untiring devotion, we shall maintain it as long as we are able to wield a pen or an arm to strike in its defense. We want no beating around the bush, but a frank, manly, open avowal of principles, and a square, honest declaration of them before the people. If we cannot triumph by such a course, we will at least have done our whole duty and preserved our self-respect. We yet believe in the capacity of the people for self-government, and in the United States the people control the government—*they are the source of all political power*; hence, if our belief is not founded in error—if the people are capable of self-government—they have sufficient intelligence and honesty of purpose to make correct and just decisions on all public questions when fairly presented for their consideration. We know the people have been deceived, grossly misled, by the war-howling fanatics who now have control of our national affairs, bringing desolation and confusion, bordering on chaos and ruin, to the Union of our fathers, and unless a change of administrative policy is soon made—unless the people rise in their majesty and assert their power in the removal and overthrow of bad men and their violent measures, the government cannot be perpetuated; it must assuredly fall; for no power on earth can pin together by bayonets such a government as this. Therefore, let us call upon the people to pause and reflect; let us urge them to return to first principles, for if they would preserve republican institutions in this land; if they would bequeath liberty to their children; if they would save the Union of our fathers, they must awake, and that speedily, to the dangers that surround the n. To this end the WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT will be earnestly devoted, by the use of all honorable means within its power to secure the triumph of the fundamental principles of equal rights, equal justice, conservative polity and democratic privileges, as enunciated by Jefferson and Madison, endorsed by Jackson, Clay, and Polk, and recently reiterated by the Chicago Convention which has nominated for Chief Magistrate GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

DEMOCRATS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY! An opportunity is now presented to you "to show your faith by your works." Do you want a substantial, faithful, and reliable home newspaper? Do you want a respectable, influential and effective journal to advocate your cause before the people? In a word, do you want a true, positive and *real Democratic* newspaper? We propose to give you such a paper; but in order to do so we *must have the material aid.* We cannot and will not attempt the enterprise without such aid. The publication of such a newspaper as we propose, (and we would not engage in anything less) will be attended with considerable outlay and much expense; the price of all kinds of printing material on this Coast is now very high and still rising, and nothing can be bought except the *cash* accompanies the order; therefore we must have the cash to assist us in the start. We know that "hard times" press heavily with many of you, yet we believe there are but few who could not afford to take *and pay for* at least one copy of our paper. We are sure your money could not be better spent, and we pledge our best endeavors to return you full value received. Will you invest in the enterprise, or do you prefer going without the privilege and benefit, to say nothing of the satisfaction afforded, in having a newspaper of your own for yourself and family to read and learn what is going on in the world around you? Remember we cannot commence with a less number than 600 subscribers, as a less number will not justify us in the undertaking; but we have strong hopes that our list will far exceed that number; we are sure it will if proper exertion is made by our friends in different parts of the Territory. Shall we meet with success, or shall we not? We await your answer.

Terms of Subscription:

Single copy, one year, payable in advance, $5.00
" " six months, " " 3.00
Five copies to one address, (when taken to send out of the Territory) . . . 20.00
Ten copies to one address, ... 30.00

A liberal per centage will be allowed canvassers. Greenbacks taken at current rates.

URBAN E. HICKS.

Olympia, W. T., September 12, 1864.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, 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 following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Japan, and Salvador, three hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, thirty thousand dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, sixty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, eighty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulate in the Turkish dominions, namely, interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the contribution of the United States to the completion of a new cemetery at Constantinople, to receive the remains of American citizens transferred from an old burial place, and also as a place for future interments, eighteen hundred dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, five thousand dollars

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages, and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange, sixty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, fifty thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, namely:

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

SCHEDULE B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, and the consul general at Alexandria shall have the name and title of agent and consul general.

III. CONSULATES.

SCHEDULE B.

Acapulco, Aix-la-Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Aux Cayes, Bahia, Barcelona, Baukok, Basle, Belfast, Beirut, Bergen, *Burmuda*, [Bermuda] Bilbao, Buenos Ayres, Bordeau, Bremen, Bristol, Brindisi, Boulogne, Cadiz, Callao, Canada, Canton, Cardiff, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Curaçoa, Demarara, Dundee, Elsinore, Erie, Foo Choo, Funchal, Galatz, Gaspé Basin, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Gottenburg, Gunymas, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, Kingston in Canada, La Rochelle, Laguayra, Lahaina, La Paz, La Union, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, London, Lyons, Macao, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Manzanillo, Maracaibo, Matamzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Nantes, Naples, Nassau, W. I., Newcastle, Nice, Odessa, Oporto, Palermo, Panama, Paramaribo, Paris, Pernambuco, Pictou, Ponce, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Revel, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto Rico) Santander, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Port Sarnia, Scio, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Stockholm, St. John, N. F., St. John, N. B., St. Lambert and *Longueuil*, [Longueuil] St. Petersburg, St. Pierre, (Martinique) St. Thomas, Stuttgardt, Swatow, St. Helena, Tabasco, Tampico, Tangier, *Tehauntepec*, [Tehuantepec] Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Trinidad, Tripoli, Tunis, Turk's Island[s], Valparaiso, Valencia, Venice, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.

IV. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE B.

Amoor River, Antigua, Balize, (Honduras) Gaboon, Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, St. Domingo, St. Marc.

V. CONSULATES.

SCHEDULE C.

Barbadoes, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Faulkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Lanthala, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Rio Grande, Sabanilla, St. Catherine, Santa Cruz, W. I., Santiago, (Cape Verde) Spezzia, Sttitin, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Zanzibar.

VI. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE C.

Apia, St. Paul de *Loando*, [Loanda] including loss by exchange thereon, four hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars. And the salaries of the consuls at Brindisi, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Boulogne, Zurich, Clifton, Coaticook, Erie, Goderich, Kingston in Canada, Port Sarnia, Prescott, St. Lambert and *Longueuil*, [Longueuil] Toronto, and Windsor, shall be fifteen hundred dollars each; and the salaries of the consuls at Ceylon and Piraeus shall be one thousand dollars each; and the salary of the consul at Chin Kiang shall be three thousand dollars; and the salary of the consul at Bankok shall be two thousand dollars; and the salary of the commercial agent at Madagascar shall be two thousand dollars; and the salary of the consul at Nassau shall be four thousand dollars, to commence after the close of the present fiscal year, and to continue during the present rebellion; and the salary of the consul at Lyons shall be two thousand dollars, to commence after the close of the present fiscal year; and the salary of the consul at Manchester shall be three thousand dollars, to commence after the close of the present fiscal year.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, nine thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand dollars.

For salaries of commissioners and consuls general to Hayti and Liberia, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade, seventeen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular clerks, not exceeding thirteen in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and over eighteen years of age at the time of their appointment, and shall be entitled to compensation for their services respectively at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, to be determined by the President; and to assign such clerks, from time to time, to such consulates and with such duties as he shall direct; and before the appointment of any such clerk shall be made, it shall be satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State, after due examination and report by an examining board, that the applicant is qualified and fit for the duties to which he shall be assigned; and such report shall be laid before the President. And no clerk so appointed shall be removed from office except for cause stated in writing, which shall be submitted to Congress at the session first following such removal.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby repealed. And the fee for certifying invoices to be charged by the consul general for the British North American provinces, and his subordinate consular officers and agents, for goods not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, shall be one dollar, and the same fee shall be charged for certifying the growth or production of goods made duty free by the reciprocity treaty: *Provided, however*, That no such certificate of growth or production shall be required for goods not exceeding in value the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of commercial agent at Hakodadi, Japan, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be changed to that of consul, to be classed with consuls other than those named in schedule B and C in the act approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Approved, June 20, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Postmaster General to extend the contract with the Overland Mail Company.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to extend the mail contract number ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-three with the present contractors, or any other responsible parties, commonly known as the Overland Mail Company, for the term of one year from the first day of July next, upon the same terms and conditions with the present existing contract, except as to schedule time, which shall not exceed sixteen days for eight months of the year and twenty days for the remaining four months, and except as to compensation, which shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars, beyond the amount paid for carrying of the printed matter by water.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation and mileage of Senators, two hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page, at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; Assistant Doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; Assistant Postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; seventeen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; superintendent in charge of the furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in charge of private passages, six hundred dollars; two laborers at six hundred dollars each; chaplain to the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; captain of the Capitol police, eight hundred and seventy dollars; Capitol police, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; one policeman four hundred and eighty dollars; one principal messenger in the office, at four dollars and eighty cents per day, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger to the Speaker, at four dollars and eighty cents per day, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; Clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee on Public Lands, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; Postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; Assistant Postmaster, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; captain of the Capitol police, eight hundred and seventy dollars; Capitol police, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; one policeman, four hundred and eighty dollars; Doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; twelve messengers, to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; chaplain to the House of Representatives, seven hundred and fifty dollars; making ninety-eight thousand three hundred and twenty eight dollars.

The contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second regular session of the thirty-eighth Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House Library, twenty thousand dollars.

For the compensation of clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, fifteen thousand and seventy-two dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, thirty thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights, pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs, and materials, twelve thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes for members, twelve thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For laborers, seven thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, five thousand dollars.

For reporting and publishing proceedings in the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, eight thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings for the second annual session of the thirty-eighth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollrs.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messengers in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty cents.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For the public printing, including the post office blanks, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

For paper for the public printing, four hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For the public binding, including the Congressional Globe, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and seven dollars.

For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars.

For mapping in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, five thousand dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, messenger, and three laborers, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

To enable the joint library committee to purchase a complete file of selections, from European periodicals from eighteen hundred and sixty one to eighteen hundred and sixty-four, relating to the rebellion in the United States, to be deposited in the library, four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the entire collection, and an index thereto, is completed and approved by said committee.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof, thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, lights, laborers' hire, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, one thousand dollars.

For payments of judgments to be rendered by Court of Claims, previous to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of Secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Executive office including stationery therefor, two thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, chief clerk, superintendent of statistics, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars.

For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, nine thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, five thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, ten thousand dollars.

NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, five thousand five hundred dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, chief clerk, clerks, superintending architect, at a salary of three thousand dollars, assistant architect, at a salary of two thousand dollars, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers, one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, forty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, one hundred and seven thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, forty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, three hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, two hundred thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, one hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and eighty two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier, chiefs of divisions, chief clerk, and the officers, clerks, messengers, employees, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, Assistant Register, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, ninety thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, chief clerk, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For compensation of the chief clerk, clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Light-house Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Comptroller of the Currency, Deputy Comptroller, clerks, messenger, and laborer, forty three thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, labor, binding, sealing ships' register, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion, to classify the clerks authorized according to the character of their services, or assign to such of them as he shall see fit any compensation not exceeding that of clerks of the first class, one hundred thousand dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, stationery, public documents, State and territorial statutes and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Second Comptroller:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, including subscription to one city newspaper, to be bound and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand three hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Second Auditor:

For stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, and for additional office furniture and stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For stationery, office furniture, carpetting, two newspapers, preserving files and papers, bounty land service, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For contingent expenses of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For stationery, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department:

For furniture, carpeting, stationery, labor, light, ice, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For contingent expenses of the office, and to meet increase of expenditures mainly consequent upon the increase of business and the completion of new rooms, five thousand dollars.

In the office of the Register:

For stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture, six thousand dollars.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:

For stationery, labor and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For stationery, miscellaneous items, and office furniture, one thousand dollars.

Light house Board:

For stationery, miscellaneous expenses and postage, six hundred dollars.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:

For stationery, furniture, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING, INCLUDING THE EXTENSION.

For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the southeast executive building, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items, fifty-six thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, forty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, chief clerk, recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchman and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, chief clerk and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchman, and laborers in his office, two hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerks in the Pension Bureau, during the remainder of the present fiscal year and the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

For salary and traveling expenses of a special agent, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the clerk and messenger in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress, approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, the act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, six thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights for the Patent Office building, fourteen thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs.

For stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, four thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two city daily newspapers, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office, twelve thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings:

For stationery, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of his office, five hundred dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Nevada, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, and the clerks in his office, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Arizona, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the territory of Idaho, and the clerks in his office, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveyors, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books stationery and other incidental expenses, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For office for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, five hundred thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretaries of War, Solicitor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborer in his office, sixty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Adjutant General, two hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messengers, and laborers, in the office of the Quartermaster General, three hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messengers, in the office of the Paymaster General, two hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborers in the office of the Commissary General, eighty five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Surgeon General, forty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messengers, and laborer in the office of the Chief Engineer, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance one hundred and seventy-two thousand and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For stationery, labor, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For stationey, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissary General:

For stationery, rent of office and hire of watchmen, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, including rent of office, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the northwest executive building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.

For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.

For superintendent, watchmen, rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, chief clerk and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, forty seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, chief clerk, clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, nineteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, ten thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and the assistant, chief clerk, clerks, draughtsman, messenger, and laborers in his office, seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, chief clerk, and the clerks, draughtsman, messenger, and laborer in his office, sixteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, chief clerk, and the clerks, draughtsmen, messenger, and laborer, in his office, ten thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger and laborer, eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, assistant, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, ten thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, plans, drawings, and incidental labor, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:

For stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Bureau of Navigation:

For stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Construction and Repair:

For stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Steam Engineering:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of five watchmen and two laborers of the southwest executive building, three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz.:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-five additional clerks, twenty thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including fuel for the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, repair of the General Post Office building, office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fireplaces and furnaces in order; for engineer, (for steam engine,) laborers, watchmen, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, thirty-five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, chief clerk, one clerk of the fourth class, four clerks of the third class, four clerks of the second class, six clerks of the first class, an entomologist at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, a chemist at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, an assistant chemist at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, a draughtsman at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, a translator at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, two messengers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each, and two laborers at an annual salary of four hundred dollars each, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: For stationery, wood, coal, gas, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For collecting agricultural statistics, and information for reports, twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture, viz: Carpets, desks, and stoves, eight hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a library and laboratory, four thousand dollars.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds, and for labor in putting up seeds, seed-bags, and bagging, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For compensation of superintendent of seed-room, at an annual compensation of sixteen hundred dollars, and for two clerks of the first class, four thousand dollars.

For contingencies of seed-room, viz: coal, gum, packing paper, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

For propagating garden, for propagation and distribution of valuable plants, cuttings, & shrubs, viz: For labor, for repair of old propagating house, new propagating house, rebuilding shop, and for purchase of trees, cuttings, vines, and bulbs, ten thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That such trees, cuttings, vines, and bulbs so purchased or which shall be propagated shall be such as are adapted to general cultivation and to promote the general interest of horticulture and agriculture throughout the United States.

For experimental garden on reservation number two, viz: For salary of foreman and laborers, three thousand dollars; for keep of a horse and stable, and for seeds, manure, tools, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks, twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For specimens of coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, three hundred dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and fifty thousand and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, fifty thousand dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers and clerks, twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, thirty five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT DENVER.

For superintendent, assayer, melter, refiner, coiner, and clerks, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

For additional salary of treasurer, acting as assistant treasurer of the United States, five hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk to assistant treasurer, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For safe and vault, including freight, five thousand dollars.

For salary of assistant treasurer from November twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eight hundred and five dollars and fifty-five cents.

For salary of clerk from March first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of New Mexico.

For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Territory of Utah.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the general assembly, ten thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerk, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.

For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Nevada.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Dakota.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fourteen thousand dollars.

Territory of Arizona.

For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho.

For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho. For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For salary of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

Office of the Attorney General.

For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, namely:

For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, ten thousand dollars.

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For salaries of the chief justice and nine associate justices, sixty thousand five hundred dollars.

For travelling expenses of the judge assigned to the tenth circuit for attending session of Supreme Court of the United States, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of the district judges of the United States, one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and judge of the orphan's court, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, eleven thousand six hundred dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, one thousand dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the clerks and messengers in office of assistant treasur[r] at Boston, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks and messenger in office of the treasurer of the mint as depositary, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porter in office of assistant treasurer at New York, seventy-three thousand six hundred dollars.

For salaries of chief clerk and teller, to act as assistant treasurer in the absence of the treasurer, assistant teller, bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, messenger, and four watchmen, in the office of the sub-treasury at Saint Louis, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For salaries of additional clerks, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to designated depositaries, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to designated depositaries, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to special agents under act of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight thousand dollars.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, in addition to premium which may be received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes, one million dollars.

COMMISSIONERS OF DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

For compensation of thirty-three commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, and eleven clerks at twelve hundred dollars each, one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation of four laborers in Capitol, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square, one thousand two hundred dollars

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's House, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of assistant doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman at the public stables and carpenters' shops south of the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of watchman in reservation number two, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper under the old hall of the House of Representatives, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, one hundred and ten thousand dollars; and the compensation of said metropolitan force, officers, and clerks be, and the same is hereby, increased fifty per centum, commencing on the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, said increase to be borne by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the proportion equal to the number of patrolmen allotted severally to the city of Washington, to the city of Georgetown, and the county of Washington beyond the limits of said cities. And the corporation authorities of said cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the levy court of said county be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to levy a special tax not exceeding one quarter of one per centum for the purpose aforesaid.

For deficiency of appropriation for the Capitol police, under the act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to be paid only to loyal men, four thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty-four cents.

For salary of warden of jail in the District of Columbia, sixteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of the Treasurer of the United States be reorganized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to authorize the employment of the officers and clerks, and with the annual salaries hereinafter specified, viz:

One Assistant Treasurer, with a salary of twenty-eight hundred dollars.

One cashier, with a salary of twenty-eight hundred dollars; one assistant cashier, with a salary of twenty five hundred dollars; one chief of the division of issues, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars; one chief of the division of redemption, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars; one chief of the division of loans, with a salary of twenty two hundred dollars; one chief of the division of accounts, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars; one chief of the division of national banks, with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars; two principal bookkeepers, each with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars; two tellers, each with a salary of twenty-two hundred dollars; two assistant tellers, each with a salary of two thousand dollars; one chief clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen of class three, eleven of class two, nine of class one, one messenger in charge of mails, with a salary of one thousand dollars; nine messengers, with a salary of nine hundred dollars each; five messengers, with a salary of seven hundred dollars each; sixty female clerks with a salary of six hundred dollars each; five laborers with a salary of six hundred dollars each, and seven female laborers at a salary of two hundred and forty dollars each. And the officers, clerks, and employees hereby authorized shall be in lieu of all the force now employed in the said office. And the amount necessary to pay the salaries of said officers, clerks, and employees, in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the present fiscal year, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That twenty per centum be added to the compensation of the females and of the messengers, watchmen, and laborers employed in the several departments and under the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Commissioners of Agriculture, and at the Capitol, to commence on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate at the close of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, but to be calculated only upon the amount of compensation accruing after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: *Provided, however*, That no salary be increased hereby so as to exceed the sum of ten hundred dollars. And the sums necessary to pay the additional compensation herein specified for the present and the next fiscal years are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow to the late reporter of the Supreme Court the amount of his annual salary for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, on the production of satisfactory evidence that he has delivered to the Secretary of the Interior the number of copies of the decisions of said court prescribed by law, and that said books have been received and accepted by said Secretary.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the clerical force now authorized by law, the following clerks are hereby authorized in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, to be employed and continue only during the rebellion and for one year after its close, viz: two clerks of class four, two of class three, and two of class two, and the sum of eleven thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay their salaries from the date of their appointment to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is hereby appropriated therefor.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in executing the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the act amendatory thereof, providing for payment for steamboats and other vessels, and railroad engines or cars lost or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, the Third Auditor of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in person, or in such manner as he may deem most compatible with the public interests, to take testimony and make such investigations as he may deem necessary in adjudicating claims filed under said act, and for such necessary expenses incurred therein payment may be made out of the appropriation contained in such act, upon proper vouchers certified and approved by the Third Auditor.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized and provided, the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, one chief clerk, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum each; one porter, at a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum; and two watchmen, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum each; and the compensation for such clerks for the next fiscal year be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the Assistant Treasurer, he may, in his discretion, authorize the chief clerk to act in his place and to discharge all the duties required by law of the Assistant Treasurer.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so many of the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General as have been or may be deemed unnecessary, not exceeding thirty-seven in number, who shall be found competent, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, are hereby transferred to the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and shall be classified as follows: Twelve clerks of class two, and twenty-five of class one; and the sum of forty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the present number, two appraisers for the port of New York, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars each, and the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor. For twelve additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars each, authorized by the act of sixth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, hereinbefore appropriated, for salaries and expenses of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors of steam vessels, with travelling and other expenses, the sum of fifty five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there be and hereby is appointed, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five clerks of class three, in lieu of five clerks of class one, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

PACIFIC HOTEL

AND

RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than any other house in the place. The house will be conducted on the

RESTAURANT PRINCIPLE.

Meals after 8 o'clock P.M., Extra.

An adjoining Cottage has been leased and refitted, where a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good clean beds, and well-ventilated rooms.

☞ Call and witness the truth of the above.

REBECCA HOWARD, Proprietor.

19:tf

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Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Corner of Washington and Battery sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS BANK IS OPEN FOR THE transaction of a general Banking business. Will receive Deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange, by Telegraph or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864. 31:4

THE

BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK,

(PAID UP IN GOLD COIN)

$2,000,000!

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO

$5,000,000!

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Portland, Oregon:

JACOB KAMM.

D. O. MILLS........President
WM. C. RALSTON........Cashier

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW YORK—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street.
CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON—BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association will commence operations on the 5th day of July next, at the banking house now occupied by Donohoe, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members:

First—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—Loans cannot be made to stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

TRUSTEES:

D. O. MILLS, J. B. THOMAS,
LOUIS McLANE, THOMAS BELL,
WM. NORRIS, A. J. POPE,
JOHN O. EARL, O. F. GIFFIN,
HERMAN MICHELS, JAMES WHITNEY, JR.
W. C. RALSTON,

San Francisco, June 18, 1864. 29:1m

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelly, of the city of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLY & CO., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864; Eugene Kelly and Joseph A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.

The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelly, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLY.
(Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.)
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE above card, give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street; and that on and after the 5th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Barron, Thomas Bell, John O. Earl, Wm Norris, J. Whitney, Jr., O. F. Giffin, A. J. Pope, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H. F. Teschemacher, A. Haywood, Moses Ellis, A. B. McCreary, R. M. Jessup, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding, and Wm. Alvord, of San Francisco, and Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of Banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.

WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864. 29:4

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—GEORGE W. SLOAN, County Surveyor of Pierce County, W. T., will attend to the duties of said office in person. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Steilacoom, December 5, 1860. 1:tf

AMERICAN FLAGS, with full complement of Stars, printed on muslin de laine, imitation of bunting, in fast colors, at the following low prices:

Size, 1 Foot, - - - - $1 00 per Dozen
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ARMY REGISTER, Official, United States, 1861.... 75
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C-1:tf J. STRATMAN.

San Francisco.

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Congress Note, extra heavy, plain;	Congress Bill, thin, broad;
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Thin Note, plain.	Congress Bill, thin, long;
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