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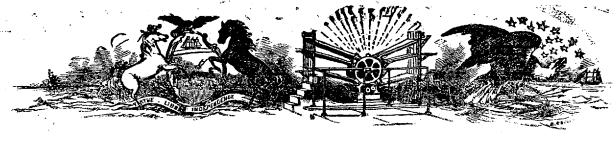
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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864. VOL. 7—NO. 169.

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CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, IS gother of ELEVENTH and MAEKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from suction, Ingrain Carpeta, all wool, at 76c., 57c., \$1. \$1. 12. \$1. 25, and \$1.57; Ingrain Carpets, vool filling, \$4. 56, and 62% cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 20c to \$1. Floor Oil Cloths, 60, 62, and 75 cents. Gilt-Bordered window Shades, 76c. to \$2. Woolen Druggets. \$1: Stair Oil Gloths, 25c.; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 27, 50, and 62 cents. Stair Oi: Cloths, 26c.; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 27, 50, and 62 cepts.

And 62 cepts.

Biesched and Brown Sheeting and Shirting Muclins, 16 to 27 cepts; N. Y. Mills Muslin, at 49c. by the piece; byrng De aines, 31c; Light Alpacas 50 to 75c.; Black Alpacas, 31 to 75c.; Black Silks, \$1,25 to \$1.62; Spring Chinzer, 20 to 25c. Table Linenes, 62c to \$1.62; Spring Chinzer, 20 to 25c. Table Linenes, 62c to \$1.61; Napkins, 16 to 50c.; 10.4 Sheetings at \$1.10; Marseilles Quilts, \$3 to \$10; Blaukets, \$5 to \$12; Comfortables at \$3 50; Cassimeres 62c to \$1 50; Coats' White Spool Cotton coly 9c.; bet quality Skirt Braids only 9c. Plus, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, 3c.: Palm Soap only 3c.; Ladles' Cotton Hose only 25c. Wholesale and Retail Dry Gnods and Carpes Store, N. E. cor ELEVENTH and MARKET. [69-tuthsim HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

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The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's HOOP SKIRTS in the city, in every respect FIRST CLASS. which, for styles, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

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They make the most serviceable dress a lady can wearCall and make your choics before the assortment is
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MARSEILLES QUILTS—OF FINE quality at moderate prices, Good Blankeis, in large sizes, Steeting Muslins, of every width. Several grades of Tickings.

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PRICES—As we are determined to close out our
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REGORDLESS OF COST.
Closing out French Merinoes at 75 cents.
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All the leading makes of Muslims, Bleached and Un-

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MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—The first meeting of the Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company of Michigan, under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 423 WALNUT Street. Philadelphia, in Room No. 6, at 11 c'clock A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1864.

THOMAS S. FREMON.

Two of the Associates of said Corporation.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864.

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PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1. 1864

THE AGATE HABBOR MINING COMPANY OF LAKE-SUPREIOR.—The first meeting of
the Agaie Harbor Mining Company of Lake Superior,
under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 4238
WALAUT Street. Philadelphia, Ecom No. 6, at 110-4238
A. M 5 on the 20th day of February, 1834.
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Vintage of 1948, bottled in France.
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Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry,
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I would in vain attempt adequately to express the

umph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received saparate acknowledgments were returned; but it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanishme tender will be of those who, havious originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed applypristels, and it is hoped will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and, in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude; and adniration.

Soldiers: By your will—for you and the people are but one—I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings, and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every beroid achievement; yet never in the tollsome march, nor in the acquainties of devotion and self-acaritice which can adon the character of the warrior patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours; already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defence of your country with the helting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Adimated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trias which make attonger and drmer your noble natures, are shamed into allence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud a

mission.
Soldiers: The coming spring campaign will open Soldiers: The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hooses. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of representatives who give earnest of their purpose to add by législation largely to your strength, you may welcome the invaler with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions socasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spolls of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public Fressury, and, above all, the conscioueness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign of 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources of men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the names of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorville.

Soldiers! Assured success awats us in our holy streads for the type of the stream of the present of the transpillation of the past of the transpillation of the past of the production of the past of the production of the same of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and the Ohickahominy, Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorville. es: awaita us in our holy

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and price, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that auccess will not be reaped by you alone; but your children and your children's children in long generations to come, will enjoy the bleasings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Ottizen defenders of the homes, the liberties, and altars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the associations of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE SOUTHERN MECCA.

[From the Examiner, February 4.]

Richmond is the Southern "Mecca," and everybody a flightim, it would seem. The hotels are full; the boseding houses are overflowing. There is nothing to eat, and not a room for rent, yet everybody has a contented stomach and a couch to stretch himself upon. It has, ever since the war, been a mystery what important business brings everybody and his kin to Richmond. One would suppose the stupendous price of living would drive them away, or hurry them back, if they must come. On the contrary, it woos them; and foolisn people rush into Richmond like crazy craft tuto the vortex of a maelstrom. What it is they find so attractive in Richmond is an inexplicable puzzle to sensible, plodding folks. It may be for the experience of the indescribable sensation of living at the rate of twenty or fifty dollars per day at the hotels; of drinking "blue ruin" at the rate of two dollars at the restaurants; of being sulled up every half hour by the conscript hawk; or driven distracted by the music of the iron keys of the Jeff Davis planos; or being robbedonce in every tweltyfour hours, with the nighty chance of a knockdown, or a tumble into the bashs. If these are not the attractions then our query. "What brings so many idle people to Richmond?" is still unsolved.

We give below a statement of the numoer and character of arrests made by the police of Richmond in the past ten months. The figures will astound those who have not watched the police records of the period published in the daily papers:

Arrests made by the day police (11 in number) of partles charact with left in the content of the content of the police records of the period published in the daily papers:

Cobb, ex. U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, deli-vered a speech in Atlanta, Ga.. which is reported in the Atlanta Register of the 30th. It concludes as in the Atlanta Register of the 30th. It concludes as follows:

"Your fate is in your own hands. Are you looking forward with a hope which has no resting place in your conviction, and is only fitting through your minds, that perhaps, after all, some foreign interference will come to our rescue to save and preserve us from the enemy? Basish it from your minds; it is a wild and visionary dream; it is a fatal delusion. The sympathy of the world is against you. If you are cowards you will falter and faint when the fact is announced to you; if you are brave men it will arouse in your hearts the spirit of true manhood, which you have inherited from your revolutionary fathers and mothers, and make you truer than ever to your country and her cause. Do you look forward with some hope to what has been termed the conservative element of the North, and expect to be preserved and protested by it from Lincoln's power and dominion? Banish the fatal delusion. Conservative at the North itse prostrate in the dust. In their mad efforts to take uway our liberties they have lost their own. They are as powerless to aid you as they are to protect themselves. You must either submit to Lincoln and Abolitionism, or, by your own liberty and your independence. Think not that there is a power at the North to restore to you the Constitution and the Union as they were, even were you prepared to accept it. You must either be freemen or you must submit to Lincoln, and he has given you his terms.

"I put the picture before you. Do you stagger before it, or does it arouse within you anew the spirit of resistance; the spirit of freemen, worthy of the spoestry from which we sprung? Look at these things; consider well of them, and let us, with hearts purged and purified with affiletions, appeal to Him who alone can give victory and success to our arms."

MISCELLANEA.

A PHRENOLOGICAL OPINION OF GHN. MCOLELLAN.—In a recent lecture in Maine, Fowler, the
phrenologist, related the following phrenological
reminescence of "Little Mac":

The father of George B. McClellan and himself
were "old cronies," as he expressed it; he often
came into his office to listen to his examinations,
and when, once on a time, the lad George was home
from West Point, the father brought his two sons to
have their characters phrenologically descanted
upon. Says Mr. Fowler, "I remember all the circumstances as if it were but yesterday, and I remember the train of reasoning that then passed
through my mind. Never," with great emphasis,
"rever, in all my life, had I found such an inordinate development of the organ of 'caution' as in the
head of George B. McClellan. I also found the propelling faculties, combativeness, and destructiveness
small, and I thought to myself what is the sense
or reason of sending such a natural soward to West
Point?"
"But then I reasoned that there would probably

EUROPE. The Mexican Question—An Elloquent Speech Against Napoleon's Policy. During the debate in the Corps Legislatif, Jan. 27, the great French orator, Jules Favre, delivered a owerful speech against the Imperial policy in Mexoluding an follows:

powerful special against the Imperial policy in Mexico, concluding as follows:

We are told of triumphal marches, of our soldiers being halled every where as liberators. All this may be true; but I know that the city of Guadajajam resists, and that we shall, perhaps, be obliged to lay siege to it. And if such military operations are still necessary, it can only be because we are tighting against the cause of Mexicosan nationality. Nor is it true, as has been asserted, that all the centers of great populations are in our favor. In the north and west their are other great centers, and these and west their are other great centers, and these shall have to increase our army to 50,000 or 60,000 men.

It was well' observed yesterday that we could found nothing durable in Mexico; and why is this? Because we have built on the support of a deteated found nothing durable in Mexico; and why is this? Because we have built on the support of a deteated party, a miserable minority in the nation—the party of Miramon and Marquez. Now, who are these men? Miramon is the man who commanded Marquez in massager the prisoners of Tasubaya, among whom there was an English physician, and who waded to the throne through the blood thus odiously shed.

Marquez is the man who, after numerous murders Marquez is the man who, after numerous murders, was thrown into prison for carrying off 600 000 plasters belonging to the English Legation. And when such men are round in our ranks, is there any reason to be surprised that the Mexican population should resist us? [Assent.] Certain sequestrations were made by then. Forey at Mexico, but they were removed by the French Government. They arcse from the necessities of the situation. The moment the Provisional Government was set up, reactionary pretensions immediately manifested themselves. themselves.

Every man sought to gratify his own rapacity. We resited, and General Bazaing caused an ecergetic communicated nois to be injected in the journals. Then what cocured it Tay members of the Provisional Government submitted; but the third, Mgr. Labastida, the Architeknop, inserted in the same journals a protestation against our sots; as being a violation of the divine law. And we were obliged to use cannon, to open the gates of the Cathedral for our soldiers.

That is the way we re-established order to Moxico. Such a state of things cannot be proloused. We

That is the way we re-established order to Mexico. Such a state of things cannot be prolonged. We take, however, special note of the declaration of the French Government, that the solution is to be pronounced in Mexico by universal suffrage. We are told that there are 7,500,000 of souls. Let us, then, remember this figure, and compare it with the result of the vote. It is needless to add that the voting should be entirely free, and uninfluenced by French subtorities. Can it be true that the lessons of history are always lost? Fifty years ago the head of the powerful house which now reigns in France had his Mexico also. He wished to level the Pyrennees for the sake of a family alliance.

By a back stoke of his hand he overfurned the Spanish throne; then came the war, wherein the heroic voior of our solders was pre-eminent, but wherein all our victories were sterile. Thus did the great captain see his legious sacrificed to an interest which was not a French interest. But are we sate at the present day? We can only be so on one condition—that of keeping justice on our side, and not rendering ourselves amenable as in 1812, to the charge of violating the right and faisifying the promise of France. [Applause and sonsation.]

A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE BY LOUIS NA-

A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE BY LOUIS NA-[Paris Correspondence of the London Times, Jan. 30.] The organs of the French Government sho be over severe in impugning the motives of the Opposition, or complaining of the injustice and rigor of its criticisms. The position of these gentlemen en titles them to be judged with favor and with con-aideration. The Emperor himself, whose authority will not be disputed on this or any other subject b bis Ministers, criticised somewhat energetically, and, perhaps, not over fairly, the conduct of forms Governments on this same Mexican question When his Majesty was a regular contributor to the Opposition journal, Le Progrés du Fas de Calais, to whose staff his detention at Ham did not prevent him from being attached, he wrote an article, pub lished on the 3d of August, 1844, which began in this

way:

"One summer's morning the Emperor Napoleon, having risen earlier than usual, entered one of the grand ssicons of the Palace of the Tuileries, and was greatly astonished to find an immense fire blazing in the chimney, and a child occupied in heaping on the hearth great logs of beech wood. The Emperor stopped short, and quastioned the child as to his reasons for lighting so large a fire in midsummer, and in a room which was never used except on grand reception days. The child, who did not know the Emperor, answered with simple frankness. 'Sir. I am making askes for my (ather. who gets them for his perquisites. The conduct of our rulers ever since 1830 is, in every respect, like that of the employee at the Tuilcries, who, to increase his profits, caused the wood entrusted to his care to be burnt needlessly. In like manner do our rulers dilapidate the whole of the resources of France in all their undertakings.

"Sordid interest is always placed above the general interest, and of their policy for the past fourteen years there remains nothing but fire and smoke. As in the example which I have just presented, the conduct of our statesmen is not open treason, but it is treasen in disguise, but according to certain persons at his years had been always for the culpable acts as lespitimate. Had the employee at the Tullcries simply carried off the firewood of the palace to his own home his profits would have been too visible, the attempt too dangerous, and in a stew days he would tave been detected. Acting as he did, he assumed the appearance of one, who fatthfully fulfilled his functions. His/duty consisted in lighting tog fire, his profic in the athes which he collected; and the only reproson he incurred was having carried on a consumption utterly useless. When we pass in review the acts of our Government since 1850 it will be seen that all these acts may be classed under this one head—dilapidation of the public revenues and of the honor of France. We will not speak of the hundreds of millions aquandered for the last fourteen years by the War Department, for everybody knows that with all this expenditure our army has no organized reserve, insufficient material, horses, and staff. We will not speak of the great amount of the navai budget, simply because the Government has been publicly accused by one of its own members, which has singularly diverted us. But we will say that the whole of the military expeditions for the last fourteen years have been undertaken solely to decive public opinion, to enrich a few ontractors, to satisfy a jew ambitious persons and to give to foreignes the most unmi who gets them for his perquisites. The conduct of the rulers ever since 1830 is, in every respect, like

THE DANNEWERK.

The "Dannewerk," the bulwark of Holstein, is thus described in a letter from Fiensburg: The Dannewerk is of very anoient origin. It is situate at the extreme southern part of the Duchy of Schlaswig, and the course through the state of the property of the present of the property of the present of the property of the present of Land's End. The breadth of the peninsula however, is but one-third of its length, and the Dannewerk is a fortification that reacher very nearly across the land from the German Ozean to the Baltic. This "border wall" is said to have been created in the ninth century, and, according to the accounts given of it in "Olaf Tryggreson's Saga," it was built of wood, stone, and earth. In the year 937, the wall, we are told, was strengthened by Queen Thyrs, whom the people, in their thankfulness for the national defence, christened Danabod, which, literally translated, mean antiquity of the attructure, I have myself seen at Flensburg a splendid collection of filth arrow-loads and axes, which have been collected from heighborhood, the presence of the two parts points evolved sharper than the best steel. Here, too, we were shown the knuckle-bone-like stones which had been used to separate the nine layers of siliceous car'll from the solid mass, and which were found embedded in these same barrows with the very fint oxip beside them that the people, thousands of years before, had broken from the integral block. Here, moreover, we saw the slabs of stone that the old Oelts had used to grind their spean-heads on to the sharpest points, grooved with the toil, of the workmen, and seeming as if they were destined to tell the present age how this wonderfully fine workmanks of years before, had broken from the integral block. Here, moreover, we saw the slabs of stone that the old Oelts had used to prove the near of the slabs of stone that the old Oelts had used to the observed.

THE SUCCESS OF A New Book.—Messis. Lee & Shepard, booksellers, of Boston, sold, in about three days, 1,500 copies of "Cudjo's Cave." One circulating library has two hundred copies that are constantly out, so that one has to subscribe several days before they can get it to read. The publishers, the sixth day after issue, put the thirteenth thousand to press, and since publication. although the first edition was six thousand, have not been able to supply the demand. This is shead, even, of the great sales of "The Lamplighter" and "Uncle Tom," for the same time.

THREE CENTS.

Revision of the Revenue Laws.

SIR: Having accertained the value of the property

of corporations, associations, and individuals, in the manner liszetofore set forth, I would suggest the

adoption of rates of taxation as nearly uniform as possible. It's not possible to attain to perfect uni-

formity, nor, perhaps, is it desirable; but things of the same nature may be uniformly taxed. For in-

stance, the liceuse fees of the various dealers, to be classed as venders of merchandise, should be made

equal, while liquor dealers should pay a much heavier tax to the Commonwealth. Incorporated

with other incorporated companies, while foreign

insurance companies, who transact their business

y sgents, must be taxed upon their gross receipts

Certain exceptions of this nature must be made, and there are certain branches of business, the taxes

upon which are so carefully regulated by cumu-

lative and elaborate legislation, that they may be

profitably exempted from the operations of the new

should be permitted from the operations of the new societ. All laws relating to auctions, for instance, should be permitted to remain in force.

The commissioners adopt the principle of taxing gross sales in almost every branch of manufactures, commerce, and exchange, which I think is a great

nistake. Gross sales should never be taxed, except

in cases where capital and accrued profits cannot be

resched, or where the property upon the credit of which business is conducted lies beyond the limits

Upon the gross sales of all manufactures the bill

eported by the commissioners imposes a State tax of one mill. It must be plain to every business man

that this would be most inequitable. Upon sales amounting to one hundred thousand dollars one

manufacturer may have a profit of twenty thousand ollars, another has perhaps but five tho

they each pay a State tax of one hundred dollars.

Returns of gross sales should be made, and should Returns of gross sales should be made, and should be used to classify and fix the rates of liceuse fees to be paid by dealers, thus dispensing with the use-less office of mercantile appraiser. What further taxes should be paid by merchants, I will discuss

I propose the following as proper rates of taxa-

tion, to be adopted experimentally, and to be re-duced if it appears that they raise an excessive

revenue:

To be paid to the State Treasurer, for the use of
the Commonwealth: By all banks of issue and de-

posit, savings and trust companies, incorporated insurance companies, &c., upon their capital stock,

and any surplus or contingent fund, or other assets whatever, a tax of one per ceat. By all incorpo-rated railroad, canal, steamboat, or other trans-

ports tion companies, telegraph and express com-panies, upon their stocks, bonded debt, and all other

liabilities representing the cost of their improvements, property, or assets of whatever kind, at their

market value, but never to exceed par value, a tax

I would tax dividends of banking institutions,

railroads, and other incorporated companies that make return to the Commissioner of Revenue, uni-

formly, and suggest the following rates:
On all dividends not exceeding six per cent., no

thing; exceeding six per cent. and not exceeding

thing; exceeding any per cent, and not exceeding eight per cent., a tax of five per cent, and thence rising gradually to a tax of fifteen per cent, on dividends of fifteen per cent., and on all dividends above fifteen per cent., a tax of twenty per cent.

The graduated scale of taxation of dividends pro-

posed by the commissioners begins with a tax of eight per cent, on all dividends not exceeding six

per cent., and runs up to a tax of thirty per cent.

Under the act which they report, a man can lend his money at simple interest, paying only the tax im-posed upon all personal property, but if he invests

in bank stock, out of his return of less than simple interest he must pay the enormous tax of eight per

cent, to the Commonwealth. This is obviously un

The tax on dividends should be paid by the corpo-

rations, not by the stockholder, nor should it be by the corporations deducted from the dividends of the

stockholders. For instance, suppose a corporation

wishes to declare a dividend of twelve per cent. on a hundred thousand dollars; it first pays twelve hundred dollars to the State, and then divides twelve

simplicity of this mode makes it most advantageous to the State, it is least troublesome to the corpora-

tion, and it has a slight pecuniary advantage for the atockholders.

I do not know if there are any solvent corpora tions paying more than simple interest on bonds, and I suppose that there must be but an inconsiderable amount of such indebtedness. Of course, interest on such bonds should be taxed the same as

dividends of like amount upon stock, and the tax should be paid by the corporation. In the case of bonds, there being a special contract for a certain

rate of interest, it is doubtful if the Legislature could authorize the corporations to pay less than

the agreed sum; and as such indebtedness, if it exists in any amount, must be largely in the hands of foreign holders, it would be impolitic for the Legislature to exercise such power, even if constitutional. If the tax is paid by the company in the manner

which I propose, then this difficulty is obviated, and the Legislature will not cause or countenance

a breach of faith in the nature of partical repudia-

companies should make returns uniformly

IV. RATES OF TAXATION.

OPTIBLISHED WEEKLY. 

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from, as then eford very little more than the cost of paper etmasters are requested to act as Agents for Poetmaster
To WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club often or twenty, an copy of the Paper will be given. blossom as the rose—should be objects of legislative patronage and popular esteem. I have denouaced patronage and popular esteem. I have denoused certain proposed impositions upon commerce and exchange as worthy only of English colonial mistrale or African barbarity. I have suggested a system of the vation permeated by the principle of equality. With this principle are equality. With this principle are equality, without it taxat, on is mere robbery. I might go further into the details of my proposed system, but have, perhaps, are passed sufficiently upon the patience of the read era of The Press. At another time, when the Leafs lature will be ready to take time, when the Legia lature will be ready to take action upon the subject. I may address myself to its

The Exemption of P. fiends from Military Serv, ice. To the Editor of The Press : SIR: I see that the articleme, 'ncerning the above man jest have attracted the attenta, 'n of a member of the

Society, and he has attempta is reply to them. am sorry to say, however, that t he has not given a single reason for the exemption, but only exhibited:
a little feeling. He states that t would be a "most Friends were not exercise of coningular and anomalous thing 以 atlowed the free and unmolested actence." Now, to that I reply, that if the consolence of Friends stands in the a 'ay of the public weal and the public necessity, it we could be a singular and lar and anomalous thing if they were. Best which, it would be unprecedented. Friends w Friends were pot exempted from militia service or prevalence of the eld militia system in Pennsylv nia; and wherein has the principle of langed sine in Pennsylva-The Friend with whom I was brought up, instead of paying a militia tax, was a contribut og member of the Hibernia Greens, which was a can mutation by seem known in those days. It is true, the did not our scouts. And I apprehend that "E, M. H." will that at all those "various times in the history of the Society," of which he speaks, "fa which they have been assailed on acco entious convictions against war," that the cm is was simply that they were not exempted, but would describe and that their goods were taken, or bodies placed in durance. Therefore, it is usels is to argue this point from precedent, and it beco. only a question of the right or wrong of the pra ple involved in the proposition, that to recognize it would open a door for the escape of all those we were really, or might pretend to be, conscientfoud by opposed to the war. There is no reason why, a Friend's conscience should be better than any other person's conscience, and it is extremely probable that at the beginning of the present struggle nearly one-half of the people were conscientions ly opposed to it. It was, however, the mest truly conscientious who were in its favor. They accepted it as a stern necessity, and thought with Luther, "Here we stand, we cannot do otherwise; God belp us." And they know that Christ, who was wiser than George Fox, said: "I come not to bring peace, but a sword." How to reconcile this stern necessity with the ultimate end of (thristianity: (which is, peace on earth and good will to men), is. indeed, a profound problem. The facts only are indeed, a profound problem. The facts only are patent to us. Twenty-five years of agitation could do nothing towards the abrogation of sisvery. Tweyears of war have nearly finished the business. Daving that twenty-five years of peace this monstrous serpent was growing stronger and atronger. During that twenty-five years of peace this monstrous serpent was growing stronger and atronger. During two years of war it has weakened day by day. How beautifully the design of Providence has worked out. The idea of emancipation, at first like a small cloud in the east, no bigger than a man's hand, has now spread over the whole heavens. That which was atused as the source of war has come to be looked upon as the only source of a permanent and desirable peace. In this matter, war has again proved itself the grand educator of the race. It has been so in all ages, and this we take to be the reason it is permitted by Him "who moves in a mysterious way."

If plagues and earthquakes break not Henven's design, Why, then, a Borgia, or a Cataline."

From the tenor of this argument, our friend "E. M. H." will see how it was that other "monitors" heside "maward monitors" were required by these extraordinary and providential times, and other "tests" besides "tests of safety"—such as tests of honor, tests of courage, tests of heroism, tests of loyalty, tests of patriottam. Mr. Seward said that the war cistinguished the community into two classes—those who were brave and those who were not. I apprehend that those who look to "tests of safety" would rather belong to the latter class. It would, however, be a very erroneeus conclusion, to think that the spirit of "E. M. H.'s" article, in this respect, represents that of Friends as a body, and that is far from the belief of the present writer. We find many examples in the public history of the country. At least two distinguished generals in the war for independence, and many in the war for the structs of our remark. It is true that these are exceptions, and against the general rule of the Society, which has led the large majority of its members into a quiet, peaceful, and industrious life. But this should be no cause for exemption, for it has notably produced its results in the universal ability of the members of the society to pay their substitution money. As from this point of view, Friends cannot ask exemption, neither can they from the lask of martial spirit, for at all time the poetic fire has been her representative of the martial, and the Bard and Hero have gone hand in hand. The Friends have the singular honor of having produced the finest war lyrist of the ocuurry, and there is no doubt at all, that when the real emer

to make returns of all real and personal property which they may own, including in this their actual capital employed in business. So of all incorporated manufacturing, mining, improving, gas, and water companies, and all unincorporated business associ-Speak the word, and master mine, As we charged on Tilly's line, And his Walloon lancers, Smiting through their midst will teach Civil look and decent speech, To these boylen pransers! ations and individuals, engaged in trade and com-merce. This property, so returned, would pay the State tax of a mill and a half, and would bear the burden of county and township rates—always suf-Feb, 18th, 1864. LITERARY.

The plan of raising State revenue exclusively from certain corporations, from licenses, tax on offices, commissions, collateral inheritances, &c., and the thorough assessment at its true value of all friend, which appears in the February number of the Cornhill Magazine, Charles Dickens speaks as follows of the story to which Thackeray was dereal and personal property, should reduce the tax upon real estate to the amount imposed upon railroad companies, viz: one per cent. At present it is usually much more, reaching in some localities to voting some of his best power, and which he left un-

the onerous sum of five per cent. I desire to be guarded in my statements, and would not confidently predict great results from this proposed system; but it would not surprise me if eventually a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon real and personal property is found sufficient for State, county, and township purposes, and for the liquidation of the State debt—a consummation de voutly to be wished.

The railroad interest in this State is most comf pact, powerful, and thoroughly organized. It will scrutinize very carefully any plan of revision of the tax laws which may be proposed. The legislation of Revision is open to many objections, and can hardly be adopted. I am opposed upon principle to all internal imposts upon trade and transportation, and think them unconstitutional. The impolicy of taxing tournage has been so thoroughly settled, after Exhaustive discussion, that I shall not reopen the question. I can only find a parallel for it in the act of the bumpkin who was determined to be rich all at once, and killed his goose which laid a golden I have taken some pains to ascertain what tax our railroad company, the Pennsylvania Central, would pay to the State under the bill reported by the commissioners.

To attain to something near what may be ex-

ected in the future, I disregarded the inflated busi ness of the last two years, and went back to 1861. Upon somewhat unsatisfactory data my calculation esulta an follows: 

By the report of the road for the year 1881, its investments and assets, represented by stock, bonds, and contingent fund, amounted to thirty-four mildollars, a larger sum than by the bill of the commis-aioners the company would have been required to pay directly into the State Treasury. The rapidly creasing business of the road wou norceasing business of the road would, nowever, soon cause the tax on tonnage and receipts to reach and overpass this sum—probably it does so at this date—while, under the system I propose, the road being constructed and its investments made, the taxes on its property could not very materially in-crease. It must be remembered, also, that the stock of the company, under the bill reported by the com-missioners, is subject to tax for local purposes in the hands of the holders, and this cannot be less than I would require the corporation to pay into the State Treasury.

My system would probably be most advantageous for the company at present, while it would prove a valuable safeguard in the future. The prevalent

have their characters phrecologically descanted apport. Says Mr. Fowler, "I resumber sell the cit. Control of the property of the control of

"Barclay! ho! a Barclay!"
And the old man by his side
Saw a comrade, battle-tried,
Scarred and sun-burned darkly; Who, with read weapon bare, Fronting to the troopers there, Cried aloud: "God save ue!" Call ye coward him who stood Ankie-deep in Lutzon's blood, With the brave Gustavus?

AMICUS AMICORUM, - In the graceful and tender reminiscence of his

voting some of his best power, and which he left uninshed:

"In respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of all his works. That he fully meant it to be so, that he had become strongly attached to it, and that he bestowed great pains upon it, I trace in almost every page. It contains one picture which must have cost him extreme distress, and which is a masterpiece. There are two children in it, touched with a hand as loving and tender as ever a father carressed his little child with. There is some young love, as pure and innocent and pretty as the struth. And it is very remarkable that, by reason of the singular construction of the story, more than one main incident usually belonging to the end of such a fiction is anticipated in the beginning, and thus there is an approach to completeness in the fragment, as to the satisfaction of the reader's mind concerning the most inters sling persons, which could hardly have been better attained if the writer's breaking off had been foreacen. The last line he wrote and the last proof he sorrected are among these papers through which I have so sorrowfully made my way. The condition of the little pages of manuscript where death stopped his hand shows that he had carried them about, and often taken them out of his pocket here and there, for patient revision and interlineation. The last words he corrected in print were, 'And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bilsa.' God grant that on that Christmas Eve when he laid his head back on his pillow and threw up his arms as he had been wont to do when very weary, some en reloueness of duty done and Christian hope throughout life humbly cherished, may have caused his won heart so to throb, when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest!

"He was found peacefully lying, as above described, composed, undisturbed, and, to all audear

his own heart so to throb, when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest!

"He was found peacefully lying, as above described, composed, undisturbed, and, to all appearance, seleep, on the twenty-fourth of Decomber, 1863. He was only in his fifty-third year; so young a man that the mother who blessed him in his dret sleep blessed him in his last. Twenty years before, he had written, after bring in a white squall:

"And when, its force expended,
The harmless storm was ended,
And, as the subrise splendid

Came blushing o'er the sea;
I thought as day was breaking,
My little girls were waking,
And smiling, and making

A prayer at home for me.'

"Those little girls bad grown to be women when

"Those little girls had grown to be women when the mountful day broke that saw their father lying dead. In those twenty years of companionship with him, they had learned much from him; and one of them has a literary course before her worthy of her kaneus name. of her famous name.

"On the bright wintry day, the last but one of the old year, he was laid in his grave at Kensal Green, there to mingle the dust to which the mortal part of him had returned, with that of a third child, lost in her infancy, years ago. The heads of a great concourse of his fellow-workers in the arts were howed around the tomb."

Concerning the refusal of the English National -Concerning the refusal of the English Nationa Shakepeare Committee to allow Mr. Thackersy a place in that body, some interesting facts have come to light. Since his death, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the editor of the Athenœum, has stated in that paper that the omission of his name arose from his neglecting to answer a circular, and that he was afterward invited to connect himself with the committee as a vice president. On the other hand, Mr. Vizetelly, a member of the committee, denies this in toto, saying that no such invitation was ever extended to him. At the last meeting he stated that a motion was made that Mr. Thackeray be created a vice president, but it was withdrawn on the ground that he was not even a member. On proposing him for memberahip, the "scoretary of the day" arose and expressed his belief that Mr. Thackeray considered himself so immeasurably superior to the general body of the committee that he would decline to join it, and to answer a circular, and that he was afterward in committee that he would decline to join it, and begged the committee not to demean itself by any turther application to him. To this is added the teatimony of Mr. Lucas, of the London Times, who at the last meeting said "that the proceedings of this committee would be handed down to posterity and pointed at with scorn on account of the reso tion passed at their last meeting; and the most honorable and straightforward way was at once to acknowledge their mistake in not having paid a merited tribute to the genius of Mr. Thackaray." merited thouse to the genius of mr. Inavastay.
A resolution to that effect was accordingly passed without a dissentient voice. As it stands the committee has acknowledged the commission of an almost inexcusable act, for which it has made every most inexcusable act, for which it has made every most inexcusable act, for which is has been act of the following extract of a note from Mr. Henry Vizzetelly, which appears in the London Star, the following members of the Shakspeare Committee in London refuse to attend its meetings or have anything whatever to do with it: mittee in Schriff whatever to do with it:

The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin; the Lukes of Devonshire and Manonaster; Earls
Granville, Clarendon, and Carlisle; Lord Brougham,
Sir F. Pollock, Sir R. Palmer, the Hon. W. Cowper,
the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, the Lord
Prov.st of Edinburgh, the Presidents of the Roys!
Society, Society of Antiquaries, Royal Academy,
and Royal Institute of British Architects, the R. A.
Professor of Scuipture, the Master of Trinity, Sir
E. B. Lytton, Ernest de Bunsen, Charles Dickens,
T. H. Foley, R. A., W. C. Macready, Antonio Panizzi, D. Roberts, R. A.; C. Stanfield, E. A.; and
Aliced Tennyson.

Mr. Vizetelly adds: "Take away these grant
names, and who, I ask, are left?"

names, and who, I ask, are left?"