

The Watchman.

THE INCOME TAX LAW.

The income tax law, about to be enforced so largely, affects the masses of the people, and it is so imperfectly understood, that we publish, at the risk of some repetition, the subjoined instructions sent to the assessors, showing the mode in which the returns are to be made out, the deductions authorized, and the forms of certificates.

- GROSS AMOUNTS MUST BE STATED. 1. Income of a resident of the United States from profits from any trade, business or vocation, or any interest therein, wherever carried on. 2. From rents, or the use of real estate let.

THE HISTORY OF VALLENDIGHAM. Now that the Hon. Clement Laird Vallendigham's name, as well as his name, are public property, perhaps a few authentic facts in regard to his personal history may be acceptable. He came of a Virginia family; his father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and he was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, about forty years ago. He was chiefly educated at the fire-side at home, and when twelve years of age he could read both Greek and Latin. He spent one year at Jefferson College, but did not graduate, and devoted two years as principal of an academy in Snow Hill, Maryland. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1842, and became successful in the profession.

In 1845 and 1846, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and took strong ground in favor of the war with Mexico. During the last term he introduced and advocated in an elaborate speech a bill for a Constitutional Convention, which passed, and resulted in the present Constitution of Ohio. He married in Maryland, and settled in Dayton, Ohio, in 1847, becoming the editor of the Dayton Empire. In 1849 he retired from the journal, and devoted himself again to the law, was eminently successful. In 1859 he was a candidate for the Judgeship of Common Pleas, but his pro-slavery opinions defeated him and in 1851 he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor but was not elected.

JOHN BOTT'S SLAVES. We presume that the most violent Abolitionists in the country will scarcely deny the attachment of John M. Botts for the Union. He has given evidence of his loyalty by suffering incarceration in a rebel bastille, because of his Union sentiments. After months of imprisonment he was at length released. A letter from the army to the New York Times contains the following paragraph: "A few days ago a number of slaves belonging to John Minor Botts came within our lines at Union Mills. Mr. Botts requested the commander of the post to return them to him, as he was a loyal man. The commander immediately telegraphed to Gen. Heintzelman to know what course to pursue. Col. Lathrop, of the General's staff, replied that they were free

the moment they entered our lines and could not be remanded to slavery." A WISE ANSWER—"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent. "But ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I am sure she dresses as neat as I do, and has lots of toys." "I cannot help that, my dear," responded the foolish mother, "her father, you know, is a shoe-maker. "But I don't play with her father, I play with her, she ain't a shoe-maker."

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK. THE FOUR ACTS OF DESPOTISM. BY A. D. MASONRY, OF IOWA. Author of the "Prisoner of State." This work contains full and official copies of the Four Great Acts of Despotism by which the constitutional government of Washington was subverted, and the irresponsible Lincoln dynasty installed in its place.

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