The Press

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS For SATURDAY, February 28th, has just been published, and is for sale at the counter of The Press. The following are some of its principal contents: ENGRAVING.—Attack on the United States Gunboat Mercedita, off Charleston Harbor, by the Rebei Ram Palmetto State. ORIGINAL STORY, -Gloom and Glare. POETRY.-Song of the American Girl; The Famou

French Laughing Song. EDITORIALS.—The Past and the Present; The Allegheny Bonds; The Situation; The Ice Breaking; The New Pest Office; Our Ocean Militia; English Opinions on America; The Debate in Parliament; Cotton; French LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL. -All the Letters of FROM WASHINGTON. - Special Despatches for Th.

WEW YORK CITY LETTERS. BILL FOR ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. THE NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN NEWS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR DIFFERENT
ARMIES AND SQUADRONS. inauguration of the new post office. Celebration by the union league. AGRICULTURAL.—Relieving Choked Cattle; Age of Poultry: Caution about Brine; Apple Scion; Caring THE MONEY, PHILADELPHIA, AND CATTLE

The Wer Press cannot be too highly estimated as a good rendable paper for the camp and soldier. It contains all the news of the past week, and has, besides, an abundance of choice reading. Copies, ready for mailing, can be obtained at the counter of The Press for five cents.

The War. The news from the Southwest in reference to the fall of Yicksburg has not been confirmed, and we are hardly prepared to credit it. Vicksburg is not a place to be taken in a day, by a sudden assault, or by a general strategic battle. It is a fortification, and has been prepared with laborious and unremitting care. Vicksburg has been selected after careful deliberation, and its possession involves the navigation of the Mississippi river, the unmolested occupation of New Orleans, and the fall of the Confederate power in Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. So long | the expenses of the Southern families whom as the rebels remain at Vicksburg they have complete control of the Southwest; and the mouth of the Mississippi is as distant from its large cities and its free territories as the mouth of the Danube. JEFFERSON DAVIS himself saw this during his visit to the fortification, and he has been straining every nerve to make it impregnable. All the resources of the Southwest have been poured into Vicksburg. Its armies have been strengthened by the unrelenting conscription that has spread as much tarrer throughout the Southern States; the negroes have been placed in its ditches, and the engineering skill of the Southern army has been devoted to make the hills around it impregnable. On the part of the rebels, everything has | who are not engaged in the war, and that been done in the defensive; on the part of | that proclamation has been endorsed by the Federal army, everything in the offen- thousands of Democrats who are in the war. sive. We are massing large armies and Let us suppose that the proclamation had great fleets around the doomed city; and, | never been issued, and that no regulations in the spirit of the old Persian conqueror, | had been made for the protection and care of we are attempting to change the cur- the negroes who would have been suddenly rent of a mighty river, and make it released during the progress of the war. Can subservient to the necessity of war. any one who has observed the effort to turn the current of the Missis- | Government believe that the Administrasippi does not appear. That plan, however, tion would not have been assailed for is a mere incident of the siege, and we hardly neglecting these poor and forsaken peothink that the final operations will depend ple? Is it not notorious that before the upon its success. Gen. Grant has a vast proclamation was decided upon, Demoarmy, and all the indications point to speedy | cratic politicians ridiculed the Republiand active hostilities. A year ago, and the | cans because they had not yet dared to atname of Gen. Grant was ringing through | tack slavery? The early rebel envoys the country as the hero of Tennessee. The | themselves, in a formal appeal to Euanniversary is auspicious and suggestive, and we trust not many days will pass be- tempted to propitiate the foreign antifore it is again renowned as the hero of slavery element by declaring that Mr. The rebels are very much ashamed of creed, and would not decree, the libera-

to be duped by Beauregard and Ingra- that if we desired to secure the support of HAM, in reference to the recent affair at this element, a measure like the proclamatest. We of course say nothing in refer- proclamation, by the act of war. If so; if ence to the movements and plans of the this was inevitable, why deprive ourselves Federal army and navy, but they are of a of the credit of assisting that result, and of character to fill the Southerners with con- providing ways and means for the maincern and dismay. Beauregard has issued | tenance of the disfranchised slaves? Are a proclamation dooming Charleston and we sure that Mr. Cox and his friends would Savannah to destruction, rather than allow | not have opposed the acts of our military the Federal forces to occupy them; and we commanders, who might, for military have no doubt that it will require a fierce | reasons, have declared the slaves of their fight to accomplish the overthrow of these departments free men? Their harsh centwo cities. The fall of Charleston will be an important event, and in possess- well known. They have not only, there ing South Carolina, we will possess the fore, resisted the emancipation of the slaves heart of the Cotton States. In Virginia, by law, by proclamation, or by the work our army is quietly, steadily, and ra- of war. And where does this fact leave pidly gathering strength. There are stories | them? Simply in the attitude of preservin the Southern papers to the effect that ing slavery, the great reservoir and feeder Gun. Hookun's army is being broken up, of the outsilion from all harm. The deared dispersed in other departments, but we mail for the withdrawal of the proclater of the situation in the West, and Kentucky is under his guardian care.

Putting the Question Plainly. frankly puts the question of peace:

"Do you wish to encourage the rebels to protract and embitter this contest? If you do, vote for the candidates whom they regard as at least partially their friends and prefer to see elected. If you do not, vote for those who will render all possible supthe rebellion. All other issues sink into nothingness when compared with this. If you really mean to save the Union, elect no more Seymours, as Go

This is the true platform. Loyal men have but one duty. They must obey one land, and is imaginative and fanciful, with a sorrowful conclusion. The Butter-fiy'l is a charming sketch master. They cannot serve God and Mammon. Peace now means treason, and all efforts to make a premature peace can only proceed from a sympathy with treason.

The Trial of the Constitution

\*\*A (MARSH AND MARS) Applied a zight powers of expression, combine to render this book, for all manufacts and interfluing bands of the part of the part of our fellow-townsman, Mr. Strome the part of our fellow-townsman, Mr. Strome that have ever appeared on so difficult a subject as constitutional law. Mr. Figures has been long known, under the signature of 'Cecil,' as an able and important that have ever appeared on so difficult a subject as constitutional law. Mr. Figures has been long known, under the signature of 'Cecil,' as an able and important that have ever appeared on so difficult a subject as constitutional law. Mr. Figures has been long known, under the signature of 'Cecil,' as an able and important that the part of the pa The Trial of the Constitution.

Will it survive the ordeal to which it is exposed? From these inquiries, which must have forced themselves on every thoughtful mind during the last few years, Mr. Fishers's work derives its title, The Trial of the Constitution. All the great questions of the day the Last State of Boors and Shors and Shors.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boors and Shors.—
The attention of buyers is called to the large and a limited number are now on sale at the music stores, as will be seen in the City Items. The purpose of the concert appeals to the hearts of all patriotic citizens, whilst its artistic merits must attract every lover of good music.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boors and Shors.—
The attention of buyers is called to the large and a limited number are now on sale at the music stores, as will be seen in the City Items. The one hour devoted to offering of amendments having expired (thus excluding many others which merits must attract every lover of good music.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boors and Shors.—
The attention of buyers is called to the large and subjecting the delinquent to arrest and trial as a destractive sale of 1.000 cases boors shors brogans.

In the one hour devoted to offering of amendments having expired (thus excluding many others which must attract every lover of good music.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boors and Shors.—
The attention of buyers is called to the large and a limited number are now of 50, nays 104.

The one hour devoted to offering of amendments having expired (thus excluding many others which having expired.—Yeas 55, nays 104.

The one hour devoted to offering of amendments having expired.

Authorized the subjection of the subjection of the part of the concert appeals to the hearts of all partiotic citizens, whilst its artistic general particles.

Authorized the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the particles and the subjection of the subject Constitution. All the great questions of the day—the Union, Slavery, Emancipation, the power of the President to Suspend the Habers of the President to Suspend the Habers Corpus—are passed in review in the beas Corpus—are passed in review in the constitute of the president to Suspend the Habers of the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, aboes, brogans, Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.) offered a substitute for the bill, declaring all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, with exceptions, which are mentioned, to constitute beas Corpus—are passed in review in the and 522 Commerce street.

course of the investigation, and derive new interest from the way in which they are treated. Mr. FISHER writes in a calm and philosophic spirit, which looks to truth and the welfare of the future rather than the passions of the hour, but with the heart of a patriot regards the good of the country as the great object for which Constitutions were made and Governments created. The extracts elsewhere printed will afford a better idea of Mr. FISHER's views, and the merit of his argument, than any abstract which could be given within the compass of this article, and we refer the reader to them and the work itself, in the full assurance that the time will not be lost which is given to their

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

perusal.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1863. What can be done to satisfy the disaffected and denunciatory partisans who clamor for peace, and against war, and who rave at everybody connected with the prosecution of the war, except alone the armed traitors themselves? At last we have an answer to this universally-asked question. Hon, S. S. Cox, of Ohio, yesterday afternoon stated an edimetron which seems to be the remedy of his school of politicians. and which, acceded to, would, it is intimated, make them good friends of the Government. It is equally brief and explicit. Says Mr. Cox:

"Repeal the confiscation act, the emancipatio proclamation, and other unconstitutional measures—withdraw the negro entirely—and a conscription bill would not be necessary to reinvigorate the coun-It is well to bear in mind that the gentleman making this proposition is one of the most determined of the adversaries of the Administration, and an energetic leader of his party. Let us, therefore, look at his plan Supposing the confiscation act is repealed. Who is to be benefited by this surrender Of course, traitors alone. The partial operation of that measure has not affected a single dollar of loyal property. In the hands of Andrew Johnson, General Halleck, and General Butler, it has been a just punishment of the open enemies of the Government. The men who forced on and still favor the rebellion are made to pay their treason has assisted to bring to ruin. The confiscation act is not so much a relief to the General Government (indeed, it is no relief whatever to the people of the free States who have lost nothing by the confiscating or sequestrating acts of the rebellion) as it is to the loyal people of Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Louisiana. From these brave men you hear no clamor for its repeal. And yet this great measure is to be repealed to propitiate the Democratic leaders: Simultaneous with this concession to these leaders the emancipation proclamation is to be repealed. Be careful to note, in regard to this additional demand, that it is also made only by those

pulous character of the opposition to the rope at the beginning of the war, at-Lincoln's Administration had not dethemselves, for having allowed themselves | tion of the slaves, and in this they proved was no fight of any consequence—that coin did as to Southern slavery no Demonot a Union vessel was injured, and that as | cratic Administration could have refused to soon as our iron-clads made their appear- do. It was only when slavery was found to ance, the rebel iron-clads returned home. be the granary of the rebellion, that Go-If we may judge from what we read in the vernment had to defend itself by an attack Southern newspapers, the city of Charles- on slavery. The slaves would have been ton is about to be the scene of a fearful con- made free, it is contended, without the

sures of Generals Phelps and Hunter are

hear nothing of this from reliable resources. | mation on the ground of encouraging en-In the West there is a cloud of war covering | listments would, like the repeal of the con-Kentucky. Our friends in Louisville seem | fiscation act, only operate to aid the public to dread a repetition of Brage's invasion, enemy, and to dishearten the loyal people. but we can see no reason to anticipate any But it is something to know that leaders like such contingency. Gen. Rosecrans is mas- Mr. Cox have at last given us a remedy to "invigorate" the people, and have stated the ground upon which they will support the war. And if their programme is not the best and most practicable, let us The New York Tribune thus plainly and | be thankful that it has been frankly announced. OCCASIONAL.

Literature. A new work by Hans Christian Andersen, wel translated, must be acceptable to persons of all ages. His stories are among the household treasures of the The Snail and The Rose Tree), has just been so wel translated into English, by Miss Fanny Fuller, a young lady of this city, that it reads as if it had originally been written in our language. The first story, which is the longest, has its scene in Switzerof only a few pages. "The Psyche," located in Rome, is the story of a sculptor's fancy, and "The Snail and the Rose-Tree," in Andersen's own natural, best style, is a delightful little apologue. Altogether, the tion, grace, and sustained interest. It is illustrated with a photograph for its frontisphood is noathy billing, on hill name, and tantofully bound. Its publisher is Mr. F. Leypoldt, foreign bookseller,

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1863, Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is probable that the Committee on the Conduct of the War will report to Congress on important natters before the close of the session. Gen. McClellan will be examined before the Peonage in New Mexico.

A resolution of the Legislature of New Mexico was presented to the Senate to-day, asking that compensation be made to the owners of the six hundred Indian captives about to be liberated by the courts, and the passage of a law to return them to their several tribes. French Invasion of Sonora. Judge Warrs, delegate from New Mexico, received advices to-day from El Paso, in Chihuahua, stating that a French regiment, 8,000 strong, have

aptured Guaymas, and were marching on Hermo illa, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora. The reason for the invasion is stated to be in conse quence of the action of Governor Pesquiera confiseating the goods of Frenchmen and banishing them Confirmation. The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Wm. P. BLODGETT as naval offi-

cer at Providence, R. I., in place of FISHER, re-ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Advance of Wheeler's Rebel Division—Pressing Negroes and Whites into the Ranks—The Federal Troops Prepared for an Attack—The River Rising Rapidly.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25.-General Wheeler's rebel orce, consisting of four brigades of cavalry, are this nbia, Tenn., and are reported to be serving off all the able-bodied contrabands, and aking them South. A portion of them were within four miles of Franklin last night.
There is a large force of United States troops at Franklin, under General Gilbert, and no fears are The rebels report that their guerilla leader Forres dead, but it is not believed here. The railroad runs to Harpeth river one mile this A heavy rain has fallen all day, and the river is ising rapidly, and will probably overflow the banks

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reinforcements for General Grant — The Late Providence Canal Opened — One of Our Gunboats Enters the Lake. CAIRO, Feb. 25.—A large fieet of boats left Memphis, on Sunday, for below.

One of our gunboats passed into Lake Providence and dispersed the rebels and negroes there, who were felling trees to obstruct their progress. Officers of the army arriving here state that the health of the troops was improving.

Attempted Assassination of Gen. Banks-

Death of Miss Emma Taylor. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Contin t this port from New Orleans, brings up papers to the 13th. The only item of importance is the an-nouncement, in the *Picayune* of that date, of an attempt to shoot Major General Banks as he was about entering his carriage, at the ladies' entrance of the City Hotel, about a quarter past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 12th. The weapon used was an airgun, and the bullet, after passing near where the figural stood, was found on the opposite sidewalls. The person who made the attempt, it is stated, disappeared at once, and at last accounts the police had not been successful in tracing out his identity. DEATH OF MISS EMMA TAYLOR. It is sad to have to record the death of one whom we have been in the habit of seeing so young, so gay, so animated, so full of life as pretty Emma Taylor, who, as one of Laura Keene's company o ate, and formerly of other theatres in this city, had for some years been so well known here. She was playing with Miss Keene last week at Hartford, and received some accidental internal injury, by oming in contact with a scene, that brought on sucsive convulsions which could not be counteracted. Miss Taylor was greatly esteemed, both professi ally and in private life. She was the young sister

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, February 25, 1863. SENATE.

The Brevet Rank.
Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, called up the bill uthorizing the President to confer the brevet rank.
t was passed It was passed.

The Duty on Paper.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for a reduction of the duty on paper.

A Bridge Over the Ohio.

Mr. DAYIS (U.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill to authorize the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Ohio river, at a height of not less than a hundred feet above the low-water mark. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Kentucky Tolls.

Kentucky Tolls.
Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, presented the resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky concerning the tolls due to the State of Kentucky from the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee Mr. WILSON (Rep. ). 5P Wash Utus the bill to promote the health, comfort, and efficiency of the army.

Mr. SUMMER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the provision authorizing the Commissary to furnish tobacco to the soldiers at cost. Rejected—yeas 3, nays 33. The bill was then passed.

Taking of Depositions.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, from the Juditiary Committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the taking of depositions in the United States to be used in other countries. The Pacific Railroad Bill. The bill amendatory to the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered an amendment providing that the retention of a certain per centage of the bonds in the treasury till the road is completed shall only apply to that portion of the road on either slope of the Rocky Mountains. Adopted.

Mr/SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that, at the discretion of the President, be may new to any of the convenies. the President, he may pay to any of the companies mentioned in the act, in lieu of the bonds of the

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The bill was then passed, and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

A large number of amendments were acted upon, and the bill was then passed. Peonage in New Mexico

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Mexico, asking Compress to make some possible of the action and the second of the second of the second of the second of Congress passed June 19, 1862. Case of Commander Hunter. Mr. ARNOLD (U.), of Rhode Island, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Commander Charles Hunter.

Charles Hunter.

Pay for Irregular Troops.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the payment of officers and soldiers who actually rendered service in the army without being regularly. California Land Cases. Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesota, introduced a bill to secure the right of trial by jury in land cases in California.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The National Militia Bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to organize the national forces, and for other nate bill to organize the national forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMAS (U.), of Massachusetts, said the bill was comprehensive in its power, and therefore required at the hands of the Government a large and onerous duty; and he suggested another question. It was obvious that the country had found itself in a terrible exigency, but he thought the time of the conscription proposed was too long; nor should the bill include the judges of the State courts, ministers of the Gospel, and members of Congress. Nor should civilians be arrested by the military power. But this measure was both within the scope of the Constitution, and an absolute necessity. There was no provision which restricted the power to raise and support amies; and when the life of the to raise and support armies, and when the life of the Government was at stake it was not a question of policy, but of necessity, of life or death. The confiscation bills and emancipation proclamation had proven failures. We were in the exact position we work at the beginning. The robels must be subducted by arms. These was no other instrumentality. The

the militia of the United States, to be called out by the militia of the United States, to be called out by the President in the manner authorized by law; the force to be divided into two classes, each to serve one year, unless sooner discharged; to be enrolled and officered by the State authorities elect.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 44, nays 168.

The House then passed the Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the National forces with the above noted amendments made by the House, together with striking out from the duties of provost marshals that to inquire into and report to the provost marshal general, all treasonable practices. The vote on the passage (yeas 115, nays 49) is as follows:

YEAS. Fianders (R.)
Fisher (R.)
Franchot (R.)
Franchot (R.)
Gooch (R.)
Goodwin (R.)
Granger (R.)
Gurley (R.) omeroy (R.) An Horn (R.)

ferroe (R.)

Valker (R.)

Wall (R.)

Wallace (R.)

Walton (R.)

Washburne (R.)

Whoster (R.)

Whoster (R.)

Whoster (R.)

Whoster (R.)

NAYS

Price (D.)
Robinson (D.)
Robinson (D.)
Reilins (U.) Mo.
Shiel (D.)
Steele (D.) N. J.
Steele (D.)
Vallandigham, D.
Voorhees (D.)
Ward (D.)
Ward (D.)
White (D.) Ohio.
Wickliffe (D.)
Yeaman (Dem.) Johnson (D.)
Johnson (D.)
Kerrigan (D.)
Knapp (D.)
Law (D.)
Lazear (D.)
Mallory (U.)
May (D.)
Menzies (U.)
Morris (D.)
Noble (D.) Norton (D.) Nugin (D.) Pendleton (I Perry (D.) Emancipation in Maryland. Emancipation in Maryland.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.), of Indiana, from the select committee on emancipation, reported a bill to aid Maryland in the abolition of slavery, and providing ten millious of bonds for the purpose, to be delivered when the President is satisfied of the passage by the Legislature of a good and valid act within two years from January 1st, last,

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.), of Maryland, raised a point that the bill must receive its first consideraint that the bill must receive its first considera-n in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as it appropriated the proceeds for the sale and confiscation of rebel property.

The SPEAKER sustained the objection.

Mr. WHITE moved that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. White's motion was agreed to. Yeas, 75;

At 4% o'clock, the House took a recess till 7

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

Emancipation in Missouri.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.), of Indians, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill appropriating fifteen millions for the abolishment of slavery in Missouri.

Mr. HALL (Dem.), of Missouri, and VALLAN-DIGHAM (Dem.) severally raised questions of order, the latter insisting that the committee could not report a new bill, but only that which was referred to them as amended by the Senate.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. HALL appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. WASHBURNE (BSPi)) of Illinois, moved to No allorith voted, and in order to secure one ther was a call of the House. irne's motion was then agreed toyeas 79, nays 37.

yeas 79, nays 37.

Case of Mr. Bridges.

Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, rising to a question of privilege, stated that George W. Bridges, elected member from the Third district of Tennessee, and arrived here. He moved that the gentleman be admitted to a seat in the House. Mr. Bridges was elected at the same time he (Mr. Maynard) was, and under a law passed long previous to the rebellion.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, briefly advocated the admission of Mr. Bridges, stating that while on his way to Washington from Tennessee. He was arrested and taken back to East Tennessee. He had but recently been released from rebel custody. and but recently been released from rebel custody.

Mr. MAYNARD remarked that Mr. Bridges' istrict was still within the Federal lines.
Mr. LOYEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, a district was still within the Federal lines.
Mr. LOYEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said that if
Mr. Brides had come hither by the underground
railway he was bound to vote for his admission.
[Laughter]. How would it be with Nelson, who
was elected at the same time, and had since taken
the oath to support the rebel Government, were he
to appear here asking for a seat?
Mr. DAWES replied thathe had fallen from grace.
The gentleman himself would understand that.
[Laughter.]
Mr. LOVEJOY. Yes, we have had illustrations
of it this winter.
Mr. MAYNARD said Mr. Bridges had never taken
the oath to support the rebel Constitution, but was
now here to swear support to that of the United
States.
After refusing, by a large vote, to refer the credentials of Mr. Bridges to the Committee on Elections,
that gentleman was then sworn in as a member.
The bill to amend the internal revenue act was
then taken up in Committee of the Whole on the
state of the Union.

state of the Union. Amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill. The following are the amendments to the tax bill as far as acted upon by the House in Committee of the Whole:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay in and the same hereby is, amended as nersingles, becaute namely." nal revenue to support the Government and rev.inand the same hereby is, amended as intering be,
forth, namely:

That whenever any written notice or other instrument in writing is required, the same shall be
lawful if written or partly written and printed.

That section 11 be, and hereby is, amended so as
to authorize the assistant assessors to perform any
duties therein imposed upon assessors.

That section 19 be so amended that the deputy collector, as well as the collector, may perform all the
duties required of the said collector in the said section; and any notice required by said section to persons who neglect to pay their taxes may be sent by
mail to the dwellings or usual places of business of
such persons, if any they have, written or printed,
and said notice shall state the amount of duty or tax
for which such persons are liable, including the ten
per centum additional, as provided for in said section,
demanding payment of the same; and with respect
to all such duties or taxes as are not included in the
annual lists, as provided for in said section, and all
taxes and duties the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in said act, it shall be the duty of
each collector, in person or by deputy, to demand
payment therefor, in the manner provided, within
ten days from and after the expiration of the time,
and any copy of distraint shall be left at the dwelling
or usual place of business of the owner or possessor
of property distrained.

That section 28 be, and hereby is, amended by
striking out the words "forfeit and pay the sum of
\$500," and inserting in lieu thereof, "upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction,
forfeit and pay the sum of \$500, or be imprisoned for
a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of
the court." Provided, that the Commissioner of
Internal Revenue is authorized to make regulations
allowing for leaking of spirits in transportation.

[That satisfied like is and sult parties in transportation.]

Internal Revenue is authorized to make regulations allowing for leaking of spirits in transportation.

That indian 19 ha internal by shilling this that some same cash of the same shall be shilling that the londwing would it is and any person who shall that any cash or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cash or package so used." I and inserting in lieu thereof, "and any person who shall fraudulently use any cash or package so marked for the purpose of selling any other spirits than that so inspected, or for selling spirits of a quality or quantity different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty, as provided, for each cask or package so used. used.

That section 44 be, and hereby is, amended by striking out the words "to be contiguous to such distillery."

That section 64 be, and hereby is, amended so that no license shall be required of an attorney having taken out a license as such in consequence of being employed to purchase, rent, or sell real estate, or to collect rent thereon for others in the ordinary course of business; in paragraph number 16, by inserting after the word "taverns," or "eating houses," by adding to paragraph number 28 the following words: "Nor shall apothecaries who have taken out a license as such be required to take out a license as such be required to take out a license as such be required to take out a license as such be required to take out a license as such be required; or on who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, for any other person or persons, goods, wares, or merchandise."

That section sixty four be, and hereby is, further amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraphs:

34. Architects and civil engineers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to plan, design, or superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or obridges, or canals, or railroads shall be regarded as an architect and civil engineer under this act.

35. Builders and contractors shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, by contract, shall be regarded as a builder and contractor under this act.

That no license shall be required from any person whose buildings contracts do not exceed \$500 in any one year.

said literate Every parent une prayes a mais house or a jacklass for the use of mares, requiring or re-ceiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age, and place or places where used or to be used: Provided, That all ac-counts, notes, or demands, for the use of any such horse or jack without a license, as aforesaid, shall be invalid and of no force in any court of law or equity. horse or face without a heenes, as antereatt, shall be invalid and of no force in any court of law or equity.

39. Lottery-ticket dealers shall pay \$1,000 for each license.— Every person who sells or offers to sell lottery tickets or fractional parts thereof, or token, certificate, or any device representing, or intended to represent, a lottery ticket, or any fractional part thereof, shall be deemed a lottery-ticket dealer under this set.

40. Insurance agents shall pay [\$10 for each license. Any person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company or companies, shall be regarded as an insurance agent under this act: Provided, That no lisense shall be required of any insurance agent, whose receipts as such agent or broker, are less than the sum of \$600 in any one year.

41. Butchers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who shall sell butchers' meat at retail shall be regarded as a butcher under this act. Provided, further, That butchers who retail butchers' meat exclusively, from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, except those whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, shall be required to pay five dollars for each license, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, and, having taken out a license as a pedier for retailing butchers' meat out a license as a pedler for retailing butchers' meat as aforesaid. At this point of the proceedings the committee found itself without a quorum, and at 10½ o'clock the House adjourned. Mutiny of a Negro Crew in New-York Harbor:

Mr. York, Feb. M. The negre eraw of the ship Lucy Thompson mulinied as the ship was about to sail. A sharp struggle occurred, in which the mate, Mr. Blackstock, was knocked down and struck with Mr. Blackstock, was knocked down this struck with a belaying pin. Claptain Crocker, seeing his danger, fired his pistol and wounded one of the mutineers, when the whole gang were driven forward. The harbor police then arrested the mutineers, sixteen in number. Connecticut Politics. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Democratic Convention of the First district to-day nominated A. P. Hyde as candidate for Congress.

New HAYEN, Feb. 25.—The Democratic Convention of the Second district to-day unanimously no ninated James E. English for Congress. Another Rebel Pirate Ready to Leave England. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A despatch received per the steamer Glasgow says a new steamer, "the 296," was lying in the Mersey, on the 5th inst, and expected to sail in a few days for a rebel rendezvous. Burning of a Grain Elevator. Tolebo, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The elevator of the Michigan Southern Railroad, with 120,000 bushels of grain, and 2,000 barrels of flour, was burned this

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, February 25, 1868. SENATE. The Senate met at it oblock, and was spens with prayer by Rev. Mr. Glas, of Harrisburg.

Messrs. DONOVAN and RIDGWAY presented remonstrances from Falialeiphia against the construction of a railway on Bload street.

Mr. CONNELL presented the remonstrance of Edwin Forrest, and other stizens of Philadelphia, owning property to the amount of \$531,000, against any law authorizing the lonatruction of a railway on Broad street. a Broad street. Mr. STEIN, a petition for the recharter of the Allentown Bank.
Mr. REILLY, a remostrance from Schuylkill county against the passag of laws authorizing corporations to hold large belies of land for mining purposes; also, a petition in favor of the passage of a law prohibiting the payment of laborers, miners, etc., in store orders.

Mr. STUTZMAN, a pettion in favor of amending the marriage laws so as to require a license in al Bills Inroduced. Mr. REILLY, a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Ahland, Schuylkill county, dividing it into wards.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, relative to waterpipes.
Mr. STEIN, a bill to incorporate the Moravian Seminary for young ladie at Bethlehem.

Adjournment.

Mr. McCANDLESS offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that when the Senate adjourns to morrow it wil adjourn until Monday evening at 7 o'clock. mr. LAMBERTON moved that the Seguite Proyeard to the comissional moyer that the Scale proyeard to the comission of the recoteton offered
yeard the proper authorities ind inform the Senate what
States other than Pennsylvania have had the late
draft enforced; what fates have been relieved
from said draft, and thereason therefor.
Mr. PENNEY wanted to know why the Senator
from Clarion (Mr. Latberton) proposed to impose
this duty upon the Governor.
Mr. LAMBERTON stated that the Governor,
being in constant communication with the authori-Mr. LAMBERTOW stated that the Governor, being in constant communication with the authorities at Washington, could more readily obtain this information than any private citizen. He wished to ascertain the facts as the impression prevailed in some portions of the State that favoritism had been exercised towards extain. States that had not enforced the draft, and t was desirable, if this was not the case, to disabused the public mind and allay a state of feeling that night produce a conflict with the Federal authorities.

Mr. WILSON thought that this information could be easily obtained without imposing the duty upon the Governor, and the passage of the resolution was entirely unhecessary.

On motion of Mr. HIESTAND, it was postponed for the present—yeas 15, nays 11. On motion of Mr. HIESTAND, it was postponed for the present—yeas 15, nays 11.

BILIS Considered, &c.

Senate bill No. 146, relative to partition in proceedings in equity, came up in order on third reading, and passed finally.

Mr. KINSEY called up the bill to incorporate the Line Lexington Fire Insurance Company of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, which passed finally.

finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill relative to the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the joint resolution appropriating \$204 to pay the expenses of fitting up a folding room in the House, was considered, and adonted. Mr. RIDGWAY called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Company for insurance on lives, and granting annuities, which assed finally.

Mr. HIESTAND called up the bill relative to the er, which passed finally.

Mr. SMTH called up House bill 246, to lay out a state road in Chester and Montgomery counties, which passed finally. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House met at 10½ A. M., and was called to order by Speaker Cessna.

Mailroad, Rafi Emplaying the set of 1001 for the soft mutation of tonnage duties.

It was agreed to proceed to the consideration of the act by a vote of 49 ayes to 42 noes.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, then moved a substitute for the bill—the substitute being an exact copy of a bill on the same subject which was passed by the House in 1861.

Messrs. VINCENT, LUDLOW, BENEDICT, and others, contended that the substitute should be printed and placed upon the desks of members. A rambling discussion ensued, which did not involve the merits of the proposed legislation.

Finally, Mr. BENEDICT moved to postpone the whole subject for the present.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington county, asked leave to withdraw his substitute, and leave the House to act upon the original bill.

The SPEAKER decided that this could not be done until the motion to postpone was disposed of. This motion was then amended so as to make the postpone ment of the proposed property. On this the This motion was then amended so as to make the pestponement until Wednesday next. On this the ayes and noes were required, and the House refused to postpone until Wednesday next, by 49 noes to 46 ayes. The motion to postpone for the present was also lost, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill of Mr. Hopkins, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the act entitled "an act for the commutation of tonnage duties," approved the 7th day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. NOYES, of Clinton county, offered the follow-

Mr. NOYES, of Clinton county, offered the following amendment:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all railroad companies, canal companies, steamboat or other navigation companies, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a tax upon all tonnage carried upon or over their respective lines of transportation, to be graduated as follows, viz:

First. Upon the products of mines, for each ton of two thousand pounds, two cents.

Second. Upon the product of the forest, upon animals, vegetable food, and all other agricultural products, three cents.

Third. Upon merchandise, manufactures, and all other articles, five cents.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where the same freight Third. Upon merchandise, manufactures, and all other articles, five cents.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where the same freight is transported over different, but continuous lines of transportation; then the tax hereby imposed shall the State Treasurer being, an unity ling the same; thorized to collect the said tax from the companies transporting the freight: Provided, That the car. riage of all freight shipped through and over one or several lines of transportation shall be chargeable with but one tax as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That corporations, whose lines of improvement are used by others for the transportation of freight, are hereby authorized to add the tax hereby imposed, and to collect the same for the benefit of the State of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 4. That all revenue derived from tonnage duties shall be, and it is hereby, appropriated to the sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt, and shall not be used or appropriated for any other purpose whatsoever.

MY KAINE denied that the set of 1881 community. shall not be used or appropriated for any other purpose whatsoever.

Mr. KAINE denied that the act of 1861, commuting the tonnage tax, contained any contract which could be violated by the law ag proposed. The enactment of 1861 had been infringed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had taken securities, (mortgages, etc.,) from different lateral roads, which by the terms of that law should have received pecuniary aid without rendering any such securities. He believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad, in their last annual statement, had not returned a full account of their receipts by at least two millions of dollars. It was certainly not the intention of the State to give such immense controlling power to any one corporation. He hoped the liberties of the people would never be overswed by this company. If this check was not placed upon their powers great difficulties might ensue.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next. Agreed to pone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next. Agreed to. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the net asserting the grant of public lands by the United States, to the several States, for the endowment of agricultural colleges, but made no final disposition of the bill. The Freas Divorce Case.

The Freas Divorce Case.

During the discussion of the application of Philip R. Freas for a divorce from his wife, Eliza Freas, which took place on Tucsday afternoon, a number of interesting facts were elicited. The original application set forth that Mrs. Freas was hopelessly insane, and was in an asylum, and that a daughter was also partially deranged. The husband sought the divorce in order that he might re-enter society, and in some measure regain the health which for nine years he had sacrificed.

It became evident at an early stage of the discussion in the House that the application would not be successful. The first opposition was that of the member from Montgomery (Mr. Rex.), who desired that the petitioner should be required to invest \$12,000, (instead of \$6,000, as had been proposed,) for the support of his insane wife. But the discussion soon took a wider range, and the opposition (Mr. Johnson) contended that it was not right to put aside a wife because she had been mentally unfortusate—the law recognizing the power only to put her aside for some crime. Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, urged that to retain a man in the marriage relation with a woman who was insane was like carrying out the customs of India, where the living body was interred with the dead corpse. Mr. McCullough held that the Divine law acknowledged no such reason as insanity, for a divorce; and Mr. Shannon, in a lengthy speech, said that the application if granted would be a precedent for any husband whose wife was slowly dying with consumption to apply for a divorce, and marry again while the woman whom he had first sworn to love, cherish, and protect, through fortune or misfortune, was in sore need of his care. Mr. Wakefield quoted the erival of the Officers and Crew of the

New, York, Feb. 25.—The steamer Star of the South; from Key West on the 18th instant, arrived at this port at noon to-day. She has as passengers Commander Blake and other officers of the Hatteras (destroyed by the Alabama near Galveston), and one hundred and two of the crew.

The bark Sallie Bonsall had arrived safely at Key West, with Government stores, which were saved from the wreck of the ship Planter. This is the vessel which was reported to have been captured by the rebel pirates. The officers and crew of the Hatteras arrived at Key West on the 16th instant, in the ship Borodino. Arrest of Smugglers and Spies.

BALTINORE, Feb. 25.—Colonel Schley, of the 6th Maryland Regiment, stationed at the Point of Rocks, has captured ten smugglers, who were on their way from Richmond, with the proceeds of their unlawful trade, in Southern money, amounting in the aggregate to over \$23,600.

Meredith Gilmore, of Baltimore county, a brother of Captain Harry Gilmore, of the rebel army, who was arrested near this city during the invasion of Maryland last September, playing the part of a spy, was also caught while attempting to go South. He admits that he has been in the rebel service for fourteen months. New Jersey Legislature. missioners to be appointed to propose a settlement of difficulties with the South, was discussed to-day in the Senate. The whole day was occupied. Messrs. Randolph, of Hudson, Ludlam, of Cumberland, Chandler, of Morris, and Buckley, of Passaio, have spoken on the subject; Messrs. Ludlam and Buckley opposing it. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

Arrival of Steamers at New York New YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamers Borussia and City of Washington arrived at this port to-night. Their advices have been anticipated. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimorr, Feb. 25.—Flour advancing; Ohio extra \$8. Wheat advancing; red. \$1.80@1.81. Corn advancing; white \$1@1.03; yellow \$4@95c. Whisky firm at 59@59½c. Mess Pork \$16.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Flour dull and freely offered at \$6@6.10. Whisky dull at 50@51c. Provisions are held higher, but there was not much done in the market to-day. Gold is quoted at 68@69 per cent. premium, and demand notes at 66@67 per cent. premium. Exchange on New York par. LARGE PEREMITORY SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C.—The early attention of purchasers

umed to morrow.

A Hamograpic causus is being held this evening
of the nomination of a causulate for valved states

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. Gunpowder Packing House Blown Up. FOURTEEN MEN KILLED. A NUMBER OF PERSONS WOUNDED. List of the Casualties.

&c.,

&c., WILMINGTON, Feb. 25.—The packing house of Dupont's powder works exploded at 2 o'clock this fternoon, killing fourteen persons and wounding everal. There was not a great deal of damage done to the ther works. SECOND DESPATOR. DUPONT'S MILLS, WILMINGTON, Del., Felt 25.—An explosion of one of the upper mills of the Hægley yard, at Dupont's mills, took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, whereby thirteen lives were lost.

THE KILLED. The following are the names of the killed: James McKenna, Fergus Noone,
Samuel Fisher, Jr.,
Hugh Devlin,
John Quirk,
John Higgerton,
Thomas Dougherty, Samuel Fisher, Edward Devlin, Richard McLaughlin, John P. Dehan, Thomas Clarksie, James Credan, The cause of the explosion is unknown, THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA SHAKEN.

was thrown down from a grocer's goor. The strendants came running out, exclaiming "what's the matter?" was an idea that the State magazine, in the First ward, had blown up. We had an interview with Mr. Davenport, the keeper of that place. He described the shock as follows: He was about to get into his wagon, to come to town. His wife was standing in the doorway of the house. In a moment the door was slammed against the jamb with considerable violence, and a large waiter on the sideboard was thrown down. In a few seconds of time a low, heavy sound, was heard, like the rolling of distant thunder.

A gentleman who was in the Twenty-fourth ward felt the earth shake. The accompanying sound seemed like that made by a snow-slide or avalanche, a sort of deep grumbling and rushing. The effects were felt in all parts of the city. The Town Hall at Germantown shook to its foundation. The depots of several of the passenger railroads, as we are informed by the conductors, were shaken, some with considerable violence. It seemed, so far as our inquiries extended, there was a universal ratiling of window sashes and glass doors. Those exposed to the south and west were shaken much more than at these

the south and westwere shaken much more than others.

At the time of the shock, the City hall, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, was shaken; the windows rattled pretty hard for several seconds, as though some person was shaking them. People generally, in the quiet or retired parts of the city, came into the streets from their houses, while those already in the street stood almost motionless, gazing on vacancy, as if trying to fathom the depth of space—WONDEFINE What it was all about it was remerably believed that some one of the powder mills on the the south and west were shaken much more than Wildting What it was all about. It was generally betteved that some one of the power saint of the grower s

EUROPE.

The Steamer "Jura" at Portland, with Advices to the 12th instant—The Rebel Ministerial Agent, Mr. Mason, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet - Emperor Napoleon's Address not yet Disposed of The Mexican Expedition Denounced - Progress of the Polish Rebellion - News from Australia, India, China, Africa, &c. PORTLAND, Feb. 25.—The steamship Jura, from Liverpool, at half past 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 12th, via Londonderry at 5 o'clock on the after-noon of the 13th inst., arrived here at half past 10

o'clock this morning.

The Jura has 177 passengers and a full freight. Purser Taylor reports: The Jura experienced heavy westerly gales throughout the passage. On the 22d instant, in lat. 42, 55, long. 53, 16, passed ship Julia Fadmer bound east. On the same, at 5 P. M., passed a steamer bound east, supposed to be the Europas. GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Mason, the rebel commissioner, was present on the 12th inst., at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the following toast: "To our Visitors."

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast, said, that although he could not greet Mr. Mason as the recognized plenipotentiary of the Confederate States, he was perfectly justified in offering him as a gentleman who came to London on important business, and therefore bid him a hearty welcome to the Mansion House. He deplored the disastrous civil warraging in America, and hoped soon for its satisfactory termination.

Mr. Mason, in responding to an earnest invitation to speak, was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Mason, after alluding to his difficult position from the non-recognition of the Confederate States by England, said he felt, in consequence, a hesitation in assuming to speak. He then continued as follows:

"I am a stranger in London or rather I was a by England, said he felt, in consequence, a hesitation in assuming to speak. He then continued as follows:

"I am a stranger in London, or rather I was a stranger; but I have learned since I came to London that none of English blood from my own Southwitten in the continued as follows:

"I am a stranger in London, or rather I was a stranger; but I have learned since I came to London that none of English blood from my own Southwitten in the continued by every class of society, as a welcome and honored guest. The day will come—it is not far off—when the relationship between my Government, which is now in its infant fortune, and yours will be one of close and intimate alliance. I say this more especially as regards the city of London, which is the great market of the world. My country is the unrivalled producer of the great staples of the world, and I say that the relations commercial, and doubtless political, and certainly social, between my honored countrymen and the people of London, will, before long, be of the most intimate character."

Mr. Mason's remarks at several points were received with much cheering.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora left Madeira on the 2d of February for Cadiz.

The proceedings in the British Parliament on the 11th inst., were quite unimportant.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that, on the 13th inst., he would move for a reduction of the duty on cigars from 9s. 6d. to 8s. per pound.

A somewhat stormy meeting had been held upon the slavery question at Everton. The Liverpool fiends of the Secessions mustered in considerable force, but the resolutions sympathizing with the North and emancipation were finally passed by a vote of two to one.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies continued to debate the address to the Emperor.

The Chamber of Deputies continued to debate the The Chamber of Deputies continued to debate the address to the Emperor.

M. Billanet explained the French policy towards Italy. The Emperor's great desire was to reconcile Italy and the Pope, and to maintain tranquility, and he would labor perseveringly to this end.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 11th instant at 70f. 50c for the Rentes.

The British revenue returns for 1862 show an excess of revenue over the ordinary expenditure.

In the French Corps Legislatif the parsgraphs in the address to the Emperor relative to Mexico, America, and Italy were passed, but the Opposition strongly denounced the Mexican war and the continued occupation of Rome.

The Faris Bourse closed on the 10th inst. at 70f. 70h. 10th In 1011115.

Iff ITHE POILIES ONLY THAN THE FIRMS IN THE ATTER ADDRESS.

ITALY.

ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies a discussion had taken place in regard to the state of affairs in Poland.

Considerable sympathy was evinced for the Poles, but the ministers urged prudence in the discussion of foreign questions. Finally a resolution was adopted, declaring that the present time was inopportune for the consideration of the matter.

The question was put to the Ministry with regard to the cession of the island of Elba to France.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs positively denied the truth of the rumor. It was reported that orders had been sent to Vienna for the reduction by 20,000 men of the Austrian army in Northern Italy. SPAIN. SPAIN.

The sittings of the Cortes had been suspended. The event caused a great sensation in Madrid, where an impression prevailed that a dissolution of the Congress would follow. It was thought, however, that as the budget had not been voted, such a dissolution was not likely to take place.

The resignation of the Minister of Justise had been accepted. Efforts were being made by the friends of Poland to get France to exercise some pressure on the Russian Government, and similar movements were being made in London. The following telegra

The Rollowing congruents the insurrection:

WARSAW, Feb. 7.—The news of the great battle near Woncesozk, and the defeat of the insurgents with great loss, is confirmed, although no official report of the battle has yet been received.

The Russians set fire to the town of Woncesozk. The Poles are said to have numbered 6,000 mea.

LEMBERG, Feb. 9.—The insurrection at Alkusch LEMBERG, Feb. 9.—The insurrection at Alkusch is relief of the folies are under Kurowski, and are posted near Bombrows.

Langiewies is preparing to attack Cyenstockam. The Poles have promised the railway administration not to destroy the line, on condition that all trains shall be stopped upon their being signalled to do so. o so.

An order of the Emperor of Austria has been published, decreeing the prorogation of the Greeian Diet until the 2d of March.

This order is supposed to have been promulgated in consequence of Prince Sapieha having announced his intentian of proposing that the Diet should vote an address to the Emperor of Austria requesting his diplomatic intercession in favor of Poland.

1-A runsor is current that the Marquia Wielopolski has been assassinated by the Poles.

Nuystowytz, Feb. 8.—The Poles are in posses. has been assassinated by the Poles.
NUYELOWITZ, Feb 8.—The Poles are in possession of all the places between Czentochow and the Prassian frontier.
The Russian troops who had fled into Prassian tarritory have been escorted to Heirvetz.

Railway communication between Broslau and
Warsaw has been re-established.

mencing in some districts, and chiefly in that of Kulm, amongst the Polish landed proprietors. It is believed that the serious intervention of the Government will become necessary."

The new Preussiche Kheuse Zeitung says:

"The extension of the Polish insurrection has increased, and the whole of the 1st and 6th Prussian army corps, and a sivision of the 2d corps, are to be concentrated on the frontier."

The Russian Ambassadors have formally complained of the conduct of Austria, in allowing enlistments for the Polish insurgents to take place in Galicia and other towns on the Austro-Russian frontiers.

frontiers.

GREECE.

It is fermally announced that the Duke of Sake Coburg has positively declined the throne of Greece. The Greek National Assembly have resolved that the powers of the members of the Provisional Government shall be maintained, and that they shall have the right of appointing a council of ministers. INDIA, OHINA, AND AUSTRALIA. The China, Australia, and Calcutta mails will reach London in season for the American portion of them to be forwarded by the steamship Jura. CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.—There is a better demand for cotton goods, and higher prices are obtained. Freights to London £5. LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. London, Feb. 13.—The Times, in referring to Mr Mason's presence at the Lord Mayor's banquet, as-sures the Americans on both sides of the Potomac that what was said or done by the Lord Mayor was considered in London not exactly insignificant or indifferent, but as really beginning and ending in the Mansion House.

Mansion House.

The Times "city article" says:

"The English funds opened yesterday at a fractional improvement, and were, subsequently, rather firm, in consequence of the easier state of the disfirm, in consequence of the easier state of the dissount market.

"The Bank of Holland has reduced its rates
from four to three and a half per cent.

The News by the City of Washington's
The following is a summary of the steamship City
of Washington's news, which sailed from Liverpool
at ho'clock on the afternoon of the 1th inst.

It is stated that the Galway steamers will start
from Southampton, to secure a portion of the continental traffic.

Lord Palmerston had assemble to Abbill a o'clock yesterday afternoon, the hou a different parts of Philadelphia were shaken, so nore violently than others, as though an earth-

uake had occurred, or a powder mill exploded. In the western part of the city the excitement among the people was of an alarming character. irom Southampton, to secure a pertion of the continental traffic.

Lord Palmerston had announced the restoration of the Galway subsidy, subject, however, to the report of the Admiraity upon the condition of the steamers.

The late Confederate privateer Sumpter sailed from Gibraltar on the 6th instant. No particulars had been learned in regard to her departure.

The reply of President Lincoln to the Manchester address, had been published. It deplores the sufferings occasioned by the cotton famine; regiones that the efforts to create sympathy for the Secessionists fail; eulogizes the utterances of the Manchester meeting as sublime heroism, and expresses an earnest desire for perpetual peace between the two nations. Numbers of the residents of the houses ran into the treets, thinking the roofs and walls were about to rush in upon them. Quite a number of persons asstened to the Central Telegraph Station, and ande anxious inquiries as to the cause of the shock. Despatches came in from all parts of the city an-Despatches came in from all parts of the city announcing the shock.

A gentleman informed us that he was seated in a parlor of a house on Arch street, near Ninth. The house trembled, or rather vibrated, so much as to cause the glass drops of a four-light chandelier to jingle quite merrily. Another gentleman says that at Nineteenth and Arch streets a bundle of brooms was thrown down from a grocer's door. The attendants came running out, exclaiming "what's the matter?"

meeting as suglime heroism, and expresses an earntions.

A great meeting, held at Bolton, expressed warm
sympathy for the North.

The ship George Griswold arrived at Liverpool
on the 9th instant. She attracted much attention
on entering the Mersey, and was received with a
salute of cannon from the North Fort and the dipping of colors from the Brighton Fort. The public
demonstration had not yet taken place.

The Paris Monileur, in noticing the correspondence
in the intercepted Confederate desplatches, says:
"That the so-called consul of France. At Galveston he acted as a kind of deputy to the consul at
New Orleans. The only instructions he received
from France were to maintain the greatest reserve,
and carefully abstain from every kind of political interference in the affairs of the country. The Frenchman alluded to, at Richmond, was simply a chancellor of the consulate of France."

Mr. W. S. Linssy, M. P., invites the London
Daily News to give a contradiction to certain rumors
it started in regard to his connection with the Confederate States, and says that he is not the holder
of Confederate bonds of any kind, and that neither
himself nor any member of his firm have in any way
entered into any contracts with the Government of
the Confederate States for the construction of war
steamers or any other kind of ships. He adds that,
"having some knowledge of America, he considered
from the first that the attempt-on the part of the
North to subjugate the South was hopeless."

Mr. Fortescue, in the House of Commons, said
that the Government refused to give direct aid to
the inter-colonial railway, but would lend its imperiat credit in raising a loan.

Sir W. Hanly Says Rottley of a resolution and have Sir Y. Danier rays notice of a resolution antaro-

The English diplomatic correspondence on Italy shows a strong position in favor of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. POLAND.

Collisions and hostilities continued, but the conets were generally reported to be in favor of the notes were generally reported to be in favor of the Russians.

At Balmow, however, it was said that the Russians had been defeated by the Poles.

It was reported that the peasants were seizing isolated insurgents and putting them to death.

The London Times, reiterates its belief that the rising of the Poles is a thoroughly national affair, and is headed by the Catholic priests. It says that the insurgents appear to be increasing, and keeping a hold on whole provinces of the country.

GREECE,

Rumors had been current that Prince Louis of Hesse was proposed for King of Greece, but the Hesse was proposed for King of Greece, but the onder Morning Post denies the story and a line proposed.

INDIA.
Additional telegrams had been received, giving the following intelligence:
Bonbary, Jan. 28.—Exchange 2s 1d; Freights advanced 16s; Imports and Exports brisk and advanced. OALCUTTA, Jan. 27.—Exchange 28 %d; Freights higher. WEST COAST OF AFRICA. had been received.

The King of Cape Coast was dead.
Great fires had occurred at Lagos. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London money market the funds were dull and drooping. The demand for discount was moderate and the market easy.

narket easy.

Commercial Intelligence. market easy.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for four days were 20,000 bales, including 10,650 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened heavy and lower, but the advices per Hibernian caused an advance of 16,51d.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is inactive, and prices of goods and yarms are nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MAIKET.—The Breadstuffs market is dull, but steady. Richardson, Spence, & Co.; Wakefeld, Nash, & Co.; and Gordon, Bruce, & Co.; wakefeld, Nash, & Co.; and Gordon, Bruce, & Co.; wakefeld, Nash, & Co.; and Gordon, Bruce, & Co.; wakefeld, wash, & Co.; and Gordon, Bruce, & Co.; wakefeld, wash, & Co.; and Gordon, Bruce, & Co.; wakefeld, wash, & Co.; and Gordon, Bruce, & Co.; report Flour very dull at 22237s. Wheat inactive; red Western 19698 21; red Southern 9e 10d@16s; white Western 10@16s; white Southern 19212s. Corn dull; mixed 29s 6d; white Sig\$28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool Provision market is generally quiet and steady. Bigand, Athya, & Co. report Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady but quiet; Bacon quiet, with a declining tentive. Rice dull. Ashes quiet at an requet and pearls. Linseed Oil firmor at 44s 61d-35s 6d. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea quiet. Rice active and steady. Tallow steady at 44s 3d. Linseed Oil firm at 44s. Loxnox, Feb. 12.—Consols closed to-day at 22½a92½ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales of Erie Railroad at 440

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

COTTON—Sales of the week; 25,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators, and 9,000 to exporters. The market opened very dull, with considerable decline; but the advices received from America and India caused some reaction, though not sufficient to recover the full decline, the market closing with a decline on the week of 3d on American, but no material alterations in Strats. The sales to-day, Friday, are 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair. Middling.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Flour s somewhat easier. Paovisions.—The Provision market is flat and down yard.

bled this morning, after an adjournment of valua-week.

The Chair presented a tabular statement of valua-tions, assessments, &c., in the different counties from the year 1857 to 1882 inclusive; also, a state-ment showing the amount due for tax on real and personal property from the various counties of the State at the date of the last settlement, with the amount paid up to February 25, 1863, as follows:

Settlement. Due Co. Due Com wth. Settlement. Due Co. Due Com wth. Jan. 27, 1863.

ranklin awrence.....January 304 ycoming ... Mercer..... Monroe.... Montgomery .... Wontour....

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1863.

THILADELPHIA, FOURLY 25, 1893.
The fluctuations in the gold market continue without cossation. Opening at 170, gold rose to 171, fell to 176, rose again to 171, and closed strong, with an upward tender. Of demands closed at 170. Government loans continued to improve, although we cannot see my they will advance much mon, while the subscription list i to the six per cent. A've-twenty loan at par. Money open to the six per cent. A ve-twenty loan at par. Money is still very easy at six per cent.

The stock market was also excited, and prices are well sustained. United States sixes, 1831, sold up to 101%; the severa-thirties advanced %. Five-twenties sold at 101. State fives rose to 103; the coupon sixes sold at 115. New Gity sixes advanced to 115%; the old rose 1%. Pennsylvania Exiltoad first and second mortgages rose %. Reading sixes, 1880, rose %. Lesight Valley sixes rose %. North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 89%, the tenswere steady at 10%. Elmits sevens at 111, the chattel tens rose 2% per cent. Philadelpsia and Krie sixes ross %; Long Island sixes sold up to 18. West Chester sevens at 106. Schrylkill Navigation six ves rose to 72. sevens at 106. Schnylkill Navigation at ves cose to 72. Susquehanna sixes to 40½. Pitteburg, Reat Wayne, and Chicago second mortgages were steady at 166. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1683, rose ½. Reading Raid road shares Camden and Atlantic rose %: Catawissa was steady at This the preferred rose & Long Island rose En : Mine-hill & : Norristown sold as 60; North Pennsylvan in rose & : Little Schuylkill 1; Philadelphia and Eric roed at 38; Pennsylvania fell %. Påssenger railways impre ved; Seventeenth and Nineteenth rose %; Chestant and Val-nut 1%; Thirteenth and Fifteenth was steady at 27; Arch-street rose %; Green and Coates sold at 43%; Watt Philadelphia 65; Spruce and Pine at 16; Touth and En-venth at 40; Schuylkil Navigation common rose %, the

Profound & Schulkin averagation common rose. Mos Profound & I Susual hanna rose & Lehich Newtraction and Valley and State of the North Land of the North Lan Girard brought 41: City. 47: Philadelphia, 199 The market closed strong, \$125,000 in bonds and nearly 10,000 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote
United States Bonds, 1881....
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States 73-10 Notes. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government

mand Notes. The following is the coal tonnage on the Shamokin 14,590 02 ported over the Delaware, Lackawanns Railroad for the week ending Saturday

21.701.06 102,823 06-Year. ons. Cwt. 31,034 12 89,117 07 13,570 07 120,151 19-17,328 11 The last Bank of England statement shows the follow-1,662,435 On the other side of the account: 

The New York Evening Post, of to-day, says: The market opened strong on Governments, for which there is an increasing inquiry, feebly responded to by an there is an increasing inquiry, feebly responded to by an inadequate supply.

United States sixes 1887 are in demand at par, and Coupons 1883 at 123½; also, United States fives 1855, coupons 1883 at 123½; also, United States fives 1855, coupons 1883 at 123½; also, United States fives 1855, coupons 1874, at 35%.

Profile Mail exhibits a slightly diminished activity, and though some important transactions are said to have taken place at yesterday's inside rates, the closing prices are about 36% lower than last evening.

On the speculative list the market is heavy, prices being scarcely sustained, and the business done in several descriptions being extremely limited. Brie and Michigan Southern are the strongest on the list. In Harlem a few transactions took place at 37½%, in Reading at 39½, in Pittsburg at 59½@59½—which In Harlem a few transactions took place at a 185 years a 185 years and 185 years a 185 years a 185 years and 185 years a 185 years asorbed to the continued agitation of the amalgamation scheme, the negotiations respecting which, as we stated a few days ago, are at present in progress.

The hond list is steady. Illinois war loan was offered at 102½, and at 103½ for large bonds. Ohio State sixes were inquired for at 102. North Caroling sixes at 75, Missouri sixes at 65%, New York Centry! evens 157 at 123. Erie fourth at 111½, Erie fifth at 107, Hudson River first at 122. Toledo first at 105%. Fort Wayne second at 105%. Fort Wayne third at 50651½.

Gold was selling at an early hour this morning at 173%. Prior to the commencement of the first session, however, symptoms of recession set in, which affected the operations of the Board, and after sundry spasmodic movements the temporary resting point registers at 172%, or about the same as the closing prices of last evening.

1/2/3, or about the same as the cutering prices of last evening.

It is, however, almost impossible, even were it conducive to any purpose of public utility, to chronicle the movements of gold, which are at present so erratic and irrational that some of the more respectable operators in the street are almost disposed to retire from the field, leaving it in the undisputed possession of the more speculative class, some of whom, we observe, have been hitherto almost unknown in the vicinity of Wall street. compared with the latest prices current on

For Government and State securities the following bids have been made to-day:
U. S. sixes, 1867...... 100 Kentncky sixes, 1868... 101

BERADSTOFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Flour is somewhat easier.
PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is flat and downward.
LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed to-day at \$24,028,124. and the balances \$2,738,855.80.

Philas Stock Exchange Salet, Feb. 25.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAIKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]
PIRST BOARD.

AMIERICAN STOCKS.—The latest acies were Hilmois Chartest in Hillorian Hills. In the Chartest of Hills. In the Hills. In the Chartest of Hills. In the Hills. In the Chartest of Hills. In the Chartest of Hills. In the Hills. In the Chartest of Hills. In the Chartest of Hills. In the Hills. In the Chartest of Hills. In the H

| Second | S 

Philadelphia Markets. There is a better feeling in the Flou 19, at \$7.75@8.25, the latter for selected brands, including 1,000 bbls straight extra on private terms; 1,000 bbls fancy Ohio at \$9; 300 bbls superfine at \$6.25@6.50; and 100 bbls middlings on private terms. The sales to the retailers and bakers are within the same range of prices. and high grade fancies at \$9.50 per bbl. Rye Flour is