[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

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, petroleum, rock oil, distilled spirits, cotton, or woolen fabrics, was actually brewed, manufactured, produced, or distilled prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That, in addition to the fractional parts of a barrel allowed in section fifty of the act to which this act is an amendment, fractional parts of a barrel may be thirds and sixths, when the quantity therein contained is not greater than such fractional part represents: *Provided further*, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty only of sixty cents for each and every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for fractional parts of a barrel: *And provided, further*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to make rules providing for deductions on account of leakage, from the quantity of spirituous liquors subject to taxation, under the act to which this act is an amendment, not exceeding five per centum of the amount removed for sale; and said deductions shall be so adjusted in the different parts of the United States as to be proportioned, as nearly as practicable, to the distances over which the manufacturer usually transports said liquors for the wholesale thereof; and the owner of the aforesaid liquors shall be charged with and pay the expense of ascertaining the leakage.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any brewer of ale, beer, lager beer, porter, or other malt liquors, shall be required to render accounts and make returns on the first day of each and every month, and no oftener. And no brewer of ale, beer, lager beer, porter, or other malt liquors shall hereafter be required to keep a record or an account, or to report or return the quantities of grain or other vegetable productions, or other substances put into the mash-tub by him or his agent or superintendent for the purpose of producing malt liquors any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sec 14 *And be it further enacted*, That every incorporated bank, or other bank legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, which shall neglect or omit to make dividends or additions to its surplus or contingent funds as often as once in six months, shall, in lieu thereof, make returns, under oath, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the first days of January and July in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, of the amount of profits which have accrued or been earned and received by said bank during the six months next preceding said first days of January and July; and, at the time of making such returns, shall pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a duty of three per cent. on such profits, and shall be subject to the provisions of the eighty-second section of the act to which this is an addition: *Provided*, That the return for the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be made within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the several assessors shall, on the first Monday of May next, and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, direct and cause the several assistant assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the assessment districts where they respectively reside, and liable to license duty under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is in addition, and assess such persons as in said acts is required. And all licenses so assessed shall continue in force until the first day of May next succeeding. And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year shall expire on the first day of May following, and shall be issued upon the payment of a ratable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such license; and each license so granted shall be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued: Provided, That any person, firm, or corporation that on the first day of May next shall hold an unexpired license, shall be assessed a ratable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in any collection district where, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the facilities for the procurement and distribution of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps, are or shall be insufficient, the Commissioner, as aforesaid, is authorized to furnish, supply, and deliver to the collector of any such district a suitable quantity or amount of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps, without prepayment therefor, and shall allow the highest rate of commissions to the collector allowed by law to any other parties purchasing the same, and may, in advance, require of any such collector a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of any stamped vellum, parchment or paper, and adhesive stamps which may be placed in his hands and remain unaccounted for, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly, of all quantities or amounts, sold or not, remaining on hand. And it shall be the duty of such collector to supply his deputies with, or sell to other parties within his district who may make applications therefor, stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps, upon the same terms allowed by law, or under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby authorized to make such other regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the security of the United States and the better accommodation of the public in relation to the matters hereinbefore mentioned, as he may judge necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That no instrument, document, or paper made, signed, or issued prior to the first day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect: *And provided*, That no instrument, document, writing, or paper, required by law to be stamped, signed, or issued, without being duly stamped prior to the day aforesaid, or any copy thereof shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp, or stamps, denoting the amount of duty charged thereon, shall have been affixed thereto or used thereon, and the initials of the persons using or affixing the same, together with the date when the same is so used or affixed, shall have been placed thereon by such person. And the person desiring to use any such instrument, document, writing or paper as evidence, or his agent or attorney is authorized in the presence of the court to stamp the same as heretofore provided by law.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the compensation now allowed to collectors for their services, and that of their deputies, there shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent and exclusively relating to official business; and in calculating the commissions of collectors of internal revenue in districts whence distilled spirits are shipped to be sold in other districts in pursuance of the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment, the amount of duties due on the quantity of spirits so shipped shall be added to the principal on which the commissions of such collectors are calculated, and a corresponding amount shall be deducted from the principal sum on which the commissions of the collectors in the districts to which such spirits are shipped are calculated:—Provided, however, That the salary of no collector shall exceed ten thousand dollars in the aggregate, or more than five thousand dollars exclusive of the expenses of administering the office.

Section 18. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty 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 moneys which may come into his hands or possession, for which 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 vouchers 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 vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon; 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. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, 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 Comptroller, in a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the United States, conditioned that said Commissioner shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justly 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 safekeeping 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 First Comptroller of the Treasury, and such Commissioner shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase his official bond as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint in the department of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall be charged with such duties in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as may be required by law, and who shall act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the absence of that officer, and exercise the privilege of franking all letters and documents pertaining to the office of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding three revenue agents, whose duties shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of frauds upon the revenue who shall be paid such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. The above salaries to be paid in the same manner as are other expenses for collecting the revenue.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the cashier of internal duties, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall have charge of the moneys received in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to his office by said Commissioner, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury: and before entering upon his duties as cashier he shall give a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Solicitor, that he will faithfully account for all the moneys, or other articles of value, belonging to the United States, which may come into his hands, and perform all the duties enjoined upon his office, according to law and regulations, as aforesaid; which bond shall be deposited with the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the pay allowed by law, the several assessors, from the date of their appointment, shall be allowed and paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection district shall exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars annually, one-half of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over two hundred thousand dollars; where the receipts of a collection district shall exceed four hundred thousand dollars, and shall not exceed eight hundred thousand, one-fourth of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over four hundred thousand dollars; where the receipts shall exceed eight hundred thousand dollars one-tenth of one per centum upon such excess; but the salary of no assessor shall in any case exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And the several assessors shall be allowed and paid the sums actually expended for office rent, not exceeding the rate of five hundred dollars per annum. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to allow each assessor such clerks as he may deem necessary for the proper transaction of business, and to fix their compensation. Such assessors shall also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business, and for stationery and blank books used in the execution of their duties: and the compensation herein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized. And assistant assessors shall, in addition to pay and charges allowed by law, also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and he is hereby authorized to fix such additional rates of compensation to be made to assessors and assistant assessors in the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories, as may appear to him to be just and equitable in consequence of the greater cost of living and traveling in those States and Territories, and as may, in his judgment, be necessary to secure the services of competent and efficient men; Provided, further, That the rates of compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the rates paid to similar officers in such States and Territories, respectively.

Sec. 23. *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 thereon, but otherwise shall return the same with objections. Any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor to the collector of the district for payment, who shall thereupon pay the same, and when receipted 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 a sum larger than was due according to law, it shall be the duty 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; or the Commissioner as 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.

Section 24. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall knowingly exercise or carry on any trade or business, for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required, without taking any such license as 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 court be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Section 25. *And be it 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; but lawers, physicians, surgeons, or dentists, having taken out a license as such, shall not be required to take out any additional license in consequence of practicing their profession within or beyond the limits of the district where licensed.

Section 26. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the removal of any person or persons from the house or premises at which he, she, or they were authorized by license to exercise or carry on any trade or business mentioned in such license, and authorized by the act to which this act is an amendment, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized to grant licenses to authorize and empower, by endorsement on such license or otherwise, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall direct, the person or persons so removing, as aforesaid, to any other place, to carry on the trade or business specified in such license at the place to which such person or persons may have removed, for or during the residue of the term for which such license was originally granted, without taking out any fresh license or payment of any additional duty or any fee thereupon for the residue of such term, and until the expiration thereof: *Provided, always*, That a fresh entry of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on, as aforesaid, shall thereupon be made by and in the name or names of the person or persons to whom such authority, as aforesaid, shall be granted.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall offer for sale, after the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, any of the articles named in Schedule C 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 manufacturer thereof, 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 is required.

Sec. 28 *And be it further enacted*, That all medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery, and cosmetics, intended for exportation as provided for in section one hundred and nine of the act to which this act is an amendment in order to be manufactured and sold or removed without being charged with duty, and without having a stamp affixed thereto, may, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be made and manufactured in warehouses known and designated in Treasury regulations as bonded warehouses, class two: *provided* such manufacturer shall first give satisfactory bonds to the collector of internal revenue for the faithful observance of the rules and regulations herein provided for, in amount not less than half required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury from persons allowed bonded warehouses, class two. Such goods, when manufactured in such warehouses, may be removed for exportation, under the direction of the revenue officer having charge thereof, without being charged with duty and without having a stamp affixed thereto. Any manufacturer of the articles aforesaid, or of any of them, having such bonded warehouse as aforesaid, shall be at liberty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to convey therein any materials to be used in such manufacture which are allowed by the provisions of the said act to be exported free from tax or duty, as well as the necessary materials, implements packages, vessels, brands, and labels for the preparation, putting up, and export of the said manufactured articles; and every article so used shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty. Articles and materials so to be used may be transfered from any bonded warehouse in which the same may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, into any bonded warehouse, class two, in which such manufacture may be conducted, and may be used in such manufacture, and, when so used, shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty; and the receipt of the officer of the revenue in charge shall be received as a voucher for the manufacture of such articles. Any materials imported into the United States may, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officers of the customs, be removed in original packages from on ship board, or from the bonded warehouses, in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse, class two, in which such manufacture may be carried on, for the purpose of being used in such manufacture, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be used in such manufacture. No article so removed nor any article manufactured in said bonded warehouse, class two, shall be taken therefrom except for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer of the customs having charge thereof, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks, or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and name of vessel, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs in cancellation of the bonds, or return of the amount of foreign import duties. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That spokes, hubs, felloes, grindstones, coke, silver bullion, rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively; materials for the manufacture of hoopskirts exclusively, and unfitted for other use, (such as steel wire, rolled, tempered or covered, cut tapes, and small wares for joining hoops together;) spindles, and castings of all descriptions, where made exclusively for instruments, articles, or machinery upon which duties are assessed and paid, shall be exempt from duty; and all goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles made or manufactured from materials which have been subject to and upon which internal duties have been actually paid, or materials imported upon which duties have been paid, or upon which no duties are imposed by law, 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. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That on all cloths of silk, cotton, or other material, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared into other fabrics, which were removed from the place of manufacture prior to the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which have been or shall be imported, the duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof; *Provided, further*, That wherever the duty has been assessed or assessed and collected at the full value thereof upon cloths of silk, cotton, or other material manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which were imported prior to the passage of this act, and which have been dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or otherwise prepared into other fabrics since the said first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and he hereby is authorized and directed to remit, refund, and pay back such proportion of said duties as were assessed upon the value of such cloths before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or otherwise prepared.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and hereby is authorized to remit, refund, and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, and all judgments or sums of money received in any court against any collector or deputy collector for any duties or licenses paid under protest.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That manufacturers of lard oil, lubricating oil, and linseed oil, shall be subject to the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, relating to distillers of spirituous liquors, and designed for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity produced, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and under regulations to be prescribed by him, be deemed necessary.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment, in relation to returns by manufacturers, and the payment and collection of duties upon manufactured articles, enumerated in section seventy-five of said act, shall be and hereby are made applicable, to the producers of articles which are also mentioned in said section, and on which taxes are levied.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be designated by the collector in every district where the same may be necessary one or more inspectors of manufactured tobacco, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said Commissioner. And all manufactured tobacco shall, before the same is used or removed for consumption or sale, be inspected and weighed by an inspector, designated as aforesaid, who shall mark upon the box or other package containing such tobacco, in a manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner, the quality and weight of the contents of such package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector. The fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the tobacco so inspected and weighed. The penalties for the fraudulent marking of any package of tobacco, and for any fraudulent attempt to evade the duties on tobacco, so inspected, by changing in any manner the package or the marks thereon, shall be the same as are provided in relation to distilled spirits by existing laws. That manufactured tobacco may be removed from the place of manufacture for the purpose of being exported, after the quantity and quality to be so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection, according to the provisions of this act, upon and with the written permission of the collector or deputy collector of the district, without payment of the duties thereon previous to such removal, the owner thereof having given bond to the United States, with sufficient securities, in the manner and form and under the regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in at least double the amount of said duties to export the said manufactured tobacco, or pay the duties thereon within such time as may be stated in the bond; and all the provisions relative to the exportation of distilled spirits in bond, contained in the act to which this is an amendment, as far as the same may be applicable, shall be applied to the exportation of tobacco in bond: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be considered to apply to snuff, fine-cut tobacco, or cigars.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the evidence of exportation to entitle to benefit of drawback under the act to provide internal revenue to which this act is an amendment, and the rules and regulations pertaining thereto, shall be the same as those which are now or may be required to entitle the exporter to benefit of drawback under the acts relating to drawbacks of duties on imports, with such other rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; that the bureau in charge of exports for the benefit of drawback under the acts as aforesaid at the port of New York (and at such other ports as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate) shall have charge of the same under the act to which this act is an amendment; that the head of such bureau shall be invested with the authority and receive the emoluments of a deputy of the collector of customs; and that the said bureau shall, under the direction of the collector of the customs embrace the supervision of all exports entitled to remission of duties, or to drawback of duties paid, under the acts above mentioned; the ascertaining and certifying such duties; the taking and cancellation of required bonds; the charge of all export entry papers for benefit of drawback and officers' returns thereon, and of certificates in proof of the landing of such exports abroad: *Provoded*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to change or modify the existing mode of paying the drawbacks and debentures allowed by the laws before referred to.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco is required, under such instructions as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, to audit, allow, and pay the accounts for services of the collectors and assessors of California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, subject to the revision of the said Commissioner.

Sec. 37. *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 modified, for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution of all fines penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect, the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and reenacted by this act.

Sec 38 *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the date when this act takes effect there shall be an allowance or drawback on cordials and other liquors manufactured wholly or in part of domestic spirits, on which a duty shall have been paid equal in amount to the duty paid on such spirits when exported, with such deduction as the Secretary of the Treasury may think reasonable, not exceeding five per centum of the amount of duty so paid, the amount to be ascertained in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in section one hundred and sixteen of the act to which this is additional, and the same to be subject to all the provisions of said section applicable thereto *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be made unless the value of the spirits used in such manufacture shall exceed one-half of the whole value of the article manufactured as aforesaid.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

1863.—CLEVELAND, SAGINAW AND LAKE HURON

SHORE LINE.

The new and elegant low-pressure steamer

SUSAN WARD, Capt. Wm. Rathway,

Will run during the season between the above ports as follows:

Leaves Cleveland for Saginaw City, East Saginaw and Bay City, touching at Port Huron, Lexington, Port Sanilac, Forester, Forestville, Point Aubarks, Port Austin and Towas City, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Saginaw for Cleveland every SATURDAY MORNING.

All freights consigned to us will receive prompt attention. Through contracts made. Shippers having freights ready can send them to our store; will go on first boat without charge for storage.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Officers of the Sixty-Third Penna. Killed in the Battle of Chancellorville.

The officers of this Regiment who fell in the recent battle deserve more than a passing notice. The first and eldest of these is Captain William Smith, commander of Co. A. This company was composed of citizens from the neighborhood of Wilkinsburg and Braddock's Fields, and when mustered into service, Capt. Smith was First Lieutenant, but since the 1st of August has held the rank of Captain. He bore into the army, and never lost, all the virtuous habits, temperance and piety of his home. I presume that during the nearly two years he served his country, he was never under arrest as an officer, but every where, and at all times, discharged to the utmost his duty. But though so uncompromising to himself, he was not severe on his men; but while he sustained the discipline of his company, no one could justly censure him as capricious, passionate or unreasonable. In every engagement Capt Smith was the bravest of the brave, in no instance displaying the hesitation or weakness of a moment of fear. With unhesitating alacrity he obeyed every order, and taking position in every post of danger. He was mortally wounded on Sunday morning, and lived less than an hour, leaving to his family and country a name untarnished by a single blot.

Capt. William Thompson, of Company D, fell at the same time. This young man had, on account of his bravery and merit, been elevated from the ranks to the position he held, and controlled with singular tact and ability a brave but turbulent band of men. I utter but the sentiment of all who know him, when I say he was one of the most promising young men in the army, ever active, vigilant and in earnest to all his duty; he probably never received as an officer a rebuke, and most certainly never deserved one. In circumstances most trying to patience, I never knew him to speak a profane word. In provocations where an angel would have pardoned anger, he was never known to say one word that lost him the respect of his men. Always cheerful, kind and considerate of the feelings and happiness of others, he was esteemed and beloved by all. He had been in many battles, and in them all, escaped without a wound, and in each of these won by his bravery, discretion and humanity to the wounded the praise of his superior officers and the gratitude of his fellow soldiers. I know not his father, but he has reason to thank Heaven that it was his privilege to be the parent of so noble a man. He fell, where all expected he would, in battle at the head of his company. He lived but an hour after he was shot. And few have fallen who will be longer missed, and whose name will be repeated at a hundred camp fires with sincere regret.

On the same day was mortally wounded Adjutant McGrannahan. He likewise entered the service as a private in the ranks, and his merit raised him, step by step, to the honorable position he filled when he fell. A braver man never lived. He had no conception of fear. His coolness and courage in many battle fields, from Fair Oaks to Manassas and Fredericksburg, were the admiration of thousands. In private intercourse, gentle and modest, no one could have thought there was hidden in a body almost feminine, a nature so robust and a courage so heroic. Warm-hearted, impulsive, devoted to his friends, full of generous resolves, magnanimous to a fault, of loyalty that never could be doubted, industrious, faithful in every position, few officers could have fallen more sincerely regretted. For years all who knew him will never be able to recall his image without a sigh. Impressive and true was the testimony of his Colonel, as to the place he occupied in his esteem, who, lying in the same hospital, dangerously wounded, when told that the Adjutant was dead, turned his head on his pillow and wept, exclaiming, "Poor Billy, poor Billy, we shall never see his like again."

Lieut. Weeks, of Co. H. This young man had entered the ranks as a private, but rose to the rank of a commissioned officer by his merits. During all the battles on the Peninsula, he was the flag bearer of the regiment, and never permitted it to fall from his hands; always, however terrible the conflict, he bore it aloft and cheered the men to follow. At Glendale his heroism won the admiration of all. In the fourteen battles in which he had been a prominent actor, he invariably stood side by side with the bravest. He was an officer of as valiant a company of men as ever enlisted in our service. The Irishmen of Co. H, have in all these fields nobly sustained their national honor, and by the sacrifice of more than two thirds of their number deserved the gratitude of the nation. Lieutenant Weeks lost in the battle of Chancellorville, a brother who had stood by him in many places of danger, but escaped until this fatal day. When he was carried into the hospital, his great anxiety was for his brother, and when informed in a few hours of his death, he immediately sank and the spring of life appeared to be broken.

In the same battle fell Lieut. Boyle, of Co. C. This officer had shown himself in many conflicts one of the most undaunted of brave men; and few could have been struck down in the regiment more sincerely regretted. He, like many of the best officers in the army, had risen from the ranks, and if it had pleased God to spare him, his energy of character, true loyalty, correct habits and soldierly qualities would have secured him honor as an officer and gratitude as a patriot.

Such are some of the noble men who were sent forth to defend their country, and shall return no more. Their names are added to the long list of officers of the same regiment who perished in battle.

Sad and most painful is the return to the old ranks, and to look on only a feeble, broken remnant of a great regiment. How one looks in vain for Chapman, Lisle, Brown, Fulton, Marks, McGonigle, Smith, Thompson, McGrannahan, Weeks, and Boyle. J. J. M.

Meeting of Coopers.

At a meeting of coopers (employers) on Monday, at Col. Gerst's Hall, Allegheny, Mr. Logan in the Chair, and Robert Bole acting Secretary, they unanimously agreed to proceed to-day (Tuesday) to work on the fortifications, taking with them as many of their employees as are willing to go.

The meeting was represented by nineteen firms, or individuals. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon those of the trade not present, and inform them of the action of the meeting.

Chas. Shepley was chosen captain, Henry Herr first lieutenant, and John Rentz second lieutenant.

The following report of the number of men each firm or individual thought he could take to the fortifications was made:

Charles Shepley	20	Henry Herr	6
Gregg, Alexander & Co.	15	Robert Bole	6
Charles S[illegible]nders	12	Wm. Langkamp	5
Fred Copert	11	Fred. Redman	5
Henry Afterbyde	10	John Ort	5
Jacob Smith	8	John Peffer	6
Henry H[illegible]elmer	7	John Helen	4
John Fishert	7	Hetzel & Newman	9
John Rentz	7	John Reelys	5
Fred. Helm	6	George Eberhardt	2

On motion, it was agreed that the Allegheny coopers would meet at Gerst's Hall, and march to the lower end of Hand street bridge, meet the Pittsburgh coopers at Robert Bole's shop, and proceed thence to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, preceded by a band of music.

COPPERHEADS ASSAULTED.—A few evenings since, a number of copperheads commenced hurrahing for Vallandigham at Shanghai, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Some of the Union men of that place fell upon them with stones, and the train coming along just at the time, the copperheads sought shelter in the cars. The Union men, however, continued to pelt them until the train started, and one of the cars was considerably damaged.

THE 15TH PA. REGIMENT.—We direct the attention of men wishing to enlist to the 15th Pennsylvania regiment, which is entirely a Pittsburgh organization. The Committee of Public Safety has guaranteed to furnish uniforms. The emergency is urgent and the time short, therefore those wishing to enlist should not delay.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The July number of this valuable magazine is out and for sale at the News and Periodical Depot of J. W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice. This number is the first of the twelfth volume; it is therefore important that constant readers of this work should provide themselves with it.

STRAGGLERS, DESERTERS AND CONVALESCENTS.—Twenty convalescents and deserters left at noon for Louisville, in charge of Lieut. McClelland. Twenty-three stragglers and seven deserters will be sent to Harrisburg to-night, in charge of Lieut. A. N. Harbours.

THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS are represented by sixty-four men, on Coal Hill, each of the employers paying his own men.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—We have been requested by the General commanding this Department to make no report of military movements here until further notice. This will account for the absence of news touching military operations in this Department.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. Charles H. Fulwood, of Co. M, 102d regiment, has been detailed to the headquarters of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and has the general management of the removal of the sick and wounded.

COUNTERFEITS.—Twos on the Union Bank of Reading, Pa., and fifty cent postal currency notes, are now circulated in the east. The latter are lithographed, and so closely resemble the genuine that it is difficult to detect them.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement exercises of the High School will take place this evening in Concert Hall. The usual programme of orations, essays, declamations, etc., will make up the entertainment.

BODY SENT HOME.—The remains of Richard Walton, of Co. F, 140th Pennsylvania regiment, were sent home yesterday, from Washington, to his friends in Beaver.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

FROM TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, June 22, 1863.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 10th of June, reports that on the evening of the 9th, seven Yankee gunboats went up to Atlanta, for the purpose of pillaging plantations and destroying property.

Late South Carolina papers report Mrs. Smith, mother of Kirby Smith, Miss Russell, daughter of the late Surgeon Russell, of the United States Army, and others, at Charleston, under a flag of truce from St. Augustine, Florida. They say Gen. Hunter has 30,000 troops under his command.

Negro regiments from Boston, 1,500 strong, had arrived at Hilton Head.

Two fleets have left Hilton Head for the South, one for Atlanta, and one for St. Johns' river, Florida. The latter to take possession of Jacksonville and thence make excursions into the interior.

In the recent raid on Combahee, Kansas Montgomery was in command. The number of negroes taken was 720.

One Monitor is at Hilton Head; all the rest are at Stono.

The 7th Connecticut Regiment, Col. Hawley, garrisons St. Augustine.

The Rebel General Walker is in command at Pactoligo.

The leading editorial in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 17th inst., censures the Rebel Government, in the strongest terms, for still allowing foreign consuls to remain in confidence, who were originally accredited to the Yankee Government.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* tells of two British subjects, found in that city, who refused to fight Yankees under any circumstances. It suggests that they be immediately compelled to fight or leave the city.

The *Mississippian*, of the 14th, says the Vicksburg garrison have on hand bountiful supplies for 60 days. It further says that General Johnson had captured Black River bridge, driving the Yankees therefrom.

Col. James F. Dowell, of Macon county, is candidate for Governor of Alabama, at the approaching election. Also, Col. Thos. H. Walls, of Montgomery.

Rags are eight cents per pound in Montgomery.

An article in the *Register* says, locusts are coming out of the earth to torment the Yankees.

The following telegrams are found in Rebel papers:

Richmond, June 18.—Before the capture of Winchester, Milroy notified Ewell that he would burn the town if an attempt was made to storm his position. Ewell replied that he would hang every Yankee captured.

It is reported that Ewell has taken Harper's Ferry.

Stores are now *en route* for Fredericksburg.

A heavy explosion was heard in the direction of Acquia Creek. It was supposed to be the enemy blowing up the wharves and buildings at that point.

The poor folks at Fredericksburg are reaping immense spoils from the enemy's deserted camps.

Passengers by the Central train bring little additional news from Winchester. The number of prisoners is fully 7,000, horses 12,000 to 3,000, and immense numbers of wagons. The Yankees have entirely disappeared from Stafford county.

Richmond, June 19.—Apprehensions of a drought in this vicinity was relieved by the copious rains last night.

It is reported that the wife of Gen. Milroy was captured on Sunday at Martinsburg.

Pinckney Walker is officially recognized as acting British Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, having submitted satisfactory evidence of his appointment.

Senatobia, June 16.—It has been definitely ascertained that, on Saturday evening last, General Price encamped about thirty miles from Helena. Heavy firing was heard in that direction yesterday, and continued this morning.

General Carter has made a raid into East Tennessee with a mounted force of two thousand men. On the morning of the 19th inst. he was within five miles of London. The rebels were drawn up at that place awaiting his approach. The raiders came to Lanere's station, a few miles from London, destroyed an important factory of the Laneres brothers, together with the residence near by, and all the adjacent buildings. They then tore up the track of the railway for a considerable distance, and returned by the route they came, after they had given it out to the citizens that it was their intention to go to Knoxville and sack and burn the city.

On Friday night they got wind of the Confederate force at London, and determined to avoid that point. Lanere's Station had been left unguarded from the fact that troops were being removed from one to another Department. The 54th Va. infantry had just left that place. All this account is in the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of yesterday, which earnestly hopes that the Yankees will be cut off, and every soul of them captured.

The *Rebel* has reliable news that Jackson, Tenn., and Bolivar, have both been evacuated by the Yankees for the purpose of reinforcing Grant.

All is quiet at Murfreesboro. The weather is cool and pleasant.

Late from Rebeldom—Federal Movements—Arrival of Negro Troops—Alabama Politics, &c.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The *Democrat's* Murfreesboro dispatch gives the following Southern news:

The Savannah *Republican* of the 10th says that on the evening of the 9th seven Federal gunboats went to Altamaha to pillage plantations. Another fleet started for St. John's river, to take possession of Jacksonville and make incursions into the interior.

In the recent raid on the Cambahee, Colonel Montgomery captured seven hundred and twenty negroes.

The 7th Connecticut regiment garrison San Augustine, Fla.

One Monitor is at Hilton Head; all the rest are at Stono.

A negro regiment from Boston, 1,500 strong, had arrived at Hilton Head.

Col. Dewell and Col. Watts are rival candidates for the gubernatorial chair of Alabama.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 21st says that Col. Carter had made another raid into East Tennessee, with 3,000 cavalry. They went to Lanere's Station, destroyed the factory of Lanere & Bros. and all the adjacent buildings, and tore up the railroad track for a considerable distance.

EXCITING NEWS!

Rebels Marching on Harrisburg!

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THEM.

Greencastle Occupied in Force!

A SKIRMISH AT MILLERSTOWN.

"WE STILL HOLD CHAMBERSBURG!"

HARRISBURG, June 22.—From all the information that can be obtained, it is believed that the whole rebel force on this side of the Potomac, is advancing in this direction.

The enemy occupied Greencastle at noon to-day, with a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and is said to be in strong force.

The troops at Chambersburg, under Gen. Knipe, being the outposts of our forces up the valley, will fall back to the main army, if closely pressed by a larger force of the enemy.

Every preparation is being made to meet them, should they decide to move further in this direction.

The city troops, in a skirmish last evening at Millerstown, near Gettysburg, took five prisoners without any loss.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The *Inquirer* has the following on its bulletin board: A dispatch was received this morning stating that the rebels are advancing in force on Chambersburg.

HARRISBURG, June 23.—We still hold Chambersburg.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—A body of cavalry, belonging to Couch's command, entered Frederick yesterday afternoon, and drove the rebels out. It is believed that there are now no rebels in Frederick county.

Trains left this morning for Frederick to Harper's Ferry.

Stocks are active and better. Money unchanged.

Arrival of the Canada from Europe.

CAPE RACE, June 23.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th, was boarded off here last night. Advices two days late.

Breadstuffs on Friday closed with a declining tendency. Wheat slightly declined.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 23, 1863.

There is no new feature to notice in trade. Business continues dull and inactive, in fact it is almost entirely suspended, the great majority of our prominent houses being closed, and our merchants, generally, are engaged on the fortifications.

There is but a limited demand for any of the leading articles, while in prices there is no material change. Flour is nominal with small sales at about former quotations. Grain is dull and neglected, and the transactions are almost entirely of a local character. Groceries may be quoted at 11¾@12½c for Sugar; 31@33c for Coffee, and Molasses 55@60c for old and new. There is a good inquiry for Potatoes, and the market is firm at from $1,50 to $2,00 per bbl; sale of 200 bush at 60c per bush, and 160 bbls do at $1,75 per bbl. Provisions are dull and languid, with but a limited demand. Dried Fruit is steady with sales of 90 bush Apples at $1,12 to $1,25 per bush. Peaches may be quoted at $2,75@3,00. Cheese is firm with sales of 3 tons W R at 10c. Butter is nominal at from 12 to 14c for Packed and Roll. We note small sales of Eggs at 13@14c—the latter figure for fresh Packed.

There is some inquiry for Petroleum, and the market is firm but unchanged. Crude is held firmly at 16@16½c packages returned, and 21¼@22c, packages included. Sale of 220 bbls at 21¾c. Refined is firm with buyers at 40c for bonded, while holders are asking from 41 to 42c. Benzine is entirely neglected and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations

Meeting of Wool Growers.

A large number of the Wool growers of Findley, Moon, North and South Fayette townships in Allegheny county; and Robinson and Cecil townships, in Washington county, met in convention at the Public school house in Noblestown, on Saturday June 20, and organized by calling Robt. McBurney, Esq., of Washington county to the chair, and appointing R. Potter, of Noblestown, Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That in view of the high rates of Exchange, great cost of raising wool, the enormous advance of woolen and cotton goods and everything we consume, we are better entitled to one dollar per pound for our wool this year, than fifty cents last year.

Resolved, That we agree to and call upon all wool growers to hold their wools at $1 per lb, until there is a material change in the price of woolen and cotton goods.

Resolved, That we call on all wool growers in Western Pennsylvania, to meet in convention and resolve to stand by what they may consider a just and fair price for their wools in view of the present prices of other articles.

Resolved, That George Burns of Clinton, Mark Robb of Noblestown, and Wm Nicholson, Esq., of Rich Valley, be a committee to meet in convention at Washington, Pa., on the 26th of June, to assist in carrying out these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Secretary have the proceedings of this convention published in the *Gazette* and *Post* of Pittsburgh, and the *Reporter* and *Tribune* of Washington.

Boston Cotton Goods Market.

The Shipping List of the 20th, says: Prices are fully sustained and firm. Heavy standard Sheetings have been selling principally at 27½c, with a fair demand, but most holders are not offering in anticipation of still higher figures. Outside lots have been pretty much bought up. Light and medium Sheetings and Shirtings are held at full prices. Bleached goods are firm but quiet, with rather more demand for the better grades. Drills are held firm, but no sales of any consequence have been made. The stock of these goods is very light. Corset Jeans have been selling more freely and at better prices than have been obtained for some weeks past. Denims, Stripes and Ticks are quiet, but firm. Print Cloths are held at 19c for 64x66 There has been considerable inquiry for dark Prints, and some of the agents have had their floors entirely cleared. As no new dark Prints are being produced, owners incline to holding their stocks in preference to selling rates, which are 2@3c ₱ yard less than cost of productions. The stocks of light goods are being rapidly absorbed at prices 2c ₱ yard under prices of dark work. In the present days of rapid changes it is difficult to give reliable quotations. First-class light Prints are offered at 16c, and dark work at 18c. From a careful investigation and inquiry, we believe it to be the conviction of many of the soundest judges that there will be an unusually short supply of Prints for fall sales. Lawns, Ginghams and De Laines remain without material change. Pantaloon stuffs are in steady demand.

Baltimore Grain Market.

JUNE 20—The receipts of Grain continue short, and prices of Corn and Oats tend upwards under a fair inquiry for home use. Prime Wheat rules steady, but the lower grades are still neglected and heavy. We quote prices as follows: Common to fair Southern white Wheat at $1,60@1,67, good to prime do at $1,73@1,80, strictly prime to very choice do at $1,83 @1,85, common to very prime Southern red at $1,45@1,55, and Pennsylvania do at $1,40@1,50 per bushel. Inferior to prime white Corn at 80@85c and yellow do at 85@87c per bushel Maryland Oats at 81@85c weight, and Pennsylvania do at 83@87c, as to quality. Maryland Rye $1,05@1,10, and Pennsylvania do at $1,10@1,12 per bushel—Sun.

Boston Fish Market.

JUNE 19—The receipts of Codfish are liberal, and with a moderate demand prices are a shade lower. Sales of Grand Bank at $5; 100 qtls Bay Fundy $6; small green $4@4,25 loose, and $4,62½@4,75 for packed. Hake are selling at $3@3,50; 50 drums Haddock at $4 packed. Pollock $3,50@3,75 ₱ qtl. There have been no further arrivals of new Mackerel. Sales of 300 bbls No 3 large at $7,75@8,00 and $5,50 for medium. Alewives are in limited demand at $5 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are worth nominally $3,50@6 ₱ bbl. Salmon are held at $21@23 ₱ tierce—Com. Bulletin.

Cleveland Market.

JUNE 22—Wheat—The receipts were quite large, but the demand was very light, and the market ruled dull at a decline of 1c. Sales on Change—1c ar red on track at 123c, 1 car Indiana white on track at 127½c, and 1 car do at 129c. There was a better demand in the afternoon, and the following sales were made: 4 cars red on track at 123c, 2 cars choice do on track at at 124c, 2000 bush red from store at 125c, and 3,000 bush red f o b at 121c. Corn—Dull, with little inquiry. Sale of 1 car shelled from store at 59c, and 2500 bush from store at 58c. Oats—No receipts today and no sales. We quote nominally at 61@62c.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 23—5 bbls eggs, Little & Trimble; 53 bdls paper, Perkins & co; 10 sks feathers, J Kirkpatrick; 50 bxs starch, Miller & Ricketson; 50 bbls whisky, E H Myers & co; 10 bbls eggs, Rea & Keil; 14 sks rags, B A Fahnestock & co.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAILROAD, June 22—56 pcs bacon, 26 bxs cheese, L H Voigt & co; 15 bbls liquor, H & F Evert; 50 bbls whisky, S H Watson; 3 hhds tobacco, John Greer; 5 do do, John Grasier; 4 do do, J Murphy; 74 bbls flour, 24 bxs cheese, R Robison & co; 10 bbls bungs, King, Pennock & co; 2 tcs hams, J H Shoenberger; 5 bxs tobacco, J A Mazurie; 4 bbls liquor, J H Kirkpatrick; 1 car mill feed, Simpson & Knox; 25 bxs starch, J S Dilworth; 5 tcs beef, E H Myers & co; 5 kgs butter, 2 bbls eggs, Shomaker & Lang; 47 bxs cheese, F Vangorder; 9 bales tow, Kennedy & Childs; 12 bbls whiting, J & H Phillips,