

JERUSALEM.

Vast as is the period, and singular as are the changes of European history since the Christian era, Judea still continues to be the most interesting portion of the world.

The remarkable determination of European policy towards Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, within these few years, the not less unexpected change of manners and customs, which seemed to defy all change and the new life infused into the stagnant governments of Asia, even by their being flung into the whirl of European interests, look not unlike signs of the times.

Picture of Glory when the glare is past.—INDIA.

AFTER THE BATTLE. Near midnight, when about to retire to rest, an order was received from the Commander-in-Chief to detach an officer and one hundred pioneers for the purpose of collecting the wounded, and also such arms and accoutrements as could be found on the field of battle.

The scene of woe and misery I experienced during this dark and dismal night, in my progress over the field of battle amidst the carnage of the day, will never be effaced from my memory.

We found many bodies of our own soldiers in a perfect state of nudity, which plainly evinced they had not escaped the indignities offered to the dead and dying by the profligate followers of a camp.

Crossing the Delaware.

By ELY MOORE. In no instance, perhaps, was Washington's influence with the army so strikingly exemplified, as in his attack on the enemy at Trenton. O'er and o'er have I listened with intense anxiety, in the day of my boyhood, whilst my now departed sire, who fought and bled on that proud field, recited, with thrilling interest, all that related to the enterprise.

the sabre and the bayonet did the work of destruction; 'twas a hurricane of fire, and steel, and death. There did we stand (he would he say,) there did we stand, 'foot to foot, and hit to hit,' with the serried foe!

New Tax Bill.

The following is a copy of the Tax-Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature.

AN ACT TO create additional revenue to be applied to the payment of interest, and the extinguishment of the debts of the commonwealth.

- Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the first day of January next, until the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, inclusive, the capital stock paid into all banks, institutions and companies whatsoever, incorporated or in pursuance of any law of this commonwealth, on which a dividend or profit of one per cent per annum is made or declared, shall in addition to any taxes, rates or levies now imposed by law, pay for the use of the commonwealth, a tax of one half mill on every dollar of the value thereof, for every additional one per cent per annum of dividend or profit made or declared on said capital stock; and the amount of said tax shall be retained and deducted by the cashiers, treasurers or other officers having charge of said banks, institutions or companies, from the dividends or profits made or declared as aforesaid, and shall account for and pay the same into the treasury of this commonwealth, at the same time in the same manner, and subject to the same rights, penalties and liabilities now prescribed by existing laws in relation to taxes on bank dividends.

- Section 2. That the county commissioners of each and every county in this commonwealth, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required annually, at the usual period of making county rates and levies until the year eighteen hundred and forty six, inclusive; to add to the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth, as follows, that is to say, upon all real and personal property, persons, trades, occupations and professions, made taxable by the laws of this commonwealth, for the purpose of raising county rates and levies, one mill upon every dollar of the actual value thereof. And all personal estate and property hereinafter described, own or possessed by any person whatever, that is to say, on all mortgages, moneys at interest, debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, (except notes or bills for goods sold and delivered, and bank notes) penal or single bill, bond, judgment and all stock or shares owned or held by individuals, in this commonwealth, in any bank institution or company incorporated by any other state or territory, on all loans and investments on interest to citizens of other states, owned or held by citizens in this commonwealth, and on all public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this commonwealth, owned or held as aforesaid, thereon or on which one per cent per annum dividend or profit may accrue to, or be received by the owner or holder thereof; and an additional half mill on every dollar of the value thereof; for every additional one per cent per annum of interest, dividend or profit accruing to, or received by such owner or holder. Upon all household furniture including gold or silver plate, owned and kept for use by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, exceeding in value the sum of three hundred dollars, five mills upon every dollar of the value thereof on such excess. Upon pleasure carriages owned and kept for use, one per cent, upon the value of every dollar thereof. Upon watches owned and kept for use as follows, that is to say, on gold lever and other gold watches of equal value, each one dollar; upon every other description of gold watches, and silver lever watches or other silver watches of like value, 75 cts. each; upon every other description of watches of the value of twenty dollars or upwards, fifty cents each. Upon all salaries and emoluments of office, created or held by virtue of any law of this commonwealth, one per cent, upon every dollar of the value thereof; which said rates and levies shall be assessed in a manner herein prescribed, and collected as county rates and levies are now collected, and with like compensation to collectors, and paid into the treasury for the use of the commonwealth.

- Section 3. That the commissioners of each and every county shall issue their precepts directing them to ascertain the amount, description and value of the several objects of taxation mentioned, in the preceding sections of this act, and make return thereof to the said commissioners; and the compensation to the said assessors shall be the same daily allowance as is provided by existing laws for assessing county rates and levies and be paid in like manner.
- Section 4. That the assessors and assistant assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia; and the assessors of the other counties of this commonwealth, on the receipt of the precepts issued by the county commissioners shall proceed to ascertain the amount, description and value of the several objects of taxation before mentioned according to the best information within their power to be inquired for and obtained by them, and shall make out a full statement thereof and make return of the same to the county commissioners, and if in any case they shall fail to obtain a correct or special description they shall return the aggregate value thereof as nearly as they can ascertain the same, and in all cases the estimates of the assessors where practicable shall be made, as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt for a solvent debtor. Provided That in estimating the value of any real estate subject to the payment of any dower, ground rent or mortgage, the principal of said dower, ground rent or mortgage shall first be reduced, and the tax assessed on the remainder of the estimated value of the said real estate; and if any person whose personal property, trade, occupation, profession or office made taxable as aforesaid shall before the assessors have completed their assessment made oath or affirmation that the value thereof does not exceed a sum or certain

sums to be specified in said oath or affirmation, then it shall be the duty of the assessor to value such personal property, trade, occupation, profession or office, at the sum or sums so specified and no more.

Section 5. That the assessors after completing said assessments shall give notice to such of the persons so assessed in the manner required by existing laws in relation to county rates and levies, and the appeal and proceedings thereon shall be so regulated by said laws; and said assessors in addition to the oath now required of them by law shall be sworn or affirmed to perform the several duties enjoined upon them by this act to the best of their ability and judgment, without favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill-will.

INTERROGATORIES.

- TO BE PUT TO THE PEOPLE BY THE ASSESSORS: 1. The amount of money loaned on mortgage and rate of interest. 2. The amount of moneys at interest with the rate of interest and debts due by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, (except notes or bills for goods sold and delivered and bank notes), penal or single bill, bond or judgment. 3. The number of shares held in any bank, institution, or company incorporated by any other State or territory than Pennsylvania. 4. All loans or investments on interest to citizens of other states, with the rate of interest. 5. All public loans and stocks of other states, and the dividends and interest thereon. 6. The amount of all household furniture including gold and silver plate, over and above \$500 dollars. 7. Number of pleasure carriages. 8. Number of watches—distinguish gold lever and silver watches—exclusive of watches of less value than 20 dollars. 9. Amount of salary or emolument of office created or held under or by virtue of any law of this State.

EUROPE.

The position of the great powers of Europe at this moment, however interesting, is far from intelligible—perhaps all the more interesting for its mystery, and from the general belief that the fate of nations and the world hang upon the blunders and short-sightedness as much as upon any confirmed schemes of the Statesmen of France, England and Russia. For Austria need not be named, as being a power essentially passive in the opening of the grand drama.

Colonel Labadie, one of Prince Napoleon's followers, has been permitted to spend the two years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced by the Court of Peers, in a boarding house in Paris.

ABDUCTION OF THE QUEEN.—Our foreign letters and papers have not reached us as usual, owing probably to the boisterous state of the weather yesterday.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Resignation of M. Thiers, New French Ministry.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, M. Thiers and his colleagues tendered their resignation—Ministers brought the King a draft of the royal speech. His Majesty objected, not to the warlike wording of the speech in general, or to that of any part of it; but to the announcement in one paragraph of the immediate levy of 150,000 troops more.

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Admission of the Queen-Regent of Spain.—Our foreign letters and papers have not reached us as usual, owing probably to the boisterous state of the weather yesterday.

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gressing in the mountains. Ibrahim is about to concentrate the whole of his forces.

Toulon, Oct. 31, 5 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Malta, Oct. 27. The English government steamer, the Cyclops, arrived here this morning from Seyde, which place she left on the 21st ult.

The English government steamer, the Cyclops, arrived here this morning from Seyde, which place she left on the 21st ult. She had on board the Emir Bechir with 15 members of his family, and 115 persons of his suite, with whom he is proceeding to England.

The captain of the Cyclops confirms the accounts of the rising throughout nearly the whole mountain.

The investigation into the alleged Glentworth frauds. Excitement with our people is the order of the day. The result of the Presidential election being sufficiently ascertained to satisfy one party that they are successful and the other that they are routed horse, foot, and dragons, they return to the famous, we ought rather to say the infamous Glentworth papers and the frauds of '88.

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