

# Farmers' Gazette,

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By M. MACLEAN.

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The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The following article we copy from the *South Western Farmer*, of Raymond, Miss., not with a view of encouraging emigration to that section of country, but for the information of those who may be determined to emigrate; of which class the number, we believe, is now small. Very many of those who have emigrated to the West with expectations of bettering their condition would now wish to be back in the enjoyment of their old possessions in Carolina.

### HINTS FOR EMIGRANTS.

"We would call the attention of emigrants or 'movers' to the lands in market in this part of the State.—Our paper is received and read in far distant quarters of our country from which the tide of emigration flows—in South Carolina; Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia. Not an autumn rolls around but many a farmer in those States sells his land and stock, and seeks a home in some Western or South-Western region. A few plain statements, addressed to such persons, may not be altogether useless to them in deciding upon a location.

"There is a great propensity among 'movers' to go to lands entirely unsettled—to swamps, or prairies, because the land is obtained at government price,—or to Texas, where they get it for nothing. There are many reasons why this should not be done, provided lands already cleared and improved can be obtained. These reasons are so obvious as not to need enumeration. Indeed, on such a subject, argument would be useless—for no one would choose to land without first examining it. It is simply to induce an examination of our farms now in market, that we have taken up our pen.

"Good, rich land, well cleared, with tolerable improvements, with good water and good titles, can be bought for \$10 or \$8 per acre, or even for still less. Now, let it be borne in mind that these lands lie within a few hours' ride of the Mississippi river, and within two days' travel of New Orleans. Many of them produce cotton well—and are admirably adapted to the production of the various articles suited to this climate, as well as wheat and other small grain. The excellence of this region for sheep is well known—being, both for mutton and wool, unsurpassed by any part of the United States. Neat cattle are kept in fine order with but little attention—while corn, field peas, and sweet potatoes are easily raised in endless profusion for the fattening of hogs. In short, all the substantial articles of subsistence are easily produced in great abundance, to say nothing of our luxuries in the shape of fruits, melons, grapes, &c. Here, then, we have farms, already cleared and improved, producing all these things, and cotton besides—situated in a high and healthy region—with good, cold well water—and all this offered, through the unlucky embarrassments of the owners, at the pittance of \$8 or \$10 per acre. To men of capital, the best opportunities that could be desired are now offered for the most profitable investments.

"In the valley of Virginia, as we see by the newspapers, farms are now changing hands at \$60 per acre, which, from the intimate acquaintance we have with them, we know are not as desirable as those which can be bought here at the prices we have stated above—say, ranging from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Let the owners of such lands who are desiring to emigrate, reflect upon the facts we have stated, before they go to the wild swamp or prairie. Let them remember the toil, and the expense, and the risks in regard to good water and to health, in settling on an entirely untried locality. And then let them calculate the profits they may certainly realize by selling one farm at \$50 or \$60 per acre, and buying another at least as good, in many respects better, for \$8 or \$10.

"A farmer, for instance, in the valley of Virginia, works some 12 or 15 negroes on a farm of 400 acres. He sells his land at \$60, which yields him \$24,000. With this sum he comes to our neighborhood, and he finds that for one half of that amount, \$12,000, he can purchase three times as much land, already improved and a sufficiency cleared; and in every respect at least as good as the land he left. His negroes and a portion of his stock he brings with him. He finds himself, then, removed from a tract of 400 to a tract of 1200 acres, and with \$12,000 in cash besides.—With one half of this money he can purchase all the stock and implements he may need, and make such additional improvements as may be required, if indeed any be necessary, for the comfort of his family.

"Or, take another view of the matter—that strong desire natural to every parent, to provide well for his children. Does a farmer, as his children grow up around him, wish to establish each of them comfortably on a little piece of land, with a cow and a calf, a horse or two, a dozen sheep, a half dozen sheep, a plough, cart, &c. &c.? Of course he does. Then, let him calculate the difference between thus setting them up with land at \$60 and \$10 per acre.

"Besides—as to the moral and intellectual phases of this part of the country, there are strong inducements to choose it for a residence. The temperance reformation has shed its auspicious influence upon our society. For the last twenty

months, this has been emphatically a region of peace, of quiet, of sobriety and of order. The outrages that many years ago disgraced our towns and villages have almost utterly ceased. Industry has taken the place of idleness—economy, of extravagance. Religion, in the various denominations, flourishes; and even now, throughout this and the adjoining counties, its votaries are increasing by hundreds. In this county and Madison alone, nearly 400 members have been taken in during the last month or two—many of whom had been considered confirmed infidels. The great cause of education is nourished. Two colleges, within 60 miles of this town, one at the southwest, the other at the northeast, are in a flourishing condition. Each of them has a Faculty well qualified for their posts, and each of them numbers more than 100 students, though one of them has not yet been twelve months in operation. Academies, too, both for young men and young ladies, are springing up in every direction—while elementary schools, those institutions more immediately associated with the interests and sympathies of the great mass, are engaging very general attention, with a view to improvements in their management. Sunday schools, too, thrive well. In this town we have one numbering 87 scholars, 18 officers and teachers, with a library of some 400 volumes.

"Now, we do not wish any one to select a homestead amongst us merely upon what we have said. We think, however, that we have shown enough to induce movers to the west and southwest to stop a while in this section of the country for the purpose of examination. If we can only persuade them to examine the advantages offered by a location in these parts, we shall have done enough—for we feel assured that, after inspection, it will be found that 'the half had not been told.'

"In conclusion, we would say that strangers to this latitude may find an infallible guide, in regard to the qualities of our soils, by reference to the *growths of timber*, as given by us at considerable length, in pages 65, 81, 97, vol. I, Part First, of the *S. W. Farmer*, under the head of 'Choice of Lands.' These articles will be found, republished in the summer numbers, 1842, of the *Farmers' Register*, issued at Richmond, Va., by Ed. Mudd Ruffin; in the *Gleanings of Husbandry*, Augusta, Geo.; and, if we mistake not, in the *Farmers' Gazette*, Cheraw, S. C."

From the *Maine Farmer*.  
DO BEES GROW OLD AND LAZY?

The Editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* says, "Bees die with old age; they are unfit for service after a few years, and we may wish as much propriety keep an ox as long as he will live, for the good he has done, as an old swarm of bees, after they are unable to procure more honey than is needful for their own consumption." Now this may be the case, or it may not. There is so much wisdom uttered about bees, that we must confess we are bewildered with the very superabundance of it. It must be true, however, that the bees which do not die will grow old. It must be also true, that bees, when they are old, cannot labor as much as they could when young and vigorous; if they can, they are an exception to all other living things in nature. But how old they must be before they "retire to private life" and cease their labors, is more than we ever could tell. We will give a fact respecting a swarm which we have had for the last five years. Five years ago this fall, we purchased one of Beard's Bee Hives, with two compartments and a swarm in each compartment—the interior hives and the surrounding boxes were full of honey, and, if we were rightly informed, the swarms were put in some time in June previous.

Just before cold weather, the two swarms had "a diff," or what appeared to us a quarrel,—during the turmoil, and while the whole host of bees were flying about the house as if they were about swarming, a sudden change of weather took place and a cold gust or blow of wind came, and they all settled down into one of the hives, where they have lived peaceably ever since.

In the winter we took out the hive at the other end of the house, and there has been none in since. They have never swarmed. Every fall, until this, we have taken out on an average 25 lb. of the best box honey.

"This fall, on examining, we find not a spoonful of honey in either box, nor does there appear to be a very great supply in the interior hives, and yet the bees have apparently worked well during the summer. Now what is the matter? Have the 'old ones' become so decrepit and past labor that it takes all the efforts of the young ones to supply them with food? They can't all be old, for as they have never swarmed the children of each year must occupy the hives with their parents.—We should like to know the facts—if the old ones are going on to the pension list, and thus eat up all the surplus honey, we will give them notice to quit, forthwith.

A DANGEROUS PROPERTY OF WOOD ASHES EXPOSED, AND SOME OF THEIR OTHER PROPERTIES EXAMINED.  
By Dr. John T. Plumer, of Richmond, Indiana.

From *Silliman's Jour. of Science and Arts*.  
I have recently devoted some time to a further examination into the properties of wood ashes, and especially into that property by which heat is conveyed from a small space on their surface deeply into the interior of the largest masses. I consider the subject of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the general as well as the scientific reader; for I cannot forbear thinking, that at least some of the mysterious configurations which are repeatedly occurring are chargeable to this hitherto unsuspected cause.

Judging by the remarks of Prof. Hubbard, accompanying two cases of combustion in wood ashes, reported by him in a late number of this journal, it appears to be his opinion that the calorific question was generated within and near the bottom of the heap, by a spontaneous but unknown process. I conceive that the following experiments render this opinion highly improbable, and they go to sustain the view taken by the present writer, so far as its respects the origin of the calorific, and perhaps measurably as its regards the means by which the heat is diffused throughout the ashes. They show that the heat-retaining power is not peculiar to the ashes, but is common to various pulverulent substances; that this residue of combustion contains an appreciable quantity of charcoal in a state of minute division; and, as formerly stated, that it is unsafe to deposit hot ashes upon, perhaps, the largest heaps of cold ashes. I shall marshal those experiments under the head of

*Ignitibility of wood ashes*.—1. A pint of sifted ashes was made into a conical heap four inches high, upon a folded newspaper, and a coal lighted at one corner only, was laid upon the summit and very slightly covered. In seventeen minutes the coal was examined and found to be wholly ignited. It was again covered and in eleven minutes afterward, that part of the paper on which the ashes rested became quite warm, and also the board beneath it. On sliding the paper nearly off the board, and gently bending it convexly upwards, I succeeded in producing a fissure, extending from the apex of the cone downward to a considerable depth. By this means I was enabled to see the interior of my diminutive volcano, and to discover that the ashes within were red hot, if not incandescent, as far down as the fissure extended. After this peep, I closed up the crater by sliding the paper back upon the board, and waited an hour from the beginning of the experiment. At the expiration of this period, the coal was not wholly consumed, and the ashes were still quite warm.

The coal used in the foregoing instance was of sugar-tree wood, and at the time it was placed upon the ashes, two other coals, one of sugar-tree and the other of beech, were thoroughly ignited and laid upon a board. In two minutes the "fire went out" of both these coals.

2. A wooden pill-box of the largest size was filled with sifted ashes, and an oak coal weighing seven grains was barely buried in them. In thirty-five minutes the box was very warm all over; and at this time I surrounded it with cold ashes. In twenty minutes more, the ashes within and immediately around the box were uncomfortably hot.

3. I renewed the second experiment, with the exception of not wholly covering the box. The edge was left exposed, to ascertain whether it would not act as a vent to the accumulating calorific. In half an hour I examined the coal, and found it extinct and the ashes cold. The coal in this case was of beech.

4. This beech coal lighted at one corner, was placed on a cone of sifted ashes, as in the first experiment, and in twenty minutes it was thoroughly ignited. I now pressed a cylinder of pasteboard perpendicularly into the ashes, so as to include the coal and most of the heated ashes. I did not examine the coal for an hour; it was at that time not consumed but dead, and the ashes were entirely cold.

5. I built a cone of a quart of pale ashes and deposited eight or ten dead coals some distance apart, near the base and remote from the surface; at the apex I buried a live coal as before. In three quarters of an hour, stiff paper or a splinter of wood thrust into the centre of the heap took fire; and on demolishing the pile, I found that the heat had descended to the coals below, and ignited them; indeed they were partially consumed, and the whole interior of the base of the cone was extremely hot.

6. A wooden box, ten inches deep and eleven inches square, was filled with unsifted ashes as cold as an exposure of several weeks in winter could make them. A pint of red hot ashes was thrown upon the middle of the surface and left uncovered. In eight hours all the central portion of the ashes was hot enough to fire wood thrust into it, and two sides of the box were incandescent. In twenty-three hours, the bottom of the box was quite warm, the top of the ashes cool, and the sides of the box were becoming cool. A stick plunged to the bottom of the ashes, was drawn out ignited or burnt at the end, but not even charred above it. In thirty hours the bottom of the box was almost unacceptably hot; and the upper half of the ashes retained but little heat. In thirty-six hours, the temperature of the ashes being much reduced, I emptied the box, and found the bottom of it on the inside near the middle converted to coal, one of the sides considerably charred, and another browned by the heat. Coals were found in different parts of the ashes, but I believe they were confined to those portions through which the heat did not travel.

The ashes used in the foregoing and the subsequent experiments, were derived from the mixed combustion of hickory, beech, sugar-tree, oak, and a few other kinds of wood; and the sieve employed consisted of twenty-four by thirty-two interstices to the square inch.

To what cause could I attribute the augmentation of heat and its downward course, which the preceding instances exhibit? The plausible answer was, carbon. There, said the spirit of conjecture, was the fire, burning its way into the ashes, and leaving successive portions of them to cool after it had consumed the combustible matter out of them; travelling downward, like the Goth's descent upon Rome, into regions where its fierceness could be felt. There, too, was the gray color of the ashes, produced, said conjecture, by the admixture of fine carbonaceous particles with the pure white cineritious matter. To prove that the proper color of wood ashes is white, there lay the beautiful specimen with gossamer lightness upon the hearth, the residue of the undisturbed combustion of a solitary ember; showing the delicate fibrous structure of the original wood; with open avenues on every side, and a thousand apertures within for the free admission of atmospheric oxygen to every atom of carbon; the carbon thus affluence to oxygen had escaped into the air, leaving its white mass unshaded by its presence. And how could I better account for the various shades of gray which ashes present, than by supposing them to arise from the various proportions of the black powder intermixed? And then, there were the uniform results of repeated trials by fire, in which something escaped out of the contents of the

crucible; and what could this be but carbon? Such was the language of imagination before experiment had fully uttered its voice. To strengthen these conclusions, I applied myself to other evidences; but these, to my disappointment, instead of supporting, kicked against my imaginings.

7. Selecting magnesia as an article possessing physical properties somewhat similar to those of ashes, I erected a cone of this material, and at the summit buried a partially ignited coal. In a few minutes I was surprised to find the whole coal was alive with fire. Shortly afterwards the magnesia beneath the coal became ignited, and the bottom of the heap almost intolerably hot.

8. Guided by the specific gravity and the compressibility of the substances employed, I repeated the experiment with pulverized chalk instead of magnesia. The chalk soon became red hot, beneath the coal; and the base of the heap heated beyond endurance.

These discoveries that these alkaline earths possessed the same heat-preserving properties as ashes, and that the same downward, centralizing tendency of calorific was shown in all, I was led to the conclusion that the heat eliminated and diffused in the sifted ashes was the result of the combustion of the single coal buried in them; and considering their low conducting and radiating power, it appeared probable that the amount of heat apparent was not very far from the absolute quantity generated during the combustion. In every instance, while the central parts of the cones were red hot, the exterior of the ashes, except at the apex, was cold throughout the experiment. The calorific is evolved faster than it is diffused, and of course it accumulates within a small sphere near the coal to an igniting temperature; combustible matter lying at the circumference of this sphere would ignite and generate another ball of fire, and this produce another, and so on indefinitely, or while the last ignited spheres reached near combustible matter. In this manner I conceive the calorific travelled in the fifth and sixth experiments, and I see no reason why it should not under similar circumstances circulate through a bed of ashes spread over the whole earth.

Satisfying myself in this manner that the presence of pulverulent charcoal was not essential to the phenomenon in question, I submitted other powders to similar trials.

9. Fine sand, scorified wood ashes, anhydrous sulphate of lime, common earth, all thoroughly dried, and the earth and sulphate reduced to subtle powders, were severally made the tenements of a fully ignited coal; but in spite of all the persuasion I could command, the coal refused to be buried alive in such sepulchres as these; almost as soon as it was decently interred, it expired.

WASHING WOOLLENS.—If ley be put in the water in which woollens are washed, it will prevent their fulling up. Articles that have been injured by bad washing may be rendered much softer and more elastic, by mixing ley with the water in which they are washed. A quart of ley, of common strength, is about the right proportion for a pailful of rain water.

MILDEW.—If linen is badly mildewed, wash and rinse it thoroughly, rub soft soap into the mildewed parts, and then rub powdered chalk over the soap. Let it lay in the sun, or on the grass, keeping it moist with a watering-pot. Every two days wash and rinse it, to prevent its mildewing again. Repeat the process of soap and chalk, and you will soon obliterate the most inveterate spots of mildew.

The editors of the *Louisville Journal* acknowledge the receipt of a box of candles manufactured from Lard—as beautiful an article as the most fastidious could desire—from the manufactory of Messrs. Dowess & Grant, of Lexington, Kentucky. These gentlemen, for a few years past, have made from lard nearly one thousand boxes of candles and six to eight thousand gallons of oil annually.

The extent which the manufacture of Lard Oil is likely to attain in a very short time, may be seen by the following article from the *Cincinnati Republican*:

**LARD OIL.**—We are glad to see that this new article, which will prove one of the greatest staples of the West, is rapidly working its way into use, in every quarter of the Union; and believe that Mr. Prentice's prediction, that "not another whaling ship will ever leave our harbors," will be realized. We saw a letter yesterday, from Norfolk, Va., which stated that the Navy Agent at that place had ordered a quantity of Lee's Cincinnati Lard Oil, for the use of the navy, after having given it a fair experiment, and become satisfied of its superiority to Sperm. This opens a market of great importance in a public and private point of view; the superiority of Lard Oil to Sperm for machinery and all other purposes, is now no longer a matter of experiment; that point has been settled by hundreds of our mechanics. No other is now used in our Western Steamboats. Hereafter the U. S. Navy will draw all its supplies of Oil from the Western States instead of the Eastern, as heretofore.

The same mail brought a letter from the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Rail Road, stating that they "had given the Lard Oil a fair trial, and believed it superior for machinery to any other article they had used." For many obvious reasons, Cincinnati will become the headquarters of this new manufacture.—We have got the start. We have already three manufactories, and several more are in contemplation. Our various Canals, Turnpikes and Rail Roads will concentrate abundance of raw material upon this point,—where the cheapest living in the Union, skilful artizans and facilities for exportation to all points, will tell the rest of the story.

## LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC—No. 69.]

AN ACT to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, 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, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On coarse wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of five per centum ad valorem; and on all other unmanufactured wool, there shall be levied a duty of three cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That when wool of different qualities, of the same kind or sort, is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package, shall be appraised by the appraisers, at a rate exceeding seven cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty in conformity to such appraisal: *Provided further*, That when wool of different qualities, and different kinds or sorts, is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, the contents of the bale, bag, or package, shall be appraised at the value of the finest or most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly: *Provided further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality: *Provided further*, That if any wool be imported having in it dirt, or any material or impurities, other than those naturally belonging to the fleece and thus be reduced in value to seven cents per pound, or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price, as, in their opinion, it would have cost had it not been so mixed with such dirt or impurities, and a duty shall be charged thereon in conformity to such appraisal: *Provided also*, That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated as to weight and value as other wool.

Second. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpetings, flannels, bockings and baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready made clothing, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps and bindings, a duty of forty per centum.

Third. On Wilton carpets and carpeting, treble ingrain, Saxony and Aubusson carpets and carpeting, a duty of sixty-five cents per square yard; on Brussels and Turkey carpets and carpeting, fifty-five cents per square yard; on all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, thirty cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, hemp, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That bed sides and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character.

Fourth. On woollen blankets, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, and of the dimensions not exceeding seventy-two by fifty-two inches each, nor less than 45 by 60 inches each, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on all other woollen blankets, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On all manufactures, not otherwise specified, of combed wool or worsted, and manufactures of worsted and silk combined, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all hearth rugs, an ad valorem duty of forty per centum.

Sixth. On woollen and worsted yarn, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen and worsted mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings, and on woollen or worsted hosiery, that is to say, stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all similar manufactures made on frames, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On flannels, of whatever material composed, except cotton, a duty of fourteen cents per square yard; on bockings and baizes, fourteen cents per square yard; on coach laces, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on Thibet, Angola and all other goats' hair or mohair unmanufactured, one-cent per pound; on camlets, blankets, coatings and all other manufactures of goats' hair, or mohair, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Ninth. On ready made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women and children, except gloves, mitts, stockings, socks, vose shirts and drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames; hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and vests, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up by either

the tailor, manufacturer, or seamstress, an ad valorem duty of fifty per centum; on all articles worn by men, women, or children, other than as above specified or excepted, of whatever materials composed, made up wholly or in part by hand, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem; on all thread laces and insertings, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cotton laces, quiltings and insertings, usually known as trimming laces, and on bobbinet laces of cotton, twenty per centum ad valorem; on laces, galloons, tresses, tassels, knots, and stars, of gold or silver, fine or half fine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all articles embroidered in gold or silver, fine or half fine, when finished, other than clothing, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on clothing, finished in whole or in part, embroidered in gold or silver, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, 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 unmanufactured, a duty of three cents per pound.

Second. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, excepting such cotton twist, yarn and thread, and such other articles as are herein provided for: *Provided*, That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard, shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard; and if dyed, colored, printed or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value thirty cents per square yard, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, excepting velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, not exceeding in value thirty-five cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty-five cents per square yard, and duty be paid thereon accordingly.

Third. All cotton twist, yarn, and thread, unbleached and uncolored, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be valued at sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all bleached or colored cotton twist, yarn, and thread, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be valued at seventy-five cents per pound, and pay a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all other cotton twist, yarn and thread, or spools or otherwise, shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On all manufactures of silk not otherwise specified, except bolting cloths, two dollars and fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on silk bolting cloths, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That if any silk manufacture shall be mixed with gold or silver, or other metal it shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On sewing silk, silk twist, or twist composed of silk and mohair, a duty of two dollars per pound of sixteen ounces; on pongees and plain white silks for printing or coloring, one dollar and fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on floss and other similar silks, purified from the gum, dyed and prepared for manufacture, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem; on raw silk, comprehending all silks in the gum, whether in hanks, reeled, or otherwise, a duty of fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on silk umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, thirty per centum ad valorem; on silk or satin shoes and slippers, for women or men, thirty cents per pair; silk or satin faced boots or booties, for women or men, seventy-five cents a pair; silk or satin shoes and slippers, for children, fifteen cents per pair; silk or satin faced boots or booties, for children, twenty five cents a pair; on men's silk hats, one dollar each; silk or satin hats or bonnets for women, two dollars each; on silk shirts and drawers, whether made up wholly or in part, forty per centum ad valorem; silk caps for women, and turbans, ornaments for head dress, aprons, collars, caps, cuffs, braids, curls, or frizzettes, chemisettes, mantillas, peleries, and all other articles of silk made up by hand in whole or in part, and not otherwise provided for, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manila, Sunn, and other hems of India, on Jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax, twenty dollars per ton; on tarred cables and cordage, five cents per pound; on untarred cordage, 4 1/2 cents per pound; yarns, twines, and pack thread, six cents per pound; on soines, seven cents per pound; on cotton-bagging, four cents per square yard; on any other manufacture not otherwise specified suitable for the use to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp or flax, or any