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THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—JEFFERSON

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THE TARIFF LAW.

The following is a copy of the Tariff Law, as passed by Congress, and approved by the President:

AN ACT

To provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes. Passed the two Houses of Congress, and approved, August 29th.

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 U. 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 sorts 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 fleeco, 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.

2d. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpets, flannels, bockings and baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready-made clothing, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings, a duty of forty per centum.

3d. On Wilton carpets and carpetings, treble ingrain, Saxony, and Abusson 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 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 besides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character.

4th. 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 sixty-five by sixty 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.

5th. 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 forty per centum.

6th. On woollen and worsted yarn, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem.

7th. On woollen and worsted mits, gloves, caps, and bindings, and on woollen or worsted hosiery, that is to say; stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all other similar manufactures made on frames, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

8th. 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.

9th. On ready made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women, or children, except gloves, mits, stockings, socks, wove shirts and drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames, hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and booties, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up either by 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, galleons, tresses, tassels, knots, and stars of gold or silver, fino 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 day and year before mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

1st. On cotton unmanufactured, a duty of 3 cents per pound.

2nd. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem, excepting such cotton twist, yarn, and thread, and such other articles as are hereinafter 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 20 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 20 cents per square yard; and if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 30 cents the square yard, shall be valued at 30 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 35 cents the square yard, which shall be valued at 35 cents per square yard, and duty be paid thereon accordingly.

3d. 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 25 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 75 cents per pound, shall be valued at 75 cents per pound, and pay a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all other cotton twist, yarn, and thread, on spools or otherwise, shall pay a duty of 30 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:

1st. On all manufactures of silk not otherwise specified, except bolting cloths, two dollars and 50 cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on silk bolting cloths, 20 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 30 per centum ad valorem.

2d. 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 25 per centum ad valorem; on raw silk, comprehended 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 and men, thirty cents per pair; silk or satin laced 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 laced 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 frizettes, chemisets, mantillas, pelerines, 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.

3d. On unmanufactured hemp, 10 dollars per ton; on Manila, Sunn, and other humps of India, on jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, not enumerated, used for cordage, 25 dollars per ton; on cotia, or tow of hemp or flax, 20 dollars per ton; on tarred cables and cordage, 5 cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns, twines, and packthread, 6 cents per pound; on lines, 7 cents per pound; on cotton bagging, or any other manufacture, not otherwise specified, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp or flax, or any other material, or imported under the designation of gunny cloth, or any other appellation, and without regard to the weight or width, a duty of 5 cents per square yard; on sail duck,

7 cents per square yard; Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, 25 per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not specified, 20 per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, 20 dollars per ton; on linens, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; on grass cloth, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem.

4th. On stamped, printed or painted floor oil cloth, 35 cents per square yard; on furniture oil cloth made on Canton or cotton flannel, 16 cents per square yard; on other furniture oil cloth, 10 cents per square yard; on oil cloth of linen, silk, or other materials, used for hat covers, aprons, coach curtains, or similar purposes, and on medicated oil cloths, a duty of 12 1-2 cents per square yard; on Chinese or other floor matting, made of flags, jute, or grass, on all floor matings not otherwise specified, and on mats, of whatever materials composed, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from 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:

1st. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, 17 dollars per ton; on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, 27 1-2 dollars per ton: Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly: Provided, also, That iron imported prior to the 3d day of March, 1843, in bars or otherwise, for railways or inclined planes, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of existing laws, exempting it from the payment of duty on proof of its having been actually laid down on any railway or inclined plane prior to the 3d day of March, 1843, and all such iron imported from and after the date aforesaid, shall be subject to and pay the duty on rolled iron.

2d. On iron in pigs, 10 dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1 cent and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, 1 cent per pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and castings, sad irons or smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron butts or hinges, 2 1-2 cents per pound; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding No. 14, 5 cents per pound; and over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25, 8 cents per pound; over No. 25, 11 cents per pound; silvered or plated wire, 30 per centum ad valorem; brass or copper wire, 25 per centum ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk, 12 cents per pound; when covered with cotton thread or other material, 8 cents per pound; on round or square iron, or braziers' rods, of 3-16ths to 10-16ths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron, slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, of whatever diameter, the links being of the form peculiar to chains for cables, 2 1-2 cents per pound; on all other chains of iron, not otherwise specified, the links being either twisted or straight, and, when straight, of greater length than those used in chains for cables, 30 per centum ad valorem; on anchors or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvils, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, 2 1-2 cents per pound; on cut or wrought iron spikes, 3 cents per pound; and on cut iron nails, 3 cents per pound; and on wrought iron nails, on axletrees, or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks or wrought iron, or wrought iron for ships, locomotives and steam engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable irons or castings, 4 cents per pound; on steam, gas or water tubes or pipes, made of band or rolled iron, 5 cents per pound; on mill saws, cross-cut saws, and pit saws, \$1 each; on tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand, 5 cents per thousand; exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand, 5 cents per pound; on taggers' iron 5 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured: And provided also, That no articles manufactured from steel, sheet, rod, hoop or other kinds of iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargeable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty either by weight or value, and a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem on the cost of the article added thereto.

3d. On all old or scrap iron, \$10 per ton: Provided, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be manufactured; and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than 6 inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly: Provided, also, That all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron not rough as from

the mould, but partially manufactured after the casting, or with handles, rings, hoops or other additions of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures of wrought iron not herein enumerated, if that shall amount to more than the duty on castings.

4th. On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; rifles, two dollars and 50 cents each, on axes, adzes, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels and vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or repairing hooks, sythes, shovels, spades, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished steel saddlery and brass saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steel yards and scale beams, and all fire arms other than muskets and rifles and all side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem; on square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem.

5th. On screws made of iron called wood screws, twelve cents per pound; and on all other screws of iron, not specified, thirty per centum ad valorem; on brass screws thirty cents per pound; on sheet and rolled brass, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass battery, or hammered kettles, twelve cents per pound.

6th. On cast, shear, and German steel in bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds, and on all other steel in bars, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; on solid headed pins, and all other package pins, not exceeding five thousand to the pack of twelve papers, forty cents per pack, and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins, twenty cents per pound; on sewing, tambouring, darning, netting, and all other kinds of needles, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on common, tinned and japanned saddlery, of all description, twelve per centum ad valorem.

7th. On japanned ware of all kinds, or papier mache, and plated and gilt wares of all kinds, and on cutlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all manufactures of iron and steel, or other metals, partially finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished.

8th. On lead, in pigs and bars, three cents per pound; on old scrap lead, one cent and a half per pound; leaden pipes, leaden shot, and lead in sheets, or in any other form not herein specified, four cents per pound; on type metal and stereotype plates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; types, whether new or old, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on copper bottoms cut round, and copper bottoms raised at the edge, and still bottoms cut round and turned up on the edge, and parts thereof, and on copper plates or sheets weighing more than 31 ounces per square foot, commonly called Braziers' copper, thirty per centum ad valorem; on copper rods and bolts, nails and spikes, 4 cents per pound; and on patent sheathing metal composed in part of copper, two cents per pound.

9th. On tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, one per centum ad valorem; tin in plates or sheets, tinned plates, taggers' tin and tin foil, two and a half per centum ad valorem; on silver plated metal in sheets, and on argentine alabata, or German silver, in sheets or otherwise unmanufactured, 30 per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of German silver, bell metal, zinc, and bronze, thirty per centum ad valorem; on zinc in sheets 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That old bells or part thereof, fit only to be remanufactured, shall not be considered manufactures of bell metal, but shall be admitted free of duty; on bronze powder, bronze liquor, iron liquor, red liquor, and seppia, 20 per centum ad valorem.

10th. On coal, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton; on coke, or culm of coal, 5 cents per bushel.

Sec. 5. 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:

1st. On all vessels or wares, and manufactures, of cut glass, when the cutting on the article does not exceed one third of the height or length thereof, a duty of twenty-five cents per pound; when the cutting exceeds one third the height or length, but does not exceed one half the same, a duty of thirty-five cents per pound, when the cutting extends to or exceeds one half the height or length thereof, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on cut glass chandeliers, candlesticks, lustres, lenses, lamps, prisms, and parts of the same; and on all drops, icicles, spangles, and ornaments, used for mountings, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded, or pressed glass, weighing over eight ounces, a duty of ten cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded, or spread glass, weighing eight ounces or under, except tumblers, a duty of twelve cents per pound; on plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers, ten cents per pound; on all plain, moulded, or pressed glass, when stoppered or the bottoms ground, or punctured, au

John Quincy Adams.
Our attention is now attracted to a ray of light that glitters on the apex of a bold and noble head "located" on the left of the House, in the neighborhood of the Speaker's chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic, and orator—John Q. Adams. Who that has seen him sitting beneath the canopy of the hall, with the rays of light gathering and glancing about his singularly polished head, but has likened him to one of the luminaries of the age shining and glittering in the firmament of the Union. There he sits hour after hour, and day after day, with untiring patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as the most zealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, himself always prepared to go at once into the profoundest questions of State; or the minutest points of order. What must be his thoughts, as he ponders upon the past, in which he has played a part so conspicuous? We look at him and mark his cold and fearful eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and conjure up phantoms of other scenes. We see him amid his festive and splendid halls years back, standing stiff and awkward, and shaking a tall military looking man by the hand, in whose honor the gala was given to commemorate the most splendid of America's victories. We see him afterwards the bitter foe of the same "military chieftain," and the competitor with him for the highest gift of a free people. We look upon a more than king, who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still at his post; he who was President of millions, now the Representative of forty odd thousand, quarrelling about trifles or advocating high principles. To-day growling and sneering at the House with an abolition petition in his trembling hand; and anon jerking it over the passions, and lashing the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm by his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted, never consulting with others, he sits apart, wrapped in his reveries; and with his fingers resting on his nose, he permits his mind to move like a gigantic pendulum, stirring up the hours of the past, and disturbing those of the hidden future; or probably he is writing—his almost perpetual employment—but what? who can guess? Perhaps some poetry in a young girl's album! He looks feeble, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but ever ready for combat; melancholy, but yet a witty thing fall from any member; and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles; he appears passive, but woe to the unfortunate member that hazards an arrow at him; the eagle is not swifter in flight than Mr. Adams; with his agitated finger quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and amid the amusement of the House, he rarely fails to take a signal vengeance.

His stores of special knowledge on every subject, gradually gathered up thro' the course of his extraordinary life, in the well-arranged storehouse of a memory which is said never to have permitted a single fact to escape it gives him a great advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderfully eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him. He is of too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is original—of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and mentioning them. He is remarkable for his affabilities to young persons; and, surrounded by them at his own table, he can be as hilarious and happy as the gayest of them. For one service at least, his country owes him a debt of gratitude, I refer to the fine illustration which he offered of the true character of our institutions when he passed from the presidential palace to his present post on the floor of the House of Representatives. Though the position which he has there made his own, may not be that which his friends might wish to see him occupy in that body, yet in every point of view the example was a fine one.

His manner of speaking is peculiar; he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and, in a moment, throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack; then he becomes full of gesticulation, his body sways to and fro; self command seems lost; his head is bent forward in his earnestness till it sometimes almost touches the desk; his voice frequently shakes, but he pursues his subject thro' all its bearings; nothing daunts him; the House may ring with the cries of order—order! unmoved—contemptuous—he stands amid the tempest, and like an oak that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, stretches his arms forth and defies the blast.—Democrat Review.