

The Jeffersonian,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.
NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia,
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.
REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,
2 G. Morrison Coates, 14 C. H. Shriner,
3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern, 16 D. McConaghy,
5 Bartin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer,
10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed, 24 J. W. Blanchard.

Wayne County Agricultural Society.
We acknowledge the receipt of a Complimentary card of admission to the Wayne Co. Agricultural Fair, at Honesdale, Pa. The Fair commences on the 27th and ends on the 29th of September, and among the brilliant inducements offered to exhibitors and visitors is a \$150 premium for the best trotting. The gentlemanly Secretary, Thos. J. Ham, Esq., will please accept our thanks.

Lt. Edmonds.
We had the pleasure a few days since, of taking by the hand our old and tried friend Lt. Charles Edmonds, of Co. D 67th Reg. P. V. The Lieutenant looks well, and says he feels well. He has but recently taken French leave of the Rebels who have had him under confinement since the battle of Winchester, in June 1863. He has always been a faithful officer, and distinguished himself in the several skirmishes and battles in which the 67th took part, up to and including the fight at Winchester. We are happy to announce that he has promised us a narrative of his experience in the hospitalities extended to him by the Rebs.

The Agricultural Fair.
Our County Agricultural Fair promises to far surpass any which have preceded it. We hear of quite a number of our Agriculturalists and amateur gardeners, who are making great exertions to show what Monroe County soil can do, for the industrious husbandman. The departments of ornamental and useful articles will also prove quite attractive features. The lovers of good stock will be pleased to learn that the efforts of the management to make this department excel, are on the most liberal scale. A Special Premium of Two Hundred Dollars for the best trotting, and other proportionate premiums are among the evidences of this fact. Prepare then, all hands, to attend the Fair, and bring something with you for exhibition.

A Mammoth Enterprise.
By our advertising columns, it will be seen that the two well known establishments, Thayer & Noyes' Circus and Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie have effected an arrangement by which they will both travel together the present season, and exhibit in one Mammoth tent for a single price of admission, forming a combination of attractions which cannot fail to draw out immense throngs of visitors wherever they may go. The Menagerie is said to include an unusually fine collection of living beasts and birds from all parts of the world, many of which have been imported within the last year, while while all are in the best condition. Among other rare zoological features in this collection, are a white Polar Bear fresh from the Arctic ocean, a superb ostrich, a South American hippopotamus, and monster elephant "Hannibal," the largest quadruped on exhibition either in Europe or America. The Circus performances which are given at each exhibition, without extra charge, will consist of every variety of dashing horsemanship and extraordinary athletic feats, introducing one of the largest and most talented troupes ever brought together in this country. A stud of horses, ponies and mules unrivaled for extent, beauty and thorough training, completes the list of attractions included in this truly colossal combination, which is to exhibit here on Tuesday, September 13th, afternoon and evening.

Those who enjoy a hearty laugh will have their case attended to by Dr. J. L. Thayer, the inimitable humorist, who will entertain the scenes of the circus by his funny drolleries, and also introduce his wonderful comic mules. Mons. Davis, a pupil of the great Van Amburgh, will manipulate the lions and tigers.

Consolatory.
From an article in the *Milford Herald*, as epigrammatic as is the creed of the party which that paper pretends to support, we make the following extract:—
"The editor of the *Jeffersonian* knows whether 'the new editor,' that thing 'with a kitten under his nose,' does or not, that in this county the Democrats set upon what is called the 'Crawford System,' that we have no such thing as a 'Convention nomination' in the county. In this case it is agreed (as we were informed by the party when we first came into the county) that the organ of the party should take no part in elections until after the candidate was fairly before the people. This instruction we implicitly respected."

We think Cotter more than respected his instruction—so much so, that we have never yet, from a perusal of the *Herald*, been able exactly to tell who were the nominees of the party of which it professes to be an organ. When George H. Rowland was fairly before the people, as the candidate of his party, regularly nominated, with Mr. Westbrook as his volunteer opponent, did the *Herald* dare to give him an unequivocal support? Did not Cotter at that time merely pimper along with Rowland's name at the head of his paper; afraid even to make a simple appeal to his party to stand by its man?—And, again, when Staples and Gilbert were both nominated, and the Democracy of Pike espoused the cause of Staples, did Cotter possess the back-bone to enable him to stand by the choice of his county? True he hoisted Staples's name to the head of his paper, but that was all he dared do. He had "nary a word" either in favor of his own professed candidate, nor against the candidate of the opposition. But why multiply proofs when the fact is so apparent. Cotter is undoubtedly an excellent "blatherskite," and makes a good article to be "whipped into" the Democratic Kennel. In the exuberance of his virtuous young manhood he may have had the hardihood to "take Old Buck by the nose," as he professes to have done; but in his political old age a weakness seems to have taken hold of him that prevents anything like the assertion of independence when under the control of partizan taskmasters. We really sympathize with Cotter. We never experienced the evil, but we can form some kind of an idea what must be the feelings of a man who, having his name at the head of a paper, as its editor, yet dare not speak out in meeting for fear of disturbing the political sinners who surround and control him. Poor Cotter: *ecce homo.*

The European Loan.
Our German cousins seem to have all confidence in the government of the United States, if we may judge from the action of a prominent Hamburg banker, who offers to take a loan of one thousand millions at 3 per cent. the loan to run seventy-five years, interest payable semi-annually in coin—to be disposed of on the continent of Europe on the principle of premium loans.
The banker proposes to pay the loan as follows: Seven hundred millions in United States bonds, two hundred millions in United States currency, and one hundred millions in coin. The matter has been referred to Secretary Fessenden.

We were present at a meeting of the Union State Central Committee at Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. Hon. Simon Cameron, Chairman, presided.
The proceedings were entirely harmonious, and proceedings were inaugurated for carrying on the campaign with vigor. Reports from every part of the State were cheering. Union men take courage! The people of this Nation are not prepared to place the destinies of our country into the hands of any such political and military imbecile as McClellan, or any such crafty and designing copperhead as Pendleton.
As the Hon. Geo. S. Hillard a life long and distinguished democrat said the other day, "I shall vote for Lincoln. The rebels went out under his administration, and by the grace of God, under it they shall come back."—*Northern Eagle*

Will some one of our union loving Democrats, who intends voting for "Little Mac" and swallow at the same time the Chicago platform, put on his political spectacles, and show us in said platform or in the speeches made at the Convention one word of condemnation of the traitorous scoundrels, who are now in rebellion against the authority of the Government. We pause for a reply. Bring on the documents.

An Immense Stone.
On the track of the Minnesota Central Railroad, at the foot of Chestnut street in St. Paul, Minn., is a quarry of the largest limestone rocks in this region. The rock is not in place, but is a diluvial formation. Many of them are really immense—as large as a good-sized dwelling house, and are tilted up perpendicularly. One large rock, fully 20 feet square, and several feet thick, weighing perhaps 20 tons, has fallen, by blasting, right on the track. When blown to pieces, it will almost furnish stone enough to build one of the large depot buildings soon to be put up on the spot. One almost dislikes to think of such a Titan being blown to pieces. It ought to be used for some purpose as it is, for its mate does not exist in this locality. For instance, as a floor and foundation rock for the War Monument to our fallen heroes, soon to be built. It would be just the thing for that.

OUR LATEST VICTORIES.
A Day of Public Thanksgiving.
Recommendation of President Lincoln.
Public Thanks to the Army and Navy.

OFFICIAL—FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GENERAL DIX.
War Department, Washington, }
Sept. 5, 1864—11 a. m.
To Major-Gen. John A. Dix: The President has issued the following recommendations and orders in relation to the recent successes of the United States forces at Mobile and Atlanta.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.
Executive Mansion, Washington }
City, Sept. 3, 1864.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Maj.-Gen. Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgments of the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent Rebels who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow, and also that prayer be made for divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Executive Mansion, Sept. 3, 1864.
The National thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Maj.-Gen. Canby for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution; also to Admiral Farragut and Major General Granger, under whose immediate command they were conducted, and to the gallant commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operations, for their energy and courage, which, under the blessing of Providence, have been crowned with brilliant success, and have won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Executive Mansion, Sept. 3, 1864.
The national thanks are tendered by the President to Major-General William T. Sherman, and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command, before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under divine power, resulted in the capture of the City of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized this campaign must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Executive Mansion, Washington, }
Sept. 3, 1864.
Ordered: First:—That on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal and Navy Yard at Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th of September, or on the day after the receipt of this order at each arsenal and navy yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective Departments for the execution of this order.
Second:—That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, there shall be fired a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal at Washington, and at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Newport, Ky., and St. Louis, and at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head, and Newbern, the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army, under command of Maj.-Gen. Sherman, in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
FROM TENNESSEE.
DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN.
Cincinnati, Sept. 6.
The Commercial, of this city, publishes the following dispatch:
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 5.
The following official telegram from General Gilven was received this evening:
Bull's Gap, Tenn., Sept. 4.
To General TILLESON: I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning.
The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted, and probably number fifty or one hundred.
I have about seventy-five prisoners. Among those captured were Morgan's staff, with one piece of artillery and a caisson.
The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.
ALLEN C. GILVEN.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.
Sherman's Official Account.
He Breaks Up the West Point Road.
HOOD ATTEMPTS TO HOLD JONESBORO.
OUR ARMY DIVIDE THE REBEL ARMY.
THE BATTLE AT JONESBORO.
Ten Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken.

Hood Blows Up his Magazines.—He Leaves Atlanta in the Night.—Slocum Takes Possession.—Atlanta Ours, and Fairly Won.
War Department, Sept. 4, 1864.
To Major General Dix, New-York:—General Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated 26 miles south of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned in my dispatch of last night.
"As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the East Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road—the right, (Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (Schoolfield) near Rough and Ready, and the center (Thomas) at Couch's."
"Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at three p. m., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded."
"Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and center rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough-and-Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro."
"We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro on the first of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners."
"In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily-constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hood at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the Twentieth Corps took possession of the place. So Atlanta is our, and fairly one."
"Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest. Our losses will not exceed twelve hundred, and we have possession of over three hundred Rebel dead, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over fifteen hundred well."
"W. T. SHERMAN, Major General."
A later despatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta, Sept. 4, at 9 p. m., states that the Rebels had loaded their stores, and were preparing to evacuate the city.

A McClellan Tub in the Whales.
If the friends of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas do not immediately resolve to vote for General George B. McClellan for President, it will only be because they are unsusceptible to the delicate manipulations of flattery. Can they resist the skillful and ingenious declaration of the honorable Tom Florence, that "a respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West, was the crowning motive" which induced the Committee, of which the Honorable Tom is Chairman, "to concur in calling the National Convention in the city of Chicago?" Only think of the condescension. Douglas was the nominee of the regular Democratic Convention of 1860. He was defeated by the secession of the delegates from the Southern States, aided by the pro-slavery Democrats of the North. They put up Breckinridge and Lane against him. These candidates, nominated by seceders from the true Convention, were supported at the North and South by the men who all their lives had been shouting lustily "support regular nominations," and by none with more devotion than by the Honorable Thomas B. Florence. By these machinations Douglas was defeated, and the election of Lincoln was rendered more certain. Douglas was, in fact, killed off by the Breckinridge men, the remnants of which party, not now in arms against the Union, are the principal operators of the Chicago Convention. Had there not been a conspiracy among such men as Thomas B. Florence and his more wicked Southern masters, there would have been no split in the Democratic party of 1860, and there would now be no faction at the North to carry out the treasonable designs of their late political associates, by opposing the legal Government of the United States, in its attempts to subdue the Rebellion. And yet the honorable Thomas B. Florence signs a resolution stating that it was respect for the memory of Douglas which impelled them to choose Chicago as the place for holding the Democratic Convention! Respect for his memory! respect for a dead lion whom they had entrapped and slaughtered. What a sublimity of canting impudence!

But the Honorable Thomas even goes further. He says that it is his deliberate conviction that had the life of Douglas been spared, "his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that 'war is disunion,' a declaration which

time has proved the wisdom of, would long since have restored the Federal compact," etc., etc., etc. But how would he have restored it, most "practical hatter?" How would he have restored it, "boat-builder's son?" How would he have restored it, "widows and orphans friend?" Would Douglas have been in favor of an armistice for six months, to give the Rebels time to recapture their armies, sow heavy crops, and lay in large stores of the necessities of life by the abandonment of the blockade for that time?—Would he have relaxed his hold on the throat of the Rebellion at its last grasp, bid it rest itself, recover its wind and be prepared to go as it again? It is probable that Stephen A. Douglas would have been a Peace Democrat of the Vallandigham and Wood stripe? We have every reason to suppose that the man who pretends that he believes that Douglas would have given aid and comfort to the enemies of true democracy, the foes of the "mistaken civilization of the age" which has substituted "liberty, and fraternity" for "slavery, subordination and government" lies against his own conscience, and does not even believe that his assertions can deceive anybody. Who but a goose of the loudest cackle would have ventured to put such an absurdity before the world? Who but a Florence could have supposed that the friends of Stephen A. Douglas were to be wheedled by such lollipop tom foolery!

Stephen A. Douglas died June 2d, 1861, long enough after the attack upon Fort Sumter to know that the leaders of the Rebellion were the very men who stabbed him at Charleston, and gave him the coup de grace, politically, at Baltimore. His expressions to his latest moments were in favor of the support of the Government of the United States. He died a loyal man, and now, when his enemies come to hold a war dance over his grave, they tell his friends that this ceremony is performed in special honor of his memory.—*Inquirer.*

A Snake Captured by a Spider.
A gentleman residing in Orleans, N. Y., a few days ago discovered a snake hanging by the neck from under a shelf in an outhouse belonging to him. On examination, a small spider and its nest were found under the shelf. The snake, it was also found, was suspended by an ordinary web, which was effectually wrapped round his neck and his jaws. The snake manifested its dislike of the treatment by occasional violent struggles, in which he would spring from the floor and exert his utmost powers to break his fiery bands. The struggles were very complacent and unconcernedly watched by the spider from his nest above. The snake was about a foot in length, and the spider was by no means a large species. The apparently unequal struggle was witnessed by more than one hundred persons during the day, attracted by the report of the singular contest. But that the cable was accidentally broken by a person who entered the room, the spider would undoubtedly have drawn the snake to his den. This singular case presents double room for wonder—first at the "strategy" of the spider in getting his coils about the snake, and second at the wonderful strength evinced in drawing up a reptile at least one hundred times his weight.

Two McClellan men crossing the Mill street Ferry Saturday morning, when the news of the victories at Atlanta was known—one said privately to the other, "Well, we will elect Little Mac in spite of all their victories!" What a confession! The Democrats have no hope of getting into power except by the success of the Rebellion.—*Tribune.*

MARRIED.
At the M. E. Parsonage, Stroudsburg, August 24, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. Adam B. Williams, and Miss Mary M. Batzel, both of Wayne Co., Pa.
September 3d, 1864, at the Lutheran Parsonage in Hamilton, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Nathan Metzger, and Miss Sallie Ann Fellenner, both of Hamilton, Monroe Co., Pa.

DIED.
On the 3d inst., Henry R. Griffin of Stroud Township, aged 18 years 9 months and 24 days.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIVERY STABLE, STOCK AND FIXTURES; ALSO OF Valuable Farms.

The subscribers being about to relinquish the Livery business, will sell at public sale, at their Stables, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pa., on
Tuesday, the 20th day of September, inst., their extensive LIVERY STOCK and FIXTURES, together with their FARMS, LOTS, BUILDINGS, &c., as follows:

Ten head of Horses, all good roadsters, well broke to single or double harness, sound and kind; five of them are between the ages of five and seven years, and the balance between seven and ten years old. Also, two Colts of the Andrew Jackson stock, out of a blooded Mare, aged respectively one and two years last Spring. The Horses are really superior, and would prove a valuable acquisition to a farm or to a gentleman's stable.

Three Omnibusses, two of which are covered, and are City make, and all of which have recently been refitted and painted, and are as good as new.

Four Two-Horse Carriages, 2 two-seated, and 2 three-seated, built of the best material, and in excellent repair.

Ten Buggy Wagons, six topped and four open. These are also built of the best material, and are in good running order. Also, two light spring truck Wagons, 2 two-horse Lumber Wagons, one iron and the other wooden axle, and one Ox Wagon.

A lot of Harness, etc., consisting of 9 sets of single Harness, 3 sets double Carriage Harness, 4 sets Omnibus Harness, 2 sets of team Harness, and a lot of Buffalo Robes, one Lady's Saddle and Bridle. Two Patent Cutting Boxes, first rate articles and in the best order.

Lots and Buildings.—They will also offer at the same time and place, two Lots of Ground situate on Franklin Street, in Stroudsburg, each 29 feet in front by 200 feet deep, on one of which is erected convenient and substantial stabling, built expressly for the Livery business, the front of which was erected with a view of turning it into a dwelling, if desired. On the other is erected a Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shop, under one roof, with Paint Shop in second story, and convenient hoisting works attached.—Both Lots front on Franklin Street, and are surrounded with an Alley-way of convenient width for driving. There are also some outbuildings on the shop lot.

Lumber and Iron.—They will also sell about 9,000 feet of Hickory, Ask, Oak, Poplar, and Basswood Lumber, and a large lot of Hickory and Oak Spokes, all of the very best quality, a good portion well seasoned, and all selected for Wheelwright purposes. They will also offer a lot of ready-made work and a lot of Iron, Springs, &c., &c.

Valuable Farms.
They will also sell a valuable Farm in Stroud township, Monroe County, 3 1/2 miles from Stroudsburg, adjoining lands of Wm. Ruff, Henry Frantz, John C. Daudt and others, containing
Seventy-Five Acres,
about 40 acres is cleared land, 15 of which is Meadow, and the balance woodland. The improvements are a comfortable
Log House,
about 20 by 30 feet, one and a half stories high, an excellent Frame Barn, with Stone Stables underneath, 35 by 45 feet, with granaries, threshing floor complete, and stabling for 10 Cows and 6 head of Horses, and other out buildings. There is a thrifty apple Orchard of bearing trees, and a lot of other fruit on the premises—a well of water near the door, and a stream of water passes through the farm, within two rods of the house. A public road passes through the premises. There will also be sold one Yoke of Oxen, one 4 horse threshing machine, a lot of Plows, Harrows, and a variety of farming tools, too tedious to mention.
ALSO, A LOT OF LAND situate in Stroud township, Monroe County, within half a mile of the Borough line, adjoining lands of Jesse R. Smith, John Frankeneid, lands late of Pettit B. Primrose, dec'd., containing about
Twelve Acres,
all of which is cleared, and under good cultivation. Brodheads Creek runs through and along this tract.
As the sale will be positive, persons desirous of securing bargains are cordially invited to attend. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and will be continued from time to time, until everything is disposed of. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by
KAUTZ & HUNTSMAN,
Proprietors.
Stroudsburg, Sept. 8, 1864.

NOTICE.
U. S. Internal Revenue.

3d Div., 11th District Pa., Deputy }
Collector's Office, Mauch Chunk, }
Sept. 5th, 1864. }
Pursuant to the provisions of the act "To provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and of the amendments thereto:—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Assessment List has been received from the Assessor of this (11th) District, that the Duties and Taxes have become Due and Payable, and that the Deputy Collector will attend for the collection of the same, at the times and places named below, as follows:

At Knecht's Hotel, Stroudsburg, Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of September, 1864.
At Brodhead's Brodheadsville, Wednesday, the 21st of September, 1864.
At Shafer's Long Valley, Thursday, the 22d of September, 1864.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes assessed against them within the time above specified, shall be liable to the penalty of Ten per cent. additional. Persons who neglect to pay Income Duty, shall be liable to the penalty of five per cent. additional. Persons who refuse and neglect to take out Licenses for their business for which License is required, are liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

U. S. Funds and National Currency only received. Office hours from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.
DANIEL KALBFUS,
Deputy Col. 3d Division, 11th Dis. Pa.
September 8, 1864.