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By J. B. OVIATT,

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OR
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THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all news men and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12; with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be in advance.

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Resolutions of the Democratic State Committee of New York.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at the Delavan House at Albany, on Thursday, May 28th, 1863, the following resolutions were, after full consideration, unanimously adopted:

This Committee deem it the expression of their views upon the following subjects, at this time as appropriate and demanded by the circumstances of the country:

FIRST—SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, that this Committee fully approve the following resolution, adopted by the last Democratic State Convention:

"That they will continue to render the Government their sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution as it is—believing that sacred instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constiuted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose."

SECOND—MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.

Resolved, 1. That we earnestly desire the restoration of peace to our beloved country, now so long desolated by the scourge of this unnatural and fratricidal war.

2. That the terms of peace, when made, must necessarily determine the future character of our government, the condition of our people and the destiny of our country.

3. That we have not faith in the views, the purposes, or the capacity of the dominant party, to determine questions of vital importance to the liberties, the rights and the happiness of the American people.

That we hold that it is as incapable of making an honorable, beneficent peace, as experience has shown it to be of waging successful war.

4. That—as the inauguration of affirmative peace movements at this time by those who who have no power to give effect to their views, might afford the dominant party a pretext, in conspiracy with the Southern Confederacy, to make a peace by the separation of the States—and whereas the Democratic and and conservation masses of our people, who are opposed to any terms of peace, which fail to restore the Union and save the Constitution, hesitate to trust that measure to the hands of those who are hostile to both—we deem this a fit occasion to protect against the negotiation of a peace by the Administration, except upon the basis of a preservation of the Union and of the Government established by the Constitution.

THIRD—USURPATION OF POWER AND INVASION OF PERSONAL RIGHTS.

Whereas, the Republican party, through their journals and through their accustomed speakers, at an organized meeting recently held the city of Utica, have openly declared that this Government ought to place the Military above the Civil and Journal authority; that it ought not to be held in check by the Constitution of the United States, or of the States; and that it may rightfully disregard the laws of the land, by suppressing freedom of speech, violating the homes of our citizens, and depriving them of their liberties, without due process of law, or trial by jury; and whereas, the great end of all free governments is to secure to the people the rights of persons, of property, of the fireside, of speech, and public discussion and of religious and political opinion; Therefore, in behalf of the Union loving, and law abiding citizens of this State, we repel and denounce the slavish, cowardly and despotic principles thus put forth by a political assemblage, which appropriately assumes the "loyal" designation under which the Tories of the Revolution proclaimed their unconditional support of the Administration of the King of Great Britain. And we charge that many of the active agents in getting up said meeting were influenced by pecuniary and personal interests, in contracts, office and stocks.

Resolved, That we accept the issue thus tendered us by a party which proclaims its contempt of the Constitution and the Laws; and that we will go before the people of this State and of the country, with full confidence that they will not throw away those principles of civil and religious liberty, taught to them by the great and good men of the country and incorporated in the foundations and frame work of our government.

Resolved, That not only the disorganizing principles avowed by the retainers of the Administration, the arbitrary acts of its subordinates are calculated to inspire the friends of Constitutional government throughout the world with alarm. The dispersal of Conventions of the people by armed force; the suppression of public journals; the arrest of civilians and clergyman for opinions uttered in the forum and the pulpit; and their cruel and unusual punishment; the coercion and falsification of of the votes of soldiers; the public removal, with opprobrious stigma, of an officer of a New Hampshire regiment, for the offense of voting the Democratic ticket—are acs which run through the whole code of despotic systems and turn the guaranties of Constitutional liberty into a mockery and a snare.

Resolved, That while we do not object to the rightful exercise of Military Law, within the lines of warlike operations, or amid the scenes of insurrecitonary stife, we maintain that beyond those limits, the Civil Law is supreme, and that those who seek to prostrate it by force of arms are traitors to the Country and the Constitution.

Resolved, That we recognize in the statesmanlike letter of Governor Seymour to the late Albany meeting, a noble defense of the principles of Civil Liberty, to which we pledge our firm and unanimous support.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Mr. Stevens, deputy provost marshal, and Mr. Clayfield, a detective, accompanied by an enrolling officer, were fired upon near Mannville, Rush country, Indiana, yesterday, by a party of men hidden in a wheat field. Mr. Stevens was killed, and Mr. Clayfield mortally wounded, and afterwards died. The enrolling officer was shot twice through the clothing, but escaped uninjured. Two companies left Indianapolis yesterday for the scene of murder. A soldier was shot by a deserter at Shelbyville yesterday while attempting to arrest him.

The military authorities of Kentucky are arresting wives, sisters and daughters of rebels, and sending them beyond our lines. Over one hundred were sent South during the week.

For the Miner.

DECISION

Relative to the Assessment of the Income Tax.

The Income Tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnerships, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as, had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, and due to the business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources and subject to three per cent tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant, for compensation of a minor son.

A farmer, when making a return of the total amount of his farm produce shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of a farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31st 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profits realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his returns produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. When he has not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock on the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incurred in the prosecution of business, are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like.

Property used in business and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not interest.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be retuanced as part of the income of the stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st 1862, whether the corporation is required to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees, or others is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st. 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on honered capital, used in business, may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. Firms, as such will not make returns.

The profits or a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, telegraph, steam, and ferry boat companies or corporations, are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income o individuals derived from these sources, is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent, to the amount ascertained by the Assistant assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100 to be received for the United States, with costs of suit.

DANIEL LIVINGSTON.
Assessor 19th Dist.

Vallandigham Going to Richmond.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 29th ultimo says:

"Mr. Vallandigham was still at Shelbyville yesterday, stopping at a private house. He will go to Virginia in a day or two. He is as yet undecided as to the precise point, but will determine soon."

In a short editorial on the 27th the *Rebel* says:

"If Mr. Vallandigham comes South of his own accord, declares himself a southern man and for the southern cause, and also desirous of the prepetual separation of the South from the North, then we are for making him a general of division to lead the first advance across the Ohio. If he is not so in sentiment, what in the name of liberty does he here in Dixie, and of what use is he to us?"

Yes, if he will—but he wont. It would be hard to say *what*, "in the name of liberty," Vallandigham *is* doing in Dixie; in the name of tyranny and military mob-law he has been exiled, and may the Lord pertect him and see him through? May the prophetic lines now familiar to the nation in all their fullness and force prove true—may the debt this injured man owes to his oppressors one day be paid:

Free Speech—Wendall Phillips.

The renowned Aobelition leader, the most talented and eloquent man among them all, in a recent speech at Boston said:

"Who can adequately tell the value and sacredness of unfettered lips? Who can fitly describe the enormity of the crime of its violation? Free speech, the very instrument, the bulwark, the bright consummate flower of all liberty! *The time to assert rights is when they are denied.* Those who should assert them are those to whom they are denied. And that community which dares not protect its humblest and its most hated citizen in the free utterance of his opinions, however hurtful, is a gang of slaves."

However worng the deluded fanatic may be is the course which he has so long persistently pursued in regard to the instantaneous abolition of slavery and immediate elevation of the negro to equality, social and political, with the whites, there is much truth and sound sense in the above remarks. A contemporary well says:

"The time to assert right is, indeed, when they are denied? This is a truth that has not been appreciated as it ought to be in this country. It is in times of danger and civil commotion, of war and violence, that the preservation of private rights becomes of practical and vital importance. We can dispense with the Constitution better in time of peace than in war."

NEWS ITEMS.

A Single issue of the Chicago *Tribune* contains nearly four columns of names of our killed, wounded and missing, before Vicksburg. It is worthy of note that most of the wounds are characterized as "severe." Medical men say the proportion of wounds of this character is enormously great, and ascribe it to the use of explosive balls by the rebels. These are miniature percussion shell which explode after striking the object. In consequence it is found that whenever a bullet enters near a bone, that bone is always shattered, and amputations become necessary to save life. Surgeons say they have seen scores of legs and arms taken off within the last few days which might have been saved had the enemy used the missiles ordinarily in use. The 22d Iowa regiment, which went into the memorable charge of Friday (22d) with four hundred men, come out with less than two hundred. The 20th Illinois went into action at 2 o'clock P.M. with 250 muskets. The loss of the 20th, in this engagement, is fully thirty-three per cent of the number with which they entered the fight.

A Chicago *Times* writer gives the following statement of Gen. McClernand's action in the assault on Friday, May 22d, at Vicksburg: "Gen. MCclernand on Friday sent a dispatch to Gen. Grant saying he had taken three of the enemy's forts in the front, and asked for

"I have examined this negro business and probed it to the bottom," said the President, in reply to an application of some Captain who wanted to raise a negro regiment. "It's the same thing with all of you. If I gave you authority to raise this regiment the result would be that you would get Colonel's pay for several months, and I would get—*not a nigger.*"

Indiana and Michigan have been formed in a military district, Gen. O. B. Wilcox in command.

An order has been issued permitting ladies and children to go to and return from the South under certain regulations. These going South cannot return until the close of the war and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the National Government.

Gen. Pemberton, in command of Vicksburg, has been charged with being a traitor to the Confederacy. He alluded to this charge in a speech to his troops as follows:

"You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg. When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour; the last grain of corn; the last cow, and hog and horse and dog shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg."

A much larger number of two years and nine month's men were sent home during May from the army of the Potomac, and the Department of Washington than was at first anticipated. From the official record in appears that 8,901 men of New York regiments (two years,) and 10,593 Pennsylvania (nine mouths men) passed through Washington for their respective States during May, making a total of 19,494. But there were received and sent to the field and convalscent camp 5,000 soldiers, thus reducing the number somewhat.

A frightful accident occurred on the Kentucky Central Railroad, at Nicholasville, on Saturday afternoon. The locomotive Kenton, attached to the passenger train which was to have left Nicholasville that afternoon for Covington, exploded her boiler, instantly killing six soldiers and wounding twelve or fifteen others, some of whom have since died.

A CONTRADICTION.—The reported ill-treatment of enroled officer Joseph Dickerson, of Brecknock township, Berks county, and his subsequent resignation in consequence, is officially contradicted in the Reading *Eagle*, by the provost marshal, Mr. Henry S. Rupp, who alleges that the enrollment proceeded as quietly in Brecknock as in and other township in the country, and the whole enrollment was completed in one day.

The New York *World* has the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10, 1863.—The Governor this morning issued an unconstitutional and revolutionary proclamation, proroguing the Legislature until 1865. The Republicans left the hall and thereby broke the quorum in each but the Democrats refused to recognize the prorogation, and continued the session.

The Governor's pretext is that there is a disagreement between the two Houses on the subject of adjournment, and there was no parliamentary disagreement whatever.

The Democrats, in the afternoon, finding themselves powerless to do any futher business entered a protest upon the record reciting the facts, and arraigning the Governor for his usurpation and unconstitutional acts, and informaly left the seats, not recognizing an adjournment, but a revolutionary breaking up of the Legislature.

The Governor's proclamation was intended to and did defeat the one hundred thousand dollar appropriation for sick and wounded soldiers. The final passage of that bill was pending in the House when it dissolved.

There is great excitement here and deep indignation against the Governor.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The special of the *Commercial*, Indianapolis, June 12th, states that the murderers of provost marshal Steavens have been arrested and brought to that place. A man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited citizens in the vicinity of the murder, for using traitorous language. A company of cavalry has been sent to Johnson county to aid the enrollment.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The government officials have set the deserters to work loading the transports during the strike of the stevedores, and have a company of regulars to protect them.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Advices from New Orleans state that Gen. Sherman was better, and the probability is that not only his life but leg will be saved though he will be lame for for life.

Skirmishing was going on constantly at Port Hudson. Our forces were busily engaged in constructing batteries along the entire line, which would be completed and opened against the enemy on the 6th. The opinion was that the rebels could not hold out twenty-four hours thereafter. A deserter says there is but a small force in Port Hudson.

MEETING OF EDITORS.

New York, June 8.—At a meeting of editors to-day, Herace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, James Brooks of the EXPRESS Wm. C. Prime, of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, and various others were present, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that we recognize and affirm the duty of fidelty to the Constitution, government and laws of the country:

That treason and rebellion and crimes that, while we emphatically disclaim and deny any right as inhering in journalists to incite, advocate, abet, uphold or justify treason or rebellion, we respectfully, but firmly, assert the right of the press to criticise freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the government and of their civil and military subordinates, and that any limitation of this right, created by the necessities of war, should be confined to the localities where hostilities exist, or are immediately threatened.

Daniel Webster in one of his great speeches makes use of the following language. "Written constitutions sanctify and confirm great principles, but the latter are prior in existence to the former. The *habeas corpus* act the bill, of rights, the trial by jury, are surer bulwarks of right and liberty than written constitutions. The establishment of our free institutions is the gradual work of time and experience, not the immediate result of any written instrument.

And yet all these principles, *habeas corpus*, bill of rights, trial by jury, which were prior in existence to written constitutions, the gradual work of time and experience—all these great and only solid foundations of freedom, with the written constitution in which they are embodied, have been swept away by the rude hand of power, under the false plea of military necessity, and the American people, despite all the bulwarks they had erected against the encroachments of the Executive, are as much serfs to-day as the peasants of Russia. Who will stultify himself by denying this, when the fact is patent to all that no man in the loyal States dare utter sentiments in disparagement of the Administration, [except the men of that party,] without subjecting himself to military seizure, trial, and punishment?

Somebody says a young lady should alwas ask four questions before accepting the hand of any young man, as follows: *Is he honorable? Is he kind of heart? Can he support me comfortably? Does he take a paper?*

OUR GENERALS.—The New York *Independent* (Abolition) says: Generals do not thrive under the drip of the capitol. At thirty six hours' distance from Washington armies and generals succeed. At twenty hours, they just hold their own; at within six hours' they are as dead as a field of wheat under the shadow of upas-trees."

Revolution in Illinois!

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has undertaken the part of a rule "by the Grace of God," and issued a proclamation dissolving the Legislature of that State until 1865! The Republican members fall in with the usurpation and broke up the quorum; the Democrats were therefore powerless, except to protest, which they did upon the record. They then informally left their seats, not recognizing an adjournment, but a revolutionary breaking up of the Legislature.

The pretext for the Governor's action was that there was a disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, and that in such case he is authorized by the Constitution to adjourn the Legislature. But though the two houses had voted for different days of adjournment, they had still the right and power to reconsider their action, to appoint committees of conference, and to agree upon a new day of adjournment. The houses could not be said to have disagreed until each had fixed its day and resolved to adhere to it, and the lower house had not done this.

There was, therefore, no disagreement in the meaning of the Constitution, and the action of Gov. Yates was usurpation of power revolutionary in character. The Governor's chief object seems to have been to defeat an appropriation for sick and wounded Illinois soldiers. He succeeded in doing it, for which favor the friends of soldiers will probably not give him many thanks.

LOOK FOR YOURSELVES.—since the introduction of De. Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, the common and inferior articles called Saleratus, have continued to find their way to market; but none need be deceived who will look for themselves. The genuine article is done up in bright red papers, and so labelled that those who have seen one package will always know when they see another. Call for De-Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, and if you do not find it where you trade, depend upon it there is something wrong, for it can be sold by all retailers at a fair profit, and they should not be without it.