

ried officers? A. I don't know; my impression is that the supreme commander receives a salary.

Q. Were some ships shipped to fictitious parties and in packages and parcels purporting to be anything else than arms? A. Sometimes to real parties and sometimes to fictitious parties, and usually purporting to be merchandise.

Q. Do you know of any considerable number of arms having been so shipped by other parties here, in St. Louis? A. Only one lot, and they were captured.

Q. What was the number shipped and captured? A. In the neighborhood of forty.

Q. When was that? A. At the time W. M. Douglas was arrested.

Q. Did you purchase any of that lot? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many? A. About forty.

Q. Did you purchase that number at one house, in St. Louis? A. No, sir; at the different houses.

Q. Were they all purchased the same day? A. No, sir; it occupied a portion of two days.

Q. What kind of money did you pay? A. From fifteen to twenty-eight dollars a piece, and paid in United States currency.

Q. Were the funds you paid for those arms raised and authorized disbursed by members of a member of said order? A. A member of said order gave the funds for that purpose, but whether individual or company funds, I am unable to state.

Q. For what purpose were these arms bought? A. For members of the Order in North Missouri.

Q. Was that the first and only time you bought arms for members in North Missouri? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you invariably furnished funds to buy with by the individual for whom you purchased this lot? A. No, sir; by different parties.

Q. Did you ever buy and ship any powder or gun caps to any member of such Order? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you paid any commission for such service by said Order? A. No, sir. I sometimes made a small commission in making purchases of this kind.

THESE ENGAGED IN ORGANIZING THE ORDER.

Q. Who first organized the Order of American Knights in the State of Missouri? A. P. C. Wright, of New York.

Q. Have you any knowledge of one Wm. M. Douglas? A. I know the man; have met him four or five times.

Q. Do you know if he has ever been legally authorized by said Order to establish Temples in Missouri? A. Of my own knowledge I don't know, but my impression formed by remarks of members led me to believe he was.

Q. Is it not generally known that Wm. M. Douglas became very unpopular with the Order even before his arrest?

Q. Was Douglas active in organizing Temples in Missouri? A. I think he was very active.

Q. Was he not on very intimate and confidential terms with Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis? A. Yes, sir; more so than with any other person in this city.

who should divulge the secrets of said Order? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were those threats? A. That they would, upon proof of the fact, kill the man.

Q. What are the duties of the Grand Commander? A. Presiding officer over the lower degrees, and the ranking officer of the State. [To be continued to-morrow.]

# Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.  
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Abraham Lincoln,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Andrew Johnson,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

### The Great Western Conspiracy.

We invite attention to the account published in part to-day, of the great conspiracy lately discovered in the Western States, the object of which was to assist the rebellion already raging to destroy the Government. The details of the combinations entered into in the West, for the accomplishment of the destruction of the Government, are of the most horrible character, and had the plans of the conspirators succeeded, the West and possibly the North and the East would have been deluged with blood. It was the purpose of these fiends to organize for a St. Bartholomew's Day, darker and more horrible than the transactions of the one which filled France with gloom, by its bloody and remorseless atrocities.

The men who were at the head of the conspiracy lately unmasked in the West, belong to the Knights of the Golden Circle. While human life and property were to be recklessly sacrificed, and while every effort was to be made for the overthrow of the Government, it will be observed, by perusing these proceedings carefully, that only the one object of success that treason might triumph in favor of slavery, animated the entire organization. It is the darkest picture of the rebellion. It is the saddest evidence ever had by any people, of the depths of degradation to which base party influences can plunge the baser adherents of party.

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FAILURE IN THE LATE ASSAULT ON THE WORKS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

According to the testimony taken by the Military Commission now investigating the affair, rests thus far with Gen. Burnside and the 9th Corps. General Burnside claimed that he carried out the orders of his superior officer, and that neither he nor the officers of his troops were to blame for the failure. It is well understood, however, that General Meade insists that Burnside did not carry out his orders, but, on the contrary, failed both to attack as ordered, and to answer telegrams sent from 10 1/2 o'clock in the evening of the 20th until next morning. During the morning of the attack not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by General Meade to General Burnside. The claim of the latter that General Meade having the night before the attack made some change in the plan of operations, he supposed General Meade would be on hand personally to direct the assault, will not, it is believed, be allowed.

### IF THIS GREAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE DESTROYED—IF RELIGION AND CIVILIZATION SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO ENDURE THE UNSPEAKABLE AFFLICTION OF SEEING IT GO TO DESTRUCTION THE FREEST INSTITUTIONS EVER DEvised FOR MAN'S HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY—the leaders and the organs of the Democratic party in sympathy with treason, will deserve more of the infamy of the result, than the traitors who are in arms.

A blow struck by our enemies, however heavy, never does as much harm as a lie told by a secret supporter of that enemy. Thus with the traitors and the northern sympathizers. The lies of the latter have damaged the government far more than the blows of the former. And, therefore, if the government should fall, (of which there is yet, thank God, no sign,) the odium will belong to the sympathizers with treason.

### HOARDING OF PRODUCE.—The Chicago Tribune publishes the following table, showing the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago, at the dates indicated. It proves there is double the amount on hand this year that there was in 1863, and the fact indicates a speedy collapse in prices:

	July 25, '64.	July 25, '63.
Flour (barrels).....	32,263	32,458
Wheat (bushels).....	1,748,477	460,296
Corn ".....	1,748,451	982,781
Oats ".....	207,622	216,280
Rye ".....	12,608	21,936
Barley ".....	6,070	1,246

The poor man, who has so long been compelled to suffer by this system of hoarding, will look for this speedy "collapse" in prices with longing anxiety.

### A VISIT FROM COL. BOMFORD AND SON WAS MADE TO OUR SANCTUM ON MONDAY, AND DURING AN INTERVIEW WITH US THEY ASSURED US THAT THE ARTICLE COPIED BY US FROM THE LANCASTER EXPRESS WAS TOTALLY FALSE IN EVERY RESPECT SO FAR AS HIS NAME IS USED IN THE SAME, AND WE GIVE COL. BOMFORD CHEERFULLY AN OPPORTUNITY IN THIS PAPER TO MAKE THE CORRECTION.

THE WAR TO CRUSH THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION IS THUS CHARACTERIZED BY THOSE WHO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE SLAVEHOLDERS' TREASON: A CONTEST WHICH ALL COMMON SENSE, AND EVERY WELL REGULATED CONSCIENCE NOW CONDEMNES.

COL. R. B. McDOWELL, formerly representing Allegheny county in the Legislature, and the Colonel of one of the three months' regiments at the opening of the war, died in Washington city on Friday last.

LIBERT. J. C. GRANT, nephew of Gen. Grant, was killed in the late repulse before Petersburg.

# By Telegraph.

## FROM FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

The Entrance to Mobile Bay.

PASSAGE BETWEEN FORTS MORGAN AND GAINES.

Rebel Gunboats Encountered.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.

Loss of the Tecumseh, with all on Board.

Surrender of a Rebel Gunboat.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN IS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

HE SENDS HIS SWORD TO OUR COMMANDER.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The following official dispatch has been received by the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 15, 1864.

Sir:—I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram Tennessee, and the rebel gunboats Selma, Morgan and Gaines.

The attacking fleet was under way by 5.45 A. M. in the following order:—Brooklyn, with the Octoraro on the port side; Hartford, with the Meta Comet; Richmond with the Port Royal; Lackawanna with the Seminole; Monongahela with the Kennebec; Ossipee with the Itasca, and the Oneida with the Galena.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron clads.

The wind was light from the south-west, and the sky was cloudy with very little sun. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven, and soon after this the action became lively.

As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn. At 40 minutes past seven the monitor Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly, and carrying with her all her officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the Meta Comet alongside of me.

The Hartford had passed the forts before eight o'clock, and finding myself waked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Meta Comet to cast off and go in pursuit of them—one of which, the Selma, she succeeded in capturing.

All the vessels had passed the fort by half-past eight o'clock, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently unengaged in our rear.

Signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed. The Monongahela was the first that struck her. Though she may have injured her badly, it did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectually, and the flag ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured her whole port broadside into her.

At a distance of about thirteen hundred feet, the iron clads were closing upon her, and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when, at 10 A. M., she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan and Gaines, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan.

This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to amputate. Having had many of my men wounded, and the engagement Tennessee being very desirous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to a hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brigadier Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet as well as their own to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing that she did not take out. Gen. Page consented, and the Meta Comet was dispatched.

The list of casualties on our part, as far as ascertained, are as follows:—Ship killed, killed 19, wounded 23; Brooklyn, killed 9, wounded 23; Octoraro, killed 1, wounded 2; Monongahela, wounded 6; Meta Comet, killed 1, wounded 2; Ossipee, killed 1, wounded 7; Galena, wounded 1; Richmond, wounded 2. In all, killed 41, wounded 88.

On the rebel ram Tennessee there were captured 20 officers and about 160 men. The following is a list of the officers:—Admiral F. Buchanan; Commander James D. Johnson; Lieuts. Wm. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, E. McDowell; Masters J. B. Demahy, W. H. Perry; Fleet Surgeon, R. C. Bowles; Engineers, G. D. Livingston, J. Connally, John Hayes, O. Benson, W. B. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk, J. A. Cohen; Masters Mates, Forest, Beebe and Carter.

On the Selma were taken about ninety officers and men. Of the officers, I have only heard the names of two, viz: Commander Peter H. Murphy and Lieutenant Executive Officer H. Comstock, who was killed.

I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signed], D. G. FARRAGUT,  
Rear Admiral, Comd'g. W. G. B. Squadron,  
To Hon. GIBSON WELLES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

LIST OF KILLED ON FLAG SHIP HARTFORD.

David Morrow, Wm. Osgood, Thos. Baine, Benj. Harper, Wm. Clark, Chas. Schafflein, Frank Wilde, William Smith, William Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Lewis M'Lane, Peter Duncan, Thomas Smith, Thos. Carnell, Wounded, Lt. Adams, Engineer M. Ewer, Masters Mate R. H. Hargis, Acting Ensign W. S. Higginbotham, (since dead), Wm. Wilder Vernon, Adolphus Pulte, Hiram Elder, R. D. Murphy, Wm. Thompson, E. Johnson, Waller, Lloyd M. Forbes, Wm. Scoutley, C. Stevenson, F. Campbell, Samuel Doyle, August Simmons, Peter Pitts, Michael Gray, David Orton, Wm. Tolorton, Wm. Gray, Charles Dennis, Thomas O'Connell.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Official intelligence having been received at this Department that the military forces of the United States have temporarily withdrawn

from Brownsville, in the State of Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal, but the blockade thereof by the naval forces of the United States will be resumed.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Burnside Relieved.

General Wilcox in Command of 9th Corps.

REPORTED MOVEMENT INTENDED BY THE ENEMY.

Ample Preparations to Receive Them.

All Quiet at Headquarters.

Heavy Firing at James River.

REPORTED ATTACK BY REBEL RAMS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 14th, 7 o'clock A. M.

Gen. Burnside was relieved yesterday, and left his command last evening. His division officers and a number of friends were present to bid him farewell.

Gen. Wilcox is temporarily in command of the 9th Army Corps.

It was reported last week that the enemy were moving toward our left, with the intention of making a flank attack early this morning, but as there has been no demonstration up to this hour, the report is believed to be unfounded. Ample preparation is, however, made to meet them should they attempt such a movement.

Everything at Headquarters is perfectly quiet.

Considerable firing has been kept up all night between the pickets on the centre and right.

Yesterday morning about daylight heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James River, which lasted for about two hours. It is reported to have been an attack by some rebel rams on a working party of Gen. Butler who were cutting a canal across a small peninsula on the James River.

A dozen deserters came in yesterday, two of whom were cavalry men with all their accoutrements.

## From Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Gen. Burnside En Route for the East.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.

The flag of truce steamer New York, from Annapolis, arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning, with 415 exchanged prisoners, including eleven officers.

Maj. Gen. Burnside and staff arrived here this morning and took breakfast at the Entaw House. He is going to Rhode Island.

## Late Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The Richmond Examiner of the 12th, has the following:

"Hon. S. E. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy. The enemy steamed in through the main entrance, with four monitors and about six heavy vessels of war. The Tecumseh, Commander T. A. M. Craven, was sunk, with nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat—the Philippe—which I subsequently burned. The Richmond, Hartford and Brooklyn, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under full headway, when they were discomfited by the Tennessee, the Morgan, the Gaines and the Selma."

The Tennessee and other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate struggle between the fleets, the Gaines retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition. The Selma, out off, surrendered, and the Morgan escaped to Fort Morgan. The Tennessee, so far unimpaired, steamed toward the whole fleet, and after an obstinate fight surrendered, her rudder disabled, her smoke-stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.

On the Tennessee, Admiral Buchanan was severely wounded by a splinter in the leg. Two were killed and several wounded among her crew. On the Gaines, two were killed and two wounded. On the Morgan, one was wounded. On the Selma, eight were killed, including her executive officer, Lieut. J. H. Comstock, and seven were wounded. The enemy suffered severely, and requested permission to bury his dead.

Respectfully, &c.,  
[Signed], G. W. HARRISON,  
Confederate States Navy.

Up to Thursday night, nothing of interest had occurred before Atlanta. Major General Bates received a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right, and endeavoring to extend his lines in the direction of the Western Railroad.

A few shots were fired at the city yesterday, (9th.) Brick shelling commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and continued four hours. No personal casualties are reported.

## The Pirate Tallahassee.

MORE CAPTURES—ANOTHER NEW YORK PILOT BOAT BURNED.

SANDY HOOK, August 14.

The boatman of the Associated Press at this point has landed here, and furnishes the following:

I have boarded the bark Sultote, of Belfast, Me., from Cow Bay for New York. She was captured on the 12th instant, off Montauk Point, thirty-five miles distant, by the pirate Tallahassee.

The pirates bonded the bark for \$5,000, and put on board of her three hundred passengers from the ship Adriatic, the latter having been burned by the pirate. No water or provisions were given them. The Sultote also has on board Mr. Callahan and crew, of the pilot boat William Bell, No. 24, which vessel was burned on the 12th, off Montauk Point, by the pirates. Several other persons from destroyed vessels are also on board the Sultote.

The Sultote reports seeing a vessel burning on the night of the 12th. The pirate stated to some of the captured persons that he was coming into New York harbor. When last seen the Tallahassee was steering southeast. The pilot boat James Funk is her tender.

The Sultote passed the frigate Schemehanna Saturday morning, lying still, south of Sandy Hook.

The Sultote has no provisions or water on board.

## DIED.

In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 27th day of June, 1864, HELEN MURDOCH, wife of Rev. A. G. Simonton.

United States Tax Payers.

TAKE NOTICE.—On all taxes remaining unpaid after the 31st inst., the penalty of 5 per cent. will be added on the 1st of September next, and on the 1st of January, 1865, the penalty of 10 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1865, and on the 1st of January, 1866, the penalty of 15 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1866, and on the 1st of January, 1867, the penalty of 20 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1867, and on the 1st of January, 1868, the penalty of 25 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1868, and on the 1st of January, 1869, the penalty of 30 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1869, and on the 1st of January, 1870, the penalty of 35 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1870, and on the 1st of January, 1871, the penalty of 40 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1871, and on the 1st of January, 1872, the penalty of 45 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1872, and on the 1st of January, 1873, the penalty of 50 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1873, and on the 1st of January, 1874, the penalty of 55 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1874, and on the 1st of January, 1875, the penalty of 60 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1875, and on the 1st of January, 1876, the penalty of 65 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1876, and on the 1st of January, 1877, the penalty of 70 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1877, and on the 1st of January, 1878, the penalty of 75 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1878, and on the 1st of January, 1879, the penalty of 80 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1879, and on the 1st of January, 1880, the penalty of 85 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1880, and on the 1st of January, 1881, the penalty of 90 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1881, and on the 1st of January, 1882, the penalty of 95 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1882, and on the 1st of January, 1883, the penalty of 100 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1883, and on the 1st of January, 1884, the penalty of 105 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1884, and on the 1st of January, 1885, the penalty of 110 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1885, and on the 1st of January, 1886, the penalty of 115 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1886, and on the 1st of January, 1887, the penalty of 120 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1887, and on the 1st of January, 1888, the penalty of 125 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1888, and on the 1st of January, 1889, the penalty of 130 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1889, and on the 1st of January, 1890, the penalty of 135 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1890, and on the 1st of January, 1891, the penalty of 140 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1891, and on the 1st of January, 1892, the penalty of 145 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1892, and on the 1st of January, 1893, the penalty of 150 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1893, and on the 1st of January, 1894, the penalty of 155 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1894, and on the 1st of January, 1895, the penalty of 160 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1895, and on the 1st of January, 1896, the penalty of 165 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1896, and on the 1st of January, 1897, the penalty of 170 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1897, and on the 1st of January, 1898, the penalty of 175 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1898, and on the 1st of January, 1899, the penalty of 180 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1899, and on the 1st of January, 1900, the penalty of 185 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1900, and on the 1st of January, 1901, the penalty of 190 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1901, and on the 1st of January, 1902, the penalty of 195 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1902, and on the 1st of January, 1903, the penalty of 200 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1903, and on the 1st of January, 1904, the penalty of 205 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1904, and on the 1st of January, 1905, the penalty of 210 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1905, and on the 1st of January, 1906, the penalty of 215 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1906, and on the 1st of January, 1907, the penalty of 220 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1907, and on the 1st of January, 1908, the penalty of 225 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1908, and on the 1st of January, 1909, the penalty of 230 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1909, and on the 1st of January, 1910, the penalty of 235 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1910, and on the 1st of January, 1911, the penalty of 240 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1911, and on the 1st of January, 1912, the penalty of 245 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1912, and on the 1st of January, 1913, the penalty of 250 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1913, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the penalty of 255 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1914, and on the 1st of January, 1915, the penalty of 260 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1915, and on the 1st of January, 1916, the penalty of 265 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1916, and on the 1st of January, 1917, the penalty of 270 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1917, and on the 1st of January, 1918, the penalty of 275 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1918, and on the 1st of January, 1919, the penalty of 280 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1919, and on the 1st of January, 1920, the penalty of 285 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1920, and on the 1st of January, 1921, the penalty of 290 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1921, and on the 1st of January, 1922, the penalty of 295 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1922, and on the 1st of January, 1923, the penalty of 300 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1923, and on the 1st of January, 1924, the penalty of 305 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1924, and on the 1st of January, 1925, the penalty of 310 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1925, and on the 1st of January, 1926, the penalty of 315 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1926, and on the 1st of January, 1927, the penalty of 320 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1927, and on the 1st of January, 1928, the penalty of 325 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1928, and on the 1st of January, 1929, the penalty of 330 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1929, and on the 1st of January, 1930, the penalty of 335 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1930, and on the 1st of January, 1931, the penalty of 340 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1931, and on the 1st of January, 1932, the penalty of 345 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1932, and on the 1st of January, 1933, the penalty of 350 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1933, and on the 1st of January, 1934, the penalty of 355 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1934, and on the 1st of January, 1935, the penalty of 360 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1935, and on the 1st of January, 1936, the penalty of 365 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1936, and on the 1st of January, 1937, the penalty of 370 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1937, and on the 1st of January, 1938, the penalty of 375 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1938, and on the 1st of January, 1939, the penalty of 380 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1939, and on the 1st of January, 1940, the penalty of 385 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1940, and on the 1st of January, 1941, the penalty of 390 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1941, and on the 1st of January, 1942, the penalty of 395 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1942, and on the 1st of January, 1943, the penalty of 400 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1943, and on the 1st of January, 1944, the penalty of 405 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1944, and on the 1st of January, 1945, the penalty of 410 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1945, and on the 1st of January, 1946, the penalty of 415 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1946, and on the 1st of January, 1947, the penalty of 420 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1947, and on the 1st of January, 1948, the penalty of 425 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1948, and on the 1st of January, 1949, the penalty of 430 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1949, and on the 1st of January, 1950, the penalty of 435 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1950, and on the 1st of January, 1951, the penalty of 440 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1951, and on the 1st of January, 1952, the penalty of 445 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1952, and on the 1st of January, 1953, the penalty of 450 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1953, and on the 1st of January, 1954, the penalty of 455 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1954, and on the 1st of January, 1955, the penalty of 460 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1955, and on the 1st of January, 1956, the penalty of 465 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1956, and on the 1st of January, 1957, the penalty of 470 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1957, and on the 1st of January, 1958, the penalty of 475 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1958, and on the 1st of January, 1959, the penalty of 480 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1959, and on the 1st of January, 1960, the penalty of 485 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1960, and on the 1st of January, 1961, the penalty of 490 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1961, and on the 1st of January, 1962, the penalty of 495 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1962, and on the 1st of January, 1963, the penalty of 500 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1963, and on the 1st of January, 1964, the penalty of 505 per cent. will be added on the 1st of January, 1964, and on the 1st of January, 1965, the penalty of 510 per cent. will be added on the 1st of