Report of the Committee on Salt. The Committee to whom was referred the resolution in relation to Salt, have had the same under consider-

ation, and instructed me to report : That, though they have no means of ascertaining the quantity of Salt required, or the precise amount on hand in the State, it is quite certain there is a great

deficiency in the supply, It is believe by your Committee that something near five hundred thousand bushels will be required for the use of the entire population for one year; while it is doubtful if more than one hundred thousand bushel is in the market, and probably less than that in private hands. It is thought there is a deficiency; of three hundred thousand bushels, or more, and that one half of this will be required in the next six or eight weeks.

The only source from which any part of this deficiency can be supplied beyond our own limits, is at the Washington County Salt Works, near Abingdon, Va., and it is doubtful if one bushel from that quarter can be furnished for ten that is absolutely necessary, At this establishment, about twenty-five hundred bushels is furnished per day; but so large a section of country is dependent on it, that no considerable portion of the deficiency can be expected from that source. It is true, that salt is being made in the remote portions of Texas and Arkansas, but entirely out of reach of

It is then certain that we must look to our resources and to the mapufacture of it on State account, on our sea coast; and though there is little being there manufactured, and none for sale, enough has been done to satisfy your Committee that an abundant supply can there be made, and at a cost greatly below its

present market price. It is believed that it can be made and furnished to consumers for less than two dollars per bushel, even at this season of the year, by boiling, while it will cost much less in spring and summer seasons, when evaporation by the atmosphere and heat of the sun can be called to our aid.

It is not believed that individual enterprise can be relied on to furnish any part of the supply now required, owning to the uncertainty as to the blockade. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that provision be made for manufacturing and supplying to the people of each county in the State, salt at its

actual cost; and to this end recommend the appointment of a Commissioner, to be charged with the whole subject, and recommend the passage of the acompanying Ordinance. All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. W. WOODFIN, Chairman. An Ordinance in Regard to the Supply of

1. Be it ordained, &c., That a Commissioner be appointed by this Convention, to manufacture salt for the use of the people of this State, at such place or places on some navigable water as he shall judge best, and that he furnish it to the people of each county at the most convenient depot on the railroad to such county, on the payment of the cost of manufacturing and transportation, which price shall be paid on the delivery of the salt.

2. Be it further ordained, That the said Commissioner shall have full power to employ the necessary agents and laborers, and to contract for materials, in the name of the State, necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and to draw upon the Public Treasurer, from time to time, therefor, not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

-3. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to proceed as soon as practicable to the discharge of this duty, and as salt can be made, it be sent forward to the various depots on the several railroads in the State, or on some navigable water for the accommodation of every section of the State, equally, and in such order as he may find best to meet the wants of the country.

4. Be it further ordained, That Justices of the Peace in the several counties, a majority being present, in this State may meet at the Court House, in term, time, or in vacation of the courts, and make such order as they may prefer, touching the delivery, distri bution and payment for the salt manufactured for the use of the people of such county, and to that end may advance the money out of the Treasury of the county or otherwise: Provided, That they shall not allow the salt to be sold on speculation, or for more than the

Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any one to purchase more of the salt, so made, , than he requires for his own use, or for distribution, at the cost and expense of transportation; and if any one shall purchase any salt so made, and re-sell it for a profit, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any of the County or Superior Courts, shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court.

6. Be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall continue in force and operation during the continuance of the present war, unless the Legislature shall other-

2. Be it further ordained, That if the Commissionor should die or remove from the State, resign, or refuse to act, the Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, shall fill the vacancy.

8. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to make report to the Governor every month showing the progress of the work, its cost, etc., and that the Governor shall lay such reports before the General Assembly at the first session, and they may make such order for change in the management of the business and settlement with the Commissioner as in their wisdom may seem right.

Another section provides that a report be made to the Governor in regard to the quantity, quality, to whom delivered, &c., &c. Here is another ordinance which may be of interest: It has not passed yet that we know of, but it probably

will. Look out for the spirits: AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT DISTILLERS OF ARDENT SPIRITS FROM

ENGROSSING CORN AND WHEAT. Be it ordained by this Convention, That after the 1st of January, 1862, Whiskey Distillers shall be taxed one dollar per gallon on all ardent spirits distilled

out of corn or wheat bought for the purpose of distilling ardent spirits; Provided, however, That this Ordinance shall not apply to ardent spirits which may be ordered by the authorities of the State or Confederate States for the beuefit of the army,

Another Victory in Missouri.—In the Little Rock (Ark.) True Democrat of the 28th, we find the following important intelligence, which is the latest that could well be received here from Southwestern

Missouri, and which to be perfectly reliable.:
We learn from Mr. S. B. Bennett, who reached this place yesterday evening, bringing despatches from Major Gen. G. W. Clark to the government at Richmond, that a battle has been fought in Southwest Missouri, near the Kansas line, by General Rains, with the Federalists, in which General Rains achieved a signal victory. He routed the Federalists completely killing and wounding about 200, capturing about 200 prisoners, 40 wagons loaded with provisions and ammunition, and a large number of arms.

Mr. Bennett also informs us that Gen. S. H. Montgomery, long a resident of Fort Smith, and brother to Capt. Montgomery, who had charge of the Fort there when taken by the State, was among the prisoners captured. He was quartermaster in the Federal

Gen. Siegel, Mr. Bennett informs us, was in full retreat towards Ironton or Pocahontas, with about 15,000 men, and Gen. Price was in hot pursuit with every confidence of being able to overtake and whip

The other portion of the Federal army had retreated towards Rolla. This is glorious news from Missouri, and we expect more of it when next we hear from the gallant

How THY CRAWL .- A dispatch from St. Joseph's. says a band of Confederates under the notorious S. Y. Gordon, captured three United States officers-Capt. Robb, Capt. White, and Lieut. Mernlight-from a railroad train at Western, on the 29th,

hansom's Cavalry in the Fight. The following letter has been handed to us for publication. It will speak for itself:

[For the State Journal. CENTREVILLE, VA., Nov. 27, 1861.

DEAR FATHER: __ OCOCO We got in a fight yesterday at Vienna. We came across one hundred of the Yankee Cavalry and the word "charge" was given and away we went right upon them, killing several and wounding a good many. We took twenty-eight prisoners and brought them to camp. We took all the arms they had. We got fifteen horses from them. They fired upon us but did none of us any harm .-We came out of the big end of the horn safe, and "nobody hurt." They were armed with Sharpe's rifles, and five-shooters and sabres. I never saw any body of men better armed. Our boys fought well. When Col. Ransom gave the word "charge," they went like they were in a fox chase and yelled all the time we were after them. The enemy, many of them, were thrown from their horses or fell down with them. So they dismounted, and took it a-foot, and we shot them in the back as they run from us. We killed a good many and left more in the woods scattered about like sheep, but we got 28 of them. They are likely men and are well dressed, having on fine uniforms. We kept them last night with us, under guard, and this morning sent them to Gen. Stewart's headquarters where they will be hospitably entertained for some time to come.

Yankee-hunting is nothing but fun. It is a delightful amusement to hunt them down the hills, across creeks and branches, and then bag them .-They are worse than a gang of birds, for when scattered they run in all directions. There is no fight in them, and it is, therefore, impossible to get one out of them, and to talk of such cowardly puppies whip-ping us is simply idle nonsense. Tell Hugh Hayes I would like to have him with us a while to help catch the rascals, but I know he would want to kill all he got hold of, such is their incorrigible impudence. It w s with difficulty that Col. Ransom restrained our boys from finishing them on the spot, and just as robbers and murderers ought to be punished, but he succeeded in restraining their fury, and so they consented to take them prisoners, instead of killing them .-They begged for quarters like hound puppies and honorable quarters we gave them. But enough of Yankees for the present.

Very affectionately, your son JAMES.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

[For the State Journal. Salt.

HARRISBURG, Cabarrus Co., N. C. Mr. Editor: Sir-As the county is so much excited as to procuring that indispensable ingredient, salt, that plays such an important part in the economy of life, I wish to call the attention of "all whom it may concern" that in all probability there is an abundance of it in the county of Union, N. C. The facts are these: About 16 miles from Charlotte, on the Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad, there is a fountain which has poured out enough of the saline material to have safted all the pork that will be slaughtered this year. David Phifer owned this tract of land .-The water was so strongly impregnated with saine matter that the individual that lived upon the place would go and procure some of the water and put it upon her fresh meat, which would season it as well as the best Liverpool salt. Mr. Phifer being a man of wealth engaged a man to boar one hundred feet deep, which was done. The hole was four inches in diametre and the water flowed in abundance for years. Whether it is still running or not, the writer does not know. Would it not be well for some of our chemists to pass down that way? I'do not know whether Prof. Emmous has ever had any knowledge of the fact, or whether he ever was in that county.

Facts and Rumors.

The Savannah Republican of last Thursday says that a party of Confederates started for Tybee on Wednesday night and burnt the Light House. The federal vessels commenced firning and shelling the Island, but the Confederates retreated unhurt. Sixteen to eighteen vessels were in the roads yesterday afternoon, apparently old whalers.

ATTACK ON CARIO .- On Sunday, the 1st inst., three Confederate gurboats went within gun shot of Cairo and fired fifteen rounds at Fort Holt. The Federals scampered out of their tents and would not fight. One gunboat anchored in the channel below Cairo .-

Congress.—On the 15th inst., Howell Cobb, in the chair as President. Wm. M. Cook, and Thos. W. Freeman, members from Missouri, and Alex. B. Bradford, in place of Judge Clayton from Mississippi, took their seats. All other business was transacted in secret session.

ADJOURNED.—The Virginia Convention adjourned sine die on Friday last. Peace to its ashes, It was a dispersed body and all rejoice at its decrease. When will the North Carolina Convention adjourn.

ARREST OF BROWNLOW .- A dispatch to the Petersburg Express of Saturday dated Knoxville Dec. 8, says that the infamous Parson Brown!ow has been arrested there for treason and lodged in jail, All the harm we wish the Parson is that he may be well hanged.

SUFFERING AND POVERTY IN THE NORTH .- Mr. Roche, the editor of the New York Phœnix has arrived in Duplin. He gives a deplorable picture of the existing destitution and suffering amongst the working classes in New York. With many of the Irish in that city there is no alternative between enlistment and starvation. And the condition of New York is no worse than that of other cities in the Northern States: the war has paralyzed commerce and industry everywhere. Mr. Roche urgently dissuades his countrymen from the madness of emigrating to America. - Freeman's Journal

Do those who prate about the "United States" as a Republic consolidate, one and indivisible, ever remember that the "United States" as such was never acknowleged by foreign powers, but that the treaty of Paris, in 1783 recognized thirteen sovereign and independent United States, among which were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia? Charleston Courier.

ARRIVAL.—The Tampa Peninsula, reports that the English yacht America arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, a few days since, bringing over some English army officers.

DEATH OF R. M. T. HUNTER, JR .- R. M. T. Hunter, jr, son of Secretary Hunter, died at his father's residence in Essex county, Va., on Thursday last. He had been suffering from ill health for several months. The deceased is said to have been a young man of extraordinary promise.

CONTRACTS FOR Hogs.—The Knoxville Register says on official authority, that the agents of the Confederate Government have already contracted for not less than six hundred thousand hogs in East Tennessee alone. The Register adds:

The number in the hands of speculators it is impossible to estimate, and we have reason to believe there is yet also a considerable number in the hands of raisers, as we hear of contracts being made every day for future delivery. We believe that East Tennessee has produced pork enough to supply the whole Southern army for the next twelve months, independent of the great hog raising regions of adjacent States.

The San Antonia (Texas) Herald says that many of the Unionists that left that place last spring for Montery, Mexico, have become as much disgusted with their new homes as they were with those they left at San Antonia, and are leaving for California.

A large force of Federals are opposite Evansport with bridges prepared for conveying troops across the Occoquan creek, evidencing a determination to land. The war flag is waving in every Confederate RegiLaws of the Confederate States. (BY AUTHORITY.)

[No. 162.]
AN ACT TO PROVIDE REVENUE FROM COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the 31st day of August next, a duty shall be imposed on all goods, products, wares and merchandie imported from abroad into

the Confederate States of America, as follows:
On all articles enumerated in schedule A, an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per centum. On all articles enumerated in schedule B, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum. On all articles enumerated in schedule C, an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum. On all articles enumerated in schedule D, an ad valorem duty of ten per centum. On all articles enumerated in schedule E, an ad valorem duty of five per centum. And that all articles enumerated in schedule F, a specific duty as therein named. And that afl articles enumerated in schedule G, shall be exempted from duty, to-wit:

Schedule A, (twenty-five per centum ad valorem.) Alabaster and spar ointments; anchovies, sardines and all other fish preserved in oil. Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials, not otherwise provided for; billiard and bagatelle tables, and all other tables or boards on which games

Composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; confectionary, comfits, sweetmeets, or fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, brandy or other liquors; cordials, absynthe, arrack, cunadoa, kirschenwesser, liquers, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

Manufactures of cedar-wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satin-wood. Scagliola tops, for tables or other articles of furniture ; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of

Wines-Burgundy, champagne, clarets, madeira, port. sherry, and all other wines or imitation of wines. SCHEDULE B, (twenty per centum ad valorem.)
Almonds, raisins, currants, dates, figs, and all other dried or preserved fruits, not otherwise provided for; argentine, alabata, or German silver, manufactured or un-manufactured; articles embroidered with gold, silver or

other metal not otherwise provided for. Balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used for the toilet or for medical purposes; bay rum, beads of amber, composition or wax, and all other beads; benzoates, braids, chains, curls or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds. Camphor, refined; canes and sticks, for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for, compositions of glass, set or unset; coral, cut or manufactured.

Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; fans and fire screens of every description, of whatever material com-

Grapes, plums, and prunes, and other such fruit, when put up in bottles, cases, or cans, not otherwise provided

Hair, human, cleansed or prepared for use. Manufactures of gold, platina or silver, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of papier mache; molasses. Paintings on glass; pepper, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and other spices; perfumes and perfumery, of all sorts, not otherwise provided for; plated and gilt ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; playing cards; pared vegetables, fruits, meats poultry and game, seal ed or enclosed in cans or otherwise.

Silver plated metals, in sheets or other form: soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor, and other toilet soaps; sugar of all kinds; syrup of sugar. Epaulettes, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses,

and wings of gold or silver, or imitations thereof. SCHEDULE C, (fifteen per cent. ad valorem.) Alum; arrow-root; articles of clothing or apparel, including hats, caps, gloves, shoes and boots of all kinds, worn by men, women or children, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for. Baizes, blankets, bockings, flannels and floor-cloths, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone or willow, not otherwise pro-

vided for; beer, ale and porter, in casks or bottles; bees-wax; berries and vegetables of all sorts used for food, not otherwise provided for; blue or roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; bologna sausages; braces, suspenders, web-bing, or other fabrics composed wholly or in part of Indian rubber, not otherwise provided for; breecia; burgundy pitch; buttons and button moulds of all kinds. Cables and cordage, of whatever material made; cadmium; calamine; calomel and all other mercurial preparations; carbonate of soda; castor beans; castor oil;

candles and tapers of spermaceti, stearine, parafine tallow or wax, and all other candles; caps, hats, muffs and tippets, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component part; caps, gloves, leggins, nuts, socks, stock-ings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles worn by men, women and children, and not otherwise provided for; carpets, carpeting hearth-rugs, bed-sides, and other portions of carpeting, being either Aubusson, Brussels, ingrain, Saxony, Murkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric, not otherwise provided for; carriages and parts of carriages; castorum; chains, of all sorts; cider and other beverages not containing alcohol, and not otherwise provided for; chocolate; chromate of lead; chromate, bi-chromate, hydriodate, and prussiate of potash; clocks and parts of clocks; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; cobalt; combs of all kinds; copper bottoms; copper rods, bolts, nails, and spikes; copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other sheets of copper, not otherwise provided for; copperas, or green vitroil, or sulphate of iron; corks; cotton cords, gimps, and galloons; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming, laces, cotton laces and braids; court plaster; coral, manufactured; crayons of all kinds; cubebs; cutlery of Delaines; dolls and toys of all kinds; dried pnlp; drugs,

medicinal.

Earthen, china, and stone ware, and all other wares composed Qs earthly and mineral substances not otherwise provided for; encaustic tiles; ether.

Felspar; fig-blue; fire-crackers, sky-rocketts, Roman candles, and all similar articles used in pyrotechnies; fish, whether fresh, smoked, salted, dried or pickled, not otherwise provided for; fruits, preserved in their own juice, or pie fruits; fish glue, or isinglass; fish skins; flats, braids, plaits, sparterre and willow squares, used for making hats er bonnets; floss silks, feather beds, feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; Frankford black; fulminates, or fulminating powders; furniture, cabinet and household, not otherwise provided for; furs, dressed on the skin.

Ginger, dried, green, ripe, ground, preserved or pickled; glass, colored, stained or painted; glass, window; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; glass tumblers, plain moulded and pressed, bottles, flasks, and all other vessels of glass not cut, and all glass not otherwise provided for; grass cloth; green turtle; gum benzoin or benjamin; guns, except muskets and rifles; firearms, and all parts thereof not intended for military purposes; gunny cloth and Indian baggings, and India matting of all sorts, not otherwise provided for.

Hair curled, moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattrasses; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton or wool; hats and bonnets, for men, women and children, composed of straw, satin-straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other materials, not otherwise provided for; hatter's plush, of whatever material com-

posed; honey. Ink and ink powder; ipecacuanha; irdium; iris or orris root; iron castings; iron liquor; iron in bars, bolts, rods, slabs, and railroad rails, spikes, fishing plates and chairs used in constructing railroads; ivory black. Jalap; japanned ware of all kinds not otherwise pro-

vided for; jett, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; jewelry, or imitations thereof; juniper berries.

Laces of cotton, of thread, oe other materials not otherwise previded for; lampblack; lastings, cut in strips or other patterns, of the size or shape for shoes, boots, bootees, slippers, gaiters or buttons, of whatever material composed; lead penciles; leaden pipes; leather, japanned; leeches; linens of all kinds; liquorice, paste juice or root; litharge.

Maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all other similar preparrtions not otherwise provided for; machinery of every description not otherwise provided for: malt; magnesia; manganese; manna; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree; manufactures of silk; manufactures of wool of all kinds or worsted, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of hair of all kinds not otherwise provided for; manufactures of cotton of all kinds not otherwise provided for; manufactures of flax of all kinds not otherwise provided for; manufactures of hemp of all kinds not otherwise provided for; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, iron, steel, lead, pewter, tin, or of which either of these metals shall be a component part, manufactures, articles, vessels and wares of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of marble: paving tiles, and other marble more advanced in manufacture than in slabs or blocks in the rough not otherwise provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; matting, china or other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; medicinal preparations, drugs, roots and leaves in a crude state, not otherwise provided for: morphine; metalic pens; mineral waters; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments, of whip-gut, cat-gut, and all other strings of the same material; mustard in bulk or in bottles; mustard

Needles of all kinds, for sewing, darning and knitting ! nitrate of lead. Ochres and ochrey earths; oil-cloths of every description, of whatever material composed; oils of every description, animal, vegetable and mineral, not otherwise

provided for; olives; opium; orange and lemon peel; osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use. Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and for printing, and all other paper, not otherwise provided for; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; paper hangings, paper for walls, and paper for screens or fireboards; parchment; parasols and sun-shades, and umbrellas; patent mordant; paving and roofing tiles, and bricks, and fire brick; periodicals and other works, in course of printing and republication in the Confederate States; pitch; plaster of paris, calcined; plumbago, potassium; putty. Quicksilver; quills; quasia, manufactured or unmanu-

factured. Red chalk pencils; rhubarb; roman cement. Saddlery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; saffron and saffron cake; sago; salts, epsom, glauber, ro-chelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts not otherwise provided for; sarsaparilla; screws of all kinds; sealing wax; seines; seppia; sewing silk, in the gum and purified; shaddocks; skins of all kinds, tanned, dressed or japanned; slate pencils; smaltz; soap of every description not otherwise provided for; spirits of turpentine; spunk; squills; starch; stereotype plate; still bottoms; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of quinine,

and quinine in all its various preparations. Tapioca; tar; textile fabrics of every description, not otherwise provided for; twine and pack thread, of whatever material composed; thread lacings and insertings; types, old or new, and type metals.

Umbrellas; vandyke brown; vanillia beans; varnish of all kinds; vellum; venetian red; velvet in the piece, composed wholly of cotton, or of cotton and silk, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; verdigris; vermillion; vinegar. Waters; water colors; whalebone; white and red lead; white vitriol, or sulphate of zinc; whiting, or Paris white; window glass, broad, crown or cylinder; woolen and worsted yarns, and woolen, listings; shot of lead, not

weapons and vehicles of every description, or parts thereof. SCHEDULE D, (ten per centum ad valorem.) Acids of every description, not otherwise provided for; alcornoque; aloes; ambergris; amber; ammonia and sal ammonia; anatto, roucon or orleans; angora Thibit, and other goats' hair, or mohair, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; annis-seed; antimony, crude or regulus of; argol, or crude tartar; arsenic; ashes, pot, pearl

otherwise provided for; wheel-barrows and hand-barrows;

and soda; asphaltum; assafætida. Bananas, cocoa nuts, pine apples, plantains, oranges, and all other West India fruits in their natural state; barilla; bark of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; bark, Peruvian; bark, guilla; bismouth; bitter apples; bleaching powder of chloride of lime; bones, burnt; boards, planks, staves, shingles, laths; scantling, and all other sawed lumber; also spars and hewn timber of all sorts, not otherwise provided for; bone-black, or animal carbone, and bone dust; bolting cloths; books, printed, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; books, blank, bound or unbond; borate of lime; borax, crude or tincal; borax, refined; bouchu leaves; box-wood, unmanufactured; Brazil paste; Brazil wood, braziletto, and all dye-woods in sticks; bristles; bronze and Dutch metal in leaf, bronze liquor and bronze powder; building stones; butter; burr stones, wrought or unwrought.

Cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and collection of anti-quities; camphor, crude; cantharides; cassia and cassia buds; chalk; cheese; chickory root; chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof; clay, burnt or unburnt bricks, paving and roofing tiles, gas retorts, and roofing slates; coal, coke and culm of coal; cocheneal; cocoa nuts, cocoa and cocoa shells; coculus indicus; coir tarn; codillia, or tow of hemp or flax; cowhade down; cream of tartar; cudbear.

Diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when set in gold or silver, or other metal; diamond glaziers, set or not set; dragon's blood.

Engravings, bound or unbound; extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of log-wood and other dye-wood, not otherwise provided for; extract of madder; ergot. Flax, unmanufactured; flax seed and linseed; flints and flint ground; flocks, waste or shoddy; French chalk; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when on the skin.

Glass, when old and fit only to be re-manufactured gamboge; gold and silver leaf; gold-beaters' skin · grindstones: gums-Arabic, Barbary, copal, East Indies, Senegal, substitute, tragacanth, and all other gums and resins, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for. Hair, of all kinds, unclearsed and unmanufactured; hemp, unmanufactured; hemp seed, and rape seed; hops,

horns, horn-tips, bone-tips, and teeth, unmanufactured. Ivory, unmanufactured, ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory. Jute, sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for. Kelp; kermes.

Lac spirits, lac sulphur, and lac dye; leather, tanned, band sole, and upper of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, lemons and limes, and lemon and lime juice, and juices of all other fruits without sugar; lime. Madder, ground or prepared; madder root; marble, in the rough slab or block, unmanufactured; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral kermes; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; moss, iceland; music, printed

with lines, bound or unbound. Natron; nickel; nuts, not otherwise provided for; nut

galls; nox vomica.
Oakum; oranges, lemons, and limes, orpiment. Palm leaf, unmanufactured; pearl, mother of; pine apapples; plantains; platina, unmanufactured; polishing stones; potatoes; prussian blue: pumice and pumice

Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured; red chalk: rotten Saillower; sal soda, and all carbonates and sulphates of soda, by whatever names designated, not otherwise provided for; seedlac; shellac; silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram and thrown, or organ-zine; sponges; steel, in bars, sheets and plates, not fur-

ther advanced in manufacture than by rolling, and cast steel in bars; sumac; sulphur, flour of. Tallow, marrow, and all other grease or soap stock and soap stuffs, not otherwise provided for. Tea; terne tin, in plates or sheets; teazle, terrea japo-

niea, catechu; tin, in plates or sheets, and tin foil; tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants and roots, not otherwise provided for; turmeric. Watches and parts of watches; wood or pastell; woods, viz; cedar, box, ebony, lignum-vitæ, granadilla, mahogany, rose-wood, satin-wood, and all other woods, unmanufactured.

Iron ore, and iron in bloom, loops and pigs.

Paintings and stationary not otherwise provided for. Wool, manufactured, of every description, and hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals. Specimens of natural, history, mineralogy, or botany,

not otherwise provided for. Yams. Leaf and unmanufactured tobacco. Schedule E, (five per centum ad valorem.)

Articles used in dyeing and tanning not otherwise pro-Brass, in bars or pigs, old and fit only to be re-manufactured; bells, old; bell metal. Copper, in pigs or bars; copper ore; copper, when old

and fit only to be remanufactured; cutch. Diamonds, cameos, mosaics, pearl, gems, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when not set. Emery, in lump or pulverized.

Felt, adhesive, or sheathing vessels; Fuller's earth. Gums of all sorts not otherwise provided for; gutta pur-Indigo; India rubber, in bottle, slabs or sheets, umanu-

factured; India rubber, milk of. Junk, old. Plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime, ground or un-ground, raw hides and skins of all kind undressed.

Sheathing copper-but no copper to be considered as such, except in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from eleven to thirty-four ounces; sheathing or yellow metal not wholly or part of iron; sheathing or yellow metal; nails expressly for sheathing vessels; sheathing paper; stave bolts and Tin ore, and tin in pigs or bars; type, old and fit only to

be re-manufactured. Wold. Zinc, spelter, or tentenegue, unmanufactured. SCHEDULE F, (Specific Duties.)

Ice-one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Salt-ground, blown, or rock-two cents per bushel, of fifty six pounds per bushel. Schedule G, (Exempt from Duty.) Books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles what-

ever, imported for the use of the Confederate States; books, pamphleis, periodicals, and tracts, published by religious All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts; statues statuary, busts and casts, of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris; paintings and drawings; etchings; specimens of sculpture; cabinets of coins; medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities: Provided, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use

of any society incorporated or is ablished for philosophi-cal and literary purposes or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order and any church, col-lege, academy, school or seminary of learning in the Confederate States. Bullion, gold and silver. Coin, gold, silver and copper, coffee, cotton, copper, when imported for the mint of the Confederate States.

Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Confederate States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the Confederate States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback has been allowed: Provided. That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prèscribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with. Guano, manures, and fertilizers of all sorts.

Household effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other purpose or purposes, or for sale. Models of inventions or other improvements in the arts : Provided, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.

Paving strones, personal and household effects, not mer chandise, of citizens of the Confederate States dying

Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; provided the same be imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, agricultural or horticultural purposes, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the Confederate States.

Wearing apparel, and other personal effects not mer-ehandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trades, occupation or employments, of persons arriving in the Confederate States : Provided, That this exe nption shall not be construed to include machinery, or

other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale. Bacon, pork, hams, lard, beef, wheat, flour and bran of wheat, flour and bran of other grains, Indian corn and meal, barley, rye, oats and oat meal, and living animals of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; also all agricultural productions, including those of the orchard and gar-

den, in their natural state, not otherwise provided for. Gunpowder, and all the materials of which it is made. Lead, in pigs or in bars, in shot or balls, for cannons, muskets, rifles or pistols.

Rags, of whatever material composed.

Arms of every description, for military purposes, and parts thereof, munitions of war, military accutrements, and percussion caps. Ships, steamers, barges, dredging vessels, machinery, screw pile jetties, and articles to be used in the construction of harbors, and for dredging and improving the same. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected and paid on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material. quality, texture, or the uses to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article by the forgoing schedules, which it most resem bles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected and paid on such non-enumerated articles the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles, paying the highest duty: Provided, That on all articles which are not enumerated in the foregoing schedules and cannot be classified under this section, a duty of ten per cent. ad va-

lorem shall be charged. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That all goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores as unclaimed, or in watchouse under warehousing bonds, on the 31st day of August next, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to such duty as if the same had been im-

ported, respectively after that day. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, imported on or after the 31st day of August aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any sucd goods, wares and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specially his ground of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be listed to the said goods. shall be liable to duty or exemption therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision, for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid, in cases where such

goods shall be in bond. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importations shall have been made, and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duty should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated and ascertained, in accordance with the provisions of existing laws; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum, or more, the value so declared on entry, then in addition to the duties imposed by law on the seme, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, on such appraised value: Provided, nevertheless, That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, any law of Congress to

the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of all acts or parts of acts as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby re-

pealed.

Approved May 21, I861.

NOTICE.

HAVING lost or mislaid my certificate, No. 353, for four shares of stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, I shall make application to the Board of said Company for a re-issue of same. JOHN WATSHN. dec. 4, 1861.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Wake county, at the Fall Term, 1861. I will sell (at public outcry) on MONDAY, the 6th January next, and within the hours prescribed by law, to the highest bidder, the tract of land commonly called the

FORRESTVILLE TRACT, containing about 326 acres; and, on the next day, upon the premises, the tract called

PENNY HILL, containing about 1100 acres, both belonging to the estate of Brian Green, deceased. The property will be sold on a credit of six months; purchasers giving bonds with two approved securities.

Also, on Monday, the 6th, at Forrestville, will be rented

for the ensuing year, the HOUSE AND LOT, now occupied by Dr. Wm. J. Green; and, on Tuesday,

the 7th, at Penny Hill. will be sold a number of articles, of a perishable nature. C. B. HARRISON, Administrator. nov. 30, 1861.

Cracker Bakery.

THE subscribers having built a large HARD-BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Raleigh, and the State, with fresh Crackers, and of the best quality, such as Soda Crackers,

Water Crackers,

Butter Crackers,

Sugar Crackers, etc., etc. We are also prepared to furnish the Army and Navy Navy Bread, Pilot Bread,

Wine Biscuit, etc., etc., etc., at the lowest market rates. Cash orders securely packed JAS: SIMPSON & SCN.

WANTED .- Empty Flour Barrels in good condition, for which we will pay 25 cents each. JAS. SIMPSON & SON.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE DISTRICT OF PAMLICO IN NORTH CAROLINA. This Court will be held in Goldsboro' on the Tuesday

after the first Monday in February next. Communications with the Clerk will be addressed to W. M. WATSON, Newbern, N. C. nov 30, 1861. 6-w3w.

The University of North Carolina, CHAPEL HILL. THE next Session will begin on Saturday, 18th ■ January, 1862. This Institution situated in a region remarkably health

ful and remote from the seat of war, has been in successful operation since February, 1775. At no previous period have the means and opportunities of improvement been so great as they now are. DAVID L. SWAIN, President.

dec. 4, 1861. WANTED.

At the Confederate States Arm Factory, at Wilmington, EIGHT BRASS FINISHERS.

AND TWO MOULDERS.
Apply to Messrs. Froelick & Estvan, or M. Newhoff. General Agent, at Wilmington. dec. 7, 1861. ATTENTION MILITIA.

COMPANY D. WILL MEET AT THE BAPTIST Grove for drill on Saturday November 30th, at o'clock, P. M. By order of the Captain.

SIDNEY SMITHERS, O. S.