SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

Boy-We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts, parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The City Treasury and the School-Teachers. We hear many complaints in reference to the treatment of the school-teachers by the City Treasurer. It is the custom of the Board of School Controllers to give each teacher a warrant for the salary due, every three months. These warrants are presented to the City Treasurer, and it is expected that they will be paid out of the school-tax fund. We are informed, however, that for three years no payment has been made except upon one occasion, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company advanced its semi-annual dividend with the express understanding that the Treasurer should pay the warrants of the school-teachers. So far as the teachare are concerned this we are informed is the only occasion during the time mentioned that they have received their salaries directly from the City Treasury. They receive their warrants, present them and are told that there is no money. The result is, that they are compelled to take them to a broker and submit to a large discount before they can be paid. This discount is unjust and cruel when we remember that a great majority of these teachers are ladies, these salaries are small, and many of them have mothers, brothers, and their profession. That they should be com-

sisters depending upon what they earn by pelled to submit to the extortions of a broker before they obtain their money is a shameful thing, and we are anxious to see it remedied. If an excuse existed at any time for this injustice, it does not exist now. In other times the credit of the city was so low that its securities could only be sold at a sacrifice. Now these securities are above par. and will at any time command the market. Money can be obtained without any trouble. It is wrong, in the first place, to divert the school-tax fund to other purposes, for this diversion always oppresses the school-teachers, and we think it would be proper for the Legislature to pass a law making that fund special, and beyond the reach of the Councils or the caprice of the Treasurer. We make these remarks in order to point a suggestion. The City Treasurer announces that he is ready to pay all outstanding warrants. By this time the school warrants are in the hands of the brokers, but on the first of April another quarter's salary will be issued. It is to be hoped that the Treasurer will reserve money enough to enable him to meet the obligation when it

again arises, and thus keep the teachers out

of the hands of the brokers. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, February 27, 1863. Not many months ago the European spectators of the dreadful struggle in the United States were either indifferent or hostile. We had been so basely and so long slandered to the people, especially in England and France, and had had so little opportunity to appear in our own defence, that they were found too ready to believe that our civil war was only the premonitory symptom of a deservedly disgraceful death. Even in quarters where the Americans supposed they had a right to look for friends they found nothing but coldness. The very Reformers, and leaders, and apostles of Liberalismeven the Kossuths, Garibaldis, Louis Blancs, and Victor Hugos-were as chary of sympathy for us as we had been generous of praises and pennies for them in former days; and not a few of the radicals contemplated our troubles with a good deal of the philosophy that induces the observer of a quarrel to thank Heaven that he is not in it. Now, however much this sort of contempt for American matters may have roused the spirit of self-dependence among Americans themselves, as indeed it ought to have done, and however it may have impressed upon our hearts the wholesome lesson of avoiding future idolatry of every foreign celebrity or demagogue that may visit our shores, it was not certainly a disagreeable thing to find, as the war went on, that many who started with open to the invasion of Texas by bands of Mexicans. Contempt or utter unconcern for our cause. contempt or utter unconcern for our cause, gradually became our earnest and eloquent friends. One of the objects of the tyrants of are not only discountenanced by the Mexican Gothe Old World has been to keep their people | vernment, but meet with their stern condemnation in ignorance of a country, which, if and the Governor is further required, as far as possi too well known, might prove to be a dan-soil. Should the Texans or other rebels retaliate gerous example. The American war has accomplished wonders, however, so far as our European audiences are concerned. With all their equanimity, they now find that they must take sides. The most stolid philosopher will run from a burning house, and even the imperturbable Indian cannot ignore an earthquake. When our conflict began to affect the markets over the seas, and when manufactures stopped and laborers starved, the American question and American affairs began to enter into the calculations of Cabinets, and clubs, and newspapers, until at last the "mud-sills" and "under-current" of society - the people-caught vivid glimpses of the truth, and felt the veil of falsehood and prejudice, so craftily thrown over their judgments, falling from their eyes. Their sufferings from the American war forced them to study into the causes of that war; and when they found that slavery in the United States had deprived them of work, as the blood-relative of slavery in England, the aristocracy, had deprived them of ordinory pay for work when they had it, they reasoned from the cause to the consequence with fearless candor. It only needed the spontaneous generosity of the New York merchants and others, who sent out immense supplies for the relief of the suffering working people of England, to increase and disseminate the right spirit among the masses, who there, as in every country under the sun, are the natural friends

by domestic insurrection. OCCABIONAL. · Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has de cided that whenever a manufacturer shall use or shall remove for consumption or use any articles, goods, wares, or merchandise, which, if removed for sale, would be liable to taxation as manufactures he shall be assessed on the salcable value of the arles, goods, wares, or merchandise so used or so 1emoved for consumption or use. It is not neces sary, in order to render a manufacturer liable to taxation under this decision, that the articles so removed for consumption or use should-be removed

from the premises, or even from the building in

Reflection of the second section of the second

which they were made,

dent, in reply to the workingmen of

England, will show that a cause so deeply

planted in right, and so powerfully backed by a resolute people, cannot be put down

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Cavalry Cross the Rappahannock GENERAL STUART IN COMMAND. ATTACK UPON OUR OUTPOSTS. THE REBELS DEFEATED AND DRIVEN BACK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 27. -On Wednesday night two rebel cavalry brigades, Fitz Hugh Lee's and Hampton's, attempted to make a raid into our lines. They crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and succeeded, by a strong attack, in breaking our thin line of cavalry outposts at one or two points, and capturing a small number of our men. Our cavalry outposts in reserve were brought up,

OUR CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

and the lines immediately re-established. A force was then sent in pursuit of the enemy, and our captures ncluded two or three officers. The rebels, having failed in accomplishing their object, retreated in great haste across the Rappahannock, after felling trees along the roads, and placing other obstacles in the way of the pursuing

The cavalry force sent out in pursuit of then have not not notunned The robel cavalry were commanded by denam stuart in person. One of the rebel prisoners is Captain John Alexander, of the 2d Virginia cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Review of the Troops at Newport News-Two Soldiers to be Hung—Arrest of Smug glers—Departure of the General Hunter. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 26.-Major Gen. Dix, with part of his staff officers, left here at eleven o'clock, this forenoon, on steamboat C. W. Thomas or Newport News, to review the troops at that Privates William Dormody and Charles Clark.

both of Company H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, y general court martial of the murder of Hezekiah Stokes, a citizen of York county, Va., will be executed by hanging, at Yorktown, next Monday, March 2d. Mrs. Hoffheimer and another woman were caught, each driving a loaded cart of contraband goods from Williamsburg, in the direction of Governor Wise's Steamboat General Hunter was damaged in the late storm, and left here to-day in tow by the Free-

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

born, for repairs.

The Lake Providence Canal Nearly Com-pleted—Objects which it will Accomplish —Reports from the Rebel Van Dorn—Succossful Expedition from Corinth.
CAIRO, Feb. 27.—The steamer Continental, from Lake Providence on Monday, arrived here to-day. The canal is almost completed, the work having reached from the lake to within a few rods of the

The canal is 150 feet wide, and dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake. Besides giving us a pass way into the Red river, it will carry off the surplus water, and thus relieve our camps below.

General Van Dorn is reported to have crossed the Tennessee at Florence, with eight thousand cavalry, to reinforce General Bragg.

An expedition from Corinth is reported to have captured two hundred rebels at Tuscumbia, Ala., on he 22d, with a large amount of ammunition and a

The War in Tennessee. CINCINNATI, Feb. 27 .- A special despatch to the Times from Lexington, Tenn., says the excitement in that vicinity had subsided this morning. The Richmond scare was almost without foundation. The fight of Wednesday was more successful than at first reported. Some two hundred prisoners were General Carter left yesterday with a considerable force for some point unknown. The rebel force beyond Mount Sterling is said to e scattering and on the retreat.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1863, The Payment of Soldiers. Senator Wilson's joint resolution relative to the payments of soldiers, which was submitted to-day, prescribes that the little shall be so construed that

all enlisted called into service since April 1st, 1861; shall be allowed pay, commencing from the date of their individual enrollment; and commissioned vice, the date of entering on active duty in the field, or the date of the organization of their respec-tive companies—whichever of these dates may soonest occur. It also provides that no soldier can forfeit his right to bounty unless discharged by court martial, by an order, as a punishment, or in conse quence of fraud on his part. Unfounded Rumors of Rebel Raids. From careful inquiry in military quarters, there appears he no possible ground on which to verify the newspaper rumors of the apprehended raids

valley of Virginia. On the contrary, our constant reconnoissances can detect nothing like such movement.
The Invasion of Texas. Our Government has been officially informed of the action of the Mexican Government in relation Governor of Tamaulipas to make solemn declara-tion to the rebel authorities that such incursions

by Jackson or others, towards Strasburg or the

Mexican side, passing into Texas, are to forfeit all protection of the Mexican Government. Prize Adjudication in New York. Some of the principal merchants and shippers o New York, in a memorial submitted to the Senate, remonstrated against the continuance of the present vatem of prize adjudication, alleging it to be chargeable with abuses and delays, which consume the reeipts of prizes so richly earned by the crews en-

Importation of Paper. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, trans nitted to the Senate to-day, says that no printing ports of paper from the collectors of New York and Boston, and that none whatever has been imported under the present tariff.

The Bank Tax. The Senate has agreed to the proposition of th House for another committee of conference on their disagreement to the bank-duty clause of the finance

The Senate, in executive session to-night, confirmed the following nominations: Rear Admirals of the Navy-Charles Henry Davis. John A. Dahlgren. Chief of Police of the District of Columbia-Richard Butt. Quartermasters, with the rank of captain-J. T. Rapelge, of New York; Elias M. Greene, of New York; Sylvester Bagg, of Iowa; Augustus L. Thomas, of New York; Samuel R. Hamill, of Pennsylvania; Walter Curtis, of Massachusetts; Henry L. Jones, of Massachusetts; Henry L. Jones, of Massachusetts; Henry L. Browning, of Indiana; S. H. Dunan, of Ohio; Wm. H. D. Cochran, of New Hampshire; Thomas H. McDill, of Missouri; Charles Sampson, of Massachusetts; Samuel J. Wright, of Michigan; John P. Hazleton, of Wisconsin; H. C. Goff, of West Virginia; John R. Craig, of Ohio.

Wedlied Inspector—Iohn E Summers

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, called up the bill of facilitate the taking of depositions in the United States, to be used in other countries. Passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the collection of abandoned property in the bill for the collection of abandoned property in the service of the section authorizing the agent of the treasury to purchase cotton, rice, Sugar, and tobacco. Pennsylvania; Walter Curtis, of Massachusetts; Henry L. Jones, of Massachusetts; Henry L.

Guatemaia, owing to the aggressive about being taken against Salvador. It is rumored that a Nicaraguan force has invaded Honduras. Martinez has been elected President of Nicaragua.

CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE TO BE PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The markets are very dull again.

A bill will soon be introduced in the Legislature providing that the State shall issue \$500,000 in bonds, to be expended in purchasing 30,000 muskets and accourtements, and for 1,600 to 1,800 cavalry arms, the balance to be expended for light batteries. The leading newspapers advocate it on the ground that California should speedily be placed on a war

The report telegraphed from the East yesterday, concerning the capture of Guaymas by the French, is (not?) credited here by either the French or English navesbapers. i newspapers. The Steamer St. Andrew. HALIFAX, Feb. 27.—The steamer St. Andrew left Halifax last evening for Portland.

XXXVIIch CONGRESS-Third Session. Washington, February 27, 1863. SENATE.

The Duty on Paper.

A communication was received from the Secretary I the Treasury transmitting additional reports from ac collectors, concerning the duties on paper. The Appointment of Generals.

A committee of conference was appointed on the sill to limit the number of major and brigadier generals.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to establish rules and articles of war, with amendments. The Sale of Prizes in New York. The Sale of Prizes in New York.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented a memorial from the merchants and ship owners of New York city in reference to the sale of prizes in that district, asking an investigation and the passage of acts to secure a more speedy and less expensive sale and distribution of the proceeds. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to inquire into the propriety of appointing a committee

nquire into the propriety of appointing a committe o investigate the matter. The Ohio-river Bridge.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the bill to allow the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Ohio river at no less than one hundred feet above lowwater mark, with a two-hundred-feet span.

The Payment of Volunteers.
Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a joint resolution relative to the payment of the volunteers and militia of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Institution for Colored Children Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the bill to incorporate the Institution for Colored Children in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARLILLE (Union), of Virginia, Wished to smooth transpore you'd nev by country with carry it carry engrees you'd nev by country with catal white children without any such act of Locoporation! In his sites they are congress. Indeed, he saw no reason for the Government going into this business of educating these nersons

cated white children without any such act of Congress. Indeed, he saw no reason for the Government going into this business of educating these persons any way. He took the ground that, as the President had coupled colonization with his emancipation scheme, if the negro was to remain in this country he could only remain in a subordinate capacity as a slave, and a legislative body has no right to educate the children of a State, except it may be its duty to educate those who are to take part in the affairs of the Government, and he presumed we had not reached that point where it is proposed to elevate the negro to the condition of a voter and one of the governors of the country.

Mr. GRIMES said the very crude notions of the Senator from Virginia, on the subject of education, explained some things which might otherwise not be understood. It might be the plan in the Senator's section not to educate any one, only those who were to take part in governing the nation; but he thanked God that he came from a section where they entertained different ideas on the subject of education, and where nobler and loftier sentiments prevailed. He believed every man should be taught to read the laws he was governed by, and to read the word of God. The people of his State did not entertain any such low and grovelling ideas on the subject of education as those expressed by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, said he was astonished to hear such objections against this bill, when the Senator from Virginia should get up and make argument against popular education. Great God! has it come to the point at this day when a Senator of the United States makes an argument against popular education, when every civilized nation in the world has given it their serious attention, and deemed it of the highest importance! He came from a section where they educated all children; and if New England had anything to boast of it was her system of public education; which gave every child, whether high or low born, a fair chance in lif

of it was her system of public education; which gave every child, whether high or low born, a fair chance in life. CARLILE asked if the Legislature of his Mr. Okanina asked if the legislature of his state had ever incorporated companies for the education of colored children.

Mr. MORRILL said his State had incorporated a system which educated every child, without reference to color or complexion. The negro was put upon an equal footing in that respect. The State knows no distinction in its duty of education.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, moved to postpone the bill. Rejected. the bill. Rejected.
The bill was then passed. Yeas 29. Nays—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Harding, Kennedy, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Wall, and Wilson of Missouri—9.

Souri—9.

The Tax on the Banks.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee of conference on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, made a report, which was not agreed to, and a new committee of conference was appointed on the amendment in relation to the tax on banks.

Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

The bill to extend the Washington and Alexandria Conference was a c The bill to extend the Washington and Alexanria railroad was taken up. Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, opposed it at some length.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to postpone the railroad bill and take up the bill to enroll and call out the militia. Rejected: Chandler (R.)
Glark (R.)
Harlan (R.)
Boolittle (R.)
Fessenden (R.)
Hicks (U.)

NAYS. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that no person should be excluded from the cars on account of color. Adopted.

Arnold (U.) Chandier (R.) Clark (R.) Fessenden (R.) Foot (R.) Grimes (R.) Harris (R.) Howard (R.)
King (R.)
Lane (R.), Kansas
Morrill (R.)
Pomeroy (R.)
Sumner (R.)
Wilkinson (R.)
Wilson (R.)
Wilson (R.) NAYS. Anthony (R.) | Hicks (U.) | Richardson (D.)
Bayard (D.) | Howe (R.) | Saulebury (D.)
Carille (U.) | Kennedy (R.) | Turpie (D.)
Cowan (R.) | Lane (R.) Ind. | Willey (U.)
McDougall (D.) | Wilson (R.) Mo.
Henderson (U.) | Powell (D.) |
Mr. CLARK opposed the bill, and reserred to letters from the Secretary of War against the measure.

Mr. McDOUG-ALL (Dem.), of California, said the person at the head of the War Department was a base man. He had promised the President of the United States in his own house that he would denounce the Secretary of War. There ought to be a man of the Carlot of the Carlot of Waine, called the Senator to order, as his remarks were not relevant. The OHAIR (Mr. Anthony) decided the pointwell taken. The CHAIR (Mr. Anthony) decided the point-well taken.

Mr. McDOUGALL. I declare here, in my place, before the Senate, on my own responsibility, that the man who is at the head of the War Department is a man who has wronged the country.

The CHAIR called the Senator to order.

Mr. McDOUGALL. I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I want to know whether a Senator of the United States is equal to the Secretary of War.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to the Senator to withdraw his call for an appeal.

Mr. McDOUGALL. Well, I will withdraw it; but I should like an expression of opinion, to see whether the Senate of the United States dare speak the truth.

the truth.
The bill was then passed—yeas 22, nays 16. The bill was then passed—yeas 22, nays 16.

Fraud in Insurrectionary Districts.
Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, called up the bill for the collection of abandoned property and prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts.
Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Indians, offered an amendment, excluding all captures made by the navy from the provisions of the bill.

Adopted—yeas 27, nays 10.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep.) offered an amendment, excluding all property which had been or is intended to be used against the United States, such as ships, munitions of war, &c., from the provisions of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON (U.), of Missouri, moved to strike out the section authorizing the agent of the Treasury Department to buy cotton, rice, sugar, and to-bacco.

bacco.

Mr. DAYIS, in the course of some remarks on the bill, said that many officers had engaged in collecting large amounts of plunder, and he understood that Gen. Butler had, through a brother of his, engaged Gen. Butter man, annuage.

largely in this plunder.

Mr. CHANDLER said that Gen. Butler had accounted to the Treasury for every dollar of the pro-NIT. CHANDLEST said that Gen. Butler had accounted to the Treasury for every dollar of the property he had taken.

Mr. DAVIS said Gen. Butler did not act in his own name; but his brother was his agent, and gathered up an immense amount of plunder.

He saw by the Intelligencer that this brother and another person were in possession of the Milligan estate, which was worth before the war three millions. There was a gentleman who had a large amount of plate, worth \$80,000, deposited in a safe at New Orleans, and a fine house, with-furniture, valued at \$5,000. General Butler sent out an armed force, which forced open the safe and then took possession of the furniture. General Butler had compelled persons having property to sell it to him at a reduced price. The people of New Orleans had denounced him as a plunderer and tyrant.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, made a report from the committee on the bill to limit the number of major and brigadier generals, which was agreed to.

agreed to.

The report makes, in all, seventy major generals, and two hundred and seventy-five brigadiers.

The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

among the masses, who there, as in every country under the sun, are the natural friends of our institutions. Their compelled idense led them into new regions of thought, and it was not surprising that they should institute comparisons between their hapless and helpiess condition, and that prosperous condition of the people of the United States; nor that they should long to take advantage of the generous offers of our Government. Hence, their fervid appeal of the contract of the contract of the contract of the standard of the contract of the contract of the contract of the standard of the contract of bit. DAVIS asket under the protection of the protection of the knew nothing about General Butler's brothers, and there was not a particle of evidence before the Senate that he ever took a dollar. It was a mere newspaper report, and he thought that such grave charges should not be made on such slender proof. Rebels, and sympathizers with treason, were apt to complain of a man like Butler.

Butter.
Mr. DAVIS Jasked what the Senator thought of the gross order of General Butler with regard to women.

women.

Mr. RICE said he could not judge of the provocation for that order, but from Gen. Butler's explanation of it, it was evident that it did not mean what the rebels tried to make out of it. In regard to the gentleman who says he lost his plate and furniture, he would say that he was either a traitor or else Gen. Butler had never touched a dollar of his pro-

mr. DAVIS said he understood that this gentleman was as loyal as the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. RICE said he made no professions of loyalty.

Mr. DAVIS said he had better make none.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, raised a point of order, that this discussion was entirely ir-

relevant.
The CHAIR decided the point was correctly taken.
Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, spoke

against the bill, declaring it to be unconstitutional and a great outrage on the people.

Mr. CHANDLER said the bill was to act on the rebels, and he did not expect the Senator from Kentucky to support it. He did not expect him to support anything calculated to support the Government. A rebel has sacrificed all his rights. He has no rights to life, liberty, and happiness. Even life was a boon to him.

Mr. POWELL said he did not expect the Senator from Michigan to sustain anything which had a reasonable amount of honesty or constitutional law in it. He contended that the bill had nothing to do with the rebels at all. with the rebels at all.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Clark,
Morrill, and others.
On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill was postponed.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to General Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry at Murfreesboro. Passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. with the rebels at all.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Steamer Catiline.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, from the Select Committee on Government Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to decline any further payment to the parties interested on account of chartering the steamer Catiline, in April, 1861.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill. from the amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill.

A substitute was adopted for the 6th section imposing new rates of stamp tax on promissory notes, in order that the tax may be more certainly exacted, and to avoid evasions; and also on bonds and mortgages with powers of attorneys; also taxes on the sale of ships and assignment of insurance political tax and sale of ships and assignment of insurance political tax and sale of ships and assignment of insurance political tax and sale of the sale of ships and assignment of insurance political tax and sale of the sale

who shall act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the absence of that officer.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted. That the President of the United States shall appoint in the Department of the United States shall appoint in the Department of the United States shall appoint in the Department of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the treasury began the treasure of the Treasury began the state of the Treasury began the shall act as Assistant Soliotor of the Treasury Department, with an an dust satary of \$2,500, who shall be sharged with an an dust satary of \$2,500, who shall be sharged with an an dust satary of \$2,500, who shall be shared by the Secretary of the Treasury or as shall be required by law, and all inters and secuments pertaining to the duties of his flee to and from said solicitor, shall be transmitted to make the same the solicitor which the sometary is authorized to employ three persons to prevent frauds on revenue. Section twenty was altored as as to allow assessors fifteen hundred dollars per linear solicitor, and the secretary is authorized to employ three persons to prevent frauds on revenue. Section twenty was altored as as to allow assessors to be allowed service compensation as is instand reasonable.

Sec. 21. And be different canaded. That in all cases where the assistant assessor shall discover or leave good cause to believe that any list or roturn required by law has been or is incorrectly stated or understated, or so made as to define the think of the party making such list or return, and may summon and examine, under eath, any other person or persons as witnesses having any knowlodge in relation thereof; and, after such examination, if be shall deem it just and equitable, may alter, imend, or add to such list or returns, and whenever the public interest may demand it, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, may appoint a special inspector or inspectors, with all the powers belonging to, or hereby law, and is necessary for the protection of the inte-revenue of the Government, or such special inspe-may be appointed, under such regulations as the oreinry of the Treasury may prescribe, for the pose of commencing suits for the recovery of forfel or penalties against any party or parties who incurred, or who may be supposed to have incuthe interest of the control of the district, who shall thereupon examine the assessor of the district of the district for payment, who have been within the attered amended, or added to, by viring of the examination herein provided for, which shall appear to have been wifully or frandulently understated, all just and proper costs incident thereto shall also be added to such list or return.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted. That assistant assessors shall make out their accounts for pay and charges allowed by law monthly, specifying each item, and including the date of each day of service, and shall transmit the same to the assessor of the district, who shall thereupon examine the same, and, if it appear just and in accordance with law, he shall endorse his approval thereupon therwise shall return the same with his objections; any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor, be allowed therefor upon presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; where any account so transmitted to the assessor shall be objected to, in whole or in part, the assistant assessor may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision on the case shall be final; and should it appear at any time that any assessor has wilfully and corruptly approved any account, as aforesaid, allowing any assistant assessor as sum larger than was due according to law, it shall be the daty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon proper proof thereof, to deduct the sum so allowed from any pay which may be due to such assessor, the Commissioner aforesaid may direct a suit to be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction against the assessor or assistant assessor in default for the recovery of the amount wilfully and corruptly allowed, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Exc. 23. And be the further enacted. That if any person II the powers and privileges of allactors of deput authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps as a substitute for or in addition to the method now prescribed by law, as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is further authorized, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of proprietary articles, and upon stamps of a nominal value, exceeding twenty-five cents each."

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That on and after the passage of this act, any person or persons owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any canal, navigation, or turnpike company or corporation, being indebted for any sum or sums of money for which bonds or other evidences of indebtedness have been issued, payable in one or more years after date, upon which interest is or, shall be stipulated to be paid, or coupons, representing the interest, shall be or shall have been issued to be paid; and all dividends in scrip or money or sums of money thereafter declared due or payable to stockholders of any such company, as part of the earnings, profits, or gains of said company shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the amount of all sach interest, or coupons, or dividends, whenever the same shall be paid; and said companies or corporations, or any person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such company or corporation, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons, or party, after the first day of July, as aforesaid, on account of any interest, or coupons, or dividends, due and payable as aforesaid, the said duty or sum of three per centum; and the duties deducted as aforesaid, and eartified by the president or other proper officer of said company or corporation, shall be a receipt ore mentioned. Fro. 23. And be it further enacted. That if any person Fig. 23. And be it further enacted. That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business, for the exercising or carrying on o' which trade or business a license is required, without taking out such license as is in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence upon conviction thereof, in lieu of or in addition to other penalties now imposed by law, at the discretion of the cont, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years: Provided that a lawyer is anthorized to practise anywhere under one license.

A new section was added so that persons removing to new houses of trade and business shall continue the same without a new license.

Another new section was added, that all duties or taxes, under the act to which the present is an amendment, on articles manufactured to be delivered to United States to July, 1852, shall be refunded to the payer thereof, provided application be made within twelve months. centum; and the duties deducted as aloresaid, 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 companies or corporations, and the owners, possessors, and sgents thereof, or dividends and on bonds or other evidences of their indebtedness upon

possessors, and agents thereof, on dividends and on bonds or other evidences of their indebtedness upon which interest or coupons are payable, holden by any person or party whatsoever; and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed when said interest, or coupons, or dividends become due or payable, and as often as every six months, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which 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 unaccounted for; and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, in manner and form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the president, treasurer, or some proper officer of said company or 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 making or rendering of such list or return, with the declaration annexed, as aforesaid, the person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such company or 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 the act to which this act is an amendment.

SECS. 9. And be if further enacted. That any person or persons firms, companies, or corporations, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any ferry-hoat, or vessel used as a ferry-boat, United States to July, 1852, shall be refunded to the payer thereof, provided application be made within twelve months.

Also, a new section, that medicines, medical preparations, perimery, and cosmetics may be removed from bonded warehouses for exportation without stamp duty, and the duty be refunded on the alcoholentering into their composition.

Sec. 24. And be if further enacted. That no auctioneer shall be authorized, by virtue of his license as such auctioneer, to sell any goods or other property in any other district than that in which the license shall have been granted.

SEC. 25. Ind be if further enacted, That any person who shall offer for sale after the 50th of June, 1863, any of the articles named in schedule U of the act to which this act is an amendment, whether the articles so offered are imported, or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacture retreeof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps, as in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps, as in said act in required or pate of the sale exclusively; materials for the manufacture of the exclusively; materials for the manufacture of the secultively in the properties of the manufacture of the secultively in the secultive of the properties of machinery powerful did on the secultively for instruments, articles or machinery propowhich futles are assessed and paid; castings of all descriptions, and all goods, wares and merchandises, and articles have been actually paid, or materials imported upon which duties have been paid, or upon which internal duties have been paid, or upon which internal duties have been paid, or upon which internal duties have been actually paid, or materials imported upon when duty. Sec. 9. And be if further enacted. That any person or persens, firms, companies, or corporations, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any ferry-boat, or vessel used as a ferry-boat, propelled by steam or horse-power, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, shall pay a duty of one and one-half per centum upon the gross receipts of such ferry-boat; and the return and payment thereof shall be made in the manner prescribed in the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 10. And be if further enacted. That on and after the 1st day of April, 1563, any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, carrying on or doing an express-business, shall (in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by the existing law) be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts of such express business, and shall be subject to the same provisions, rules, and penalties, as are prescribed in section 30 of this act, to which this is an amendment, for the persons, firms, companies, or curporations, owning or possessing, or having the management of railroads, steamboats, and ferry-boats; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent heavitif. See hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted. That in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person, under the act to which this act is an amendment, the emount actually paid by the person for the rent of the dwelling-house or estate on which he resides shall be first ecducted from the gains, profits, or income of such person.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted. That no duty where the increased value of such goods, wares and merchandise, and articles so made and manufactured, shall not exceed the amount of five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and hereby are, exempt from duty.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That on all cloths of silk, cotton, or other material, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared, which were removed from the place of manufacture prior to the 1st of September, 1862, or which have been or shall be imported, the duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed out upon the increased value theroof: And provided, That where the dyeing, bleaching, printing, or fluishing shall be done separately from the weaving, knitting, or felting, the increased value shall be, and hereby is, declared for dyeing, bleaching, printing, or fluishing. Provided, That the duties on cloth, silk, or cotton imported prior to the list of September, 1862, but not dyed or otherwise prepared until after that date, shall be refunded.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted. That the Commis-

declared for ulyeins, bleaching, prinding, or failshing. Provided, That the duties on obtained the price of t ment, the amount actually paid by the person for the rent of the dwelling-house or estate on which he resides shall be first deducted from the gains, profits, or income of such person.

SEC. 12. And be if further enacted, That no duty shall be required to be assessed or collected on beer, lager beer, ale, or porter, brewed or manufactured, or on coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, saphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, as exist. It is a shall be required to be assessed or collected on the control leum, as exist. It is a shall be required to the first day of Sertember, 1863, whether the same was removed. for consumption or sale, or not, when the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in whith such articles as aforesaid were made, manufactured, produced, or distilled, shall furnish to the assessor of the district, without costs or expense to the United States, satisfactory proof that such beer, lager beer, ale, or porter, or such coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, pertoleum, or rock oil, distilled spirits, cotton or woolen fabrics, was actually brewed, manufactured, produced, or distilled prior to the first day of September, 1862, as aforesaid; and where duties have been paid upon beer, lager beer, ale, or porter, contrary to the provisions herein contained, and satisfactory proof shall be transmitted to the assessor, as hereinbefore mentioned, the facts and papers in relation thereto shall be transmitted to the commissioner of Internal Revenue; and if found correct by him, he is hereby authorized, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to refundand pay to the proper parties the amount of duties collected; provided that, in addition to the fractional parts of a barrel and if our and a section fifty of the act to which this act is an amendment, fractional parts of a barrel, allowed in section fifty of the act to which this act is an amendment, fractional parts of a barrel a

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.); of Vermont, offered a new section that every incorporated bank or, private institution legally authorized to issue notes shall be required to make returns, under oath, on the first of January and July, or within thirty days thereafter, of the amount of profits which have accrued or been earned during the six months next preceding, on which shall be paid 3 per centum?

Mr. TRIMBLE (U.), of Ohio, offered an amendment that there shall be assessed and paid on the average deposits of such banks, associations, and individuals doing banking or brokerage business, one-quarter of one per centum, to be paid every half year, from and after the first of July, 1963, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Trimble's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Morrill's adopted. drawhacks and debentures allowed by the laws above referred to.

Sign. 32. And be it further enacted. That this act, except where otherwise indicated, shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That the existing laws shall extend to and be in force, as motified, for the collection of the duties imposed by this act for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penaltics, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act. s act. section was added to dispense with collectors assessors in the Territories, after the present assessing shall be collected. It was stated, in explanation, the amounts collected would not more than pay the arise of the officers, and hence no benefit would

rue to the Government. recess was then taken until seven o'clock. The consideration of the bill amending the tax set was resumed.

A tection was adopted providing that the assistant treasurer at San Francisco shall be required to audit, allow, and pay for the service of the collectors and assessors in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington and Nevada Territories.

The committee then rose, having acted on all the sections of the bill, and reported its action to the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing a mendments to the bank-clause tax of the bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government, reported that the committee were unable to agree. He moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment. ment.
Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, raised a point of order, that, as the amendment prope ed atax, it must be considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.
The SPEAKER overruled the point.
Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question, which was not seconded—yeas 48, nays 53. on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question, which was not seconded—yeas 48, nays 53.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusotts, said they had understood that the adoption of the bank bill was merely to give an opportunity to introduce a system of national banking under that measure, it being expressly understood that there should be no coercion. Now the proposition of the Senate, if adopted, would change the tax which was fixed in the bill and obtained a majority in this House, viz. from 2 per centum to 1. The second objection was; that it would place the Government in hostility against all the banking interests of the country, and all the industrial interests connected therewith. It was a proclamation to the banking interests that such has been their course during the war, and is their present utilitude, and such the strength of the Government, that it can afford to place itself in hostile array and crush them out. The banking institutions of New York not only lent to the Government every dollar, but there for every two they had. With a capital of a hundred and eight millions, they lent their crush and crush them out. The banking and they millions. The banking of the received the continual of the covernment. This money was lent when the could be obtained from no other source. He wanted one more committed and they read the properties of the Watted to he extent of a hundred country of the country of the country was conference.

he obtained from no other source. He wanted one more committee of conference.

In: WASHBURNE said it was usual to have the vote-taken on the report of a committee at once. He did not recollect of an instance when it was refused to second the den and for the previous question; but the House had now refused to do so. He denied that the Government was placing itself in hostile array against the Government. Every other interest was taxed; yet when it was proposed to put a tax of only 1 per centum on the banks for the first two years, and after that 2 pet centum, they were told it was arraying the Government hostility against the banks.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois said the country was tired of hearing the eternal complaints of the banks and the wrongs they are suffering at the hands of the Government. sum on which the commissions of the collectors in the districts to which such spirits are althyped are calculated.

***Eco. **And be'it further enacted, That it shall be the divy of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, monthly, or oftener if required by the Secretary of the Treasury, all public more of the treasurer shall give proper receipts and keep a faithful account, and at the end of each month the Commissioner, as aforesaid, shall render true-and faithful accounts of all public moneys received or paid out, or paid to the Treasurer of the United States, exhibiting proper vonchers therefor, and the same shall be received and examined by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, who shall thereafter certify the balance, if any, and transmit the accounts, with the vonchers and certificates, to the First Controller for his decision thereous and the Commissioner, as aforesaid, when such accounts are settled as herein provided for, shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller, or either of them, the inspection of moneys, in his hands, and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the First Controller, in a sum of not less than \$100,000, payable to the United States, conditioned that said Commissioner shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justify and faithfully account for and pay over to the United States, in obedience to law, and in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession, and for the safe keeping and faithful account of all stamps, adhesive stamps, or vellum, parchment, or paper bearing a stamp denoting any duty thereon, which bond shall be filed in the office of the States, for the Treasury, by and to time, renew, strengthen, and increase his official bond, as the Secretary of the T proposed to pure acts of only 1 per centum on the mark of the first two years, and after that 2 per centum, they were told it was arraying the Government. In hostility against the hands of hosts, and the wrongs they are sufforing at the hands of the banks of the wrongs they are sufforing at the hands of the covernment. In: COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, said be voted for the lask bill because the Secretary of the Treasury declared two states of the wrongs they are sufforing at the hands of the banks of the covernment. In: COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, said be voted for the lask bill because the Secretary of the Treasury declared two and the wrongs they are sufforing at the hands of the banks of the banks

not the report agreed upon by the joint committee of conference, but was all med after the meeting adjourned, contrary to the manual.
Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, severally explained.

The port being signed by a majority of the conference, the Speaker put the question as to whether the restor, the Speaker put the question as to whether the restor, should be received. It was decided in the affirmative restor of the printed and the printed and laid over till Renday.

Mr. PTEVENS (kep., of Pennsylvavia, was willing, if the previous question on the bill should now be set. ondes. Mr. PENDLETON and Mr. VOORHEIS would not con-ent to this. ent to this. Mr. STAVENS said there was no other way left him o demand the previous question.

PENDLETON moved to lay the bill on the table.

NOBLE (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to arguern.

ANCONA (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, thoroupon de d the years and nays, which were taken yeas 3

Mr. ANCONA (Dem), of Pennsylvania, thereupon demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken—yeas 34 nays 80.

It is now 10 o'clock ?

The question recurred on laying the report of the committee on the table, when Mr. Ancona, at his own request, was excused from voting.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. ALLEN (Dem.), of Ohlo, moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

On notion of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD (Dem.), of New York, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

Mr. ANCONA moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday. Mr. WOOD moved to amend by making it Tuesday Mr. ALLEN (Union), of Illinois, demanded the year and nays.

No quorum voting, Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), at 11 o'clock, moved a call of the House. Agreed to.

While the House were waiting for the arrival of absences. While the House were waiting for the arrival of absences.

M. LDWARDS (Rep.). of New Hampshire, suggested that the members who had speeches hard to keep Mr. LDWARDS (Rep.). of New Hampshire, suggested that the members who had speeches hard to keep Mr. LDWARDS (Rep.). of New Hampshire, suggested that the members with the could give a historic field with said if he had time he could give a historic dispression of the suckshe war.

Mr. O'LDWARDS and if he had time he could give a historic dispression of the suckshe was not edispression.

Mr. WRIGHT (Doin.) and Densiel wait.

Mr. WRIGHT (Doin.) and

York, it minings.

From the absentees.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, wanted to know whether it would be in order to move to suspend the rit of habeas corpus.

Mr. PENDLETON said it was already suspended by Mr. PENDLETON said it was already suspended by the President's proclamation. Mr. WICKLIFFE wanted to know whether it would be more to move a recess till II o'clock to-morroy morn-ng, in order to afford time for the absentees to be brought Mr. BINGHAM said that was out of order.
Mr. WICKLIFFE moved a suspension of rules.
The SPEAKER pro tem. (Mr. Dawes) decided Mr.
Wicklift's motion to be out of order.
Mr. WOOD moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.
At 10 minutes past one o'clock, all further proceedings on the call of the House were dispensed with
Mr. ALLEN (Onio) moved to adjourn. Negatived—
vess 20. naw 84. Mr. ALLEN (Ohio) moved to adjourn. Negatived—yeas 20, pays 34.

The question was then taken on Mr. Pendleton's motion to lay on the table the report of the committee of conference on the habeas corpus indemnity bill.

It was deedded in the negative-yeas 23, nays 79.

The dilatory motions were then renewed.

Mr. ALLEN (Dem.), of Ohio, moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. WOOD (Dem.) moved to substitute Tuesday.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

Mr. THOMAS (Union), of Massachusetts, proposed that to-morrow evening be devoted to debate on the report of the committee, and that a vote thereon be taken on Monday, at one o'clock. This was agreed to.

At two o'clock A. M. the House adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1863. There was considerable life on Third street, but not so such fluctuation in prices as has been lately noted. Govas also paid. The money market seems still easier, and rates are looking toward a lower range.

The Stock market was active and excited. United The Stock market was active and exerted. Officer States sixes fell off %. The seven-thirties were steady at 105. One-year certificates advanced to 20%. State fives rose %, the coupons sold at 106%; the Coupon sixes at 115. City sixes were in large request at 1169115% for the new, and 108 for the old. Reading sixes, 1850s, advanced My per cent. Long Island sixes 1/2: Huntingdon and Broad Top 1st mortgages 1/2. North Pennsylvania sixes were steady at 50%. Schuylkill Navigation sixes rose to 73%; the Improvement bonds sold at SO. Susquehanna Canal sixes brought 41%. Elmira sevens and Pennsyl-Canal sixes brought 41%. Elmira sevens and Pennsylvania mortgages were steady.

Reading Railroad shares fell of %, closing at 45%.
Philadelphia and Erie sold at 37%. Little Schuylkill fell %. Pennsylvania declined 1. Beaver Meadow sold at 68. Camden and Amboy 160. Norristown at 60%. Catawissa declined to 7%, the preferred to 22%. North Pennsylvania fell %. Minehill rose %. Huntingdon and Bread Topsoid at 15%, a decline of 4. Passenger railways were storough. railways were stronger. Spruce and Pine rose 1/4; Green and Coates rose 1/4; Arch street rose 1/4; Second and Third 1 : Thirteenth and Fifteenth 1/2. Canal Stocks fell off. Schuylkill navigation fell 1/4; the preferred %; Susquehanna %; Delaware Division 14 : Lehigh I. Lehigh Zinc sold at 53. Reliance I ance at 57 Girard Bank sold at 41%; Commercial at 50

Bank of Kentucky at 98. The market closed steady nearly \$200,000 in bonds and 5,400 shares changing Drexel & Co. quote United States Bonds, 1881. United States Certificates of Indebtedness. United States 7 3-10 Notes. Quartermasters Youthers. Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.... messrs. m. schuize & Go., No. 10 South Third street nuote foreign exchange for the steamer City of Wash ington, from New York, as follows: London, 60 days' sight.

Do. 3 days.

Paris, 60 days' sight.

Do. 3 days.

Do. 3 days, sight. hremen, 60 days, sight. hremen, 60 days, sight. sumburg, 60 days, sight. ologne, 60 days, sight. eipsic, 60 days, sight. serlin, 60 days, sight musterdam, 60 days, sight rankfort, 60 days, sight. The following is the amount of coal transported on the rom Port Carbon.. Total Anthracite coal for the week 42.531 18 rom Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k 2,577 18

Total of all kinds for the week.....eviously this year..... The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, February 25, 1863, and since Week.

9.724 The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia du ring the week ending February 25, 1863, were as follows Barrels of Superfine...
Do. Fine....
Do. Middlings...
Do. Rye...
Do. Gorn Meal.
Do. Condemned.19,677

naturable prospects, but this very mercurial stock has disappointed some of the shrewdest operators by a reaction almost as sudden and quite as capricious as have been any of its recent movements.

The following table exhibits the chief movements of this morning as compared with those of yesterday. We moste:

00 Schuyl Nav ... 724 40 do ... 760 8 Cam & Am R ... 160

MASON JONES' LECTURE.-This evenley, Mr. Mason Jones, the eminent Irish orator, appears for he first time before our citizens. His subject is Garibaldi." which he treats with great ability nd interest, having been a companion-in-arms o he Italian hero.

CITY ITEMS.

THE DEAF ARE MADE TO HEAR. -In the sciences of Medicine and Surgery there is no kind of skill which stands forth more boldly to challenge mr admiration and homage than that which re stores any of the lost or impaired external senses The loss of Aesring, for example, is so nigh irreparale that those who are thus afflicted would, in most cases, give almost aptibing in their possession to fore, that we are enabled to inform our readers tha any who are thus afflicted may find almost certain relief by applying to Dr. Lighthill, Ivo. 34 St Mark's place, Eighth street, New York, whose advertisement will be found in another column of our paper this morning. Dr. Lighthill is the author of a recent work, entitled "a Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," published by Carleton. His system is peculiarly his own, and is not confined to the cure of deafness, but also of catarrh, and diseases of the threat and lungs, as its testimonials abundantly show. Some of these testimonials are from gentlemen of the highest standing in the community, and widely known, and their intelligent acknowledgments to Dr. Lighthill for having ored their hearing, &c., gives to us the high warrant for advising all who may be suffering from either of the adovenamed maladies to give the Doctor a trial.

FINE PICTURE OF GENERAL SULLY, BY GUTERUNST.—We have just received a capital care icture of Brigadier General Alfred Sully, taken by Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street Mr. G. has also just executed at his galleries a uperb imperial-size picture of the General, of all f which duplicates can now be had at his counters. feneral Sully is a son of the distinguished artist, Thomas Sully, and has been in sixteen battles in Virginia; did good service in the Mexican war; is a graduate of West Point, and one of the most loyal officers in the regular service. In view of his distinguishing services in this war, he was, at the unanimous request of the officers of his brigade, nominated for a brigadier generalship by the Presi-dent just before the battle of Antietam. We may also state that the rush for the McClellan picture

A POPULAR "DOMESTIC INSTITUTION." There are few business firms that have ever succeeded in rendering their places of business as indispensable to the masses of the people, especially as it relates to their domestic comforts and enjoyments, as the respectable old confectionery house of E. G. Whitman & Co., Chestnut street, below Fourth. These gentlemen have endeared themselves to the youth, especially, of our city, by their choice and delicious preparations for the palate, and the fact is, the head of every well-regulated family now feels it incumbent upon him, as a good husband and father,

to carry a budget of these wholesome edibles home from E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, at least at the end of each week, and as often during the middle of it as he wishes to make his return home doubly welcome. FEARS OF THE FUTURE.—The sympathizers are using every artifice to darken the pros-pects of the Union cause. They profess to see ahead speedy intervention on the part of France, if not of England, Spain, Russia, China, and Japan; that the army of the Government is becoming obstrepeous for the want of a copperhead to lead them; that the rebels will soon invade the North in sheer desperation to obtain salt and whisky, and that the whole North is now "bound very soon to insurrect!" Amid all this twaddle and party gas rect!" Amid all this twaddle and party gasconade, it is a sublime spectacle to see Mr. W. W. Alter, of this city, pursuing the even and patriotic tenor of his way by selling to all who call upon him at his yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, the best Coal at very reasonable prices, thus demonstrating the wis-

dom and philosophy of every man attending to his own business and being true to the cause of the NEW SPRING CLOTHING-WHERE TO OR DER YOUR SUITS .- The great advantages which turers and Importers of Cloths, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall,) gave to their patrons last season, they are prepared to give, and even to cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., is large and complete, and their facilities for making fashionable suits to order promptly, and at moderate prices are unsurpassed by any other house in the country. LARGE LOT OF BAGS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Geo. Grigg, Nos. 219 and 221 Church alley, which appears in Grigg's facilities for furnishing bags of every de scription promptly and cheaply are unsurpassed by any other house in the country. His present ancement is well worthy the attention of buyers. Go To VANSANT'S .- If you wish the choicest and most exquisite confections, go to Mr. A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut streets. His

elegantly flavored sweet jordan roasted almonds, bonbons, caromels, chocolate preparations, and French and American mixtures, all put up in handsome boxes, for the convenience of consumers, if usured, are extremely tempting. So are also his delicious Almeria grapes, and other rare fruits. FOR THE FINEST STOCK OF MILITARY TRAPPINGS, for army and navy officers, go to Oak-Denn Grann of Legrons for Medicinal Purposes. - Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine Family Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has constantly in store, for the accommodation of his pa trons, a full line of the choicest and purest wines and liquors, of such undoubted genuineness that physicians can recommend their use with confidence to their patients who may require stimulants. His fine old "Port," rich Madeira, of the celebrated Bual" brand, Sherry, and other wines, are une

8-T-1860-X. qualled; and the same is true of his rare old Brandy LADIES' FURS, of every description, are now selling off at great bargains, by Oakford & Son, under the Continental Hotel. Also, a superb assor-ment of Gents' Furnishing Goods. THE STECK PIANO,-Among the numerous Pianos daily manufactured and advertised n America, none have so marvellously won their way into popular favor as those of Mr. George Steck, sold in this city by Mr. J. E. Gould, 632 Chestnut street. Scarcely a year has elapsed since the latter gentleman first recognized their numerous ne qualities, and determined to introduce them to this market, and yet there are few localities in the State or city wherein the instruments have not been by persons who instantaneously recognized their superiority. A growth of popularity so unexampled must be based upon underlying causes of mechanical completeness. No amount of business energy could compass it alone. The musical profession of this city and New York spontaneously recognized the per-culiar merits of the instruments, while many of

them—men of years of experience—pronounced them superior to anything yet designed, American or European. In eliminating the peculiar points of excellence which have elicited this wide-spread professional and popular verdict, the predominant feature to be noticed is that of unusual brilliancy, tem-pered by a liquidity such as entirely obviates that sharp, clashing tone which grates so harshly upon the ear in many other instruments. Thalberg, with his inimitable and peculiar style of ornamentation, would revel in just such quality of tone. Then, the touch of the Steck piano is remarkably elastic; the keys respond instantaneously with the slightest pressure, a great feature in the execution of graceful arpeggios, cadences, and the like. Add to all this, the power of a grand piano in the case of a square; a singing tone for the interpretation of melody, and extraordinary evenness for legato passages, and little' or no room remains for wonderment that the intrinsic merits of the manufacture have so rapidly sent it into all classes of society. The workmanship of the Steck pianos, furthermore, strikes all comers at first glance. They are singularly symmetrical, graceful, and elegant; and the quality of the rosewood well selected and seasoned for the many changes of temperature in our climate. Mr. Steck commenced several years ago, in a moderate way, self-reliant and unaided. His career since then has been one of unexampled success, not due to extraneous advertisement, (for he had not the means,) but to his own skill and attention. At this day he finds himself unable to fill punctually many of the nume-

rooms are constantly filled with purchasers, or with members of the profession, who drop in to test their superior qualities. There are but few examples of more rapid success on record in any branch of me-THE NATIONAL DEET OF ENGLAND. While we are disposed to whine over our expenses, let us cheer ourselves by seeing what other nations let us cheer ourselves by seeing wast other nations have to bear to maintain their nationality. The first King of England who borrowed money on the national credit was Charles II. in 1660, so that, on the accession of William III. in 1683, the debt mounted to £660,000; at the end of the "Sevenamounted to £666,000; at the end of the "Seven-Years' War;" 1703, it was £139,000,000; three years, after the "American War;" 1768, it was £363,000,000; at the close of the war against Bonaparte, 1814; it was £655,000,000; at the close of the Russian war, 1856, it was £600,000,000. This immense debt of about four billions of dollars (\$4,000,000,000),has will make the nation rich. This can be accomplished, in a measure, by buying your clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price," under the "Continental."

rous orders which come flooding upon him. Mr. Gould, of this city, alone taxes the energies of the New York establishment heavily to respond to his

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is announced that the marriage of the Frince of Wales will take place on the 10th of March. The ceremony will be performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The royal nuptials are the theme of general conversation, and the London Times divides its columns between puffs for Jeff Davis and discussions upon the wooding. When the Prince was in Philadelphia, in \$560 he visited the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 606 Chestant street, above Sixth, and he then expressed himself much pleased with the splender of their stock of goods. We have not beard whether or not he has ordered his weddies MILD WINTERS -In our variable climate

we have to record, ever and anon, marked changes in the temperature, as discerned by chronothermal comparisons. In the years 1790, 1892, 1810, 1824, 1828, and so down to the present time, winters of extraordinary mildness have ensued, our present one of 1863 being likely to fully endorse the characters of changes, and to be so effectually, we advice all our readers to lay in a stock of seasonable plothing, at reduced rates, at the Fashionable Emporium of

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; red declined 3@Bc; white, \$1.90@2: yellow, \$1.99@1.92. Whisky dull and tominal.

CISCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour dull at £9,90@6. Wheat dull. Whisky dull \$500. Mess Pork michanged, Butle Sides in good demand at \$600% for rib, and 7%@3c for clear. Lard steady at 10%c. American Gold at 63 per cent, premium. Demand Notes 65 per cent.

Mariac. Marine.

New York, Reb. 27.—Arrived-Steamer Glasgow, from Liverpool; ship Stafford, from Glasgow; barks Poner, from Bathurst, Africa; fortle, from Falerme; Konscent, from Malaga; Trinidad, from Thindad; Holland, from Guantename; brigs Romanee, from Pernambuco; fol. W. Congins, from Sagua; Amy Thaxter, from Rey West; Bien Diradbury, from Cientueges; Lucretia, from Hayann; Carolina, from Aspinwall; Waredale, from Remedios; Gen. Marshall, from Gardenaw; Mary Low-lil, from Genfuegos; schooners Castor, from S. Thomas; C. F. Young, from Remedios; W. E. Alexander, from Hayana. com Havana.
Bosron, Feb. 27.—Arrivod—Barks Afree Carleton.
rom Surinan; M. B. Stetson, from Ciertsegos; schr.
Westover, from Cape Haytien.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE TRIUMPH OF INTEGRITY .-BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. No civic strife, no tyrant's wrath, No storm that in its fearful path Bids mountain billows roll. No flash that gleams across the skies, The just man's conscience can surpris Or shake his steadfast seed. If (as some writers now forebode) This solid earth must soon explode And be in ruins laid,
The man who justice loves will stand,
Amid the wreck of sea and land,

Who duty's path pursues?
For justice arm and honest worth Are blessed by Heaven, and e'en dum earth Its praise cannot rofuse. Such praise we earnestly pursue, With dealings always just and true; And fair for one and all; We wish to drive an honest trade, That no reproaches may upbraid The men of Tower Hall.

Trangnil and undismayed

Oh homes in that martal to otake. Bevong the reach of change or fishe.

ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all styles, sizes, qualities, and prices, All, whatever be their position or occupation, will find among our stock Clothing adapted to their requirements, made in the best and most substantial manner, and selling below mar-TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET Street,

We have the largest and most complete assortment of

PERE BOURBON WHISKY.

Bottled by UDOLPHO WOLFE, TO THE GITIZENS OF PHILADEUFHYA;

For some time past, I have been solicited by the Molical Faculty of this city to add to my "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps" business the boilling of PURE BOYRBON WHISKY, which could be relied on by the medical profession. I would have acceded to their request some time since, but found it difficult to procure a pure article. After considerable difficulty and delay, I have arranged with two distillers in Bourbon county for a regular upply. I have also located an agent in Lou

or the purchase of BOUEBON WHISKY, direct from The Whisky will be put up in my Schnapps bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each, with a fac simile f my signature on the label I remain, yours respectfully, UDOLPHO WOLFE. No. 22 BEAVER Street New York, January 30th, 1933. Udolpho Wolfe, Esq., 22 Beaver St., New York: DEAR SIR: The want of Pure Liquers for Medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulteated articles. We have tested the several articles which you sent us.

claim for it. We would recommend you to appoint some of the rewe would recommend you to apply the tone to the re-speciable Apothecaries, in different parts of the United States, as Agents for the sale of your Bourbon Whiskyr where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medictual purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise. we remain your obedient servants.

We remain your obedient servants.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 1 Gramarcy Park.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical
Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital.

&c., No. 14 East Sixteenth street.

&c., No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., 795 Broadway.
H. P. DE WEES, M. D., 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., 120 Ninth street.
NELSON STELLE, M. D., 37 Bleecker street.
JCHN O'REILLY, M. D., 230 Fourth street. B. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principl College, &c., 91 Ninth street, and others. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

PRIVATE FAMILIES: I beg leave to inform the public I have appointed the ollowing firms as agents for the sale of this Pure Bourbon Whisky, where samples can always be seen, and will soon be forsale by every Grocer, Druggist and Apo-IOHNSON, HOLLOWAY, CO.
& COWDEN, W. L. MADDOCK & CO.
fe25-101

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dyes sproduces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the hair in the least; romedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invisorates the Hair for fife. GRAY, EED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black for Brown, leaving the Hair soft and heautiful. Sold he all Deporties to pplendid Black of Druwn, 1827/18 and 1821 beautiful, Sold by all Druggists, &c.

AS The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCHAY Street,

Eale 003 Broadsoop and a rough across ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATERT ETTLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for AETALE. EALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Place Firores. All Goods made to Order warranted satis our One-Price System is strictly adhered to. All are JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

S—1.—1800—A.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

They are at a stide to obsage of water and dist.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They overcome effects of dissipation and late noun. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepals and Constitution. They cure Diarrhoda, Cholers, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best BITTERS in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celerestorer. They are many pure St. 1000 ktdm. In South practed Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Drug-rists, Hotels, and Salcons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 2028 BROADWAY, New York. MARRIED.

BARR-STEPHINS.—On the evening of the 23d of February, by the Rev. Joel Ruderrow, Mr. John Barr to Miss Jane Stephens, both of this city.

DENNIS—MATTHEWS.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. B. McCallough, Mr. John W. Dennis to Miss Violetta A. Matthews, all of this city. BOURNONVILLE.—On the morning of the 27th day of February, in the 65th year of his age, Doctor Anthony Bournonville.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HARDY.—On the 27th inst., at Haddonfield, New Jersey, Mrs. Margarotta Hardy, relict of the late Capt. Francis A. Hardy, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of aer son-in-law, samuel Moore, No. 252 West Logan Square, on Monday afternoon, the 2d, at 2 o'clock. Interment at St. Peter's P. E. Church Cemetery.

HAINES.—In camp, near Bell Plain, Va., of the 23d inst., of congestive typhold fever, First Lieut. Samuel B. Haines, quartermaster 12tst Regment P. V., in the 25d year of his age, son of Josiah L. and Deborah B. Haines. B. Hames, quartermaster 125st Regment P. V., in the 23d year of his age, son of Josiah L. and Deborah B. Haines.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funcral, from his parents' residence, No. 1716 Green street, Philadelphia, on Fourth day, the 4th of Third month, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

RHOADS.—On the 27th inst., William Rhoads, in the 65th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funcral, from his late residence. Newtown, Delawaracounty, on Second day morning, the Second of third morth, from his late residence. Newtown, Delawaracounty, and the 25th inst., Mr. William Hoskin, in the 37th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1637 Germantown roads of Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hil Cemetery.

O'MEANA.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary O'Meara, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the sesidence of her grandson, Alexander Murphy, Broad street, below Thompson.

PATTEN.—On the venning of 5th inst., Mrs. Eliza S., wife of Captain Wm. Patten, aged 61 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1823 Green street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

EKAUTIGAM.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. Margacet C. No. 122 Green steet, this coathlast, altra o'clock.

BKAUTIGAM.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. Margaret C.
Brautigam, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 412 North Seventh street. Interment at Frankford.

Obituary.

Bibecomes our painful duly to announce the death of Doctor Anthony Bournonville. He departed this life on the 27th of February at 6 A. M. This distinguished physician was born at Lyons, France, Angust 6, 1798. His parents emigrated to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he graduated with honor in 1820. He practisedimedicine in Siberia, Norway, Sweden, St. Thomas, Norfolk, and Philadelphia. For the last thirty-five years the latter place has been the scene of his successful practice, and his name identified with that high reputation the city of Philadelphia has for its medical practitioners. He was amenaber of the French Benevolent Society, and their consulting physician. A prominent member, also, of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, and Grand Misster of the State of Pennsytrania, during which time he laid the corner-stree of the new Masonic-Hadron Chestmut street. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Bournonville was intelligent to & degree of intellectual excellence, conversant with the sciences, and what is seldom found among professional men, whose time is chiefly occupied with their tamedade studies, he was an excelleral linguist, understanding seven languages. His deportment at final her was a warm and devoted one and linguages and the proposed of the school, gentlemanly, at a final her was a warm and devoted one and linguist to their mind the faithwis services of the recovery of the proposed of the physician, mass a father, in the proposed of the physician and trends, who, will feel his loss deportment and trends, who, will feel his loss deportment and trends, who, will read his loss deportment and the faithwis services of the root, the best of the proof, kind-hearted Old Doctor, whom they loved and resulting between the petient and the physician, mass accessfully call to their mind the faithwis services of the root, it has the intimacy of the proof of the proof of the Bessel Saviour lead the true selliver. Surrausaded by his affectionate, weeping faithy, the large of life went out Obituary. SPRING MOURNING GOODS-BES SPRING MOURNING GCODS—BESSON & SON, —Mourning Store, 20. 918 CHESTNUT Street, have noceived
Black Silks of the most desirable makes.
Black and White neaf Striped and Check Silks.
Paris Printed Foulant Silks.
Black Moussafines, Tamises. Bombazines,
Black Crape Tammetans, Alpans, and Mohalza.
Black Silk Grenadines, Grenadine Bareges.
Black English Crapes and Vehic Bares.
Black English Crapes and Vehic.
Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves,
&c. felf-tf

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, are opening Spring Style Bress Silks, Spring Style Bress Goods, Stripe Reps Skitting, Bugglish Bombazines, First Quality Gloves. its ancient predecessors. While all should be thankful for its mildness, all should be prepared for its

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, are opening awds,
Rock-Spun Silk Shawls,
Luma Shawls, long and square
Black Thibet Long Shawls,
Black Baroge Heruani, I and 2 yards wide,
Black Florentine, New Fabric,
fe25