THE NEW TAX LAW.

An Estimated Reduction of Over \$28,000,000 in Internal Taxation-The New Income Tax-The Free List Changes in the Stamp Act, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Washington, March 4.—The President to-day signed the act which passed both Houses of Congress on Saturday night, "to amend existing laws relating to Internal Revenue;" better known as the amendatory Tax bill. The following is a correct transcript from the act of the new rates of taxation, together with a com-plete list of the additional articles placed upon the free list, and which are thus relieved from further internal duty. In one or two instances the rates will be found the same here as in the old law. These instances are duplicated, from the fact that a spirited contest took place over them, rendering it necessary to give the final re-In other respects the rates herewith given are only the changes from the old law. most important changes will be found in the cigar tax and in the free list. The reductions ovided by the bill go into effect on March 1 1867. The following is an alphabetical list of the subjects, and the new tax on the same:—

Apothecaries, butchers, conjectioners, plumbers, and gas-fitters, whose annual .. 1 dollar. india-rubber...... .2 per cent.

abolished, and a uniform rate established as given.]
Cotton, raw, per ib. 2.5 cents,
Copper and brass tubes. 5 per cent.
Distilled spirits, whisky, etc., per galion. 2 dollars.
Ferry companies, receipls of. 5 per cent.
Gas Companies—Tax is same as in oid law, but the companies are authorized to charge the sax to consumers without limit of time. (The oid law limited the time to April 1, 1867.)
Gunpowder, canister powder, per ib. 5 cents.
Gunpowder for sporting purposes, in kept. 1 cent.
Gunpowder for blasting, per ib. 15 cents.
Glass, manufactures of. 3 per cent.
Grapes, brandy made from, per galion. 2 per cent.
Hats, caps, and hoods of all descriptions. 2 per cent.
Locomotive and maripe engines. 5 per cent.

Hoop skiris 2 per cent.
Locomotive and marine engines 5 per cent.
Leather of all descriptions, and goat, deer,
calf, kid, horse, and dog skins, tanned or
finished, or partially in the rough 25 per cent.
Sugars preduced from sugar-cane, and not
from sorghum and imphee, per lb 1 cent,
Sugars refined, not including syrup or molasses 15 per cent.
Screws, wood 5 per cent.
Wool, manufacture of, where wool is chief
component 25 per cent. component. 2½ per cent. No tax shall be imposed upon the dyeing or redyeing, or reprinting of cloths or other articles, except the process of their manufacture.

THE STAMP TAX. The stamp tax is but little changed by this amendatory act. No stamp either for probate of will on letters testamentary, or of administration, or on administrator or guardian bond, is required when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed one thousand dollars. No stamp tax is required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection from the Government of claims by soldiers or their legal representatives of the United States, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service. The fifty cent stamp on writs or other original documents by which any suit is commenced in court and on confession of judgment, as well as stamp tax of twenty-five cents on warrants of distress, are abolished.

The following list of additional articles have

been relieved from further taxation:-

Apple-paring machines.
Advertisements in newspapers.
Alcoholic and etherial vegetable extracts, when solid and used solely for medicinal purposes.
Bale rope, seines, and netting for seines, twine, and lines of all kinds.
Bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet, and plate iron, and iron prepared for manufacture of steel.
Brush blocks.
Bee blyes.

Bee bives. Canned and preserved meats, including shell-fish. Carbonic acid and carbonate of lime, used solely for

Carbonic acid and carbonate of lime, used solely for disinfectants.

Carpet bag and caba frames.

Canned and preserved vegetables and fruits.

Casks, churns, barrels, wooden brushes, and broombandies, tanks, and kitts made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds, bungs and plugs, packing boxes, nest boxes, and match boxes, whether made of wood or other materials; wooden hames, plough beams, spin-bottom chairs and turned materials for the same unmanufactured, and saddle trees made of wood, and match boxes heretofore made on which a tax has not been paid.

Castings of Iron, copper, or brass made to form a chinery, tars, or scales, and castings made to form a part of any article upon which, in a finished state, a tax is assessed and paid.

Castiron hollew ware, and castiron hollow ware tinned, enamelled, japanned, or galvanized.

Clock trimmings, namely:—Clock work, clock pillars, sash fastenings for clocks, winding keys, verges, and pendulum rods.

and pendulum roos.

Clothing or articles of dress not specially enumerated made by sewing for the wear of men, women, or children from cloths or fabrics on which a tax or duty

has been paid.

Copper bottoms for articles used for domestic and culinary purposes.

Doors, window sash, blinds, frames, and sills of whatever material.
Drain, gas, and water pipe, made of wood or

sment. Pabrics, the produce of hand-looms. Frames and handles for saws and buck-saws. Glue and gelatine of all descriptions, in the solid ate. Give or cement made wholly or in part of give in

the liquid state.
Horse-rakes, horse-powers, tedders, hames, scytheanaths, hayforks, boes, and portable grinding mills, Horse blankets made of cloth on which a tax or duty has been paid.

Legs of plano-fortes. Licorice and licorice paste. Magnesium lamps. Manufactures of inte.

Manufactures of inte.
Molasses, concentrated molasses.
Meladoor sugar-cane juice and distern bottoms.
Oil naptha, benzine, benzole, or gasoline, marking more than eventy degrees Baume's hydrometer, the product of the distillation or retaining of crude petroleum, or of crude oil produced by a single fdistillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or the rituminous substances.

single felistiliation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances.

Palm-leaf and straw, bleached, split, prepared or adorned by being braided or woven, but not made up into hats, bonnets, or hoods.

Potato hooks, potato diggers, pitchforks, manure and spading forks.

Pottary of all descriptions, including stone, earthen, brown and yellow earthen, and commonor gray stoneware.

Pumps, garden engines, and hydraulic rams, Rock and root diggers or excavators. Root beer and other small beer. all-

selbarrows, and hand-carts, and tence

Sieds, wheelbarrows, and hand-carts, and fence made of wood.
Soan.common brown, in bars, sold for less than seven cents per pound.
Saws (buck).
Saws for cotton gins, when used by the maker in the manufacture of gins.
Soles and heel-taps, made of india-rubber, or of India-rubber and other materials.
Shellfish of all kinds.
Shiri-fronts or bosoms, wristbands or cuffst or shirts, except those made of paper.
Spiral springs, used in the manufacture of furniture.
Stove polish, or other manufacture exclusively of plumbaro.

plumbago.

Sieel of all descriptions, whether made from muckbar blooms, slabs, loops, or otherwise.

Straw, or binders' boards and bluders' cloth.

Tags for merchandise and direction, made of cloth,
paper, or metal, whether blank or printed.

Thimble-skeines or pipe-boxes made of fron,
Theware for domestic and culturary purposes.

Ultramarine blue.

Varnish.

Wagons, carts, and drays, made to be used for farming or lumber purposes.

Washing, mangling, and clothes-wringing machines, zinc washboards, spinning and flax wheels,
hand reels, hand looms, wooden knobs.

Wire-cloth.

It is provided that the exemptions aforesaid shall, in all cases, be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumeration, and shall not ex-tend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles,

The following is the new income tax, which is fixed at a uniform rate, and goes into effect March 1, 1867. The tax on incomes for 1866 is to be levied the day this act goes into effect, Income from gains, profits from property, rent, interest, dividends, or salaries from any profession, trade, or any employment, a fax of the amount so derived over one thousand dol-

And in addition to one thousand dollars exempt from income tax, all national, State, county, and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, ten-ant, or mortgagor; losses actually sustained during the year arising from fires, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; the amount actually paid for labor or interest by any person who rents lands or hires labor to cultivate land, or who conducts any other business from which income is actually derived; the amount actually paid by any per son for the rent of the house or premises occu-pied as a residence for himself or his family; the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs: Provided, That no deduction shall be nade for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: And provided further, That only one deduction of one thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children. or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make such deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interest, only one deduction shall be made in their favor: And provided further. That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid. In estimating the gains profits, and income of any person, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the

year or within two years previous to the year for

accrued upon all notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest,

whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less interest which has become due from said person during the year; the amount of all pre-

miums on gold and coupons; the amount of sales on live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese,

pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable or other productions,

being the growth or produce of the estate of such persons, not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; all other gains, profits, and income derived from

any source whatever; except the rental value

of any homestead used or occupied by any per son or by his family in his own right or in the right of his wife; and the share of any person of the gains and profits of all companies,

whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided, whether

divided or otherwise, except the amount of in-

which income is estimated; interest received or

come received from institutions or corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the dividends made by such institutions, and pay the same to officers authorized to receive the same; and except that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representa-tives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted. The administrative sections of the new acrelate almost entirely to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits. It provides that hereafter "all distilled spirits, before being removed from the distillery, shall be inspected and guaged by a general inspector of spirits, who shall mark the barrels or packages in the man-ner required by law, and so much of the act approved July 13, 1866, as requires the appointment of an inspector for each distillery established according to law, is repealed. provided that such other duties as have hereto-

A New Process.-A new process for cleaning the facades of public buildings and dwellinghouses is under experiment in Paris. A steam engine supplies pipes of gutta-percha with a constant stream of vapor. These are applied to the stone or brick surface of buildings, one man directing the steam jet and the other using a brush. The building, after the application of this system, looks as clean and new as when erected. Two men in three days will thus wash the façade of an hotel.

-The Committee of the Palestine Explora-

fore been imposed upon inspectors of distitle

ries, may be performed by such other duly ap-

pointed officers as may be designated by the

Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

tion Fund have determined to form a museum for the exhibition of such articles as will tend to illustrate the Bible. The Science and Art Department have undertaken to provide space for this purpose at South Kensington. The authorities of the British Museum have promised to afford the committee every facility in their power, and the owners of valuable private collections have also offered their assistance. The following subjects will be embraced in the museum:-1. Sacred Antiquities-the tabernacle, the temple, altars, and sacrifices, dress and insignia of priests, worship of false gods and idols. 2. Domestic Antiquities-manners and customs of the ancient Israelites, Egyptians, Assyrians, etc.; their dwellings, trades, manufactures, agricultural and domestic pursuits, amusements, arts and sciences, literature, music, dress, food, pageants, funeral rites and sepulchres. 3. Political Antiquities-insignia of kings, rulers, and officers of state; laws, trials, and punishments; military and naval tactics, engines and weapons of war, battles and sieges, commerce, ships. 4. Geography of Bible Lands-historical and physical. Natural History-including geology of Palestine and Sinai. The above subjects will be llustrated by the exhibition of antiquities, articles in present use in Eastern countries, culptures, casts, models, coins, photographs pictures, sketches, plans, maps, surveys, and collections of animal, vegetable, and mineral products.

-Madame Henri Heine, the widow of the poet, finds that she has been wrong in selling, for a very trifling sum, the copyright of her late husband's posthumous works to the publisher, M. Michel Levy. At the same time, she is very indignant about the publication of the last two volumes of Heine's correspondence, which seem to be full of indiscretions touching his private life. Madame Heine is said to be determined to enter into a lawsuit on the subject, and to have engaged M. Jules Favre to plead her cause.

THE FASHIONS.

Dress Display at the Legislative Opening-An Austrian "Wonder" in Style-The "Agrippa".-Shades of Silks-Preparing for Bals Masques-A New Color and New Hat, Etc.

Paris, February 15 .- The opening of the Legislative Assembly is the most recent event of the week, the ceremony naving taken place yesterday with unusual splendor, enhanced by the rays of a bright summer sun under a pure blue sky. The Parisians were all on toot, and thick crowds saluted the long procession of court carriages with respectful enthusiasm.

The gala uniforms were very brilliant, the ambassadresses and ladies of the diplomatic corps most splendidly attired in a great deal

of silver and gilt embroidery on velvet.

M'me de Metternich wore quite a novel casaque, for want of a better denomination, though the body of it was a Soanish bolera, made of silver and gold cloth. The wide, open sleeves, made of black velvet, were so long that they touched the ground, ending in points, and from the walst behind hung black velvet impnets, like a sash.

This, readers, is the exact description of the flist of a new series of matinee mantles. The new-born wonder is not yet christened; therefore we will call it heathenish, and charitably entertain a hope of its conversion into less expensive material. It certainly is a most mediaval idea for the nineteenth century. The next novelty has been christened. Alas! I snoke of its adoption in my former letters, and said that though it was a narrow basque worn on front widths, it deserved to be called a

Competent authorities have named it an "Agrippa," "Here would I fain pause," as once said a poet in great bewilderment, but if I did so the lashions would get ahead of me, and not even the mother of Nero may startle me out of the main road. The "Agrippas" figured on every robe at the last ball of the Tuileries. They are made of the same shade and material as that employed in underskirts, are trimmed with flowers, cross folds, fringe or ruche, and some appeared rather heavy, being laden with

leaves and flowers.
Lilac sarin and salmon color were the pre dominant shades, a deep apricot poult de soie worked with green chenille and red berries was much admired. I should have preferred its rival, a white satin, marked with a rich coral pattern, if the wearer had been dark and tall

Preparations are being made for private bals masques. The public balls of this description given at the theatres never can give an idea of the character to be given to fancy costumes in the higher circles. Great mystery ever pre-veils on the matter among those who make dress the sole object of their existence, not-withstanding which it is evident that Aspasias, Cleopatras, Clytemnestras, and all the antique celebrities are to take the lead. Ladies who do not boast of the rounded proportions so famed at Athens mean to try Hebe, Diana, and other characters remarkable for legs if not for

The American colony in Paris will give their grand ball on the 22d of February, at the Louvre, in honor of the great Washington. The Freuch papers have been full of American entertainments this winter. They have even volunteered a description of the "Virginia Reel," which is gaining great favor. The truth is that the French acknowledge there is more real fun and amusement in American home circles than and amusement in American home circles than in the official receptions we have had to undergo as yet. It has become a matter of haut ion not to leave one's chateau till the opening of Par-liament, or, if left, not to stop in Paris till the Empress has mangurated her petits lundis, when other national diversions and unceremonious rties are started

A new color called amaranthe is worn for carriage full dress. It looks remarkably well under gaslight in velvet over white satin under-This is the greatest novelty, as also light fawn crape, over which blue beetles and other brilliant insects crawl among the ruddy autumn leaves. I do not advise this unless a very brilliant white underskirt relieve the tan impression left by so negative a color: the effect is, however, extremely distingue. The idea among the queens of the demi-monde is the cuttle-fish tunic "la pleuvre," of which it is probable Victor Hugo did not dream when he wrote the "Toilers of the Sea."

This tunic is made of shimmering green satin, cut in numerous long stripes, to represent claws, wore on the tulle trains powdered over with silver; and the next idea is a pearl grey satin empire, under a scarlet velvet tunic with vine leaves; the latter they call bacchanale.

Grapes and vintage promise to be great features next spring; the prottiest bonnets are at present nothing but vine leaves, with gilt tentrils here and there; for it is in frail nature ever to cling to something that glitters.

THE AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE TRADE.

Twenty-five years ago the number of pianos made in America was exceedingly small. The workmanship of these, with few exceptions, was inferior to that of Europe. Musical taste and musical demand grew rapidly, however, and American inventors began to revolutionize the Old World theory of plane structure. The value of the improvements thus effected in the making of pianos has been admitted by the world generally. By testimony of the most eminent musical professors, our own planes are decidedly superior to those of Europe.

The annexed statement is founded on the sworn returns under the internal revenue laws of fifteen widely-known manufacturers of New York, Boston, and Baltimore, Exclusive of Baltimore, for which we have no return of planos, it will be seen that during the year 1866 there were no less than 7986 planos made and sold by these fifteen firms of three cities. The sales produced \$3,184,092.88, out of which sum was paid a manufacturers tax of \$172,513.33. It is a still more remarkable fact that the leading manufacturer of New York and that of Boston jointly realized by their sales \$1,652,-449.30, while the other thirteen makers combined sold to the extent of \$1,531,643. The two firms belonging to New York and Boston paid, in fact, more than one-half of the Government tax collected. The following is the exhibit:-

Steinway & Sons, N. York. 1944 \$1,001,10442 \$51,34649 Chickering & Sons, Boston. 1526 551,254-88 25,081-01

88,325°00 72,421°00

the fifteen named, but for the most part they are firms of no representative importance, and the number of instruments manufactured by is not large enough to be worth including

in the above list. It will be seen that the value of the instruments manufactured by the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New York, is nearly double that of the next highest in the list, and exceeds the aggregate of the five following.

-Professor Goldwin Smith has delivered at Manchester the third of his historical lectures. The subject was the early life of William Pitt. He also repeated his other lectures elsewhere.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 5-Noon,-Consols, 91 for money; Erie Railroad shares, 361; Illinois Central, 761; United States 5-20s, 733.

LIVERPOOL COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, March 5-Noon. - The cotton market is quiet; the sales to-day will be 8000 bales. Prices have declined 4d. since the close of the market last evening. Middling uplands are now quoted at 13%d.

The provisions market is generally firm. Lard, 50s. 6d.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Tallow, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Petroleum, Is. 6d. per gallon for refined, and 11d. for spirits.

FRANCE.

THE YELLOW-BOOK-FRENCH POREIGN POLICY. Paris (February 15) Telegram London Times.

The sittings of the Corps Législatif were opened to-day by a speech from Count Walewski, the President. The Yellow-book was distributed to-day among the members. With regard to Eastern affairs, it dwells upon the traditional policy of France, and states that the Emperor has always favored combinations which, while consolidating peace, would also conduce to the deelopment of the moral and material welleing of the populations. In those provinces n which treaties had laid down the basis of real self government, he had counselled the Porte to give that system all the extension that the nature of things would permit, especially in the question of the United Principalities, which have obtained a Government in conformity with their wishes. With regard to Crete, the Yellow-book states that ties of sympathy unite that island to Greece. It exresses regret that the Sublime Porte did not follow the counsels of France, and send promptly a commissioner to Crete to settle the difficulties which existed, and continues

"The population, over-excited, now insists on incorporation with Greece, instead of the reforms which it at first demanded. The extension of the insurrection produced agitation in the Hellenic provinces of Turkey, and excited public opinion in the kingdom of Greece. The shock was felt throughout the East. The Servians also claimed the evacuation of all the fortresses in Servia occupied by Turkey. We advised the Porte to adopt resolutions in a sense favorable to the Christian normla We should be happy if the Porte were to accede to our advice. The Cretan question still exists unsolved. In presence of the commotion which has been created in the East and the sympathies which have been awakened in all Europe, will the combinations which were at first deemed sufficient be found so still? The Ottoman Government should form no fallacious illusions. It must realize the seriousness of the existing state of things, and must not hesitate at such sacrifices as may preserve it from the periodical return of similar excitement 1)

With regard to Germany, the Yellow Book

"Prussia has definitively attached North Germany to herself by the last war, Southern Germany has preserved its absolute right to decide what relations it shall maintain with the Northern Confederation. Austria no longer forms part of Germany or Italy." The Yellow-book also recalls the fact that

Prussia has promised to consult the wishes of the inhabitants of Northern Schleswig with regard to their future position. With regard to the United States, the Yel

ow-book says:-"France sincerely applauds the activity with which this great nation is repairing the calamities caused by the civil war. No subject of lissension now exists between the two counries. Everything, on the contrary, contriutes to assimilate their policies."

Referring to Mexico, the Yellow-book says:-"The departure of the French troops was reolved upon in the full plenitude of our liberty of action. Anything having the character of external pressure could only have placed us in the position, despite ourselves, of having to rolong a state of things which we should wish to abridge. By next March our troops will have quitted Mexico."

The Election at Alexandria.

Washington, March 5 .- Considerable feeling exists in our neighboring city of Alexandria, Va., it being said that the colored people intend to cast their votes for candidates of their own selection for municipal officers to be chosen to-day. The Commissioner of Election vesterday appointed the Mayor of Alexandria and Judge Moore, to proceed to Washington and consult the Attorney-General of the United States upon the question of the legality of negro votes should they be offered. The Alexandria Gazette says that the idea that negroes have a right to vote grows out of the passage by Congress of the Reconstruction bill. The Washington Chronicle of this morning says:-

"To-day the first election in the South since "To-day the first election in the South since the passage of the great act of reconstruction will take place in the city of Alexacdria, Virgs. As some threats have been made by the Rebel element in that city, and some fears are entertained by loyal men that these threats may be executed upon colored people, it is well for all parties to understand that the law will be enforced against every offender." be enforced against every offender."

We understand that sufficient and efficient steps have been taken to prevent violence upon the colored peaple, and if the election officers at Alexandria refuse their votes, they will have to take the consequences. Governor Pierpont yesterday appealed to General Canby, in command of the Military Department, to adopt the necessary precautions, and we have no doubt that these will be adequate for all emergencies.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Appointment of United States District Attorney-Present Price of the Mechanics' Benk Stock.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, March 5. - Andrew Sterrett Ridgely, Reverdy Johnson's son-in law, and a prominent Baltimore lawyer, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Maryland, in place of Mr. Price, who was rejected. He has always been a thorough Union

Six dollars per share is now offered for the Mechanics National Bank stock. It was fifteen dollars per share before the defaication.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 5.—Stocks lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 92%; Reading, 101; Canton Company, 441%; Eric Rallroad, 53%; Cleveland and Toledo, 117; Cleveland and Pitisburg, 70%; Pitisburg and Fort Wayne, 924%; Michigan Central, 107%; do. Scuthern, 71½; New York Central, 102%; Illinois Central, 1153%; Cumperland preferred, 26; Missouri 68, 88; Hudson River, 138; Five-twenties, 1862, 110%; do. 1864, 1073%; do. 1865, 1083%; New Issue, 1063%; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 1053%. Sterling, 83%; at sight, 9. Gold closed at 1373%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwallader—Henry M. Phillips and John K. Valetine, Esquires, Prosecuting Attorneys.—Robert Spencer was charged with uttering and publishing a forged deed for the purpose of eutering security for Hood Donaghy, for his compliance with the law regulating the warehousing of liquors. The testimony showed that the accused went to Collector Diehl's office and offered to go security in \$2000, and as his assets exhibited a deed for certain real estate.

The Collector told him to call the next day. The accused failed to do so, and asapiclon being aroused, the matter was looked into. The accused was arrested a few days afterwards in the street, Verdict guilty.

the matter was looked into. The accused was arrested a few days afterwards in the street. Verdict guilty.

Heary Kurwin was charged with the same offense on the same bond. Defense os to identify of accused with the person who presented the deed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludhaw.—The novelty of the new Court Room seems to have rubbed off in a day, for this morning after 10 oclock, there was not such a large number in attentance as there was yesterday.

William Fows was charged with the larceny as ballee of \$57a, the property of Ellen Wood. The allegation was that Mrs. Wood, who had far many years kept a tavern in Water street, beard of a tavern for sale at tolerably low figures.

She sent a gentleman to look at the place and inquire the princ; and upon his report she determined to purchase. She drew from bank \$425, in evidence of which she produced her bank-book, and adding \$150, making in all \$575, and gave it to the defendant, her har-keeper, and told him to buy the place for her. This was alleged to have occurred on the 4th of Jaouary last. The defendant took the money, saw the owner of the place, and purchased it in his own name. He neither gave Mrs. Wood possession of the house, nor repaid her the money.

The defense was: This defendant had, for some time before this, spoken to Mrs. Wood and others of buying a place and starting business for himself, and his project met with Mrs. Wood's approval. He received from England £100, and made the fact known to Mrs. Wood and his acquaintances. He did not at all receive any money from Mrs. Wood was satisfied. She helped him put the place in order, telling every one of his intentions, went to the proprietor of the place for sale, and bought it in his own name and with his own money. Mrs. Wood was satisfied. She helped him put the place in order, telling every one of his intentions, went to the proprietor of the place for sale, and bought it in his own name and his look had been on the place in order, telling every one of his intentions went to the defendant's

of living with him that all the place.

She also had her own tavern license transferred to defendant's place in his own name, (This was good evidence of defendant's proprietorship.) But, being influenced by her husband, as her own daughter testilled, she determined to swindle the defendant out of his money, and hence this prosecution.

The defendant also established a previous good character, Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Desertion cases were heard in this Court. City vs. William Gallop. Dismissed. City vs. William Gallop. Dismissed. City vs. John E. Derbyshire. Settled by the parties.

City vs. Benjamin Koons, continued.

The room was crowded with compinining, sorrowing, and disconsolate pairs, who had put themselves to a vast deal of trouble and loss of time to prosecute, and some to persecute, their far better halves; and the officers in charge of the business are very busy in trying to dispose of the long list of COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judges Plerce and

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds were in-active; 10-40s sold at 97%, a decline of %: July '65 5-20s at 1063, no change; and August 7:30s at 105%, a slight decline: 110 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 110# for old 5-20s; City loans were du'l, the new new issue sold at 101+@1014; and old do.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Reading sold at 501@501, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, no change; and Norristown at 61, a decline of ½. 56 was bid for Penusylvania Railroad; 30 for Little Schuylkill: 554 for Munchill: 614 for Lehigh Valley: 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 204 for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 454 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railtoad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 13, a decline of 4; and Second and Third at 80, no change. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thicteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices North America sold at 233, 136 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32f for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington: 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western: 100 for Tradesmen's: 69 for City; 60 for Commonwealth; and 61 for Union. In Canal shares there was very little doing.

Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 302, a decline of \$; 522 was bid for Lehigh Navigation: 144 for Susquebanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Caual. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1384; 11 A.M., 1374; 12 M., 1374; 1 P. M., 1374, a decline of a on the closing price last evening.

IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL BANKS,

IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL BANKS.

[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, February 26, 1867.—Sir:—It has come to the knowledge of this office that many of the National Banks pay the local taxes (State and municipal) assessed upon their shares, deducting the amount so paid from their carnings, thus reducing the amount subject to tax of five percent, under sections 120 and 121 of the Internal Revenue act, June 30, 1868.

The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that said taxes may be imposed upon the shares of National Banks, as being the personal property of the shareholders, and they cannot, therefore, be deducted by the bank as an expense of the bank, as if the taxes were assessed upon the corporation.

Assessors will instruct the banks that taxes paid for the shareholders cannot be deducted in ascertaining the amount of net gains.

It also appears that some National Banks

In ascertaining the amount of net gains.

It also appears that some National Banks withhold from their returns of dividends and surplus profits the amounts carried to surplus fund as required by the "National Currency"

This is erroneous, as the law requires the tax

This is erroneous, as the law requires the tax to be paid upon the entire net carnings, including amounts paid stockholders, and "all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds." (See sections 120 and 121 aforesaid.)

This tax upon the additions to the surplus should not be confounded with that once required to be paid upon surplus as a part of the bank's capital, it being a tax upon the profits of the business without regard to the disposition made of the same.

(Signed)

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commission

-The following is the Compound Interest Note Funding bill as it has passed both

Be it enocited, etc., That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issuetemporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by section four of the net entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redeemption or funding thereof, and for finding the floating gebt of the United States, and for the redeemption or funding thereof, and for finding the floating gebt per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and said certificate of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any national bank, holoing or owning the same as a part of the reserve provided for in sections at and 25 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a piedge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1961; provided that not less than two-littles of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States, and provided forther, that the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed \$80,000,000.

—The New York Tribune this morning says: orted, etc., That for the purpose of redeem-

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is quoted more active in some quarters, but is in good supply at 687 per cent, on good collaterals to prompt borrowers, with loans at 5 per cent, on governments. In commercial paper no change. The bank statement is not regarded as favorable, the increase in legal-tenders being less than was expected under the large payments from the Sub-Treasury. There is still a good demand for currency from the interior as well as from the South."

-The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Hubbell & Patton Gold and Silver Company, to be found on our four:h PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Read R......slo. 50% 100 sh Read R.

10 sh Wash Gas....... 30 53 sh 2d & 3d Sts...ls. so

Sah 2d & 3d Siz. is. 80

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American g.2d, 137‡
@137‡, Silver is and is, 131; Compound Interest
Notes, June, 1864, 16‡; do., July, 1864, 16‡; do.,
August, 1864, 16‡; do., October, 1864, 16‡; do.,
December, 1864, 14‡; do., May, 1865, 12; do.,
August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do.
October, 1865, 10‡.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, conpon, 110@1104; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1104@1104; do., 1864, 1074@108; do., 1865, 1084 @1084; do. new, 1064@1064; 10-40s, coupon, 974 @984; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1054@106; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054; Compounds, December, 1864, 144@144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, March 5.—There is no shipping demand for Flour, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are scarce, and held with considerable firmness; sales of a few hundred parrels at \$868.75 % bbl. for superfine, \$9@10.50 for extras, \$11@12.50 for Northwestern extra family \$11.50@13.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$14.50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with sales at \$7@7.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is considerable inquiry for prime Wheat at fair prices; but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 400 bushels good Pennsylvania red at \$2.90; Southern do. at \$3@3.15; and

vania red at \$2.90; Southern do. at \$3@3:15; and white at \$3:15@3:35. Rye ranges from \$1:30 to \$1:35 for Western and Pennsylvania. There is tations. Sales of 3000 bushels at 98c. in store and from the cars, and \$1 affoat. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 4200 bushels Penn-

othing of importance doing in either Barley Cloverseed is in fair demand. Sales of new at 57.25@8.50 % 64 lbs., the latter rate for recleaned. Fimothy is held at \$3.60@3.75. Flaxseed is sell-Whisky—The trade is supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at 85c.@\$1.40.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH 5. STATE OF THEBMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-7 A. M.......39 H A. M.......45 2 P. M....

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

ACLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Minnie Traub, True, Matanzas, Warren, Gregg

Morris. W N Z. Ackers, Halifax, E. A Souder & Co. Brig W N Z. Ackers, Halifax, E. A Sonder & Co.
Brig Emma, Foulke, Sagua le Grande, Merchant&Co.
Schr Madonua, Homer. Portsmouth, Va., do.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Boston, Andenried & Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, Boston, O.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, do.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Bateman, Fall River, Castner,
Stickney & Wellington,
Schr A. M. Schridge, Bateman, Fall River, Castner,
Stickney & Wellington, Co. Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, Clenfuegos, S. & W. Weish,
 Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, Boston, M. S. Bulkly,
 Schr John Lancaster, Wilhams, New Bedford, Wan-; nacher & Co. Schr H. P. Simons, Corson, Rockport, Mass., Sinnickschr James Alderdice, Jackaway, Boston, Repplier &

Co. Schr J. Stockham, Babcock, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff

& Co, schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Portsmouth, N. H., Penn Gas Co. St'r Miliville, Renear, Miliville, Whitall, Tatum & Co. SUR Miliville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse, to H. Winsor & Co.

Barque A. M. Gray, Ginn, 3 days from New York, inballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Maggle McNelli, Snow, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Lottle Klotts, Endicott, 13 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Savannah, with imber and sait to J. F. Justus.

Schr Eleanor, Nowell, from Rappahannock, with lumber to J. F Justus.

Schr Clara, McGahey, from Norfolk, with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr Julia, Delaney, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr L. F. Smith, Cric, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Cape May, in ballast to captain.

Steamer Vineland, Green, 25 hours from New York, with mdse, to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamer Miliville, Renear, 1 day from New York, with mdse, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange,
Lewiss, Del. March 5-6 P. M.-Mr. Jacob Marshall
reports the ship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia for
Liverpool, went to sea last night. The brigs Robin,
for Cardenas; Ruth. for Porto Rico; schrs Light Boat,
for Falmouth, Ja.: F. R. Baird, for Sagua; and R. & S.
Cornon, fer Trinidad, all from Philadelphia, are at the
Breakwater, with a large fieet of vessels.
Schr James Young has been got off, and is now at
the Breakwater, waiting a fair wind to leave for Philadelphia. Wind NE. Raining.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Cynthia Paimer, Milner, from Messina for Philadelphia, at Gibraliar 10th uit.

Brig Agenoria, White, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 19th uit.

Schr Vrate, Mason, for Turks Island, sailed from Barbados 6th uit.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March t.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana.

Steamship Rapidau, Eatou, from New Orleans.
Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, from Richmond.
Steamship Fah Kee, Stirling, from St. Jago.
Steamship R. Clyde, Suyder, from Wilmington.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Boston.
Barque Far Away, Luce, from London.
Barque Far Away, Luce, from Buenos Ayres.
Barque H. D. Stover, Pierce, from Trinidad.
Barque Evening Star, Miller, from Guantanamo.
Barque A. N. Franklin, from New Orleans.
Brig Rertha, Nibble, from Montevideo,
Brig Kate, Doyer, from Bathurst.
Brig Superior, Petarson, from Cadiz.
Brig M. Boucher, Boucher, from Cienfuegos,
Brig Mary Olivia, Corvett, from Sagua.
Below, barque Eagle, from Montevideo.