

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSTON, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the way ought to cease."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M' Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

A traitor, under the law of war, or a war traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law, who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy or holds intercourse with him.—New Rules of War.

We should like to know under what part of this definition Vallandigham received sentence as a "traitor," or how any man, according to this code, who exercises the simple privilege of free and open discussion before his neighbors, can be convicted of holding intercourse or giving information to the enemy.

Miss Annie E. Dickenson proposed to tell an audience in Brooklyn, on Thursday night, "How Providence is Teaching the Nation."—We do not pretend to interpret the oracles of the Almighty, and we have as little confidence in the divinity of the self-constituted Sybil who does; but our scriptural remembrance furnishes a pertinent allusion to all women of Miss D.'s stripe, who talk higher-law and free love in public places to large audiences at five cents a head, when King Solomon tells us—"It is better to dwell in the corner of a house than with a brawling woman in a wide house."

Rule but Rule.

A telegram dated yesterday at Cincinnati says: "The President has changed the sentence of Vallandigham from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through our lines. He leaves to-day for Louisville on the gunboat Exchange, where he will be delivered to General Rosecrans, who, under a flag of truce, will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Bragg." The various versions of the sentence to be passed upon this last victim of the New Tyranny, which have continued to excite public interest and indignation for the past two weeks, may probably come to an authentic conclusion in the final edict described above. The administration, since the termination of the court martial, has vacillated doubtfully between an instinctive fear of the effect of its decision, the appeals of party policy, and the settled impulse that it felt to stretch out the arm of military force and strike down, in the person of Vallandigham, the head and front of that serious offending—the fearless assertion of constitutional rights—which has troubled its dreams of despotism and threatened the duration of its power. It has oscillated between the dread of final retribution, an uneasy consciousness of its own treachery, and the coward and malignant fear it feels from the free expression of opinion. From first to last its tendency to tyranny has not been respectable for any natural promptitude of action, but always weak and wavering as the feeble resistance it offered for a time to the interperate factionists who now control its councils and instigate its crimes. Fortified, at length, with a courage borrowed from the restless desperadoes near his person, the President has modified the sentence of the court martial, gratified their malice, and shown the cloven foot of cowardice by remanding out of the reach of rescue the unfortunate object of their persecutions—sending him through a file of bayonets to the southern border, to be turned loose to the mercy of men who are his declared and bitter enemies.

The principle which this final decree violates is not less torn and trampled by its sentence of Mr. Vallandigham, than it would have been in the instance of the humblest citizen of the Commonwealth, to whose protection the former appealed in vain. The act of his seizure and exile is only more flagrant because done in more conspicuous defiance of popular protest. It is the extreme temerity of the deed in the face of popular sentiment so strongly set in favor of the culprit that makes the outrage deeply alarming to the safety of the State. The sullen spirit of violence impervious to the appeals of reason, or even the powerful admonitions of self-interest which has sanctioned the punishment visited on Vallandigham, is too palpable in its purpose, too reckless in its method, to be mistaken.—Riot rages in its very depths, cruelty and injustice are its prime concomitants. It can hesitate at nothing when the series of its outrages reaches the full measure of their enormity and inspires that confidence, engendered by submission, which will make a mockery of every right the nation now holds dear, and set at defiance all the imposing prestiges of liberty and law.

The indictment upon which the sentence in this case was given, presents itself not a single violation of supremely-constituted law; the punishment inflicted is without a precedent, except in the history of the misrule of the

present administration—an ingenious contrivance of a band of miserable bigots, whom the accident of place and power has killed only in the uses of proscription and oppression, which, in the providence of God, only bides the hour of a slow, but effectual resistance.

So unseemly is despotism in the hands of such men that it must sooner or later die of its own debauchery—so uneasy has been its conscience hitherto that its career has been marked by the sheerest cowardice and hesitation. We do not fear such men more than we scorn and pity the madness which rages so impudently against the ultimate day of their discomfiture. The last experiment they have tried at length upon the patience of the people is unexampled, so far, in form and feature. It is meant to test what aptitude there is to-day in us for the still greater oppressions in contemplation for the morrow. It was a bold crime against law and order; a blow dealt directly at the rights of person secured to us by all the usages of our national life and history. On whom it descended matters little, save that to show that if he be stricken how uncertain is the fate of any humble citizen whom the mad caprices of the administration may chance to single out to crush and sacrifice in its insatiable but self-destroying wrath.

A Bold Soldier Girl.

The Louisville Journal of the 6th instant, contains the following: Lieut. Garraty, of Park Barracks, brought to our office last evening a young girl in Federal uniform, who was arrested by Sergeant Murray, of the Patrol Guard, yesterday, near the railroad. She states that her name is Lizze Compton; her parents died when she was an infant in Anderson county, Tenn., and strangers brought her up. She cared very well until the rebellion broke out, when she was living with Elijah Schermerhorn, who was a furious secessionist, and has since joined the Confederate army. Lizze was true to the Union, and with female determination on all occasions asserted her loyalty, until the man attempted to punish her for her fidelity, when she left her home and found her way to a Federal regiment, the Second Minnesota, we think. For the last six months Lizze has been known as Jack, and, although not more than sixteen years old, has gone through a great deal of service. Col. Mundy, commanding this post, proposed to her to resume the habiliments of her sex and take a position as hospital attendant, but she refused and reiterates her determination "to die before she wears anything else but Uncle Sam's uniform, until the war is over." In this resolve she seems inflexible and says she can die but once. She has a pleasant face, intelligent eyes, and dimpled cheeks, and is at present domiciled at the Park Barracks. Her conduct, as far as we can learn, has been irreproachable, and she feels perfect confidence in being able to protect herself. What future disposition will be made of her has not yet been determined. We shall at this rate soon have a battalion of female recruits.

We would not say to all young women "go thou and do likewise," but there are certain of the sex among those who are contradistinguished from the "female women" of the day—known as the "strong-minded"—to whom the injunction would well apply—to Miss Dickinson, for instance, who is making herself ridiculous by delivering stamp speeches, which are remarkable only for their falsehoods, indelicacy and impiety.

For the Patriot and Union.

A SUGGESTION.

The action of the Democratic State Convention, shortly, is turning the mind of every man in the State to cogitation upon the subject. It is much more anxiously expected than the Abolitionists Convention, two weeks later; and if we act prudently and properly it is of no consequence what they do. I shall not just now discuss what should be the general tone of our resolutions, further than to say that upon the subject of the civil war they ought to be well considered and recommend such action as is most likely to result in a restoration of the Union.

A continued prosecution of the war will prevent the Abolitionists from making peace upon the basis of a dissolution; and for that reason I think the Democrats ought to favor its continuance. If peace is made it is disunion; and that once accomplished, restoration, even reconstruction, is impossible. We should therefore be in a situation, should dissolution come, to be able to say to our opponents, and to the world, "Thou canst not say I did it." Indeed it seems to me such must be our policy, for upon no other, as I conceive, can we save, what has always been nearest our hearts, the Union and the Constitution.

My suggestion, however, is, that a resolution be offered right after the preliminary organization, that the permanent President of the Convention is not to be considered, or shall not be a candidate for the chairmanship of the State Committee. It is not because of my opposition to the gentlemen who have been so selected, but because I have seen in the conventions bad feeling on the subject and controlling effect on other matters; and because I think the honors ought to be divided among prominent and active Democrats, and because there may be men outside of the convention better qualified for chairman than its President, that I call attention to this matter.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Columbia County.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.

It is to the credit of the more moderate and influential of the Republican journals, that they take decided grounds against the arbitrary and foolish arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. The Boston Advertiser pointedly condemns the action of General Burnside—mainly, however, on the grounds of its impolicy. It very well says:

"We doubt if Vallandigham with all his skill in vilification, could make an attack upon the government so effective by half as those for which his arrest and trial by court martial in the State of Ohio have given occasion." The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is even more emphatic in its condemnation. It says: "It is much to be regretted that Gen. Burnside has not been assigned to some command where there is fighting to be done; and the country is disappointed not to see him marching an army to the deliverance of the long oppressed Unionists of East Tennessee, instead of mixing up civil and military affairs in the loyal States of his department." * * * His logic is vicious throughout, and the policy of his course more so. The government cannot punish men for treason, because their talk tends to give aid and comfort to the enemy.—His subordinate, General Haswell, who rules the sub-department of Indiana, in his supplementary order, goes a step beyond Burnside, and fairly runs the thing into the ground by threatening to punish all newspapers and public speakers, "who endeavor to bring the

war policy of the government into disrepute."

The Boston Traveler, another administration paper, draws the most gloomy auguries from this mischievous and wicked act:

"The collision between the military and civil powers cannot be prevented from occurring under the present state of things, and if it is not seasonably resisted, we shall, in a few years, become like Mexico, a military republic, where the man or the clique will rule who can control for the time being the largest number of bayonets. At present there can be no very serious trouble; the matter all lies in the germ, but it will grow day by day, month by month, and year by year. Vallandigham has many friends and followers in Ohio.

"The course of the military authorities in proceeding against him is not calculated to decrease their numbers. At the present he and his friends are powerless. They are unarmed. A convention of them is, however, to be held on the 11th of June, and whether he is sent to the Fortugas or to the Southern lines they will elect him and a legislature that will support him. Then comes the collision, and who will answer for its consequences? Let the opposition to the general government find itself thoroughly settled in any day of the States against any military efforts of the general government to suppress them, and it will not hesitate to meet military power with armed resistance."

All this is true. No matter how this war may progress or end, the future is full of the direst portents to all who value the liberties of their country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY THE MAILS.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY, ETC.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Passengers to-night from Lexington state that the rebels in large force—some estimate it at 30,000—have entered Kentucky, and threaten an invasion of the interior. Gen. Burnside has no official notification of such a movement, although he regards such an event as not improbable. He believes himself fully able to check this march.

There are now confined in the military prison here 220 political prisoners, all to be tried by the court-martial now holding daily sessions. Prisoners and deserters are arriving here by every train. VALLANDIGHAM—BURNSIDE AND THE PRESS. The indications are indubitable, that Mr. Vallandigham will be nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, next month.

Gen. Burnside has notified sundry weekly papers in this State to send him proofs of the matter they design publishing, before it appears in their issues; the reason assigned being the publication of articles against the administration, Order No. 58, &c.

FATAL BLUNDER—TWO FEDERAL REGIMENTS FIRE UPON EACH OTHER.

A letter from Suffolk, Va., published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, gives the particulars of a military mistake which occurred near there, by which the 11th Rhode Island and 152d N. Y. regiments, suffered severely. The correspondent says:

The disaster took place at Deserted House, which is about eight miles beyond Suffolk.—Two by-roads branch off the South Quay road, and upon each one regiment was advancing.—These were the 11th Rhode Island and 152d New York volunteers. As the roads near each other, they form a short angle, that diverges between, and upon which there is a dense undergrowth.

Across this intervening strip of land the two regiments could but imperceptibly discern each other. One regiment mistook the other for rebels in ambush, and at once opened a galling fire. This was replied to with all the ardor for which the Union troops are characterized.—Before the mistake was discovered, much mischief had been done. Both regiments suffered to a considerable extent, and it is to be hoped that a subsequent review will throw a more favorable light upon this sad affair.

MRS. VALLANDIGHAM.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Syracuse Courier of yesterday states that Mrs. Vallandigham has become a lunatic.

RETURN OF THE READING VOLUNTEERS.

READING, May 21.—The six Reading companies of the 128th regiment, returned home this afternoon and received a glorious welcome at the hands of the citizens of Berks county. After the reception ceremonies, the volunteers visited the Charles Evans Cemetery to view the grave of their late companion in arms, Captain Andrews, who fell at the battle of Antietam. They then marched through the principal streets to the Fair Grounds, where a sumptuous banquet was provided for them.—After partaking of the good things provided, they were dismissed.

THE FINALE OF AN ELOPEMENT CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day pronounced a decree of total divorce in the case of General John M. Brannon, against Eliza Brannon, granting him the guardianship of his child.—The material facts caused much interest, five years ago, especially in New York. It appears that Colonel Wyman, with whom she eloped, was shot through the head at the battle of Fair Oaks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CASE OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The President has changed the sentence of Vallandigham from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through our lines. He leaves to-day for Louisville on the gunboat Exchange, where he will be delivered to Gen. Rosecrans, who, under a flag of truce, will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Bragg.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The Gazette's Murfreesboro' dispatch has contradictory reports from Mississippi. One is that Grant has been driven back from Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Johnson has possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad. Another is that Grant has beaten Johnson, and taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black river, which is the most important in that section of country, entirely cutting off the rebel communication with Vicksburg.

Advices via Cairo say our loss at Raymond was 71 killed and 300 wounded. Sixty-five cars, loaded with bacon and corn, were captured between Raymond and Jackson.

It appears to be Grant's intention to march in the rear of Vicksburg to Haines's Bluff. The rebel papers give accounts of forces from all parts of the South moving to reinforce Johnson.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Information received from Gen. Grant's headquarters at Raymond,

Miss., shows that it was his intention to destroy all the bridges. After the capture of Jackson he ceased communication with Grand Gulf in consequence of heavy escorts of troops being necessary for such service. The army was provided with rations for eight days.

From Jackson General Grant was to proceed to Haines' Bluff and secure a number of transports belonging to the rebels and prevent their escape up the Yazoo.

Pemberton is thought to be in front of Grant, and Johnson is supposed to have brought but five thousand troops with him. It is generally supposed a great battle would be fought before Vicksburg surrendered, but of its final capture no one expressed a doubt.

The bridge over the Big Black has not been destroyed, but is guarded by five thousand men, with instructions to destroy it if they should be compelled to leave. Three miles of railroad near Jackson were torn up when our forces entered that city.

A BATTLE—REBEL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 21st contains the following dispatch:

MOBILE, May 19th.—The special reporter of the Advertiser and Register, under date of 18th, at Jackson, furnishes the following particulars of Saturday's fight, received from the Adjutant of the 15th Mississippi regiment, who arrived from Canton last night.

The battle was fought at Baker's creek, about twenty miles west of Jackson. We whipped the enemy badly until he was reinforced from Jackson. Gen. Pemberton then fell back to Big Black bridge. General Pemberton estimates our loss at 3,000 and that of the enemy at three times as many. General Loring, on the left, was cut off, but he cut his way through to Crystal Springs, 25 miles south of Jackson. His loss is unknown. Gen. Tilghman was killed.

IMPORTANT RUMORS ABOUT HOOKER'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The bulletin board of the World office has a placard which says it is rumored that the Army of the Potomac is falling back to the defenses of Washington and the upper Potomac. Gen. Hooker is known to have removed his headquarters.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Advices from Bermuda of the 5th inst., give a rumor that Captain Semmes has resigned the command of the Alabama to his first officer, and taken command of a fine Confederate ship mounting twenty-two guns.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamship Conner, from Port Royal, brings news of a small engagement which took place on the night of the 14th inst., between a detachment of our forces and about one hundred rebel soldiers, on Morris island, in which the latter were driven back across the creek. Our loss was one man slightly wounded.

It seemed to be the general impression that the Monitors would attempt a reduction of the outer forts along the beach before again attacking Fort Sumpter.

A British and a French man-of-war arrived at Charleston on the 14th inst.

A flag of truce boat from Charleston was refused admittance by the blockading fleet within their lines, on the ground that similar boats had used their flag of truce as a deception, in order to gain information of our movements.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamship China, with Liverpool dates to the 8th and Queenstown to the 9th instant, arrived at this port this morning.

American affairs receive but little comment. The Times expatiates on the importance of the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and says it would open the Mississippi to the Northwest, diminish the growing disaffection there, and enable the Federals to claim one more of the real victories of the war.

The New York correspondent of the Morning Herald asserts that the Federal government is appropriating three millions of dollars to convey 120,000 Irishmen to America.

In the House of Commons the course of Mr. Christie, British Minister to Brazil, and Gen. Webb's attack on him, was debated. Lord Palmerston and others defended Mr. Christie. Lord Palmerston made some very uncomplimentary remarks on Gen. Webb, and said his letter to Earl Russell was treated with the disregard it merited, and, if written by a British diplomatist, would be sufficient ground for his instant dismissal. Italian affairs were debated, and some severe strictures passed on the Italian Government.

In the House of Lords, Earl Shaftesbury and Harrowby strongly denounced the Russian policy towards Poland, and asserted that separation was the only remedy. Earl Russell expressed great confidence in the humane intentions of the Czar. The question of separation might involve a costly war, which England was loath to engage in without the most pressing necessity. He believed that the public opinion of Europe would influence the Russian government to restore the Polish Constitution.

It is reported that the Brazilian Minister to London is instructed to demand explanations, and if unsatisfactory, diplomatic relations will be suspended.

The French Corps Legislatif is dissolved, and the elections are fixed for the 31st of May and 1st of June. The Bourse was dull at 69f. 55c.

The Polish question is unchanged. It is again asserted that Napoleon will pursue his object alone, if obliged to do so, and the insurgents confidently rely on his assistance. Numerous engagements are reported with varying successes.

It is reported that the French Minister of Marine had ordered the ports on the Atlantic to prepare to receive the Swedish fleet.

CRACOV, May 9.—The Secret Provisional Government of Warsaw has issued a proclamation, pronouncing severe penalties against any functionaries in Poland who may attempt to collect taxes for the Russian government. Fresh arrests and domiciliary arrests have taken place in Cracow.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—The Arabia's news to-day imparted a cheerful feeling to the Federals in Liverpool, by the encouraging deductions drawn from the progress of Gen. Banks. The loss of the Anglo Saxon has created a painful sensation.

The Berlin Cabinet held a council yesterday to consider the exodus from Posen of large numbers of young men, fully armed, to join the Polish insurgents. It is reported that the ministry determined, for the present, not to declare Posen in a state of siege nor to close the sessions of Parliament.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Breadstuffs market dull and tendency downward, with a slight decline on wheat and flour. Provisions flat. LONDON, May 9.—Consols are quoted at 93f for money. American securities firmer.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22. The movements in breadstuffs continue of a limited character. There is little export demand for flour and only 400 bbls extra family sold at \$7@7 25 and some superior at \$8; rye flour steady at \$5 25; corn meal \$4 25; there is no change in wheat, 5,000 bus red sold at \$1 56@1 62 and small lots of white at \$1 75@1 85. 600 bus rye sold at \$1 10. Corn is in fair request and 4,000 bus yellow bus Pennsylvania sold at 75@76c. 5,000 bus barley meal sold at \$1 60@1 70. Provisions—800 tierces pickled hams sold at 81@82c and shoulders at 6c. Lard is steady at 30c@10c for bbls and 11@12 for kegs. Coffee is firm, sales of Rio at 31@32c and Laguayra at 33c. 300 bbls whisky sold at 45c.

NEW YORK, May 22. Flour dull; sales 6,000 bbls. at \$5 35@5 55 for State; \$6 46@6 50 for Ohio and \$6 55 @7 for Southern; Wheat quiet; Chicago spring \$1 24@1 47 and red Western \$1 46@1 55. Corn dull; sales of 40,000 bus at 76@77c. Beef dull. Pork dull. Lard dull at 9@10c. Whisky dull at 43@44c. Receipts of flour 11,225 bus; wheat 138,964 bus corn; 150,500 bus.

BALTIMORE, May 22. Flour dull; Ohio \$6 50, extra \$6 70@75. Wheat active; sales of 10,000 bush at \$1 73 @1 78 for Kentucky white; sales of 5,000 bush Pennsylvania red at \$1 60@1 65. Corn advancing; white 90@91c, yellow 91@92c. Oats quiet at 78@79c. Whisky dull and declined 1c.

New Advertisements.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The tax payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," and the act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first Monday (4th day) of May inst. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors, under oath, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose.

Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived, as to enable the Assistant Assessor to decide what deductions shall be made thereon.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of \$600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of \$600, that being the average fixed by law, and estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of \$600.

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid; and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid; Provided, That the exemption of six hundred dollars, under section 90 of the excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

INCUMBRANCES, RENTS AND REPAIRS.

Interest paid by any person on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estates on which he resides, may be deducted from income; also his payments for necessary repairs; as well as the amount actually paid for rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed.

Persons receiving rents may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

FARMERS.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of the laborers; and the manure purchased by farmers to maintain their lands in present productive condition will be allowed.

Farm produce, which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

2. EXEMPTIONS.—ARTICLES.—All articles named in section 77 of the law (Schedule A.) will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable, for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz:

- Carriages, kept for use, for hire, or for passengers. Yachts. Billiard Tables. Silver Plate. Gold Plate.

[The former assessments on the above named articles having been made for the year 1862.]

These returns must be made to the Assistant Assessor within ten days from date of delivery of the blanks. Neglect, or refusal to comply within the time named, imposes the duty on the Assessor or Assistant Assessor to estimate the income and the tax upon enumerated articles, with an addition of fifty per centum.

The entire income tax of every person will be assessed at the residence of the party, and not at the place of business.

LICENSES.

All licenses assessed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1863, will continue in force until the first day of May, 1864.

"And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, will expire on the first day of May following, and will be issued upon the payment of a ratable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such licenses; and such licenses so granted will be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued. Provided, That any person, firm, or corporation that on the first day of May, 1863, held an unexpired license, will be assessed a ratable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, 1864."

All persons doing business within this district must apply for a new license to run from the date their present license expires, (which in most cases, is September 1st, 1863,) to the first of May, 1864. Whenever, by the amendments, new rates of license are established, the new license will be assessed at the new rates, and, in all cases where the present license expires September 1st, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.

PENALTIES.

When an assessment for license has been made, neglect or refusal to give the list or make the application within the time required, or the assessment is returned in the annual list, the fifty per centum penalty prescribed in section 11 must be added, and not be remitted, either by the Assessor or Collector.

By the act, March 3, 1863, the penalty of two years' imprisonment is added to the punishment provided in former acts, for those who fail to take out license as required by the excise laws of the United States.

The former annual assessment, which was embarrassed for want of information on the part of citizens, with regard to the taxes imposed on them by the excise law. It is manifest that, with the knowledge now attained on the part of the taxpayer, and with the assistance rendered by this circular, that ignorance of the law can no longer be pleaded by delinquents in the hope of avoiding the penalties provided.

DANIEL KENDIG, Assessor 14th District Pennsylvania, May 22, 1863—my 23rd

TO ARCHITECTS.—The South Ward School Board will pay a premium of Thirty Dollars for a plan and specifications for a two-story Brick School House to be erected on their lot on Fourth street. Above amount will be paid for the plan and specifications adopted. All necessary information will be given by calling on the committee. Plans to be furnished by the 1st of June.

A GOOD COOK WANTED, to whom a good wages will be given. Enquire of F. WAGNER'S, Second Ward House, corner of Second and Chestnut.

FIRST PICNIC OF THE SINGING ASSOCIATION.

"EINTRACHT,"

IN HARBINGER'S WOODS, ON MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

The Association has made all arrangements necessary to insure their friends and the public in general a pleasant picnic.

Umbrellas will run every hour from L. Koenig's residence in Chestnut street.

Admission 25 cents.

No improper characters will be allowed to enter the ground.

A. HANDEL, Secretary.

T. F. WATSON,