Special Advertisements

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR—IT IS NOT A DYE.

BRIEST'S
CAPILLARIUM,
FOR
RESTORING GREY HAIR
TO ITS
ORIGINAL COLOR AND CONDITION.

This excellent preparation for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Color and which has been but a short time before the Public, has met with a success far greater than was anticipated, as it stands above Every one who has used it speaks of it merits in the most flattering terms. As it acts as a

DRESSING FOR THE HAIR,

as well as a Restorative, it is just the article that has been so long needed by the ladies.

It is not a sticky, disagreeable preparation, but one that is perfectly free from all injurious ingredients, and makes the most harsh and wiry hair

SOFT AND GLOSSY.

After using the CAPILLARIUM a short time, the scalp becomes clean and free from DANDRUFF and assumes a healthy action, causing it to give out the secretion so absolutely necessary for the growth and embellishment of the Hair.

The CAPILLARIUM is a combination of Almond Oil and Castor Oil, and

It is a sure Preventive of Baldness.
It will cure all Diseases of the Scalp.
It will Prevent the Hair from Falling Off.
It will make the Hair Soft, Glossy and Flexible.
It will remove all Dandruff and Scurf.
It will restore the Natural Secretions.

Depot 40 South Second Street, Williamsburgh. For sale by New York: Miller & Co. cor. of Allen and Division st.; cor. of Avenue D and Houston st.; and in East Brooklyn by Young & Hurtad, corner Myrtle and Kent avenue; and of Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers generally.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. 452

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN ALL THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST RATES.

A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office. JOHN HOOPER & CO.
No. 41 Park Row.
Reference—M. S. BEACH, Prop'r of "Sun." 442

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY—MESSRS. MUNN & CO. Publishers of the "Scientific American," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 30,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information to inventors, furnished, free, on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.
Park Row, New York, or cor. of F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C. 446

BUY IT—TRY IT—AND YOU WILL USE no other.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE

has been before the public for over eight years, and at no time has an article of a similar nature, gained such a world-wide reputation. Every year our sales increase almost double, and yet we hear no word of complaint—which is a sure sign it is all that the proprietor has ever claimed it to be.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is not an injurious article to the hair.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE colors the hair a Natural Black or Brown.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE improves the condition of the hair, instead of injuring it.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE colors the hair instantaneously, and does not require a week to change the color.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is sold by all respectable Druggists, at FIFTY CENTS per box.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is without a single rival in the world.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is prepared for different from all others, and after using will defy detection by your most intimate friends.

DEPOT—No. 46 South-second st., Williamsburgh. To be had of all Druggists. 443

DWARF PEAR TREES—8,000 BARTlette, Duchesse d'Angoulemes and Louise Bonne de Jerseys, 5 to 7 years old, 4 to 6 feet high, in bearing condition, at one third price to this out orchards.

WILLIAM Y. BEACH.
429 Wallingford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY

The next school year of this Institution commences on the 12th of September.

The Trustees are happy to inform the community that, during the vacation, a large building has been erected, containing a Gymnasium, a Studio, and more commodious rooms for recitations and Music; also, that the former large corps of Teachers, with one exception, has been retained; while others, accomplished as scholars and experienced in their profession, have been added to the number: among whom are Miss MIDDLETON, as Assistant in King Ish Department; Mr. G. W. COOK, teacher of Mental Arithmetic, and Mr. E. BURGESS, teacher of Lovia' Gymnastics.

Circulars containing all necessary information respecting the school, may be had of the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, or

H. D. VARICK,
Secretary of Trustees.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 18, 1866. 447

PATENTS—PATENTS—PATENTS—MUNN & CO. continue to solicit Patents and obtain Government protection on new inventions, 20 years experience.

Office, 37 Park Row.
Pamphlets of information free. 446

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND THEIR Friends

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
599 BROADWAY, N. Y.
February 23d, 1867.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

On this Anniversary, which commemorates the birth of WASHINGTON, "the Father of his Country," we address you in behalf of the children of that Country, whose place in the gallery, when the Sunday Schools, they ought to be instructed in the Bible, which is loved as "the foundation principles of freedom, the mainspring of Christian liberty, the institutions of this Country must stand.

If the children do not know, and love and obey these great truths, the free government for which Washington and our fathers and our mothers and friends in later days, have fought, will fail.

It has been ascertained, by careful examination, that up to this day, not one half of the children and youth of our country have been brought into our Sunday Schools.

In many waste places and new settlements, and especially in the South, the Sunday Schools that have been organized, are not supplied with necessary elementary and other books, primers, cards, &c.

Hundreds of thousands of Five hundred eight hundred Sunday Schools opened to them, and be supplied with the means of teaching them to read and understand the Holy Scriptures.

The American Sunday School Union, by its missionaries and friends, has been engaged in this blessed work for forty-two years, with great success. Many thousands of Sunday Schools have been planted and watered by this society, and they have borne abundant and precious fruit. But its work is not half done.

WILL YOU HELP?

The present financial year of the Society ends with this month. All its obligations to missionaries must be met. This can be and will be if all friendly to the cause will come at once to the rescue.

All the Sunday Schools which have not contributed this year, or have not filled up the pleasure and their ability, will do this on the next Sabbath, and if all Treasurers will make prompt payment, all will be well.

The Annual Sunday School Missionary Meeting, in this City, in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, will be held next month (probably) as usual, when the several amounts given by the Sunday Schools in this City and vicinity, will be publicly acknowledged.

Remittances may be made to GEORGE S. SCOFIELD, Agent, No. 599 Broadway, New York.

E. E. BIRSHILL,
Secretary for New York.
414

TEMPERANCE CHIMES.

This new Temperance Hymn and Tune Book, of 176 pages, contains a great variety of Music, Odes, Glees, Songs and Hymns, designed for the use of Temperance Meetings and Organizations, Glee Clubs, Bands of Hope, and the Home Circle. Many of the hymns have been written expressly for the National Temperance Society and Publication House by such writers as George P. Bartlett, Rev. George Lansing Taylor, Anna Cruse, Josephine Pollard, George W. Bungay, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. H. D. Ward, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. M. A. Kidder, Kruna, and others. Some of them are set to old familiar tunes, and many to new music written and arranged expressly for this work; and no pains or expense has been spared to make it worthy the just and noble cause it is intended to advance.

Edited by
WM. B. BRADBURY and J. N. STEARNS.

While we have taken great pains and care to provide words and music particularly adapted to public Temperance Meetings and Church Organ services, there will also be found a choice collection of Glees and Songs for Glee Clubs and Quartet singing.

The Odes of the Order of the Sons of Temperance are given in full, with the music for Grand and Subordinate Divisions. In some instances two tunes are given, either of which can be used. The Odes of the Order of Good Templars, for Subordinate Lodge and Degree Temples, have also been set to appropriate music and, it is believed, will be found universally acceptable and convenient. This book will not only supply the wants of Divisions and Lodge Rooms, but at the same time is suitable for Public Meetings, Bands of Hope, and Juvenile Temperance Societies.

The Temperance reformation has been greatly in need of good music, and no meeting should be held without it.

The TEMPERANCE CHIMES will be found to contain valuable music for all kinds of Temperance Meetings and all classes of singers.

Price, in Paper Covers, 30 cents, Single Copies; $30 per Hundred.

Price, in Board Covers, 35 cents, Single Copies; $35 per Hundred.

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent.
411 172 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

TWO CENTS IS THE PRICE OF THE paper which is known and recognized as the best medium for advertisers who do business in the city—The New York Sun.

TO EMPLOYERS—ORDERS ARE SOLICITED for every description of work at the Workrooms of the Working Women's Protective Union, located on the 4th floor of 105 Fulton st. Every description of family sewing and repairing will be done at the shortest possible notice. 447

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY and Publication House, Office 172 William st., New York City. The National Temperance Advocate and the Youth's Temperance Banner, and all other temperance publications. J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 172 William street, New York City. 422

2000 PEAR TREES AT A SACRIFICE—My peer orchard having become overcrowded, I have decided to remove every alternate tree, or over two thousand dwarf trees. These consisting of Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angoulemes, and Louise Bonne de Jerseys, on quince roots, from 3 to 7 years old, 4 to 8 feet high and in bearing condition I will sell at one-third the usual price. WILLIAM Y. BEACH, Wallingford, Conn. 448

$25 PAYS FOR AN UNLIMITED BUSINESS course at BROWNE'S Business College, 205 Fulton st, Brooklyn, with privilege of review any time during the entire day and evening. Preparatory course for boys in English branches, $10 for 3 months. Ladies instructed separately. Situations $3. For sale, Laffleur's great work on Bookkeeping. 209

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"IT SHINES FOR ALL."

34TH YEAR!

THE OLDEST DAILY MORNING PAPER
In New York City,
EXCEPT THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
AND WITHOUT EXCEPTION,
THE
Cheapest Daily Newspaper in the World!

THE NEW YORK SUN

possesses every facility for obtaining the news of the day from every part of the world, whether by Atlantic Cable, by Telegraph, or by Mail, and presents THE WHOLE, in a compact form,

AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE

of other city papers.

The Sun is read, every day, by nearly a quarter million persons, and thus becomes (its single sheet exposing its entire contents at a glance) a medium of advertising rarely to be found.

THE PRICES of the paper, at the publication office or furnished by news venders, is

TWO CENTS PER COPY,

and is delivered by carriers at the House, Store or Shop of any who desire it, for TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, or sent by mail at SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE PRICES FOR ADVERTISING vary, according to location, FROM TWENTY TO FIFTY CENTS PER LINE, for each insertion. Special arrangements may be made for advertisements of unusual length.

The Editorial Department of THE SUN is under the charge of JOSEPH P. BEACH, to whom communications should be addressed.

All letters relating to advertisements, subscriptions, or any branch of the publication business, should be addressed to the Proprietor,

MOSES S. BEACH,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
New York City.

Evening Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon and evening—Van Amburgh's Collection of Wild Animals, &c. 250,000 curiosities. "The Christian Martyrs."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Investment."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"The Streets of New York."

WINTER GARDEN.—Merchant of Venice.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Fortunio and Aniko."

BELLY'S GARDEN.—"The Black Crook." Great Parisian Ballet Troupe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Timon, the Tartar.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE.—Comic Ballads, songs, ventriloquism, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—"Songs, dances, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Budworth's Minstrels. Songs, dances, burlesques.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, dances, etc.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—Melodies.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—Melville. New York Circus Troupe. Matinees at 2

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It Shines for All."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 6, 1867.

The South and its Opportunity.

The second opportunity for immediate and complete restoration is now offered to the excluded States. The Reconstruction bill, which was passed in the last hours of the late Congress, proposes terms upon which these States may at once resume their old status in the Union, with full representation in Congress. It now devolves upon the Southern people to decide whether they will accept this opportunity or reject it as they did in the case of the Constitutional Amendment. Never did they have a graver or more important question to consider. Never did they have greater need of sound judgment and clearsightedness. The question before them is plain and practical, one which every Southern man can fully understand, and whose importance all ought to thoroughly appreciate. It is simply whether it would be better for them to gain their old place in the Union upon a basis which they dislike, or remain in a state of political chaos, subject to the caprices of ultra partisans, and with every prospect of less favorable terms in the future. The present reconstruction bill is unquestionably distasteful to the South. In fact, a more nauseous admixture could hardly be compounded, for its chief constituents are negro suffrage, disfranchisement of leading rebels, and the supremacy of military government until the process of reconstruction is finished. By submitting to these odious terms the South will at once reach the end of its political troubles, and be ready to start out again upon the road of prosperity, wealth and happiness. It is not necessary to predict what the consequences will be in case these terms be rejected. The Southern people have already seen enough of Radicalism to form an idea of their political fate in case they decline to accept the present measure. Another point that must be remembered is the fact that some of the concessions demanded by the new law are obligatory upon the South. Martial law will be established whether the Southern people are inclined to accept the new terms or not, and Constitutional conventions, with suffrage for the negroes, will likewise be held. The part that is left optional with the people of the excluded States is the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which disfranchises the leading ex rebels, and confers equal rights upon the negroes. It is tolerably certain that if the Southern people allow their present leaders to control them in this matter the new basis of reconstruction will not be voluntarily accepted. These leaders are the very class whom the new law disfranchises, and, of course, they will do all in their power to defeat its operation. It is about time, however, for the people of the South to cast aside the politicians, and to speak for themselves. The men who now advise them not to accept the terms offered by Congress are the same men who led them into rebellion, and who counselled them to reject the fair terms of adjustment that have hitherto been proposed. It is no time for them to quibble over abstract questions or to hesitate upon general principles. Policy and expediency are the chief points for them to consider at this juncture. We fully appreciate their aversion to negro suffrage and the disfranchisement of their leaders; but is it not better for a patient to take nauseous medicine and live than to refuse medicine and die? This is the light in which the Southern people must consider the proposition that is now made to them, and it is hoped, for their own sake and for that of the country at large, that they will reach an intelligent, thoughtful and correct decision.

Negroes at the Polls in Virginia.

The first election that has been held in the South since the passage of the Reconstruction bill, took place yesterday in Alexandria, Virginia. At the request of Governor PIERREPONT, a military force, numbering five hundred men, was stationed in the city, but the election passed off quietly. The polls for whites and negroes were separate, and there seems to have been no attempt at interference with the new voters in the exercise of the right conferred on them by Congress. Negro suffrage is now an established fact, and as such the Southern people had better accept it with a good grace and make the best of it. It is of course, be obnoxious to the feelings and opinions of many, but the majority of the people of the land have expressed their determination that the negro shall vote, and it is the duty of the minority to acquiesce in the decision. Resistance is out of the question. The law is in force, and opposition to it will only engender and aggravate ill-feeling. That the blacks will avail themselves promptly of their privilege is shown by the events of yesterday, and the wisest policy for all, whatever their individual prejudices, is to assume contentment if they do not feel it, and let the question rest. The decision of Congress is final, and has inaugurated a new era in the political affairs of the south, to which the people must get accustomed.

Plain Words for Workingmen.

It has been said that every man is the architect of his own fortune. The principle will not hold good in all cases, but it is safe to say that every man is measurably responsible for his pecuniary troubles and misfortunes. It might be added, too, that there is nothing more natural than for a man, when in difficulty, to attempt to shift the responsibility and blame upon somebody else. This is true, also, of classes, communities and nations. In the various disagreements that have occurred from time to time between employers and workingmen in this city, each party invariably laid the blame upon the other, and tried to escape the accountability. So it will be hereafter, in case of similar troubles. Just now there is a strong desire on the part of employers to diminish the wages of their operatives, and there is just as strong a disposition on the part of the latter to prevent such a reduction, if possible. The workingmen say, very truly, that it now costs them as much to live, as it did in any previous time, and that they cannot support their families on reduced wages. That point cannot be controverted. Men cannot be expected to labor without enough wages to live on, no matter what the wages may nominally be. One dollar a day is worth just as much as five dollars if it will go as far in paying rents and store bills. If a workingman were to receive ten dollars a day instead of three or five, he would be no better off, if general prices were advanced in the same ratio. The saving of money is more important than the question of nominal wages, and it is just here that workingmen are generally deficient. Of course the reader will say that this remark will not apply to him, for he expends but little money needlessly and his household affairs are conducted very economically. He thinks so, but in fact his economy is to keep the spigot closed while the bung is left open. But let us speak practically. The matter of rents is one of the chief drains upon the wages of the workingman. Now it we ask a landlord why he demands the present high rate of rents he will answer that taxes and insurance rates have gone up so enormously that he is obliged to require high rents in order to get a fair interest on his money. This is true to a great extent, although avarice has also something to do in the matter. Now why are taxes and insurance rates so high? Bad government, official rascality, corruption and mismanagement are the cause. The taxes are high because we have permitted corrupt politicians to manage our city affairs until they have piled up a debt of twenty million dollars; and insurance rates are high because the Fire Department is worth nothing under its present political management. The workingmen are indirectly responsible for these things, because they poll three-fourths of the votes, and ought to elect good and honest officials. Let them do their duty and rents will be lower. Everything that workingmen eat and wear is higher in price. Why? Because there are half a dozen middlemen between the producer and the workingman, each one of whom demands a profit. Speculators, commission men, wholesale and retail dealers are the parties who make the high prices of what we eat and wear. Avoid these intermediate dealers by means of co-operative stores and purchasing associations, and living expenses will be comparatively low. We fully believe that if the workingmen would take hold of these important matters with a will, they might reduce their living expenses fifty per cent. and better their social condition in every respect.

Unruly Magistrates.

The five magistrates of Norfolk, Virginia, who were recently arrested by the U. S. Commissioner, for refusing to receive negro testimony in the Corporation Court, have been released on giving bonds, in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, to appear before the District Court in May. This is the first instance in which violation of the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, regarding negro testimony, has been followed by arrest. It will prove a good example to those persons in the South whose obstinacy or prejudice prompts them to treat the existing laws with disrespect. The testimony of negroes is now of equal value, in all the Courts, with that of white men, no distinction whatever being allowable under the Civil Rights bill. The authorities are evidently determined that the laws on this point shall be duly executed, and it will be the part of wisdom to submit gracefully to what cannot be remedied by opposition.

Garibaldi Anxious to Fight.

The cable brings news that GARIBALDI, having sent his sons to the aid of the Cretans, has now promised to go to Crete himself, and offer his services to the insurrectionists. The success of GARIBALDI in his own country has not been brilliant enough to make his presence among the Cretans a cause of much terror to Turkey; but having gratuitously obtained a reputation as a general, he may be ambitious of doing something to entitle him to the distinction. It will certainly require some boldness on the part of foreigners to go to Crete in a warlike capacity, as the Turkish authorities will be likely to show them little mercy if captured on their territory.

New Jersey Shaming New York.

Persons who own nature but little for services in the cerebral department are always ready to sneer at New Jersey and its people. They make that State a standing butt for ridicule and insipid jokes. We have no intention of assuming the championship of New Jersey in this respect, but we earnestly wish that our own State would emulate the example of the former, so far as to do something in the way of recognizing the services of our soldiers. The State authorities of New Jersey are now distributing testimonials to the soldiers in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature last winter. The testimonial is in the form of a beautifully engrossed certificate of service, embodying illustrations of leading events of the war, together with the resolutions of the Legislature authorizing the award, and the official signature of the Governor. The intrinsic value of such a testimonial is, of course, but little. We doubt not, however, that it will be cherished by every recipient as an almost priceless memento. Every soldier has a desire to keep some token of the rebellion, which shall be handed down to his posterity as an heir loom, and none will fail to appreciate such a token when in the form of an official recognition of his services by the Governor of his State. The Government ought to have allowed each of the soldiers who was honorably discharged from the service to take home his musket, sword, or some other arm which he had used in battle, to be kept as a relic of the rebellion. No such privilege was accorded, although some of the soldiers secured their arms by purchase from the Government. New Jersey has done well in the presentation of a testimonial to her soldiers, and it is a shame that New York should be so far behind.

An Expensive Luxury.

The labor of the Protection mountain brought forth a very little mouse—the duty on wool. The result was sufficient, however, to give an idea of the way in which tariffs benefit the working classes, as the TRIBUNE contends. As soon as the wool tariff became a certainty, all the proprietors of woolen factories in Rhode Island united in giving notice to their operatives that the wages of the latter would be reduced ten per cent. The men, women and children who work in these factories will accordingly have just one-tenth less money hereafter with which to pay their living expenses. "Protection" may be well enough for those who can afford it, but it is a luxury in which people of limited means cannot afford to indulge.

Street Car Accidents

An unusual number of accidents, several of which proved fatal, have occurred lately on street railroads. The frequency of such casualties argues something wrong in the system of managing the lines. It is customary to throw all the blame of these accidents on the drivers and conductors, but in reality the fault lies with the companies, and they should be held to a strict accountability. It is idle to charge the subordinates with all the culpability. They should have their orders from the company, and be dismissed if they do not obey them. The trouble is that there is very little discipline on most of the lines, the companies paying no regard to the comfort of passengers, but intent solely on making their dividends as large as possible. Poor persons, and those in moderate circumstances, are naturally timid about going to law with rich corporations, even where injury has resulted from the grossest negligence on the part of servants of the companies. There is so little chance of redress, that most persons think it the wisest plan to make no complaints. The consequence is that the public safety and convenience are becoming more and more a matter of indifference to the companies, and the street railroads have thus become simply machines for making money. So profitable are these roads, that the Legislature is now besieged by a score or two of bills for permission to cut up nearly all the remaining avenues and streets with new lines, even Broadway not being exempt. It is much better that the public should be content with the present accommodation, bad as it is, until the underground road is constructed.

More About the New Tax Bill.

The act amending the laws relating to Internal Revenue, makes many material changes therein, and reduces our internal taxation about $30,000,000 per year, according to the estimates of the Revenue Department. The most important changes are in the cigar tax and free list. [The latter was published in full in the SUN of yesterday.] Among the changes hereafter, apothecaries, butchers, confectioners, plumbers, and gasfitters, whose annual sales exceed $25,000, (in addition to special tax now required,) will pay one dollar on every thousand above the $25,000. Bonnets pay 2 per cent. The ad valorem tax on cigars is wholly abolished, and a uniform rate established. Raw cotton is taxed 2½ per cent. Gas companies will make the consumer pay as in the old law, but without limit as to time. [The old law limited it to April 1, 1867.] Brandy made from grapes $1 per gallon; locomotives and marine machines 5 per cent.; leather of all descriptions 2½ per cent.; sugar from sugar cane 1½ per cent.; refined ditto, 1½; wool manufacture, 2½, where it is chief component, 2½. The new Income Tax went into effect March 1st, and all incomes from gains, profits from property, rent, interest, dividends, or salaries from any trade, or any development, a tax on the amount so derived over one thousand dollars, of 5 per cent. And in addition to one thousand dollars exempt from income tax, all national State, county, and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of any person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant or mortgagor; losses actually sustained during the year arising from fires, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; the amount actually paid for labor or interest by any person who rents lands or hires labor to cultivate land, or who conducts any other business from which income is actually derived; the amount actually paid by any person for the rent of the house or premises occupied as a residence for himself or his family; the amount paid for national or ordinary taxes: Provided, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate. In estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable; less the interest which has become due from said person during the year.

It is intimated that the annual reduction will be on clothing four millions; ten per cent. reduction to five per cent. thirteen millions; on tin ware, $900,000; sugar refiners, $300,000; advertisements, $300,000; castings, $500,000; hollow ware, $200,000; naptha above 79 degrees, $250,000; salt, $180,000; varnish, $250,000; wagons, carts, drays, &c., $300,000; hoop skirts, $200,000; exemption of $1,000—six million and a half. These are the chief articles.

The administrative sections of the new act relate almost entirely to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits.

Irish Repeal.

Mr. John Martin, a "Young Irelander," of 1848 celebrity, publishes a long letter in the Dublin NATION upon the repeal of the union. "There never was," he writes, "a time since O'Connell's death more favorable than the present for a national repeal movement, if Irish patriots will not join to make such a movement. And a national movement may soon be formed if the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of the National Association will decide upon taking repeal for their object. The Fenians in Ireland would soon give their adhesion to a repeal movement to which the Catholic bishops and clergy were committed. The Irish of the colonies and of England would give it their sympathy and aid. Even the Irish of the United States, when the reality and earnestness of the movement became manifest, would turn all their hopes to the attainment of self government for their dear old country by the peaceable way of repeal."

Immense Prairie Fire in Texas

The Belton (Texas) JOURNAL says, a large scope of prairie land, ranging through Coryell county, and entering the northwest corner of Bell, was swept on the 3d instant by a fire, which did immense damage to the fine range and farms along its pathway. The extent of country burnt was about sixty miles in length, and varied in width from three to eight miles. A large number of cattle were destroyed. In some few cases the entire premises were consumed—houses, fencing and everything.

THE GAS QUESTION.

How the Public is Swindled.

For the past few years there has been much complaining all over the country of the poor quality and the high price charged for gas. And consumers who kept records and figured up for themselves invariably found their gas bills as high, or within a fraction of as high, in summer as in winter when there is always more gas consumed. The metres show the amount of cubic feet burned for a specified period, the gas companies present their bill, which is paid under a mental protest, for the consumer feels himself paying for value not received, but he sees no way of accounting for the discrepancy. Now it appears, however, that the manufacturers of gas know all about what the consumers would like to know a little of, and the secret of the poor quality of gas and of the false registering of the metre, it appears has a very simple scientific solution. It is this:

The people of Liverpool (Eng.) were troubled with the same question which was discussed from day to day in the journals of that city without satisfactory results. Finally, Mr. Whitley, of the Liverpool JOURNAL, applied to the editor of "Muspratt's Chemistry as applied to Arts and Manufactures" to solve the question: Is it possible by manufacturing inferior gas to compel the metre to register against the consumer? On page 146, vol. 2, of the work quoted, the reply is given. The editor says: It is no matter what kind of gas insoluble in water, is made, the registration would be the same; but if *atmospheric air* was passed into the mains and entered the metre in company with the coal gas, it would tell against the consumer, *and the light would be deteriorated.* Mr. Whitley remarks on the editor's statements that experiments made at the gas works justified them. It appears that if no more than one-tenth of common air is introduced into the gas holder charged with gas, the metre will register *ten per cent. or more* against the consumer, and have no visible effect upon the light, which is an important fact.

Thus it will be seen that the people of the United States are paying from $2 50 to $4, or upwards, per 1,000 cubic feet for *common air* instead of coal gas. The high price of coal passed very well as an excuse a couple of years ago, but it will not answer now, yet the quality of the gas has not improved, neither has the price been correspondingly reduced. The last Congress had the gas question before it, and the New York Legislature has it now under discussion, but neither have taken hold of this branch of the subject, which, after all, is the most important to consumers. If the gas companies are compelled to pay their own government taxes without imposing it upon the consumers it will be seen from the above that they can very easily add it to the gas itself instead of to the bill, and secure not only three or five per cent., but double and treble those sums. This is a matter that demands and should receive prompt legislative investigation and the application of the proper remedies.

But there is a mode of detecting the presence of common air in coal gas which is thus described on page 146 of the work above quoted: It is by collecting a portion of the gas over mercury and then passing up, first, a few drops of caustic potassa and afterwards a drop or two of a solution of pyrogallic acid. If the liquid assume a blood-red hue, oxygen, indicating the presence of atmospheric air is mixed with the gas. With this expose consumers may apply a partial remedy to the evil themselves.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Case of the Norfolk Magistrates Arrested for Rejecting Negro Testimony—The Magistrates Held to Bail to Await Legal Proceedings.

NORFOLK, VA., March 2.—The excitement cause by the arrest of five magistrates of the Corporation Court has subsided, and an entire acquiescence in the decision of Commissioner Foster is manifested throughout the city. The opinion of Commissioner Foster, which was read yesterday morning at the final hearing of the case, is spoken of very favorably even by the most bitter enemies of the bill, and the local papers award to him an impartiality and lenity exhibited under the circumstances, which they hardly expected from the grave nature of the offence. The Commissioner opened his opinion in remarking upon the unpleasant character of the duty he was called upon to perform, in consideration of the personal and social worth to which the respondents are entitled, and though the claim will be allowed, he recognized only the duty devolved upon him by the requirements of his office. He then says:

"It appears by evidence, that on the 25th of February the respondents, sitting as the Court of the Corporation, declined to admit certain colored persons to testify in an examination pending before them, one of Hammond, charged with grand larceny. It seems that it was argued to the Court (which I mention as illustrating to a certain extent the basis upon which its decision was predicated) that the statute of Virginia in relation to the testimony of colored persons does not authorize them to appear as witnesses in cases similar to that then at bar, but that it known as the Civil Rights bill, although referred to, was not produced or called for, and that the court assigned no reason for its decision. It also appears that the evidence excluded would not, if admitted, have varied the result of the investigation, and that the complaint in this case is not made by or at the instance of the person whose rights are alleged to have been infringed upon."

He recited the various points of law bearing upon their offence, and with much feeling, concluded as follows:

"I am compelled to the conclusion that an offence has been committed, and that the parties chargeable with it are before me. I have but one course. This is by no means an aggravated case, and the injury done the beneficiaries of the Civil Rights bill is remote and indirect; a case of fewer circumstances indicative of evil, full inclination to violate its provisions, or where lies disposition to distinguish oppressively against colored persons was manifested, which should yet be within the purview of the bill, can hardly be imagined. It is for me to have decided to do. I am consoled to know that my action is but introductory to that of another tribunal, where the questions that have arisen may receive more thorough and deliberate consideration.

"Ordered, that Wm. W. Lamb, John E. Doyle, Samuel Marsh, and Conway Wiattle, each enter into a recognizance himself in five hundred dollars each, for their appearance at the next term of the District Court, to answer to indictments then and there to be preferred against them; failing in this, to stand committed."

The magistrates were then bound over to appear at the District Court in May, they giving bonds in $1,500, that is, $500 on their own recognizance, and $500 each in two securities.

The Peabody Gift to the South.

The Peabody Southern Educational Trustees will meet in March to adopt a definite plan of action, at which time the money will be paid over to them. The whole scheme is expected to be in operation by May. Public notice will be given through the press of the country, and by printed circulars, of the mode and manner in which the schools are to be set in operation. The highest order of talent is to be employed. Mr. Peabody purposes to return to England in the Spring. Should his life be spared, in about two years he will again visit America, when he designs making a tour through the South, with Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, and other members of the Trustees, to witness the workings of the schools intended to be established.

Mental Improvement of Workingmen.

All effective efforts for the moral, intellectual and social improvement of workingmen must spring from, and be seconded by, themselves. However much philanthropists may be interested in the elevation and amelioration of the working classes, without joint efforts of their own the latter cannot be elevated or improved. Understanding this, therefore, the workingmen of Troy formed themselves, some time since, into a Reading Room Association, and opened a reading room and established a library for the benefit of the members. The library at present contains over 700 volumes, and about 200 persons regularly draw books from it. The reading room has on file 25 of the leading newspapers and periodicals of the country, and additions are being constantly made thereto. The daily average number of visitors to the rooms is about 150, and the Troy Times says, "It is no uncommon sight to see forty or fifty persons in at one time. The number of boys and young men in attendance is one of the most gratifying indications of the good the institution is destined to accomplish. The superiority of this "school of instruction" over that of the street, where it is not improbable many of them would otherwise be tutored, it is not difficult to imagine, and in this regard the institution commends itself in an eminent degree to the support of all our public spirited and well wishing citizens. The Association formerly derived its sustenance from the voluntary contributions of the different Trades' Unions, but now is organized upon a better and probably more reliable basis. Tickets of membership are issued at $1 each per year, which entitles the holder to the privileges of drawing books from the library and attending whatever lectures may be given by the Association. At the same time the reading room is a free institution open to all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, and who will comply with its rules. There are about six hundred members now in the Association. There was a "prize" concert given recently for the benefit of the Association, from which $1,200 was realized, $750 of which was to be expended in purchasing additional books for the library, and $100 for subscriptions to newspapers and other periodicals. This is a move in the right direction which should be imitated by the workingmen in every city of the Union.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Disappearance of the Cholera from Nicaragua—Movements of the Spanish Fleet in the Pacific—A Serious Military Mutiny in Peru.

The steamer Henry Chauncey brings dates from Panama to the 22d ultimo, with news from Central and South America.

On the 21st of January, General A. Williams presented his credentials as Minister of the United States to Salvador, and was received in the most cordial manner by President Duenas.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from Nicaragua.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

The United States sloop of war Pensacola had arrived at Valparaiso from the River Platte, bringing intelligence that the Spanish fleet were at Montevideo, making the necessary preparations for proceeding to the Pacific. The officers of the Pensacola had seen a proclamation of Mendez Nunez, urging the Spanish residents in the River Platte republics to enlist as volunteers in the expedition against the Pacific republics. Notwithstanding tidings of such a startling nature, it has made no impression on the public mind.

Steps have been taken for occupying the banks of the river Tolten in the territory at the South, at present inhabited by the Indians. At a conference recently held upon the spot selected as the site of the future city, one hundred of the most influential Indians attended, and being informed of the wishes of government, offered no obstacles, but frankly agreed to sell the land; building operations immediately commenced. The colonization of such a fertile and all but uncultivated portion of the Chilian soil was regarded as likely to be productive of great good.

PERU.

Just before daylight on the 13th of February, the whole of the troops stationed at Truxillo rose *en masse* upon their officers, killing and wounding several. About 130 of the troops were eventually induced to return to their quarters, but the remainder, about 250, fled to the mountains. Some of the officers, among whom is the Colonel Commandante, are dangerously wounded. At midnight of the same date some 52 men, supposed to be some of the escaped soldiers, entered the small town of Payan, about three leagues from Malabrigo, and while the inhabitants were asleep, broke into several of the houses, taking all the money and valuables they could lay their hands upon, also killing a woman and boy, and wounding several others. They left immediately afterwards in the direction of other small towns in the interior. Several of the inhabitants of Payan and other places, to the number of 80, armed themselves and went in search of these ruffians, and it is expected that they will overtake them and make them prisoners.

Col. Prado was about to resign his dictatorial office.

The National Steam Navigation Company have obtained powers for increasing their capital to two million dollars.

The Callao Dock Company are busily engaged with the remasting and general outfit of the frigate Apurimac.

The papers report the arrival in Callao, from Aden, of the Mount Stewart, of St. Johns, New Brunswick. On the voyage she lost eight of the crew from scurvey, and after the ship's arrival three more died in hospital. Captain Ward, of the British ship Columbine, has instituted a Naval Court, and measures will be taken to remedy such a fearful state of matters.

The British ship Zealous, with the English Admiral on board, is daily expected in Callao.

Guano charters still continue low, £2 12s. is the highest rate to England, and $15 to Hampton Roads.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Details of Recent Military Movements—Liberal Successes and Reverses, Etc., Etc.

Brownsville (Texas), exchanges to the 20th ult., contain Mexican news from the interior to the 14th. Much of the news has already been telegraphed, but the following details may not prove uninteresting. Up to the latter date the Imperial forces had possession of Colima, which Gen. Zires with 1,200 men, and nine field-pieces, and an enormous Spanish siege gun, were defending. The Liberals were firing upon the city from the villages of Decarazes and San Joaquin. The garrison was subsisting upon the product of a loan of $80,000 received from six of the principal business houses of the city, and a tax of one per cent levied upon all the inhabitants. The commerce and business of that and the adjoining department of Jalisco were greatly interfered with. The Imperial General Lozada had executed a treaty with the Liberal chiefs some time since to the effect that the territory he occupied should remain neutral. The Liberal General Corona in passing the Rio Santiago, near Tepic, with 2,500 men, consequently met with great difficulty and opposition from Lozada, who had not been previously informed of the passage of such troops. Corona got the assistance of Col. Parra, with 2,000 men, whom he intended afterwards to send upon Colima.

The citizens of Guadalajara were very much excited upon the departure of Parra, as they feared excess and extortion by Corona