

What is a Radical.
There are radicals in politics, in religion, in science, in war, in trade, and in all that engages the attention of man: But the word radical, for a few years past, has been the worst abused word in the English language. In the South it is hissed from the mouths of Secessionists against Union men—in the North it is hissed from the mouth of every Copperhead against loyal men. It is an epithet of contempt on the lips of all old maids and fossils, who oppose the spirit of progress. These fossils, had they lived in the days of Hampden, Sydney, Hancock, Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, would have denounced these men as most hateful radicals. Noah was a radical for attempting to launch his ark and open up a new communication with heaven. Galilee was a radical; and persecuted Luther, whom the whole Protestant world worship, was a radical of the first water. Even the great Fulton, when he began to experiment with steam, was sneered and mocked at as a crazy radical. In a word, had it not been for these radicals, the world would now be standing where it was six thousand years ago.

A. Lincoln, Esq., is a radical, and will during a reign of four years, crush out the largest Rebellion known to the world! Thanks to God for the gift of such a radical!—*Knoxville Whig.*

NEWBERNE, N. C., Feb. 20.—The Charleston Mercury says that Secretary Chase is making every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency, and thus inflict a mortal blow on the cause.

The same paper says that the constant propping of the enemy's shot and shell is telling upon the lower part of the city.

The Newbern Times says that the late rebel raid has strengthened the Union feeling. We cannot for a moment doubt that should a strong federal force move on Raleigh and unfurl the starry banner from the capitol, it would be hailed with shouts of intense joy by tens of thousands.

A rumor says that General Pickett will be court-martialed for not capturing Newberne. Col. Dutton, of the 21st Connecticut, has been announced as chief of Staff by General Peck. Large numbers are enlisting in the 2d Union North Carolina regiment.

THE FIRE AND THE FLOOD.—According to the Charleston Mercury, Gilmore's fire is making havoc in at least a portion of that justly doomed city. It says: "Gradually, the constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is beginning to tell upon the lower part of the city of Charleston. Broad street is considerably encumbered with bricks and other debris knocked out by the enemy's projectiles. It will take much time and money to repair the damage."

But if fire is the element of destruction which threatens Charleston, as appears to be admitted at last, the same Mercury is also our witness that another agent of destruction, very diverse in kind, however, is equally threatening the whole "Confederacy"—or, as the Mercury expresses it—"The South and the Southern cause."

"Secretary Chase is making every exertion to flood the South with his greenbacks," which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency, and thus inflict a mortal blow on the success of the Southern cause."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WHOLESALE REBEL DESERTIONS.—A letter from the New York Times correspondent with Meade's army says that deserters continue to come in daily, particularly from the Louisiana regiments. Nearly the whole of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments have deserted during the last month. The reason assigned by them for the stampede is that they had read the President's Amnesty Proclamation in one of our newspapers. Great efforts have been made by some of their officers to obtain possession of the contraband publication, but without success. It has passed through nearly every man's hands in those regiments, and when last seen was nearly worn out.

CONCERNING DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY.—By order of the Secretary of War, deserters from the enemy who come into our lines, and on examination prove to be bona fide deserters, with the intention of taking the oath of allegiance under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, will be sent to the Provost Marshal General of the defenses South of the Potomac, by whom they will be released on taking the oath of allegiance; their horses shall be bought by the Quartermaster's Department, if the service needs them, at a valuation determined by a Board of Appraisement. No personal property, excepting arms, will be taken from such deserters.

THE DRAFT.—The readers of the Gazette of Saturday morning were informed that a resolution had passed the House of Representatives extending the time for the payment of bounties from the 1st of March to the 1st of April. A later dispatch informs us that the Senate will also pass the resolution. The draft is not to be postponed.

A Feeling Tribute.
We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter written by an officer of the 85th regiment, which shows how warmly the memory of the lamented Col. Purviance is cherished by his old command, and how deeply they feel his loss yet. No officer in the service could have been more beloved by his soldiers, and among all the gallant dead who have gone down in this fearful struggle, none has fallen more sincerely mourned than this brave and accomplished commander.—*Washington Tribune.*

Amid the excitement, enthusiasm and joy that attend the march of our victorious armies, and the defeat and prospective overthrow of this cruel rebellion, we are too prone to forget the brilliant deeds and invaluable service of the many noble men whose lives have been sacrificed while struggling for the preservation of our liberties and the unity and integrity of the government. Only a few months have passed since the startling announcement was made that the name of the gallant and fearless Col. Purviance had been added to the list of our illustrious dead. Few seem to know or appreciate the extent of the nation's loss in the death of this noble man; but among the officers and men of this regiment, who are familiar with his ardent devotion to our country's cause, his unflinching courage in the face of the enemy, and the unwavering fidelity and integrity which governed him in the minutest affairs of life, his memory will long be cherished with reverence and affection.

As a regiment, we are proud of our organization—proud of the many battle-fields over which our old flag, tattered with bullets, has floated in triumph—proud of the long and arduous campaigns whose glory we have shared; but above all we are proud of the gallant commander under whose leadership our victories have been won, and to whom alone we are indebted for whatever efficiency, discipline, and reputation as a regiment we have acquired.—When the command of the 85th was entrusted to Col. Purviance, it was destitute of discipline, without prestige from former victories—in fact a raw, untrained body of men, but containing the finest material in the world for soldiers. To mould these men into soldiers, invincible in action and distinguished for their courage and fidelity, was his constant aim and the object of his ceaseless and untiring exertions. For whatever services the 85th has rendered the nation in its struggle for self-preservation, and for whatever success it has achieved during the last two years of its existence, let the glory be attributed to him to whom alone it is justly due.—Lt. Col. Purviance. No man ever possessed the confidence and devotion of this regiment to such a degree as he, and none ever will. Never was he known to falter or lose his wonderful presence of mind; no matter how perilous the undertaking or how terrible the danger; not even the certain prospect of death itself would cause him for a moment to hesitate in the path of duty. Such was the character of Col. Purviance as a soldier, and well did he merit the respect, esteem and affection of the entire regiment.

The Defences of Mobile.
A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Huntsville, Alabama, contributes the following interesting information, gained through military sources: In the rear of Mobile, and as much as five miles from the city, are three very heavy lines of earthworks. Fort No. 1 is on the southeast side of the river, opposite the termination of St. Michael street. As you go down the river and turning to the left, is the landing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here is located battery No. 3, consisting of three rifled 32 pound guns, and one 10 inch gun. This is called the Spanish Battery. Farther down the bay, to the left, is Battery No. 9, called Pinto's Battery. Between this and Fort Morgan are Batteries Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell and Light House Battery, in all, six, consisting each of six 32-pound rifled cannon.

At the time my informant was there, Fort Morgan had 500 men in it of the 1st Confederate regiment, and Fort Gaines was garrisoned by about an equal number. Upon the walls and within the embrasures of Fort Gaines are eighty guns—or thirty-two guns and the rest howitzers—to repulse a land attack. Fort Morgan has one hundred guns and a number of howitzers. Two of the guns from Fort Sumter, used in sinking the Keokuk, have been removed to Fort Morgan, and are now there prepared to do more of the same kind of work.

About the harbor of Mobile the rebels have two gunboats, the Morgan and the Gaines, each having on deck some ten guns, but the propelling power of these boats is defective. They move very slowly.

There is a third gunboat called the Selma, made like a barge, after the monitor pattern carrying eight guns, but she cannot be of much effect, from the same cause, defective propelling power. In addition to these the Confederates have two very small iron-clad monitors, but they also move clumsily along in the water. They have a howitzer in front and five port guns each. These, with the Lady Davis, ten guns, and Richmond, eight guns, and two others, not so large, carrying six guns—now off in the vicinity of Richmond—constitute the rebel navy now stationed at the two points mentioned.

With the exceptions named, my informant says the entire distance from Meridian to within six miles of Mobile was unfortified, and unprotected by Confederate soldiers. Except the railroad is torn up and completely destroyed, there is nothing to prevent a force from moving direct by that route. At the same time the cavalry troops might co-operate by moving them south from Jackson as far as say Broadhaven, and then cutting across the country obliquely and in a south westerly course to the rear of Mobile.

The German Republican Central Committee of New York, have passed resolutions protesting against dropping the name of "Republican" party, and recommending the re-adoption for the Presidential campaign of 1864 of that name under which the lovers of humane liberty, having in 1856 signed the death-warrant of the slave oligarchy, carried it into execution in 1860.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.
BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Committee Meeting.
The members of the Republican Executive Committee of this county are requested to meet in Butler, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for the purpose of considering important business. A full attendance is respectfully requested.
THOS. ROBINSON, Chairman.
March 2, 1864.

A Copperhead Rebuked.
While standing on the platform at the Depot of the Penna. Central, awaiting the departure of the Veterans of the 102d, we noticed a copperhead of this place, and a clever fellow too by the by, approaching a gentleman from one of the districts of this county, and with rather a curious air inquired, "Have you seen the squad of recruits from—Township? No! where are they, was the reply?—There they are, was the answer, pointing to a squad of colored soldiers near by.—I would rather associate with these men than with half the Copperheads in my township. The former are willing to fight for their country, the latter are not." Our copperhead neighbor yielded to the rebuke, in the best possible manner, with a slight shrug of the shoulder and a dry laugh.

Our Enrolling Board.
Having been invited by the recruiting and bounty committee of our township, (Penn) to accompany them to the city, in company with our quota of recruits, it gives us great pleasure in thus publicly testifying to the gentlemanly manner in which we were all received by Capt. Kirker and his colleagues of the board of enrollment. They were evidently overburdened with official business, yet this did not prevent them from giving prompt attention to even the smallest details. It is true they rejected some who we thought should have passed, but this only strengthened our confidence in their fairness and impartiality. It would have been much more pleasant for them, to be able to pass all who presented themselves, especially when pressed to do so by their respective friends, whom the board would much rather have gratified than displeased, yet their duty to the government was not forgotten; unpleasant as it was to do so they firmly rejected all who did not come up to the requirements of the law. This was inconvenient to some, but all felt that it was just.

In behalf of our district, we tender the entire board, (as also their corps of clerks) our sincere thanks for the unsullied courtesy and unbiased justice which governed them in their official conduct with our citizens.

Departure of Veterans.
Being in the city on Wednesday last, we embraced the opportunity of bidding adieu to quite a number of the veterans of this county, who were going east on the evening train.

We reached the depot before eight in the evening. The train left about half an hour afterwards, and we were much pleased to see that the cheerful countenances of those brave soldiers were not changed, even at this, their last hour, (for the time being) with their friends. "Rally round the flag boys," was sung with a will by these of them whose voices enabled them to be heard in the promiscuous crowd in the open air, while the rest endorsed the sentiments of the song. Unqualified curses were pronounced upon traitors, and no one who observed those brave boys as they were about taking leave of the peaceful scenes around them, to again return to their duties in the camp and on the battle field, could for a moment suspect that "greenbacks" were any part of the consideration which induced them to risk the hazards of military life. On the contrary, all felt that their motives could be nothing short of the highest impulses of the patriot—the end of their ambition the crushing of the rebel army, the overthrow of the rebellion; the maintenance of the Constitution, and the restoration of the Union over every foot of territory.

After the veterans had been seated in the cars, a platoon of colored soldiers, whom we were led to believe had been brought in from camp, and were possibly on their way to the south-west, were halted on the platform immediately alongside of the cars, the windows of the cars were up and quite a number of our veteran soldiers struck up one of those negro melodies, prophetic of the near approach of the year of "jubilee," and a general good feeling seemed to pervade all present, of both colors.

How I was amused to reflect that it was for the singing of just such a melody that Gen. McClellan had ordered the "Hutchinson family" outside of our military lines in the spring of 1862; and that these same veterans were a part of the army of the Potomac, of which that same General declared that the avowal of radical sentiments would disintegrate it; surely the world moves.

The fatigue of long campaigns, the demoralizing effects of many battles, the painful suspense of

"Days of danger, nights of waking," have finally enabled that brave army to rise above the prejudices of its early education, and to recognize as an ally, every one, however ebony his skin, who is willing to bear with them the hardships of the camp and the dangers of battle.—This is as it should be; and had a Banks, a Rosecrans, a Grant, or a Butler, the organization of that army, it would have been so long ago. The border State policy would not have cursed the country so long. The impulses of the army were always right, and now, that the foggyism of commanders is not allowed to stand in their way, all will soon be well.

Matrimonial.
One of the strongest evidences of the favor in which the Union soldier is held, is the warm reception he has every where received while at home, by the fair sex. While the jealous "stay at home" was talking about men fighting for money, the veteran soldier was welcomed to every "ladies bower." To their praise he said, our young ladies vied with each other, in acts of kindness, in demonstration of sympathy, and this being leap year, their conduct was the more commendable. It is gratifying to know, that this demonstration of special esteem, was properly appreciated by these veterans. Every few days, during their stay, was recorded a happy union of a loyal lady and a "Union brave," nor was one incident of this kind per day sufficient to complete the matrimonial engagements to be consummated before their return to the army. On yesterday week three couple joined hands at once. Rev. Ogden being the officiating minister.

In short, the veterans seemed to carry everything before them, with the ladies, and we were led to realize the truthfulness of the poet's assertion, that "Victorious love asserts his power 'O'er coldness and disdain." "And flinty is her heart, can view, To battle much a lover true, Can love, per chance, his last action, Nor own her share of pain." We wish them all a long and happy life in which to enjoy the many blessings resulting from the restoration of that union for which they have been doing battle, as also for the enjoyment of the numerous blessings resulting from the happy union they have so lately consummated.

Change of Front.
One of the most remarkable incidents in passing events, is the effort being made by the Democracy to change front on the slavery question! When we remember that the almost united energies of that party have been repeatedly put forth in favor of slavery extension, when we recollect with what profuseness the country was flooded with the speeches of Toombs proving slavery to be a divine institution—when we recollect too how they circulated the speeches of Governor Hammond proving that slavery was the natural status of the laboring men of all classes—and when we recollect that at a still later day Judge Woodward declared that if slavery was not divinely ordained, it was at least divinely sanctioned—and that it was an incalculable blessing—when we recollect all this and then recollect that this same Judge Woodward was afterwards chosen as their standard bearer in the last campaign their avowals now, that they have always been opposed to slavery is certainly cool. But this, although inconsistent, is by no means strange. We will doubtless witness several more sudden changes of both base and front before they settle down for the next Presidential campaign—they are only feeling the popular pulse as yet.

The Herald and the Soldiers.
From an article in the Herald of last week, we learn that it was quite alarmed for its safety while the soldiers were home on furlough. It says: "We called on some of our Democratic friends and found them ready and willing to defend us, and if need be to exact reprisals from the instigators of such an outrage were it committed." Can it be possible that the Herald found it necessary to call on its Democratic friends to protect it from the fury of the brave soldiers of that gallant army who fought so nobly under "little Mac," while the name of that General was at its mast head as its choice for the Presidency? This is certainly a betrayal of that professed confidence which that paper, in common with its copperhead cotemporaries, profess to have in the devotion of the soldiers to that ambitious intriguer.—But the editor is mistaken in assuming that there was no such design on the part of the soldiers—that it originated with "a few cowardly, howling hounds who infest the county of Butler." We have been informed by several of them that before they left their camps they had determined on paying their respects to that concern; and while they were here, we were informed by one of their favorites, that had

it not been for his remonstrance, they would have made good their promise. We don't believe that there were any here who wished to see this threat consummated. We all know that paper has been anything else than a friend to the cause for which those brave boys have sacrificed everything dear to them, and being an enemy to that cause, it cannot be justly said to be friendly to the soldiers, but we were willing that it should go on in its efforts to defame the Administration, its only effect (although not so intended) was to drive loyal men together. For this reason therefore, we were in favor of letting it go on in its efforts to detract and defame—as also for the additional reason which Burns urged against his "Brunstone majesties" using his cat of nine tails on Holy Wily.

But had the soldiers known that the Herald had put itself in a state of defense, it is very doubtful whether even the influence of their friends could have restrained them from their threatened raid? Why did not the Herald announce that it was ready for any emergency before the brave boys left? It is certainly very brave of it now to avow its courage? It may rest assured that its "Democratic friends" would have been as impatient a defence as the name of Gen. McClellan seemed to be!—Nothing short of the "old flag" to which that paper was reluctantly driven, on a former occasion, could have saved it from the righteous indignation of those Union braves.

Mr. Chase and the Presidency.
We have not one word to say against the fitness of Mr. Chase for the high office of President of the United States. He is a statesman and a patriot. He is anti-slavery to the backbone. He is certainly honest. If he should receive the nomination for the Presidency by a convention of our party, we would work for him to the day of the election with all the ability we possess. If elected, as we believe he would be if fairly nominated, we feel sure that he would make a good President. Having said this much by way of indorsement of Mr. Chase's fitness, we feel that we have some right to criticize the means by which his nomination and election are sought to be secured. Mr. Chase and his interests are not in good hands.—We might almost say that Mr. Chase is not in good company. For weeks the country has known that there was a movement on foot to make him President upon the conclusion of Mr. Lincoln's term.—The nature of that movement—the fingers with which it was manipulated—the oil which lubricated it—were not so well known. Its secrets, however, have been at last disclosed.

The telegraph yesterday morning bro't us two items of important intelligence—one to the effect that the National Republican Committee, of which Senator Morgan is Chairman, had adopted a call for a national convention to meet at Baltimore on the 7th day of June next; another consisting of the Chase circular, which will be found on our first page this morning, and which advocates the nomination of Mr. Chase by the just called convention. Both documents—the call and the circular—were evidently the result of concerted, as they were of simultaneous action. "The Chase movement" produced them.

We object to both. If there were no other reason, we object to the call for the convention because it has been hitched on to the movement in favor of Mr. Chase.—But we object to it for other reasons. It is premature. The Union party of the country had not called for it. The public mind was not prepared for it. The military situation forbade it. The action of the Opposition party in calling their convention to meet a month later viz: on the 4th of July, absolutely prohibited it as a matter of common sense. We hope we are induced to reconsider their action, and postpone the holding of the convention until August or September.

Touching the circular, we do not hesitate to say that we do not like its tone.—More than this, we do not like its assertions. It is not manly. It is not truthful. It is mean. This base attack upon Mr. Lincoln and his Administration will not make any friends for Mr. Chase among honorable men. We risk nothing in saying that it will do him positive harm wherever it is read, unless its statements be speedily contradicted and promptly disavowed by Mr. Chase himself. He is a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and as a man of honor he must at once disavow the action of his friends or resign his portfolio. We trust that he will do the former, and thus preserve his honor and his hold upon the affections of the people.

Below is the Circular Letter issued in behalf of the claims of Secretary Chase to the Presidency, and referred to in our Washington dispatches.—*Pitt. Gazette.*
[STRICTLY PRIVATE.]
WASHINGTON, (D.C.) Feb. 1864.

SIR: The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln render necessary some contraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of his Administration.

that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusion:

1. That, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That should he be re-elected his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole Administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort to develop to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons, the friends of Mr. Chase have determined to measure which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life, which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman National Executive Committee.

Important Bill.
We are indebted to Mr. Haslett, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of "an act to provide for the better assessment and collection of Taxes."

The following remarks upon the Bill, and synopsis of the same, taken from the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 29th ult., will be found as comprehensive as anything that we could give. We therefore take the privilege of placing the same before our readers.

"The Bill is important inasmuch as it contemplates a radical change in the method of assessing and collecting taxes throughout the commonwealth. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Revenue, to take charge of all matters pertaining to the assessment and collection of taxes; collect statistics relating to the resources, productions and value of the State; receive from county commissioners full returns or schedules of the several assessors, with the amount and value of all real estate, as revised by a Board of Revision.—On the second Monday of November, 1864, and in each year thereafter, the commissioners of each county shall issue a precept to the assessors, requiring them, on or before the second Monday of January next ensuing, to make out a true schedule of all males over twenty-one years, with all others holding in their own right or in trust, any property, real, personal or mixed, and classify the same as taxables. In addition to these persons, the assessors shall also make out a list of all merchants, liquor dealers, auctioneers, peddlers, butchers, drovers, dairymen, artists, manufacturers, coal dealers, oil dealers, insurance companies, stock and money brokers, merchandise brokers, common express carriers, public amusements, sporting saloons, eating houses, inns, and all occupations and professions yielding a clear annual income of over six hundred dollars.

Each taxable, when required by the assessor, shall prepare a statement showing all moneys at interest, stocks, ground rents, bonds, notes, mortgages, or other obligations for the payment of money, all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, carriages, buggies, wagons, watches, clocks, gold or silver ware, and all other personal property, including all capital employed in any trade, profession or business of any kind, the capital of which is not taxed under any other provision of the act, with the actual aggregate value thereof. Also, the number of dogs owned and kept by each taxable.

of their sales, profits, premiums, etc., to the proper assessors. In other words, full information in reference to all objects taxed under the act, set forth upon suitable blanks furnished to the taxable, and sworn to as correct.

The commissioners and the associate judges of each county shall constitute a Board of Revision—except in the city of Philadelphia, where the board shall consist of the City Commissioners, Treasurer and Receiver, and in the county of Allegheny, where the board shall consist of the County Controller, Treasurer and Commissioners. Said boards shall see that the returns of the assessors are made according to law, and whether all property required to be taxed for State and county purposes has been valued truly—with power to raise, reduce and equalize, hear appeals, examine under oath, etc., and to report to the Revenue Commissioner, within thirty days after completing their tables, the amount and value of all taxable property in each borough, ward and township.

The bill imposes a graduated tax upon all public officers—prothonotaries, registrars, recorders, treasurers, etc., for the use of the State, and one dollar State tax upon each male over twenty-one; a State tax of two mills on real estate, and the same on personal property, as fixed by the next triennial assessment; gross sales of liquor, two per cent.; on auctioneers, one per cent.; capital or accrued profits of brokers, bankers, etc., two per cent.; policies of insurance or risks taken by any foreign company, five per cent.; common carriers two per cent. upon gross receipts; public amusements, four per cent. on gross receipts; itinerant shows six per cent.

Every bank, saving institution, trust, insurance, railroad, or other company or corporation, shall annually, in November, pay into the State Treasury at the rate of one mill upon each one per cent. of dividend declared upon the capital stock and one mill of each one per cent. interest, interest paid to the holders of any part of the funded or floating debt, which shall be held or paid under the like penalties for withholding of dividends upon banks—turnpike and plank road companies making no dividends are not liable to tax upon their stock, and the capital stock, funded and floating debt, surplus and contingent fund subjected to taxation under this act shall not be subjected to taxation for other than State purposes.

Every bank, saving institution and trust company, and every insurance company incorporated by the State, shall report to the Auditor General, in addition to the capital stock as now required, the whole amount of assets invested the dividends thereon, amount of contingent or sinking fund, also of any certificate of profits issued thereon, upon which shall be paid the same tax now imposed upon the capital stock of such institutions by existing laws—and the said insurance companies shall pay upon all dividends hereafter declared the same tax now imposed upon bank dividends, and the duties in regard to their collection are made the same as in the case of banks.

All railroad, express, steamboat and other transportation company, bridge, gas, manufacturing, mining, telegraph, stage, ferry, turnpike and plank road company, and all other companies, shall report in November, annually, to the Auditor General, the amount of capital stock, bonded debt, and all other securities, with the dividends declared, surplus or sinking fund—and in addition to the present tax upon its capital stock, shall be levied upon the bonded debt and other securities, the same corporation tax that is levied by existing laws upon its capital stock.

Railroad, telegraph and canal companies, extending their lines into other States, shall pay the same tax upon the corporation stock and debt, and also upon the dividends, as is required of works entirely within the State.

The bill then provides the manner of collecting taxes in the several counties, which does not differ essentially from the plan now in use in this county.

The bill is extremely lengthy, covering twenty-six pages of the printed House File, but we have endeavored to give a fair synopsis for the information of our readers.

FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who accompanies the late expedition to Florida, states that Jacksonville, Baldwin, and Barber's Station, will be strongly fortified and garrisoned; with a view to the permanent occupation of that State, by which the Confederate Government will be deprived of its chief source of animal supplies. The State, from one end to the other, abounds with cattle, and thousands of them have been driven into Georgia and South Carolina. Conversations with the "few white persons" whom the writer had met led him to believe that the majority of the inhabitants of Florida are tired of the war, and heartily desire a return to the Union.—The rebel Government has dealt severely with them, and pushed not only the young and vigorous but the old and decrepit into the ranks of the army. A large supply of the President's proclamation had arrived from Washington, and are to have an extensive circulation among the people. The writer says that many negroes cannot be liberated in Florida, for the reason that they have been sent out of the State into Georgia and Alabama. In traveling sixty miles on horseback he had only seen three persons of that class.

TWO REBEL REGIMENTS WITHIN OUR LINES.—The Washington Chronicle, of Monday, says: Letters received in this city last evening from the Army of the Potomac state that two regiments, the 14th and 15th Louisiana, have come within our lines during the past month, in squads and detachments. These soldiers state that they became acquainted with the President's emancipation proclamation through the Chronicle, one copy of which reached them, and was passed from hand to hand until both regiments became acquainted with its provisions. It is also stated by these rebel soldiers that a large number of bank note issues of Northern States, exploded, altered, and counterfeit, are being sold to the rebel soldiers of the South, and are eagerly bought up by these at a premium of from twenty to twenty-five per cent., under the impression that our "greenbacks" possess but little more value in the North than do the rebel scrip in the rebellious States.