proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the said necessary and reasonable expenses of said distraint and sale, as aforesaid, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use; rendering the overpine, if any there he, to the person whose goods, chattels, and effects shall have been distrained: Provided, further, That it shall not be lawful to make distraint of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, or any other articles exempted from distress or execution by the laws of any State, beasts of the bound necessary for the oult ratios of temperal hade LICENSES.

street, or necessary nouschold furniture, and apparel for a family.

LIGENSES.

Sec. 56. That every license which is authorized or required to be taken out by this act shall be granted, and the duty thereon imposed shall be paid in and throughout the Unital States, in manner and form following, that is to say: such license shall be granted upon the delivery by the assistant assessor of the district of the list of the person or persons to be licensed, with the rate of the license required stated therein, under the hand and seal of the collector or deputy collector of the district wherein the same is required, or of such person or persons as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall from time to time employ for that purpose, and the duty thereing imposed as aforesaid shall be paid to such collector, or other person, as aforesaid, at the time of granting the heems; and every collector, deputy collector, or other person as aforesaid, at the time of granting the heems; and every collector, deputy collector, or other person as aforesaid, it the time of granting the heems; and every collector, deputy collector, or other person enabyed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and an required to grant and deliver every such license, according to the provisions of this act and the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the person or persons who shall apply for and be legally entitled to receive the same forthwith upon payment of the duty or sum of money thereupon imposed free trom all ree, gratuary, or other payment whatsoever.

Sec. 37. That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business mersinafter montioned for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business as is in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such oftence, respectively, forfeit a remaily equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money thereof to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person, whe, if a collector, shall first discover, and if oth

whe, if a collector, shall first discover, and it other than a collecter, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred.

Sec. 58. That in every license to be taken out under or by authority of this act, shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade, or business, for which such license is granted, and the true name and place of abode of the person or persons taking out the same, and the true date or time of granting such hiense, and (except in the case of auctioneers and pediers) the place at which the trade or business for which such license is granted shall be carried on: Provided, always. That persons in partnership and carrying on their trade or business in one place and set of premises only, sh. Il not be obliged to take out more than or a license in any one year for the purpose of carrying on suck trade or business of auctioneer or pediers, or acting as such, shall take out a separate and distinct license for that purpose. And provided, further, That no one license taken out ander or by authority of this act by any person or persons, except anctioneers and palters, shall atthorize or empower such persons to exercise or carry on the trade or business mentioned in such license in more than one separate and distinct set of premises, such premises lacing all adjoining or contiguous to each other, and situate in one place, and held together for the same trade or luminess, and of which he, she, or they shall have made lawful entry, to exercise or carry on the rande or business, and of which he, she, or they shall have made lawful entry, to exercise or carry on the roon in such license shall be taken out by all and every such person or persons as afortesaid, except as aforesaid, at the time of granting such license, but that a separate and distinct license shall be taken out by all and every such person or persons as afortesaid, except as aforesaid, at the time of granting such license, but that a separate and distinct license shall be taken out by all and every such person Sec. 59. That in every case where more than one of the pursuits, business, or occupations hereinafter described shall be pursued or carried on in the same place by the same person at the same time, except as therein nentioned, license must be taken out for each kind, according to the rate's reversily prescribed.

Sec. 60. That every person exercising or carrying on the trade or business of an auctioner, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements, or here it ments, by anotion, chall, over and above any license to him or ner quired by law, to deal in who leads or retail, or to vend, trade in, or sell any goods or commodities for the dealing in, at whole-sale or retail, or vending, trading in, or selling of which a license is specially required, before he or she shall be permitted or authorized to sell such goods or commodities at private sale; and if any such person shall sell any such goods or commodities, as aforesaid, otherwise than by anotion, without having taken out such license as seil any such goods or commodities, as aforesaid, otherwise than by auction, without having taken out each licease as aforesaid for that purpose, he or she shall be subject and liable to the penalty in that behalf imposed upon persons dealing in or retailing, vonding, trading, or selling any such goods or conmodities without licease, notwithstarding any licease to him or her before granted, as aforesaid, for the purpose of exercising or carrying on the trade or business of an anctioneer, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments by anction, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, always, That where such goods or commodities as aforesaid are the property of any person or persons unly liceased to deal in or to retail, or to vead, trade in, or selling any goods or controlled to the canter the property of persons having made lawful entry of his, her, or their house or premises for such purpose, it small and may be lawful for any person exercising or carrying on the trade or husiness of an auctioneer, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements, or hereoitaments by auction as aforesaid, being duly liceased for that purpose, to sell such goods or commodities as aforesaid, at auction, for and on behalf of such purson or persons, and upon his, her, or their entered house or premises, without taking out a genarate licease for such seless.

or child of such deceased person, or the as ignee of mentioned, by virtue of even license to hun, her, or ther in that behalf granted, before exercised or carried o such trade or business for and during the residue of the

theirst of such person or persons, and upon his, her, or their entered house or premises, without taking out a separate license for such sale.

See, 61. That upon the death of any person or persons licensed under or by virtue of this act, or upon the removal of any such person or persons from the house or premises at which he, she, or they were authorized by many license to average or active to the sale or business. nch license to exercise or carry on the trade or business the person or persons authorized to grant licenses to au thorize and empower, by endorsement on auch license, o otherwise, as the Commissioner of Internal Govern 6 shall direct, the executors or administrators, or the wife or child of then deceased person, or the as ignee or assigns of such person or persons so removing as aforesaid, who shall be possessed of and occupy the house or premises before used for such purpose as aforesaid, in like manner to exercise or carry on the same trade or business mentioned in such license, in or apon the same house or premises at which such person or persons as aforesaid deceased, or removing as before mentioned, by virtue of such license to hum, her, or them, in that healt granted, before exercised or carried on in that behalf granted, before exercised or carried on such trade or business for and during the residue of the term for which such license was originally granted, without taking out any fresh license or payment of any additional duly, or any fee thereupon for the residue of such term, and until expiration, thereof: Provided, adverse, That a fresh entry of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on as aforesaid shall thereupon oe made by and in the name or names of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on as aforesaid shall thereupon oe made by and in the name or names of the premo or presons to whom such authority as aforesaid shall be granted.

Nec. 62. That on and after the first day of May next, and annually thruster, a license shall be t-ken out for carrying on or transacting the pursuits, business, occupation, or employment hereinafter specified, or if commenced subsequent to the time as aforesaid at the date thereof, and to continue one year, at the plage or premises to be described in such license, for each of which licenses the sums herewith stated shall be respectively and annually paid. Any number of parsons carrying on such business in copartnership may transact such business at such place under such license, and not otherwise. It hankles shall pay \$100 for each license, fivery person shall be deemed a banker within the meaning of this act who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm, or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid out or remitted upon the duff, theck, or order of such creditor, but not include incorporated banks or other banks legally authorize to issue notes as circulation.

2. Authorizable placemed an auctioneer within the meaning of this act who shall sell or offer ach license. Every person who shall sell or offer ach license, order, or jud, ment of any judicial tribucal. 5. RETAIL DEALERS shall pay \$10 for each license. than a whole original piece or package at one time, to the same person, (not including wines, spirituous or malt liquers, nor excluding stationery, drugs, medicines, eigers, saud or tobacco,) shall be regarded as a retail MIGLESALE DEALERS SHAIL Pay 530 For each sa. Krery person whose business or occupation is ll, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or chandise, or foreign or domestic production, by one ore original packages or pieces at one time, to the epurchaser, not including wines, spirituous or malt as, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer under this 7. TIATIONERS shall pay \$10 for each license. Every person who keeps for sale, or offers to sell, in any store, house, or other building, books, paper, quills, pens, saal-ing-wax, waters, ink, account-books, or articles usually person whose businessor occupation is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise of any description whatever, for the repayment or security of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker under this act.

9. Hectifiens shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every person who rectifies, purifies, or refixes spirituous linuous or wines by re-distillation or other process, or mixes and adulterates spirits, brandly, gin, or wire, with any other materials for sale under the many of the many of the many other many other many of the many other many of the many other many of the many of the many other man or wile, with any other materials for sale under the imme of rum, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, shall be regarded as a rectifier under this act.

10. Brewers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description, for sale, from mult, wholly or in part, shall be deemed a brower under this act.

11. Horells, INNS, and TAYERNS shall be classified and rated according to the yearly rental, or, if not rented, according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said nursoness, as property intended to be occupied for said purposes, as follows, to wit: All cases where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of said house and property shall be \$10,000 or more shall constitute the first class, and shall ray \$200 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$5,000 and less than tion of the yearly rental shall be \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, the record clars, and shall pay \$100 for each livensa; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$2,500 and less than \$5,000, the third class, and shall pay \$75 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$1,600 and less than \$2,500, the fourth class, and 10. Drokers shall pay \$20 for each license. Any person whose business is to purchase or sell stocks, irafts, notes, or other securities for the selves or others. garded as a broker under this act.
14. COMMERCIAL BROKERS shall pay \$5) for each ticense. Any person who purchases or sells goods or produce, or seeks orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or manages husines in their for the awarers of vessels, or the shippers or consignors of freight carried by vessels, or purchases or set is real extra for others, shall be regarded a commercial broker under this act.

15. Tobacconists shall pay \$10 for each license. Any person who shall offer for sale, at retail, cigar. muff, or tobacco in any form, shall be regarded a tobacconist under this act. But retail dealers, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as tobacconist, anything in this act to the contrary nonwithstanding. 16. Theatres shall pay \$100 for each license. Every place or edifice where dramatic or operatic representa-

meats, comfits, or other confects, in any building, shall be regarded as a confectioner under this act.

20. Horse-pealers shall pay for each license the sum of \$10. Any person whose business it is to buy and soil horses or mules shall be regarded a horse-dealer under this act.
21. Tallow-CHANDLERS and SOAP-MAKERS shall pay for each license the sum of \$10. Any person whose business it is to make or manufacture candles or soap shall be regarded a tailow-chandler and soap maker under this RCI.

92. COAL-OIL DISTILLERS shall pay for each license the sum of \$20. Any person who shall refine, produce, or distil crude petroleum or rock oil, or crude coal oil, or crude oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat, or other bituminous substances, shall be regarded a coal-oil distiller

minutes substances, small be claration and rated as follows, to wit: when travelling with more than two horses, the first class, and shall pay \$20 for each license; when travelling with two borses, the second class, and shall pay \$10 for each license; when travelling with one horse, the third class, and shall pay \$10 for each license; when travelling on foot, the fourth class, and shall pay \$5 for each license. Any person who sells or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, travelling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, shall be regarded a pedler under this act: Throrided, That any pedler who sells, or offers to sell, as aforesaid, at wholesale, shall pay \$50 for each license. iccuse.

24. Apothecaries shall pay \$10 for each license.

Every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to preservitions of physicians, and sold, shall be regarded an apothecary under this act.

25. Manufactures shall pay \$10 for each license.

Any person or persons, firmt, companies or corporations, who shall manufacture by hand er macl inery, and offer for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of \$1,000, shall be regarded a manuacturer under this act.

26. Photographers shall pay ten dollours for each license. Any person or parsons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, or pictures on glass, metal, or paper, by the action of light, shall be regarded a photographer under this act. 24. APOTHECARIES Shall pay \$10 for each license

grapher under this act.
Sec. 63. That where the annual gross receipts or sales Sec. 63. That where the annual gross recopies or saws of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobacconists, or retail deslers, shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000, such apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, and retail deslers, shall not be required to take out or pay for license, anything in this act to the contrary notwith-

Sec. 64. That nothing contained in the preceding section of this act, laying duties on licenses, shall be con-strucd to extend to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise made and sold by the manufacturer at the manufactory or place where the same is made; to wine-dressers who sell, at the place where the same is made, dressers who sell, at the place where the same is made, wine of their own growth; to physicians who keep on hand medicines solely for the purpose of making up their own prescriptions for their own patients; nor to apothernries, as to wines or spirituous linners, which they use in the preparation or making up of medicines Lr sick, lame, or diseased persons only.

S.c. 65. That no license hereinbefore previded for, if granted, shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trada, business, occupation, or employ ment therein mentioned, within any State or Territory of the United States in which it is, or shall be, specially prohibited by the laws thereof.

MANUACCULEES APPICLES AND PRODUCTS MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS.

MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS.

SPECIFIC AND AD VALORBI DUTY.

Sec. 66. That, on and after the first day of May next, every individual, partnership, first, association, or corporation, (and any word or words in this act indicating or referring to person or persons shall be taken to mean and include partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, when not otherwise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, shall comply with the following requirements, that is to say:

First. Before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing, any such manufacture for which he, she, or they may be liable to be assessed, under the provisions of this act, and which shall not be differently provided for elsewhere, within thirty days after the date when this act shall take effect, he, she, or they shall furnish to the assistant assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, or affirmed, setting forth the pluce where the manufacture is to be carried on, the uses of the manufactured article, the proposed market for the same, whether foreign or domestic, and generally the kind and quality manufactured or proposed to be manufactured.

Second He shall on the first day of cach and overy morth, after the day on which this act takes effect, as hereinbefore mentioned, make return of the products and sales of such manufacture in form and detail as may be required, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. required, from time to time, by the commissioner of liternal Revenue.

Third. All such returns, statements, descriptions, Third. All such returns, statements, descriptions, memorands, oaths and affirmations, shall be in form, some and detail, as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 67. That upon the amounts, quantities, and values of goods, wares, merchandise, and articles manufactured and sold, hereinafter enumerated, the manufacturer thereof shall pay to the collector of internal revenue within his district, monthly, or on a day to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the duties on such manufactures and for neglect to pay such division, after dema d, either personal or written, left at his, her, after demand, either personal or written, left at his, her, or their house or place of business, or manufactory, the amount of such duties may be levied upon the goods, wures, and merchandise manufactured by any such manufacturer. And such duties, and whatever shall be the expenses of levy, shall be a lien in favor of the United States may such manufactured articles in whatsoever States upon such manufactured articles in whatsoever hands found. Such lien may be enforced by distraint as

hands found. Such lien may be enforced by distraint as provided in the general provisions of the sact.

Sec. 68. That, for neglect or retuest to pay the duties provided by this act on manufactured acticles, as aforesaid, the articles on which such duties shall have accrued, or should accrue, may be forfolted to the United States, and may be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. In such case the collector or deputy collector may take possession of said articles, and may maintain such possession in the premises and buildings where they may have been manufactured, or deposited, or may be. He shall summon, giving reasonable notice to all parties interested, manufactured, or deposited, or may be. He shall summon, giving reasonable notice to all parties interested, enjoining them to appear before the assessor, or assistant assessor, at a day and hour in such summons fixed, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why, for such neglect or refusal, such articles should not be declared forfeited to the United States. Such persons or parties interested shall be deemed to be the manufacturers of the same, if they shall be at the time of taking such possession upon the preemless where manufactured; if they shall at such time have been removed from the place of manufacture, the parties interested shall be deemed to be the person in whose cut tody or possession they shall then be. Such summons shall be strived upon such parties in person, or by leaving a copy thereof at the place of abode or business of the party to whom the same may be directed. In case no such party or place can be found, which fact shall be determined by the collector's return on the summons, such notice, in the nature of a summons, shall be given by advertisement in one or more newspapers in the district nearest to the; place of such sale. If, ut or before each bearing, such duties shall not have been paid, and the ascessor or assistant assessor shall adjudge the summons and notice, service and return of the same, to be sufficient, the said articles shall be deemed to be underested. shall be solo, disposed of, or turned over to the use of any department of the Government, as may be directed by the Scoretary of the Treasury, who may require of

any department of the Government, as may be directed by the Scretary of the Treasury, who may require of any officer of the Government into whose possession the same may be thrused over the proper voucher therefore. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may review any such case of furfeiture, and do justice in the premises. If the forfeiture shall have been wrongly declared; and sale made, the Secretary is hereby authorized, in case the specific articles cannot be restored to the party aggreed in as good order and condition as when asized, to make up to such party in money his loss and damage from the contingent fund of his Department. Ammediate return of seizures so forfeited shall be made to the Commissioner of Internal Bovenue by the collector of deputy collector who thall make any such seizure. Acticles which the collector may aljudge perishable may be sold or disposed of before declaration of forfeiture.

See, 69. That any violation of, or neglect to comply with, the provisions of the 60th section of this act, shall be good cause for seizure and forfeiture, substantially in meaning a detailed in the section next preceding this, of all manufactured articles liable to be assessed under the provisions of this act, and not otherwise provided for; and such violation or neglect to comply shall further make any party so violating, or neglecting to comply, liable to a fine of \$500, to be recovered iff manner and form as provided in this act.

See, 70. That in case of the manafacture and sale of any goods, wares, merchandise, or articles as hereinafted mentioned, without compliance on the part of the part of

natic thereof, and employs another just by mandate make, or finish the goods, wares, and morchandise or articles, paying or promising to pay therefor, and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandise or articles; but in all such cases the party furnishing the materials and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandise or articles, shull I e liable to and charged with all accruing artical-large.

removed for consumption, which are contest states of Terrifories thereof, there shall be lovied, collected and paid, the following duties, to be paid by the producer or menufacturer thereof, that is to say:

On candles, made wholly or in part of tallow or lard, and valued at not above 12 cts, per pound, 5 mills per pound; when valued at above 12 cts, per pound, and on, wholly or in part, spermaceti, parafine, refined stearine and adamantine candles, 1 ct pur pound;

On lard oil, mustard seed oil, linseed oil, and on all animal or vegetable oile, not provided for elsewhere, whether purs or adulterated, 5 cents per gallon;

On burning fluid, composed of alcohol and spirits of unpentine, wholly or in part, 5 cents per gallon;

On gas, illuminating, made of coal, wholly or in part, or any other material, 25 cts for 1,000 cubic feet: Provided, That all gas turnished for lighting street-lamps, and for lighting single dwelling-houses, whon specially made by the owners or occupants thereof for that purpose and not for sale, shall be exempt from duty: Provided, That all gas companies are hereby anticiorized to add the duty or tax imposed by this seat to the price per 1,000 cubic feet or gas sold, any limitation which may exist in the charter of sale companies.

1,000 cubic rect on gas sold, any limitation which may exist in the charter of said companies or laws of any State to the contrary netwithstuding;

On crude coal oil or tar, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, poat, and other bituminous substances, used for like purposes, and on crude petroleum or reck oil, 5 cat. per gallon;
On coal oil or illuminating oil, refined, produced by its, por gallon;
On spirits redistilled, mixed with other liquors or maer gation;
On ground coffee, and all preparations of which coffee orms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substiforms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substi-tute for coffee, I of per pound; On ground pepper, ground pinento, ground cloves, ground cassia, and ground ginger, and all imitations of ground cossis, and ground; the same, I cent per pound; On angar, refined, whether loaf, lump, granulated, or On sugar, refined, whether roat, roat, pulverized, 2 milks per pound;
On sugar, refined or made from inferior qualities, and from molasses, symp of molasses, melado or concentrated from molasses, some pound; frem molasses, syrup of molasses, melado or concentrated melado, 2 mills per pound;
On sugar candy and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, 2 ets per pound;
On chocolate, and cocoa prepared, 1 cent per pound;
On saleratus, 5 mills per pound;
On starch, made of potatous, two mills nor pound, made of corn, four mills per pound; made of rice or any other material, six mills per pound;
On tobacco, leaf or stem, unmanufactured, three cents per pound; Provided, That the payment of this duty shall not exempt tobacco from a further duty when manufactured; so a circus under this act.

18. Bowling-Alleys shall pay according to the number of alleys belonging to or used in the building or place to be licensed. When not exceeding one alley, \$5 for each additional siles. Every place or building where busis are thrown, and open to the public with or without price, shall te regarded as a bowling-alley under this act.

19. Conference and who sells at retail confectionery, sweet-

On eigars, valued at over \$10 per thousand, 20 cts. per On suppowder, called rifle or sporting powder, 5 cts. r pound; On gunpowder, common, and all other not provided On gunpowder; common, and all other not provided for, one of, per pound;
On white lead, dry or ground in oil, 25 cents per one hundred pounds;
On exide of zinc, 50 cents per one hundred pounds,
On exide of herytes, 50 cents per one hundred pounds;
On all paints and painters' colors, dry or ground in oil, or in paste with water, not otherwise provided for, 5 r centum ad valorem; On printers ink and ink of all other descriptions,

On printers the same may of an other descriptions, per centum ad visiorem;
On corn brooms, 10 cents per dozen;
On wonden pails, 10 cents per dozen;
On straw, paim leaf, and grass hats, caps, bonnets,
valued at not above \$4 per dozen, 20 cents per dozen; On straw, paint real, and grass man, caps, contacts, valued at not above \$4 per dozen, 20 cents per dozen; when valued allove \$4 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen; when valued allove \$4 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen; when valued at anot above \$6 per dozen; On hats and caps, made of fur, felt, wool, or silk, wholly or in part, and valued at above \$6 per dozen, 25 cts per dozen; valued at above \$6 per dozen, and not above \$20 per dozen, \$1 per dozen; valued at above \$10, and not above \$20 per dozen, \$1 per dozen; valued at above \$20 per dozen, \$1 per dozen; valued at above \$10 per dozen; valued at above \$10, and rotabove \$2 per dozen; valued at above \$10, and rotabove \$18 per dozen, \$2 per dozen; valued at above \$10 per dozen, \$2 per dozen; valued at above \$10 per dozen, \$2 per dozen; valued at above \$10 per dozen, \$2 per dozen; valued at above \$10 per pack, \$2 cents each; on pins, solid head or other, valued at not over \$1 per pack of one dozen papers, 5 cts. per pack; valued at \$1 per pack, 10 cts. per pack; on pins, solid head or other, in boxes, packets, bundles, or other form, not provided for, 5 cts. per pound; On umbrellas made of cotton, 10 cts. each; On parasols made of any materials except silk, 5 cts. each; On parasols made of silk, 10 cts. onoli;

On paragols made of silk, 10 cts. oach;

On partagals made of silk, 10 cts. oach;
On screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, 1 cent per pound; less than two inches in length, 1 cent and 5 mills per pound;
On railroad fron, \$1.50 per ton;
On bank-note paper, 5 cts. per pound;
On writing, letter, note, plate, map, card, and account book paper, 2 cts. per pound;
On printing paper, sized and colored, and uncolored calendered paper, 5 mills per pound;
On printing paper, sized and colored, and uncolored calendered paper, 5 mills per pound;
On hanging paper, five mills per pound;
On paste-board and binders' board; made of jank, straw, or any other materials, wrapping-paper, made of manilla hemp, or other similar hemps, or made in links, tion thereof, and all other descriptions of paper, three mills per pound; tion thereof, and all other descriptions of paper, three mills per pound;
Onsoap, castile, palm-oil, erasive, and soap of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft and soap otherwise provided for, five mills per pound;
(In SORP, fency, scented, honey, cream, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, 3 cts. per pound;
On salt 4 cts. per 160 pounds;
On pickles and preserved fruits, and on all preserved meats, fish, and st.ell-fish in cans or air-tight packages, five per centum ad valorem;
On blacking and paste, usually called shoe or boot blacking, of all descriptions, five per centum ad valorem;
On glue and cement, prepared or in sheets, liquid or solid, of all descriptions, five per centum ad valorem;
On patent or enamelled harness leather, 2 cts. per pound; pound:
On patent or enamelicd leather, made from what are usually called cow bides, I cent per pound;
On sole leather, of all descriptions, I cent per pound;
On merocco, goat, or kid skins, curried, manufactured, or finished, 75 cents per cozen;

or misness, to cents per cozen; On sheep skips, tanned, curried, or finished, 25 cents per dezen; On bend and harness leather, 1 cent and 5 mills per pound;
On tanned and curried calf skins, 2 cents per pound;
On upper leather, and all other descriptions of leather
not provided for. I cent and 5 mills per pound,
On wine, made of grapes, 10 cts, per gallon;
On varnish, made wholly or in part of gmm capal or
other sums or substancas, 25 cts, per gallon;
On flow, manufactured from wheat, 10 cts per barrel
of 196 lbs., and in like proportion for less or greater
quantities put up for sale in sacks or other packages:
Provided, That flour made or manufactured at any mil
for custemers. for their own consumption, and not for
sale, shall be examint from dity.
On all manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted,
flax, hemp, jute, India-rubber, gutta percha, wood, glass,
pottery-ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tin, copper, zinc, bress, gold, and silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles, whelly or in part, or of other materials, not in this
act otherwise provided for, a duty of 3 per cent, ad valorem: Provided, That all articles manufactured as aforesaid, and not otherwise provided for or charged with duty
in this act, which are entitled to the privileges and immurities of pat nt, under the laws of the United States,
simil pay and be subject, in lien of 3 per cent, ad valorem, as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorem, as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem, as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem, as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, and valorem; as aforesaid, to a duty of 5 per cent, On tanned and curried calf skins, 2 cents per pound;

AUCTION SALES.

Sec. 74. That on and after the first day of May next there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sales of goods, wares, merchandles, artices, or things at auction, including all sales of stocks, bonds, and other securities by brokers or at any board of brokers, a duty of one-tenth of one per centum on the gross amount of such sales, and every auctioneer, broker, or other person making such sales, as aforesaid, shall, at the end of each and every month, make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district of the gross amount of all such sales, made as aforesaid, with the amount of duty which has accured, or should accrue thereon, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration, under oath or affirmation, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Bevenue, that the same is true and correct, and shall at the same time, as aforesaid, pay to the collector or deputy collector the amount of duty or tax due thereupon, as aforesaid, and in default thereof shall be subject to and pay a penalty of \$500. In all cases of delinquency in making said liet or payment, the assessment and collection shall be made is the manner prescribed in

and collection shall be made in the manner prescribed in the general provisions of this act. CAERIAGES, WATCHES, PHANO-FORTES, BIL-LIARD TABLES, AND PLATE. Sec. 75. That, from and after the said first day of May next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by any person or persons owning, possessing, or keeping any carriage, watch, plano-forte, and billiard table, the several duties or rums of money set down in figures against the same respectively, or otherwise specified and set forth in schedule (marked A). SCHEDULE A. CARRIAGES, WATCHES, PIANO FORTES, BILLIARD-TABLES, AND PLATE.

Carriage, gig, chaire, pha-ton, wagon, buggy-wagon, carryal, rockaway, or other like carriage, the body of which rests upon spelings of any description, kant for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandises, and valued at \$50 or over, including the harness used therewith, when drawn by one horse, \$1, Carriages of like description drawn by two horses, and any céach, ha sheey caneh, omnibus, or four-wheel carariage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at \$50 and not exceeding \$200, including the passengers, and which are the transportation of merchandise, where at \$50, and not exceeding \$200, including the harness used therewith, drawn by two horses or more,

namess used therewith, drawn by two norses of more, \$2.

Carriages of like description, when valued above \$209, and not exceeding \$600, \$5.

Carriages of like description, valued above \$600, \$10.

Gold watches, kept for use, \$1.

Silver watches, kept for use, \$1.

Piano-fories, kept for use, \$2.

Billiard-tables, kept for use, \$20.

Plate of gold, kept for use, per ounce troy, 30 cents.

Plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy, 3 cents.

Provided, That silver spoons or plate of silver, to an amount not exceeding forty ounces, as aforesaid, belonging to any one person, shall be exempt from duty.

SLAUGHTERED CATTLE, HOG I, AND SHEEP.

Sec. 76. That, on and after the lat day of May next,

Eac. 76. That, on and after the lat day of May next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by any person of persons, firms, commanies, or agents or employers thereof, the following duties or taxes, that is to say: On all horned cattle, exceeding eighteen months old, slunghtered for sale, 50 ets per head;

On all hors, exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, 10 ets per head; En all hogs, exceeding six months ook, stangileted for sale, 10 cis per head;
On all sheep, exceeding six months sold, slanghtered for sale, 5 cents per lead; Provided, That all cattle, hogs, and sheep, slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 77. That on and after the date on which this act that take offer here persons for paragus firms, or countries.

to make and render a list at the end of each and every month to the assistant assessor of the district where the business is transacted, stating the number of cattle, if any, the number of longs, if any, and the number of sheep, if any, shanghered, as aforesaid, with the saveral rates of duty as fixed therein in this act, together with the whole amount thereof, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration of the said person or parcone, ager ts or employees thereof, as aforesaid, under onth or affirmation, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revonue, that the same is true and correct, and shall, at the time of rendering said list, pay the full amount of duties which have accrued or should accrue, as aforesaid, to the collector of deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid; and in easa of default in making the return or payment of the duties, as aforesaid, the assessment and collection and in case of ideality in making the succession of the duties, as aforesaid, the assessment and collection shall be made as in the general provisions of this act required, and in case of fraud or evasion, the party offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 per head for any cattle, hogs, or sheep so slaughtered upon which the duty is fraudulently withheld, avaded, or attempted to be BAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, FERRY-BOATS, AND

evended.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, FERRY-BOATS, AND ONNIBUSES.

Sec. 78. That on and after the first day of May next, any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad or railroads using steam power thereon, shall be subject to and pare a duty of two mills per mile for each and every passenger carried on said railroad or railroads: Provided, That when season or commutation tickets are issued or sold entitling the holder to travel or pass over any railroad or railroads daily for any number of days, not less than thirty, consécutively, it shall be lawful for the owners, possessors, or the agents thereof of said railroad or railroads to return, account for, and pay, in lieu of two mills per mile for each and every passenger carried holding, or entitled to hold, such season or commutation tickets as aforesaid, a day of 3 per cent on the gross receipts for any and all such season or commutation tickets; and any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any sleamboat, or other vessel propelled by steam power, except ferry-boats, shall, on and after the day as aforesaid, he subject to and pay a duty of one mill per mile, reckoning the actual or estimated distance from the place of embarkation to the place of landing, for each and every passenger carried on said steambout or other vessel, except ferry-boats, propelled by steam power as aforesaid; and any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad or railro 1/8, the motive power of which not being steam, ferry-boats or vessels used as ferry-boats, propelled by steam or by horse power, and omnibuses or carriages whose business it is to run bourly or at any other stated intervals of the day from one part or place of a town or city to some other point or place in the town or city or out of it, and neturn, shall be subject to and pay a duty of the percentum aforesaid, the full amount of said duties; and the owner, possessor, or person or persons having the care or management of any such railroads, ferry-boats, or vessels, or omnibuses, or carriagos, as hereinbefore de-ectibed, shall within thirty days after the end of each vessels, or omnibuses, or carriagos, as hereinbefore described, shall within thirty days after the end of each and every menth, commencing asherebotre mentioned, make a list or return, and render the same to the assistant assertor of the respective districts where such railroads are located, or where such ferry-boats or vessels, or omnibuses or carriage, as aforesaid, belong, of the amount of gross receipts derived from carrying passengers in any manner, as aforesaid, together with the amount of dutes which have accrued or should accrue, which list or return shall be verified by oath or affirmation of the owners, possessors, agents, or proper officer of said firms, companies, or corporations, in manner and form from time to time to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall also monthly, and at the time of making said list or return, pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid, the full amount of raid duties; and in case of neglect or refusal to make said list or return, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list or return should have been made, as aforesaid, the assessor assistant assessors shall proceed to estimate the duties as heretofore provided in other cases of delinquency; and in case of neglect or refusal to make said owner, porsessor, or person or persons having the care or management of said firms, companies, or corporations shall pay in addition thereto a penalty of five percentum on the amount due; and in case of resule, and or exasion, whereby the revenue is attempted to be defrauded or the duty withheld, said owners, possessors, or person or persons having the care or management of such firms, companies, or corporations shall be subject to and pay a penalty of 810 for each passence carried and not properly accounted for, or to a penalty of

\$1,000, at the discretion of the court; and all provisions in this act in relation to liens and collections by distraint, not incompatible herewith, shall apply to this section and to the objects therein embraced: **Provided**, That all to the objects therein embraced: Provided, That all persons, firms, companies, or corporations, as a foresaid, shall be exempt from any duty for any pussenger or passengers carried by them, or any of them, as aforesaid, when carried free or without charge: Provided, further, That all raihoad companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by this act to the rates of fare, any limitation which may exist in the charter of said companies or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

RALEGAD BONDS.

Sec. 79. That, on and after the first day of May next, any person or persons owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad company or railroad corporation, being indebted for any sum or sums of money for which bonds or other evidences of indebted ness have been issued, payable in one or more years after date, upon which interest is, or shall be, stipulated to be paid or compost representing the interest shall be or to be paid, or coupons representing the interest shall be or shall have been issued to be paid, shall be subject to and to be paid, or coupons representing the interest shall be or shall have been issued to be paid, shall be subject to and pay a duty of 3 per ct. on the amount of all such interest or coupons; and said railroad companies or railroad corporations, or any person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad company or railroad corporation, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments mule to any person, persons, or party, after the first day of aftay, as aforesaid, on account of any interest or coupons due and puyable as aforesaid, the said duty or sum of three per centum; and the duties deducted as aforesaid, and certified by the president or other proper officer of said company or corporation, shall be a receipt and discharge, according to the amount thereof, of said railroad companies or railroad corporations, and the owners, possessors, and agents thereof, on bonds or other evidences of their indubted ness, upon which interest or c. upons are payable, holden by any person or party whatesever, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed when said interest or coupons became due or negative, and a first or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed when said interest or compons became due or payable, and as often as every six months, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, woich shall contain a true and faithful account of the duties received and chargeable, as aforesaid, during the time when such duties have accrued or should accrue, and remaining meaccounted for, and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration under eath or affirmation, in manuer and form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the president, treasurer, or some proper officer of said railroad company or railroad corporation, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties so withheld and received during the time when such duties have accrued or should accrue, and not accounted for, and for any default in the helaking or rendering of such list or return, with the declaration annexed, as aforesaid, the derson or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such railroad company or resilroad corporation, making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of \$500; and in case of any default in making or rendering said list, or of any default in the payment of the duty, or any part thereof, accruing or which should accrue, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions of this act made according to the general provisions of this act

BANKS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

Sec. 80. That, on and after the first day of May next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by all banks and savings institutions, and by all fire, marrine, life, stock, and mutual insurance companies, under whatever style or name known or called, of the United States or Territories, specially incorporated or existing under general laws, or which may be hereafter incorporated or exist as aforesaid, on all dividends or sums of money declared due or paid to stockholders, or to depositors, as part of the enraines, profits, or gains of said banks, savings institutions, or insurance companies, a duty of 3 per centum; and a list or recurn shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed when such dividenda or sums of money shall be declared fulls and payable, and as often as every six months, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued or which should accrue from time to time, as aforesaid, during the time when such duties remain unaccounted for, and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioners of internal Revenue, of the president, or some other proper officer of said bank, saving institution, or insurance company, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued or should accrue, and not accounted for, and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, saving institution, or insurance company, and not accounted tor, and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, saving institution or insurance come BANKS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS. account of the duties which have accorded to should accord and not accounted for, and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annoxed, the bank, saving institution, or insurance company making such default shall torfeit, as a penalty, the sum of \$500.

Sec. 31. That any press or persons owning or post-See. 31. That any person or persons owning or possering, or having the care or management of any rail-road company or railroad corporation, bank, savings institution, or insurance company, as heretofore mentioned, required under this act to make and render any list or return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall, upon rendering the same, pay to the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of duties due on such list or return and in default thereof shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of five hundred dol'ars; and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as afore said, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said duties shall have been made and rendered, or when said duties shall have be-

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVENTISEMENTS.

Sec. 82. That, en and after the first day of May next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, by any person or persons, firm, or company, publishing any newspaper, maguzine, review, or other literary, scientific, or newspublication, issued periodically, on the gross receipts received or charged for all advertisements, or all matters for the insertion of which in said newspaper or other publication, as aforesaid, or in extras, supplements, sheets, or fly-leaves accompanying the same, pay is required or received, a duty of five per centum; and the person or persons, firm or company, owning, possessing, or having the care or mainsgement of any and every such rewspaper or other publication, as aforesaid, shall make a lict or return, commencing as heretofore mentioned, within thirty days after the end of each and every month, containing the gross amount of receipts or charges, as aforesaid, and the amount of duties shall make a list or return, commencing as heretofore mentioned, within thirty days after the end of each
and every month, containing the gross amount of receipts or charges, as aforesaid, and the amount of duties
which have accined or should accents that son, and render the same fo the assistant assessor of the respective
districts where such newspaper, magazine, review, or
other literary or news publication is or may be published,
which list or return shall have annexed a declaration,
under oath or affirmation, to be made according to
the manner and form which may be from time to
time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal
Revenue, of the owner, possessor, or person having
the care or menagement of such newspaper, magazine, review, or other publication, as aforesaid, that
the same is true and correct, and shall also, monthly,
sud at the time of making said list or return, pay to the
collector or deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid,
the full amount of said duties; and in case of neglect or
refusal to comply with any of the provisions contained in
this section, or to make and render said list or return, as
aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when
said list or return ought to have been made as aboresaid list or return ought to have been made as aboresaid, the assistant assessor of the respective districts shall
proceed to estimate the duties, as heretofore provided in
other cases of delinquency; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the únitics, as aforesaid, for the smace of
thirty days after said duties become due and payable,
said owner, possessor, or person or persons having the
care or management of said newspapers or publications,
as aforesaid, shall pay, in addition thereto, a penalty of
five per cent, on the amount due; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the district, and in case of fraud
or evasion; whereby the revenue is attempted to be defrauded, or the duty withheld, said owners, possessors,
or person or person s having the care or manageme the brice of said advertisements, any law, as aforesaid, to the contrary notwithstanding.

made and rendered, or when said duties shall have be-

come due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions here-tofore prescribed in this act.

INCOME DUTY

Sec. 83. That for the purpose of modifying and reenacting, as hereinafter provited, so much of an act,
entitled "an act to provide increased revenue from impoits, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other
purposes," approved 5th of Angust, 1861, as relates to
an income tax; that is io say, section 49, 50, and 51, be,
and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 84. That from and after the first day of May next,
there shall be levied, collected, and paid ununtally, upon
the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any
kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, aslaries,
or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or
from any other source whatever, except as hereinafter mentioned, if such annual gains, profits or
income exceeds the sum of six hundred dollars,
a duty of 3 per cent, on the amount of such muona
gains, profits, or income over and above the said sum of
\$100; and upon the annual gains, profits, or income,
rents and aividends accurring upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the Unite States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, except as
hortinafter mentioned, and not in employment of the
government of the United States residing abroad, except in
his act, of there per centum, or of a duty, as proviced in his
act, of there per centum, or of a duty, as proviced in his
act, of there per centum, or of a duty, as any divimational, State, and local state, lawfully assays all upon
the property or home derived from salaries of officers, or
now in the property of the centum of officers, or
now in the company or
now the said annual gains, profits, or income is or
strong in his and annual gains, profits, or income is or
strong in his and annual gains, including sensators and
members of Congress, or derived from salaries of officers, or
now whether subject to a duty, as provided in his
act, of there are a subject to a duty, as provided in the
renal sala the proper corporation, company, or association trecord the same on their books or records, in the sume manner as if transferred or assigned by the person or party holding the same, to issue new cirtificates of stock therefor in lieu of any original or prior critificates, which shall be void whether cancelled or not, and cater, which shall be void whether cancelled or not and said certificates of sale of the collector or deputy collector, where the subject of sale shall be securities, or other evidences of debt, shall be good and valid receipts to the person or party holding the same, as against any person or persons, or other party holding, or claiming to hold, possession of such securitie or other caldences of debt.

sus to omit the conclusion from our mail edition. In the city edition it will be given complete. PETITIONS have been received in Washington from Western Virginia, signed by Governor Pierpont and other well-known loyalists, resommending Robert C. Kercheval, Esq., of Ritchie county, as a successor of the late Judge Daniel, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Kercheval has been a practitioner in the Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Appeals for Virginia for over thirty years, is a man in full health and vigor both of mind and body, a gentleman of unexceptionable moral character, and a Republican Unionist. He was one of the seven residents of Ritchie tionable moral character, and a Republican Unionist. He was one of the seven residents of Ritchie county who gave their votes viva você for Lincoln and Hamlin. in November, 1860, and he has, since the commencement of the rebellion, secured the enlistment of some three hundred volunteers in that county, which has some six thousand inhabitants.

Military Restrictions to Trade Removed. LOUISVILLE, March 7.—The military restrictions on trade between the Northern ports and Nashville Tennessee, have been removed.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF ATEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

On the fourth page of THE PRESS, today, a great variety of news matter will be

THE READER will regard our paper this morning with a strange and wonderful interest. We have seldom given therein a more striking chapter than the tax bill of Mr. Sre-YENS. The timid will see much that is appalling in the long and closely printed columns; the thoughtful will find in them much that is suggestive of the magnitude of the schemes which have been concocted to overturn our constitution; while the truly loyal will find in them the glad assurance that the efforts of the Government to prevent its own disruption have been on a scale of far greater mag-

From the last assurance alone, we onine that the bill will be received with approbation by all who really appreciate the value of our Union, and that in general its provisions will be cheerfully submitted to, should Congress doem it worthy of a place, among the nation's

The bill, as is very well known, has been in course of preparation for many weeks. In the nasty reading we have given it, it seems to pear upon its face the evidence of careful consideration and treatment. A more delicate task could not have been confided to the Committee of Ways and Means than the consideration of a measure of such vital importance to the whole nation.

It remains to be seen how the accomplishment of that task will be received by Congress. Whether favorably or otherwise, howeyer, we think it will be established, that while none can hope or expect to escape the levy, no unjust discrimination against any class or interest has wilfully been made.

"WE ARE on the eve of stirring events," if special despatches are to be believed. The redoubtable Toomis, of Georgia, late the rebel Secretary of State, has been appointed lieutenant general of the entire Southern The doctrine of forces, with "forces." Toombs for its expounder, is to have a terrible applicability to the destinies of the Northern people. All the achievements of FAL-STAFF, or Hollins, or Pillow, for instance, are to be thrown into the most umbrageous degree of shade. Ohio and Pennsylvania are 10 to be invaded. Our altars and our firesides are to be desolated and profaned by a ruthless and relentless foe. Everything, in fact, is to be done, that is any way desperate and awful; each particular hair of our twenty million of loyal heads is to be made to stand on end, like the quill of the fretful porcupine; our twenty million of loyal souls are to be harrowed up in the very shortest order-and Toombs is the man that is going to do it.

Girard College. The Board of Directors of the Girard College for Orphans having made their Fourteenth Report to the City Councils for the year 1861, it has been printed in the usual pamphlet form. We take the following details from this document:

At the date of the last Report there were 364 orphans in the College; 92 have since been admitted; 25 bound out; the indentures of 3 cancelled at the request of their friends, and 28 dismissed. There are now 400 orphans in the institution. On the expectation that, in the political

crisis of the country, the estimated income of the College would suffer, as all real estate has suffered, more or less, the Directors applied themselves, with judicious forethought, to the diminution of the expenditure. Vacancies caused by binding out or dismissing pupils were not filled for a time; the salaries of all the officers and of some of the employes were reduced, and, by the consolidation of duties performed, the abolition of some offices was effected. Alterations in the domestic economy of the College still further reduced the expenditure-so that, out of \$93,930 granted for 1861, there remained unexpended, at the close of the year. \$11,382.51 cents. This is over 12 per cent. of the whole appropriation, and will diminish the sum asked for 1862 to nearly 18 per cent. less than that of 1861. This is a very gratifying circumstance.

The particulars of these reductions may be

briefly stated : Appropriations. Expenditures \$64,534 46 15.631 56 On this we have to remark that it seems

poor economy, out of so small an appropriation as \$700 for the Library, to expend only \$124.30 for books and binding. Also, it would have been satisfactory to have the names of all officials and employes, with the amount of salary paid to each, particularly set forth. On a former occasion, we made a similar suggestion, to which surely no one can reasonably object.

The College seems prosperous in all respects. A department of manual labor, to give mechanical employment to the older and

played in its article of the 5th instant, against | But they imply this; and the world, in spite of asthe project of reducing the conquered rebel sertions to the contrary, believe them. States to Territories, and in favor of the wholesome and impregnable theory that the State organizations cannot be obliterated without de-[The great length of this important document compels stroying the Republic and sanctifying Secession; if they will do this, there will be little PETITIONS have been received in Washing- danger, either of the restoration of the rebel chiefs to consequence at home, and less of the pathize with Secession, and strive to hide it by their professions of Democracy. The Evening Post is one of the most influential organs of the Republican party. It is greatly trusted by the Republican leaders; and excels not only in the candor of its views, but in its excellence as a medium of general in the careful of general i triumph of a gang of bad men, who yet symcels not only in the candor of its views, but in its excellence as a medium of general information. On the slavery question its position is in the advance. Conducted by original Democrats, who separated from the Democracy when it was evident that that organization had become the mere instrument and slave of slavery, the Post still retains many of the originates that unde the Democracy power-the solutions of the Fourth Estate' to link tegether two great would stretch from England to America—a ribban of the "Fourth Estate' to link tegether two great and stretch from England to America—a ribban of the "Fourth Estate' to link tegether two great and stretch from England to America—a ribban of the "Fourth Estate' to link tegether two great and stretch from England to America—a ribban of the "Fourth Estate' to link tegether two great and stretch from England to America—a ribban of the "Fourth Estate' to link tegether two great and stretch from England to America—a ribban of the "Fourth Estate' to link tegether two great and the compass of this the longest day in the year.' Our own ostimate tells use that the mount of printed surface in this glgan—till Trimes would paper the side of a moderately-sized room; but a patient individual, whose name we are forbidden to dividual, whose name to be too large for a constant reader' to get through within the compass of this the longest day in the year.' Our own ostimate tells use that the mount of printed surface in this glgan—till Trimes would paper the side of a moderately-sized room; but a patient individual, whose name we are forbidden to dividual, whose name we are forbidden to dividual to the year.' Our own stimate tells use that the year.' Our own of the year of the year.' Our own stimate tells use that the noment of printed surface in this glgan—till Trimes would paper the year of th the opinions that made the Democracy power- Anglo Saxon communities. - Chambers' Journal.

ful and honored before it fell into the hands | FROM WASHINGTON. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION of the slave Despotism. Among these is a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and such a regard for State rights as never to allow the theory of Secession or nullification to ignore or dissolve that local sovereignty which is the basis of a lasting Union. The following paragraph is taken from the article of the Post to which I have

referred:

"With this deep sense of the enormity of treason, however, we cannot yet persuade ourselves of the justice or policy of the scheme which proposes to disfranchise the Seceding States until such time as they shall be of better mind. It proceeds, if we understand it, upon the ground that those States, by the very act of Secession, have abrogated their functions as States, and reverted to the condition of Territories, in which condition they are to be held and treated until again admitted as States. But that is certainly not the theory on which we have thus far conducted the war. In the President's proclamation, and in all the subsequent acts of the "With this deep sense of the enormity of treason thus far conducted the war. In the President's proclamation, and in all the subsequent acts of the Government, Secession has been regarded as the rebellious outbreak of unlawful combinations of men, and not as a deed having the least legal validity or force. Every act or ordinance of Secession, being inconsistent with the fundamental law of the land, is null and void from the first. No State convention, no legislative body, no popular assemblage of any kind, has authority to overthrow the general Constitution of the nation. The relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government are created by that instrument, and until that is destroyed those relations remain the same, whatever course any single State may see fit

same, whatever course any single State may see fit to pursue. If a State could, by an act of its own, annul its own existence, then the doctrine of Secession is right, and we of the North have been warring against a correct principle." Although the policy marked out by the Post will be hotly opposed by some of its party friends, I am firm in the belief that it will meet the sanction of a decided majority of both branches of Congress. You will notice that the Legislature of Maryland has passed a most stringent treason bill against all the disaffected men in that State. A similar law will be enacted in Kontucky. Such remedies will go far to smooth

the way for thorough action on the part of Congress, and add another reason to those already existing in favor of a union of all loval men. If the Border States strike their own traitors hard and heavy blows, there will be little difficulty in persuading Congress to follow the example. The President's message meets with general approval. It will go forth to our own people,

as well as to the Old World, as an authoritative assurance that the Administration is not blind to its practical duties on the subject of slavery. OCCASIONAL. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] THE EXCELLENCE OF AMERICAN CANNON FORTRESS MONROE, March 6 Taking a stroll to-day through the ordnance yard

ttached to the fort, I noticed an iron 24-pounder howitzer, which bears the following somewhat remarkable record : Sustained, in 1942,

10 rounds with 3 lbs powder, 1 24 lb ball & I wad. .. 2 .. .. ₹: 3 (4 14 " 4½ The gun is an ordinary one, of cast iron. Its good quality is well shown, however, by the severe test

which it was subjected.

FLAG PRESENTATION. This afternoon, General Wool presented two flags -one a national, the other a regimental one-to the Tenth New York Regiment, Colonel Bendix. The speech of the General was a happy effort. He was ure they would never allow their flag to be disonored, that they would carry it through the storm of battle without disgrace, and that its silver stripes should be reddened with their life blood before it should be wrested from their keeping.

Colonel John A Bendix, colonel of the regiment,

received the flags, on its behalf, in a few welltimed remarks. He assured the General that his ent would do all that could be desired, and pledged them that their flag should be carried triimphant over the battle-field. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly. SWORD PRESENTATION.

Lieut. J. C. Baker, of Company K, Eleventh Ponn.

sylvania Cavalry, had a handsome sword, sash, and belt presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and privates of his company, as a mark of their esteem for him as an officer. FLAG OF TRUCE. A flag of truce went over to Craney Island to-

day, to meet the rebel tug from Norfolk. Up to the time I close my letter it has not returned, and I

have no Southern news. History of the London Times.

History of the London Times.

It was on the 1st of January, 1788, that the Times first appeared—nineteen years after the Morning Chronicle, sixteen after the Morning Post, four after the Morning Herald, and six before the Morning Advertiser. Nominally, its birth was on the day here named; but in reality it was a continuation under a new name of the Universal Register, a daily paper which had been commonced in 1785, one year after the Morning Herald. From first to last, the Times has been chiefly the property of one family, the Walters. The first Mr. Walter was more of a printer than an editor, and the Times, under him, did not take precedence of the other daily papers. The second Mr. Walter, who assumed control in 1803, was a man of wonderful tact and energy. He took a very decided part against the Pitt Ministry, and contrived that the Times should always create a ferment in one way or another. The Government bitterly opposed him, and adopted various expadients to prevent him from obtaining correct information as to what was going on in the Court, in the Government, and in foreign countries; and there were also numerous imprisonments to be borne, and fines to be paid, for statements which were deemed libels in those days. All this served only the more to rouse the energies of Mr. Walter. The more determination he showed, the more liberally was his paper bought by the public, and the more numerously were profitable advertisements sent him for insertion. The carlibr numbers of the Times consisted of four pages of four columns each, but the number of pages and the size of each page were gradually increased.

In 1814, Mr. Walter began the bold system of printing his newspaper by steam. In subsequent years, the great upward starts of the Times in circuition seem to have taken place immediately after some striking public events, as if the vigorous writing years, the great upward starts of the 2 times in the cutation seem to have taken place immediately after some striking public events, as if the vigorous writing in that journal had drawn new streams of subscribers to it. It was talked of as a great thing when, on the 10th of January, 1806, the Times sold a few additional thousand copies, on account of its narrative of the funeral of Lord Nelson. In 1828, the results sale was seven thousand; but we now seribers to it. It was talked of as a great thing give mechanical employment to the older and larger pupils, has been organized, and twenty pupils are employed a part of each day in mechanical and horticultural industry. The plan has worked so well that the Directors wish to extend it until it becomes general in the Collego, and also self-sustaining. Fewer number of premiums were given during the last year, because the standard of scholarship and improvement is much higher than before; we need only hint that over-teaching is an evil, and that the standard may be raised too high. The reports from apprentices are cheering, and 138 orphans are a receiving instruction as apprentices," which means, we presume, as persons who are to be apprenticed.

Four military companies, each of 00 members, have been formed among the pupils, for instruction in drill and tacties, and have been exercised almost daily, when the weather permitted. This physical training, which also carries good discipline with it, has been attended with good consequences as regards the topylis health. No death has taken place, in 1861, among the children of the nistitution or its officers.

These are the leading points of the Directors' Report, which bears date February 12, 1862, and has been sent us by Mr. Henry W. Arey, Secretary of the Girard College. The public will agree with us that it is satisfactory.

\*\*ETTTER FROM \*\*OCCASIONAL.\*\*

Washington, March 7, 1862.

It gives not great pleasure to state that the friends of the Administration and the war have at last agreed to such consultations among themen wis agree upon essentials to sacrifice details and nonessentials. This has been, or will be, attained by a frank and fearless interchange of thought and opinion among them. If the leaders of the Republican party will act up to the success of our arms. There is a general demand for "a a policy;" but the best policy is a determitation among them. If the leaders of the Republican party will act up to the success of our arms. There is a general demand

that to which we always look for the celebrated "leader," contained the following observations:
"Our impression of this day will be found to consist "Our impression of this day will be found to consist of twenty-four pages, the extraordinary pressure of advertisements having compelled us to add an extra sheet to our already huple dimensions. Fifty years ugo, the average number of advertisements in a single impression was about a hundred and fifty; to-day no less than four thousand advertisements will make known the wants of the constant of t

The Expedition to Pittsburg, Tenn. DESPATCHES OF COM. FOOTE.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL JOHNSON FOR

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE CASE OF GENERAL FREMONT. Cultivation of Cotton Lands.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1862. Departure of Gov. Johnson for Tennessee. Gev. Andrew Johnson, accompanied by his son, Col. Robert Johnson, WM. A. BROWNING, secre

tary, &c., Hon. Horace Maynard, and Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House, left Vashington this afternoon for Nashville, via Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville. Despatches from Commodore Foote. The Navy Department has received full despatches from Commodore Foors concerning the recent expedition to Pittsburg, near the Mississippi line, a synopsis of which has already been published. It appears that, during the action, the gunboats Lexington and Taylor expended fortyfive 8-inch shell, twenty-five 6-inch shell, and six-

teen stand of grape. Several of the rebels were seen to fall, but the full extent of the damage to them could not be ascertained. All Quiet on the Potomac. Intelligence from every part of the military line f the Potomac, to-day, reports nothing of material

Confirmations by the Senate. BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Major George Stevenson, of the Fourth cavalry; Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, of the Second cavalry; Major L. P. Graham, of the Second cavalry; Eleazer Paine, of Illinois; Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Daniel Butterfield, of New York: Thomas A. Davis, of New York; W. T. Ward, o Kentucky; Major George Sykes, of the Pourteenth infantry; Captain D. S. Stanley, of the Fourth cavalry; Captain Jesse L Reno, of the Ordnance Department; Lovell H. Rosseau, of Kentucky, and Colonel Fitz John Porter, of the Fifteenth infantry o be brigadier generals of volunteers. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

A. P. Fiske to be assistant adjutant general. INSPECTOR GENERAL. Henry Van Rensselaer, of New York, to be in

spector general, with the rank of colonel. ADDITIONAL PAYMASTER. Robert P. Dodge, of the District of Columbia, to be an additional paymaster of volunteers, with the rank of major.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI. THE REBELS AT NEW MADRID INVESTED BY THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

Sr. Louis, March 7 .- A special despatch to the Democrat says a gentleman who left General Pope's command yesterday, states that the rebels, at New Madrid have between five and ten thousand men and four gunboats anchored off the town. It has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing has occurred and several of our men have been killed by shells thrown from the rebel gunboats when we came within range. Our officers are confident of an easy and complete victory if the enemy's gunboats are driven

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Savannah, on the Tennessee river. Some of the robel anchors left at Columbus have been appropriated to complete the equipment of the United States gunboats. Jeff Thompson's Expedition.

skirmishing with Jeff Thompson's men, and three or four of the rebels are being captured daily. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. Sr. Louis, March 7 .- A special despatch to the

Democrat, of this city, dated Cairo, the 6th inst., Lieut. Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reached here

The enemy had not resumed their attempt to fortify Pittsburg landing. Lieut. Gwin landed under a flag of truce, and was permitted to go a mile from the river without being stopped by the enemy's pickets. His object was to obtain an exchange of prisoners, who had been taken on last Saturday morning. After the engagement on that day, nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the enemy's encampment, which had been removed three miles from the river. Lieut, Gwin estimates their loss at twenty killed and two hundred wounded. The force engaged consisted of one thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Mississippi, eighteen miles from the Tennessee river, the enemy had 1,500 or 2,000 troops at Henderson Station, a mile from the Tennessee river. There were 1,000 or 2,000 at Bear Creek, seven miles back of Eastport, Miss., and 800 to 1,000 more were reported to be fortifying Chicahawa.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNary counties shows the strength of the Union entiment in Southern Tennessee. The former gave five hundred out of the thousand votes cast for the Union candidate, and the latter gave the Union ticket two hundred majority out of one thousand eight hundred votes. Lieutenant Gwin says the cry of the people is, "send us arms and a sufficient force to protect us in our organization, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves." A second visit to Columbus reveals many facts of nterest. Colonel Buford, who has made an examination of the earthworks, says they are six miles

FROM MEMPHIS. GEN. PILLOW SHOWS HIS INVINCIBILITY

Sr. Louis, March 7 -The Memphis papers of 26th ult. contain the following: "General Pillow, in response to an urgent call, made a short but interesting and elequent speech last night, explaining the circumstances attending the battle at Fort Donelson, and the cause of the the battle at Fort Donelson, and the cause of the capitulation. He made an urgent appeal to Tennesseans to rush to arms if they would sustain their renown on other fields. He said the present was full of gloom, but the future was hopeful, and, if our armies will only fight as gallanlly as did the dauntless spirits who were overwhelmed at Fort Donelson, Southern independence will be achieved as certainly as he then addressed the audispec." The Appeal says: "The speech of the Goneral evinced the same courageous and fearless spirit which he has already exhibited in the field—that of invincibility."

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. REBEL ACCOUNTS. GENERAL BRAGG TO BE TRANSFERRED TO

THE ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT. General Price Unable to Raise Troops. St. Louis, March 7 .- The following intelligence is derived from a late copy of the Van Buren (Ar-

kansas) Press : knnsns) Press:

"Letters have been received at Van Buren, from Richmond, stating the probability of the transfer of General Bragg, now in command at Pensacola, to the command of the Arkansas department.

"Colonel Sims' Texas regiment, which has been acting with Cooper's command in the Indian country, has arrived at Fort Smith.

"A new artillery company is organizing at Little Rock. Rock.
"The commandant at Fort Smith advertises for twelve gunsmiths. He also offers to buy good arms.

"General Price is getting along poorly in raising the brigade of infantry which he called upon Western Arkansas to supply, and the recruiting officers say a draft is inevitable."

From Gen Banks' Command. CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 7 - Nothing of importance in a military view has transpired since the

last despatch. Some transition of troops has taken place but nothing to indicate any special movement. Last night a mistake occurred on an cutpest station, which resulted in the wounding of a dragoon, and killing of two horses. The affair was magnified by the Secessionists into the capture of four companies of Colonel Maulsby's Maryland aginent and this interpretation caused considerable elation in Southern circles. Rumors having been current here that Colonel Geary was surrounded and cut to pleces, it is but fair to say that he has not been able to test his strength with the enemy. BUNKER HILL, Va., March 7.—The country between here and Winchester is infested with the enemy's pickets, who at times approach near our

lines; but no general oncounter has taken place.
Straggling parties of the enemy returning from the upper counties are occasionally entrapped by our troops.

CHARLESTOWN, March 7. evening.—Nothing of special interest has transpired to-day at the outposts. The reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railrond and bridges is rapidly progressing.

Colonel Terry, of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, has been appointed a Brigadier General.

The Tuscarora and the Sumpter.

Boston, March 7.—Private letters received state that the United States steamer Tuscarora remained near Gibrultar on the 15th ult., and had changed her anchorage from Algesiras to Orange Grove, bringing her within three miles of the rebel pirate Sumpter, but still in Spanish water.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1802. SENATE.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message from the President, concerning for gradual abolishment of slavery by the States, was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

OCCUPATION AND CULTIVATION OF COTTON LANDS.

Mr. WADE (Bep.), of Ohio, moved to take up the bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, rising to a question of privilege sold that, some time since, the Legislature of Kentucky passed a resolution requesting his predecessor and colleague to resign. His calleague had not resigned, and, fifteen days since, the Senator from Minnesota had offered a resolution for his expulsion. He said the Logislature of Kentucky was now in session, and they want to know when that question will be netted upon. If his colleague was to be expelled, the Logislature did not want to adjourn and allow a disloyal, traitorous Governor to oppoint any one to take his place.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ben.), of lillinois, said the committee were doing the best they could to make a report at an early day.

Mr. POWELL (Den.), of Kentucky, said he weelkitle Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of tilinois, said the committee were doing the best they could to make a report at an early day.

Mr. PUWELL (Dem.), of Kontucky, said he was little surprised at the zead manifested by his colleague in this matter. He would only say that he was as anxious as he was for an investigation. As to the sotion of the Legislature of Kentucky, that was a matter between that body and bimself. He believed he could make it plain to the Senate that his action in the Senate at the last session was entirely in accordance with the will of the people of Kentucky, as expressed by their resolutions, to wit: to preserve strict neutrality. He was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the people of Kentucky at any time. He only intended to ask the attention of the Senate to a brief statement, to vindicate himself, sitor the committee had reported and all other Senators had spoken. Here the matter ended.

Mr. CA: ELLE (U.) of Virginia, said he was sorry to see that Senators were determined to preas this bill. He did not believe that the Government held supreme control over all the lands of the country. Two bill proposes to substitute the Government in place of the present masters of the slaves, and make the Government on agreat lordly slaveholder, with a great brood of petty agents. The previous of the bill itself make the humanne treatment of the slaves impossible. There are also appeals coming from thousands of the white race, who have been turned out of their homes, and these appeals were of more force to him than any that could come from the hages cheme of colonization. The morning hour having expired, the Chair called up The morning hour having expired, the Chair called up the special order.

Mr. WADE (Rep.) moved to postpone pelor orders and continue the consideration of the above bill. Agreed to—yeas 23, nays 18.

The bill was passed—yeas 26, nays Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDongall, Pearer, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson, (Mo.), and Wright—14.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. AFRICANS AT FORTRESS MONBOE.

On notion of Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the flours the number, ago, and condition of the Africans who have been under the supervision of Major General Wool, commanding at Fortress Monroe, Va., since he has had control of that department, together with the amount of work or service performed by them, the yay, if any, which they have received, and the cost to the diovernment for their maintenance and support. PURCHASE OF COIN.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with and for other purposes. to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin, and for other purposes.

Mr. PENDLETON (Den.), of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Stevens whether, in bis opinion, it was necessary to anthorize the sale of the \$550,000,000 of bonds recently authorized, in order to realize sufficient coin for the payment of the interest, which could not amount to more, next July, than forty millions on the six hundred and fifty millions of indebtedness

Dir. STEVENS (Rep.), of Fennsylvania, said he did not think it was necessary. But it was found by Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Fennsylvania, said he did not think it was necessary. But it was found by the Secretary of the Treasury that these bonds cannot be sold excepting at a great sacrifice, which he did not choose to make. Hence he suggested the passage of this bill, so that the specie section of the recently-enacted United States note law may not be repudiated. Mr. 85e-vers added, in reply, that the new five hundred million bonds have not been issued.

Mr. PENDLETON expressed himself satisfied with the explination, and would yet for the bill. He, however, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, reasering that the demand notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

ever, onered an amenument, which was agreed to, reasserting that the demand notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

With this exception, the bill was then passed as originally introduced this morning.

THE CLANE OF GENERAL FREMONT.

Mr. BLAHL said a very great pressure was brought to bear, through the newspapers, to force Gen. Fremont back into a command—to force the Administration, against its judgment, expressed after much deliberation, against its judgment, expressed after much deliberation, again to employ him in some one of the military departments. He had seen it stated in telegraphic despatches that Fremont had sean in stated in telegraphic despatches that Fremont had sean in stated on what authority the gentleman made the last statement.

Mr. ELAIR, resuming, said that no demand for a trial had been made unless within the last two or three days. Fremont had not made the damand at all, for he had taken pains to satisfy himself of the fact by impuring at the office of the Adjuant General, and at that of the Judge Advocate of the Army. It was certainly most extraordinary that an officer of the admy, charged with crime, multiny, and misyonduct of the war, and deposed

traordinary that an officer of the army, charged with crime, muliny, and misyondare of the war, and depressed from his command in consequence of those charges, should not ask a trial. He ventured the assertion that if Fremont will demand a trial, the Administration will grant it. It had also been heralded that the Conmittee on the Conduct of the War hall demanded his restoration. He undertook to say that such was not the tast. I was simply a publication of raise of figuration of raise of figurations. It was also said, through the press, that Fremont was to be restored to a command. He (Mr. Blair) did not know whether this was so or not; but, insenuch as this information came in somewhat the shape of the other publications, he believed it was of the same character. These were the preliminary symptoms which foreshedowed and announced the shmitraneous appearance of the statement made by Fremont in his defence before the committee and the speech of his aid-de-camp (Mr. Shanks) in this House. The statement and speech inaugurate a new campaign and a new defence before the committee and the speech of his mid-de-came (Mr. Shanks) in this House. The states ment and speech inaugurate a new campaign and a new field. The battle to be fought with weapons far different than the rude instruments of war—with proclamations—which, up to this time, in Fremont's hands have had no serious effects. He commended Fremont's choice of weapons. Gertain it was that his proclamation did not help the enemy as much as his exposed and Isolated post at Lexington and elsewhere. His proclamation did not injure the Administration as much as a single purchase of worthlees arms and uscless earthworks. He did not believe Kremont was authorized to publish his statement, which were extraordinary in its character.

Mr. GOOCH (Rep.), of Massachusetts, member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said that General Fremont having presented a large number of documents, was requested by the committee himself to prepare a concise statement as to the Administration of affairs in his department, which he did. At a subsequent period, General Fremont again appeared before the committee, and was questioned. When he was about to leave the room, he was requested not to give information to acquicace in this request, as had all others who had been examined by the committee. He only wished to add that the publication was made without the knowledge and against the consent of the committee.

Mr. BLAIR asked, was it all published?

Mr. GOUCH, Only his statement and documents were rut-ished, and not the portion in response to the inquiries of the committee.

Mr. BLAIR said that Fremont's statement was as extreordinary as the manner in which it has found its way into print. It was an apology for disasten and de-

Mr. GO. CH. Only his statement and documents were published, and not the portion in response to the impuiries of the committee.

Mr. BLAIR said that Fremont's statement was as extreordinary as the manner in which it has found its way into print. It was an apology for disaster and defeat, inguinously suppressing important feels and defeat, inguinously suppressing important feels and defeat, inguinously suppressing important feels and general to achieve victories. Mr. Blair proceeded to speak of his early friendship for Fremont. In one had no private grief, and it was only for the reason that Fremont was found to he incompetent for his position that he recommended his removal. He had acted from considerations of public duty. He itnen spoke at length of the disasters at Springfield and Lexington, to show that these were to be attributed to Fremont's incompetency. Those by whom he surrounded himsaif had setfled down upon us like hirds of prey. No men have as bad characters as those who are Fremont's familiars. Of course there are honorable exceptions. No greater slander was ultered by any man than that at the time Fremont went to St. Louis it was a rebellious city. The decharation of martial law was therefore superinduced by his apprehension of lungiturey daugers. Mr. Blair also examined Fremont's contracts and other transactions. He spoke for about two hours, the time having been, by mantinous consent, oxtended. Mr. COLFLX (Rep.), of Indians, said that while he differed from the Administration, which he assisted to lack, in ausperselling General Fremont, he desired to have it understood that, no matter whom the Administration put up or pulled down, he would statian it with all his heart and soul, and all his strength and mind, against the rebets in arms. He apprehended that it would, at some time her after, appear that the feelings of the geniteman from Missouri with a feel of the city of the server of the publication to which reference was made. With all the obloquy that had been hasped upon him, and with his tro

General Lander's Remains at Boston. Boston, March 7—The remains of General Lander arrived here at 6'clock this evening. The Second Battalion acted as an escort through the city to the Eastern Railroad Depot, whence a special train conveyed the remains to Salem. The funeral will take place there to morrow.

From Denver City. From Denver City.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Denver City News of the 24th ult, says delegates from Corefa and Guadalops counties had arrived in that city to lay before the Governor information respecting the threatened difficulty with the Utah Indians. They represent that there is no imminent danger. Fights had recently occurred between the Utahs and Arrapahocs. It was said that an alliance with the latter tribs was made for the purpose of warring upon the Utahs. In the coming season, the settlers in the counties named, fear that one or the other may encrosed on the white settlements.

MEN AND WOMEN DEVOURED BY WOLVES IN WALLACHIA.—The English papers contain a letter dated Bucharest, Wallachia, January 20th, which states that in consequence of the extreme severity of the weather, the wolves have been more than of the weather, the wolves have been more than urually daring in their attacks. A woman named Madame Carisoglus, of great beauty, and belonging to a leading family, was returning to Bucharest in her stedge, when the horse, becoming frightened, overthrow the vehicle, and the unfortunate lady was east on the ground, and soon devoured by the wolves. A pedier was attacked by a pack of these ferodious animals, but before he was killed, two fericalous animais, but before he was infined, two mounted gendarmes arrived and set on them. They were frightened away for the moment, but notwithstanding the appeal of the poor man, the gendarmes left him wounded on the road, and shortly after the wolves returned and finished his sufferings. Ten or twelve other cases have been reported.

COMPLIMENT TO A PHILADELPHIA LIEUTENANT.—In the current number of the Doylestown Democrat we find an interesting letter from the cditor, Colonel Davis, dated from Carver Barracks, Meridian Hill, in which the following near compliment is