THE PATRIOT.

INGOLD & CLENDENIN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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cause to be assessed and ascertained, on the first of January next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the income and profits derived by each person, joint stock company and corporation from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever except salaries during the calendar year preceeding the first day of January next, and the said income and profits shall be ascertained, assessed and taxed in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

I. If the income be derived from the rents of houses, lands, tenements, manufacturing or mining establishments, fixtures and machinery, mills, springs of salt or oil, or veins of coal, iron or other minerals, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of the annual rent a sum sufficient for the necessary annual repairs, not exceeding ten per centum on said rent, except that the rent derived from houses shall be subject to a deduction not exceeding five per centum for annual repairs.

II. If the income be derived from any manufacturing or mining business there shall be deducted from the gross value of the products of the year: first, the rent of the establishment and fixtures, if actually rented, and if not owned by the person prosecuting the business; second, the cost of the labor actually hired and paid for; third, the actual cost of the raw material purchased and manufactured.

III. If the income be derived from navigating enterprises, there shall be deducted from the gross earnings, including the value of freights on goods shipped by the person running the vessel, the hire of the boat or vessel, if not owned by the person running the same, or if owned by him a reasonable allowance for the wear and tear of the same, not exceeding ten per centum per annum, and also the cost of running the boat or vessel.

IV. If the income be derived by the tax payers from boat or ship-building, there shall be deducted from the gross receipts of his occupation, including the value of the ship when finished, if built for himself, the cost of the labor actually hired and paid by himself, and the prime cost of the materials, (AW) closed by him.

V. If the income be derived by the tax payer from the sale of merchandise or any other property, real or personal, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of sales, the prime cost of the property sold, including the cost of transportation, salaries of clerks actually paid, and the rent of buildings employed in the business if hired and not owned by himself.

VI. If the income be derived by the tax payer from any other occupation, profession, employment or business, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of fees, compensation, profits, earnings, or commissions, the salaries of clerks actually paid, and the rent of the office or other building used in the business, if hired and not owned by himself, the cost of labor actually paid and not owned by himself, and the cost of material other than machinery purchased for the use of his business, or to be converted into some other form in the course of his business; and in case of mutual insurance companies, the amount of losses paid by them during [illegible] Income derived from all other [illegible] Nor shall foreigners be subject to a tax from any other income than that derived from property owned, or occupations or employments pursued by them within the Confederate States, and in estimating income there shall be included the value of the estimated annual rental of all dwellings, houses, buildings or building lots in cities, towns, or villages, occupied by the owners, or owned and not occupied or hired, and the value of the estimated annual hire of all slaves not engaged on plantations or farms, and not employed in some business or occupation, the profits of which are taxed as income under this act. When the income shall be thus ascertained, all of those which do not exceed five hundred dollars per annum shall be exempt from taxation. On all incomes received during the year over five hundred dollars and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, a tax of five per cent. shall be paid; on all incomes over fifteen hundred dollars, and less than three thousand dollars, five per cent. shall be paid on the first fifteen hundred dollars, and ten per cent. on the excess; on all incomes of or over three thousand dollars, and less than five thousand dollars, a tax of ten per cent. shall be paid; on all incomes of or over five thousand dollars, and less than ten thousand dollars, a tax of twelve and a half per cent. shall be paid; and on all incomes of or over ten thousand dollars, a tax of fifteen per cent. shall be paid. All joint stock companies and corporations shall reserve one-tenth of the annual earnings, set apart for dividend and reserved fund, to be paid to the collector of the Confederate tax and the balance then paid to the stockholder shall be considered as a part of his income for the purposes of this act. All persons shall give in specifically of their income and profits derived from any other source whatever, and in doing so shall first state the gross amount of their receipts, as individuals or members of a firm or partnership and, also, state particularly each item for which a deduction is to be made and the amount to be deducted for it. That the incomes and profits upon which the above taxes to be imposed shall not be deemed to include the products of land which are taxed in kind, as hereinafter described. *Provided* [illegible] That in case the annual earnings of said joint stock companies and corporations set apart as aforesaid, shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent. upon their capital stock paid in, one-tenth of said earnings so set apart shall be paid as a tax to the collector aforesaid, and in case said earnings so set apart shall give a profit of more than twenty per cent. on their capital stock paid in, one-fourth thereof shall be reserved and paid as aforesaid. The tax levied in this section shall be collected on the first day of January ensuing.

SEC. 9. That if the assessor shall be dissatisfied with the statement or estimate of income and profits derived from any source whatever, other than property in kind, which the tax payer is required to render to him, or with any deduction claimed by said tax payer, he shall select one disinterested citizen of the Confederate States as referee and the tax payer shall select another, and the two thus selected shall call to their assistance a referee and the tax payer shall select another, and the two thus selected shall call to their assistance said estimate and deductions, and shall investigate and determine the same in reference to said estimate and deductions, and the amount of income and profits on which the tax payer shall be assessed, and a certificate signed by a majority of the referees, shall be conclusive as to the amount of income and profits on which the tax payer shall be assessed: *Provided*, That if any person shall fail or refuse to render the statement or estimate aforesaid, or shall fail or refuse to select a referee as aforesaid, the assessor shall select three referees, who shall fix the amount of income and profits on which the tax payer shall be assessed from the best evidence they can obtain, and a certificate signed by a majority of said referees shall become issue on the tax payer. *And provided*, That in any case submitted to referees, if they or a majority of them shall find and certify that the statement or estimate of income and profits rendered by the tax payer does not contain more than four fifths of the true and real amount of his taxable income and profits, then the tax payer, in addition to the income tax on the true amount of his income and profits, so ascertained and assessed by the referees, shall pay ten per centum on the amount of said income tax, and the assessor shall be entitled to one third of said additional ten per centum over and above all other fees and allowances: *And provided further*, That the assessor may administer oaths to referees, the tax payer, and any witness before the referees, in regard to said estimate, and any deduction claimed, or any fact in reference thereto, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 10. On all profits made by any person, partnership, or corporation during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by the purchase within the Confederate States and sale, during the said year, of any flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets, and cotton cloths, a tax of ten per centum, shall be levied and collected, to be paid on the first day of July next: *Provided*, That the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to purchases and sales made in due course of the regular retail business, and shall not continue beyond the present year.

SEC. 11. Each farmer and planter in the Confederate States, after reserving for his own use fifty bushels of sweet potatoes, and fifty bushels of Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels of the corn, or fifty bushels of the wheat produced in the present year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government, of the products of the present year, one-tenth of the wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat or rice, sweet and Irish potatoes and of the cured hay and fodder; also one-tenth of the sugar, molasses made of cane, cotton, wool and tobacco; the cotton ginned and packed in some secure manner, and tobacco shipped and packed in boxes to be delivered by him on or before the first day of March in the next year. Each farmer or planter, after reserving twenty bushels of peas or beans, but not more than twenty bushels of both, for his own use, shall deliver, to the Confederate Government, for its use, one-tenth of the peas, beans and ground peas produced and gathered by him during the present year. As soon as the aforesaid crops are made ready for market, the tax assessor, in case of disagreement between him and the tax payer, shall proceed to estimate the same in the following manner: The assessor and the tax payer shall each select a disinterested freeholder from the vicinage, who may call in a third in case of a difference of opinion, to settle the matter in dispute; or if the tax payer neglects or refuses to select an such freeholder, the said assessor shall select two, who shall proceed to assess the crops as herein provided. They shall ascertain the amount of the crops either by actual measurement or by computing the contents of the rooms or houses in which they are held, when a correct computation is practicable by such a method, and the appraisers shall then certify, under oath, the quantity and quality of said crops, including what may have been sold, or consumed by the producer prior to said estimate, whether gathered or not, and the value of the portion thereof to which the Government is entitled, and shall give a written statement of this estimate to the said collector, and a copy of the same to the producer. The said producer shall be required to deliver the wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, rice, peas, beans, cured hay and fodder, sugar, molasses of cane, wool and tobacco, thus to be paid as a tithe in kind, in such form and ordinary marketable condition as may be usual in the section in which they are to be delivered, and the cotton in such manner as hereinbefore provided, within two months from the time they have been estimated as aforesaid, at some depot not more than eight miles from the place of production, and if not delivered by that time, in such order, he shall be liable to pay fifty per cent. more than the estimated value of the portion aforesaid, to be collected by the tax collector as hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, The government shall be bound to furnish to the producer sacks for the delivery of such articles of grain as require to be put in sacks for transportation, and shall allow the producer of molasses the cost of the barrels containing the same. The said certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount to be paid by the producer to the government, and the collector is hereby authorized to proceed to collect the same by issuing a warrant of distress under his signature, in the nature of a writ of fieri facias, and by virtue of the same to seize and sell any personal property on the premises of the tax payer or elsewhere, belonging to him, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of paying the tax, and the additional fifty per cent. aforesaid and costs; and said sale shall be made in the manner and form and after the notice required by the laws of the several States for judicial sales of personal property, and the said warrant of distress may be executed by the tax collector or any deputy [illegible] appointed for that purpose, and the deputy [illegible] warrant shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed in the respective States to sheriffs for similar writs of fieri facias, said fees to be paid by the tax payer: *Provided*, That in all cases where the assessor and the tax payer or the portion thereof to which the government is entitled [illegible] assessment shall be necessary; but the estimate [illegible] shall be reduced to writing and signed by the assessor and tax payer, and have the same force and effect as the assessment and estimate of disinterested freeholders here above mentioned; and two copies of such assessment and estimate [illegible] signed as aforesaid shall be made [illegible] delivered to the parties [illegible] *And provided*, That the assessor is hereby authorized to administer oaths to the [illegible] in regard to any item of estimate herein required to be made: *And provided further*, When agricultural products [illegible] for taxes, if payment be made by [illegible] who is bound to pay his rent in kind, the said rent in kind shall be paid in kind by the tenant to the Government as and for the tax [illegible] on said rent, and the receipt of the Government officer shall release the lessor from all liability to include said rent in kind in his estimate of income, and discharge the tenant from so much of his rent to the lessor.

SEC. 12. [illegible] farmer, or grazier shall [illegible] March [illegible] on account [illegible] since the [illegible] shall be [illegible] Confederate States, and [illegible] cultivation, [illegible] Confederate States shall be exempt [illegible] owners shall be [illegible] before the first day of November [illegible] collector shall [illegible] the tax in the same manner [illegible] preceding first day of November [illegible] shall be considered and taxed in the same manner.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War shall divide the country [illegible] the quartermaster's department into two districts, [illegible] minimum post quartermaster [illegible] of the articles paid for in kind, and the [illegible] for distribution to the [illegible] for supplying the army, and for [illegible] the assessors of the Treasury [illegible] the tax assessor shall [illegible] from each person [illegible] the said quartermaster [illegible] a receipt [illegible] account, and [illegible] furnished, by the [illegible] the post quartermaster as a credit against him. The [illegible] the estimate, shall [illegible] articles which it specifies [illegible] deliver as a [illegible] payment of taxes, [illegible] receipts delivered in payment of taxes [illegible] the Secretary of War [illegible] the post quartermaster [illegible] the tax in [illegible] delivered to him as [illegible] tax collector [illegible] a basis for the distress warrant [illegible] issued, and take a receipt therefor [illegible] credit in the statement of the accounts of said post quartermaster: *Provided*, That any partial payment of said tax in kind shall be endorsed on said estimate before delivering the same to the district tax collector as aforesaid, and the receipt given to him therefor by the district tax collector shall specify said partial payment. When the articles thus collected through the payment of taxes in kind have been received at the depot as aforesaid, they shall be distributed to the agents of the Secretary of the Treasury, if they consist of cotton, wool or tobacco, or if they be suitable for forage or subsistence to such places and in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe. Should the Secretary of War find that some of the agricultural produce thus paid in and suitable for forage and subsistence has been or will be deposited in places where it cannot be used either directly or indirectly for these purposes, he shall cause the same to be sold, in such manner as he may prescribe, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the Confederate States. Should, however, the Secretary of War notify the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be impracticable for him to collect or use the articles taxed in kind, or any of them, to be received in certain districts or localities, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to collect in said districts or localities the money value of said articles specified in said estimate and not required in kind and said money value shall be due on the first day of January in each and every year, and be collected as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 14. That the estimates of incomes and profits, other than those payable in kind, and the statements or bills for the amount of the specific tax on occupations, employments, business and professions, and of taxes on gross sales shall be delivered by the assessor to the collector of the district, who shall give him a receipt for the same, and the said assessor shall file his receipt with the chief tax collector of the State, and the collector of the district, holding said estimates, statements or bills, shall proceed to collect the same from the tax payer. The money thus collected shall be paid to the chief tax collector of the State accompanied by the estimates, statements or bills aforesaid, delivered by assessor to the district collector as aforesaid.

SEC. 15. That every person who as trustee, guardian, [illegible], curator or committee, executor or administrator, or as agent, attorney in fact, or factor, of any person or persons, whether residing in the Confederate States or not, and every receiver in chancery, clerk, register or other officer of any court, shall be answerable for the doing of all such acts, matters and things as shall be required to be done in order to the assessment of the money, property, products and income under their control and the payment of taxes thereon, and shall be indemnified against all and every person for all payments on account of the taxes herein specified and shall be responsible for all taxes due from the estates, income money, or property in their possession or under their control.

SEC. 16. The income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and colleges shall be exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all rules and regulations necessary to the operation of this act, and not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 18. This act shall be in force for two years after the expiration of the present year, and the taxes herein imposed for the present year shall be levied and collected each year thereafter in the manner and form herein prescribed, and for the said time of two years, unless this act shall be sooner repealed: *Provided*, The tax on naval stores, flour, wool, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding the year 1863, imposed in the first section of this act, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

FROM THE SIXTH REGIMENT, N C T.

CAMP CO. A, 6TH N. C. TROOPS,
NEAR HAMILTON CROSSING, VA., May 9

MESSRS. EDITORS: Ere this reaches your office, you will know that the Rappahannock has been the scene of another series of hard-fought battles, fraught with victory to the Confederate cause. In justice to the "old 6th," I will mention that she sustained her reputation in such a manner as to reflect honor upon the noble old State from which she hails. Early on the morning of the 29th April, we were aroused long ere—[illegible] into line and marched out to meet the enemy who were rapidly crossing the river. We did nothing more than march from one position to another, skirmishing a little occasionally until the 4th of May, when we were drawn up in line of battle on Marye's Heights, fronting one of the enemy's batteries, supported by a heavy column of infantry. We rested a short time while the Generals were engaged reconnoitering the position of the enemy, and about 5 o'clock, our brigade, consisting of the 6th, 21st, 54th, 57th N. C. Regiments and Major Wharton's N. C. Battalion were called to attention and ordered forward, which command was instantly obeyed, while the loud and merry huzzahs of the men told plainly their eagerness to perform the work assigned them by their confiding General. The word charge was in every mouth and uttered by every tongue. On we went over hills, hollows and branches, raked by a desperate fire of grape, canister and shell, from the enemy until we were within musket range, when we commenced pouring into their ranks volley after volley of musketry, at the same time closing in upon them at the double quick, until they were forced to quit their position and retreat about 400 yards to a thick copse of wood, where they made a short stand, sheltering themselves behind trees, &c., until our boys had had sufficiently rallied to renew the charge, which being accomplished in a little less time than I can write it, the Yanks were again made to fly from the glistening steel of our Southern heroes, as if they had been pursued by a horde of devils fresh from the regions of despair, until they had reached the cover of their tiege batteries at the river, where they re-crossed to their own side of the water, fully convinced that they had struck the wrong road to Richmond.

R. F. Hoke, our much esteemed Brigadier General, was wounded through the shoulder, while gallantly leading the charge. Col. I. E. Avery then took command of the brigade and conducted it through the fight. I think there was less straggling done in this fight than I ever noticed before, or at least I can say as much for my company; we started into the charge with fifty-two men, and when the fight was over, the roll was called on the field and we had forty-three men, nine being absent; we account for them as follows, viz: 2 killed, John Hemphill and Martin Smith; 5 wounded, Sergt. J. R. Dickson, Privates Isaac W. Burgess, John Davis, Peter Epley and John Epley; 1 missing—Eugene A. Duval, 1 straggler, John F. Moran. Lieut. Milton H. Cox being in command of the company, discharged his duty as become a good officer and a brave soldier, remaining with his company throughout the battle, inspiring them with double fire by cheering them on to victory. Corporal J. C. Wiley might be seen in the van of the company, apparently as cool and collected as if he had been playing a game at town ball, or some such amusement. Sergt. Curtis, Corporal Harding and Sergt. Williams exhibited almost uncommon coolness and bravery, and in fact, the writer himself thought he was doing admirably, until an unfriendly bombshell exploded so near his face as to render him totally blind for about four hours.

On the morning of the 5th, we drew rations consisting of four hog jaws to the company; they were very old and nice, we suppose that the odor of half dozen such would kill the largest yoke of steers in the South; in addition to the above, we drew a quantity of iron-clad crackers, which we conjectured our Commissary had previously stored away for the purpose of supplying us with shields, breast-plates, &c., for the occasion above mentioned, but finding his scheme out of date, he gave them to us to show his friendly intentions.

About 10 o'clock, a. m., we left the field, and after marching and countermarching from one place to another, we finally wended our way back to the vicinity of our old camp, where we broke ranks and laid our weary and war-worn carcasses down to rest. More anon.

SERGT. SINCLEAR.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

CASUALTIES IN CO. E, 2ND N. C. TROOPS

MESSRS. EDITORS: I send you a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in Company E, 2nd N. C. T. raised by Col. J. H. Morehead in Guilford county, thinking it may relieve the anxiety of many of the relatives and friends of the members of the company. All the men named below are not from Guilford, the company having been recruited from several other counties.

Well may Guilford be proud of her gallant sons, for never did men fight with more spirit than the men of company E. In fact the whole Brigade fought most gallantly and was highly complimented on the field by both Division and Corps Commanders. Our loss was very heavy, being 700 killed and wounded in the Brigade. The list below will show the loss of the company. We came out of battle with only five unhurt men.

Killed, Sergt. M. G. Smith; Privates T. Bullard, S. H. Jeffreys, H. Rayner, N. Baggot, J. Williams.—Total 6.

Wounded, 1st Lieut. Jas. M. Hobson, in leg; 2nd Lieut. John M. Hobson, in side; Sergt. W. D. Smith, slightly in arm; Sergt. J. Booth, in leg; Privates M. Cody, in shoulder; R. Holly, in arm; A. King, in face; J. McLemore, in body; J. Naylor, in arm; R. Newell, slightly in arm; A. Peebles, in leg; S. Lewis, severely in body; R. Autry, in leg; J. Thompson, in arm; J. Warren, finger shot off; D. Wilson, in leg; R. Williams, in hand; H. Work, badly in body; J. Wrench, in leg. Total wounded 19.

Missing, Lieut. J. T. Fraly; Privates J. Dorothy, S. Usrey, D. Parish. Total missing 4.—Total loss 29.

AN OFFICER IN THE COMPANY.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

FROM OUR ARMY ON THE BLACKWATER.

ARMY OF THE BLACKWATER,
May 18th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see you have army correspondents from several departments; but as I have never noticed one from this line, I have presumed to tax your generosity with this letter.

Our line extends from North Carolina to City Point and is under Major General French, who, I believe, is absent at present on furlough. Brigadier General Jenkins, from South Carolina, is now in command of the forces immediately on the Blackwater. Gen. Jenkins is quite a young man, very high as a military man. The troops all admire him, and are proud to march where he directs; but, I must say such is not the case with the first General named.

Since the army under Gen. Longstreet fell back from Suffolk, this line has been unusually quiet and dull. Last Thursday, however, the Yankees came up within 1½ miles of Franklin, and our forces soon went forward to meet them—willing to accept any challenge for a fight they might see proper to make. We found the enemy in force about 4 miles from Carsville—shelled them slightly and waited until Friday to see what they would do. They made no sign of advance and Gen. Jenkins pressed forward, and with slight skirmishing drove them back to Carsville, where they still remain up to this time. We have had about 8 wounded—none killed—lost no prisoners, and have taken about 20.

Some scouts belonging to Brig. Gen. Davis' command went within 4 miles of Suffolk on Saturday, and besides bringing back useful information, captured Gen. Peck's Medical Director, Dr. Hand, a Captain of Artillery and 2 privates—all of whom reached Franklin on Sunday.

Quite an excitement was created on Saturday last by the "eyes and ears" of the army reporting that two gun-boats were in the Blackwater, hurriedly steaming up the river. The guns at South Quay were immediately in position, and our gallant Captain Webb, from Richmond County, North Carolina, thought now was his time to immortalize his battery. The vessels soon could be seen winding around among the trees, as they ascended this narrow and crooked stream; but a tremendous white flag floating in the breeze and no guns being fired, caused some suspicions to be excited. The steamers soon reached the wharf at South Quay, and Captain Elliott, who was then in command, informed our officers at that point that he had captured the vessels and desired to deliver them and 21 prisoners to Gen Davis. The vessels are the Steamer *Emily* and a steam tug-boat, and were captured by Capt. Elliot's Partizan Rangers in North River, Currituck County, N.C. The vessels were returning to Norfolk from Roanoke Island, where they had delivered a cargo of medicines, and were empty. The vessels are in very good order and are now at Franklin. This was a bold affair of Capt. Elliotts, as he had to run the vessels near 200 miles, the most of which way is usually stocked with gun boats.

NAIL GRAB.

FORREST'S LATE FEAT.—The feat recently accomplished by Forrest in Georgia, is by far the most brilliant exploit of the war. He captured sixteen hundred Yankees, with a force of only four hundred, by "playing off" on them in the following manner:

He went with the flag of truce himself. "I have come," said he to the Yankee commander, "to demand your unconditional surrender. I have followed you for five days and nights, fought you all the time, whipped you in every battle, and now I will give you a chance, for I am tired of shedding so much useless blood. I've got you in my power, and, if you don't make the best of my offer, I will not be responsible for the consequences." The Yankee officer wished to know who he was and what force he had. "It makes no difference who I am," answered Forrest; "I've plenty of men and time to kill or capture the whole of you, and I give you five minutes to make up your mind." "Then," replied the Yankee, "I shall not comply." Forrest turned his horse's head, and quietly remarked, as he rode away, "Your blood be on your own hands, then, for I've done all I could." As he gained a point some hundred yards distant, he was called back. "I believe I'll surrender," says the Yankee, "provided you'll play fair with me." "Very well," says Forrest, "draw up your men in line and stack your arms."

He then turned to an aid and gave several orders to imaginary troops, and in less than half an hour sixteen hundred men were captives to less than one-fourth their own number.

Disastrous Fire.

One of the most destructive fires which has visited our city for years past, occurred yesterday morning about 2 o'clock. The large mill of the Crenshaw Woolen Company, situated on the south side of the Canal, took fire and was totally destroyed together with all its valuable machinery, and a portion of Anderson & Co's. Tredegar Foundry, adjoining on the west. The city and country around were lighted to the brightness of mid-day, and the fresh breeze blowing at the time sent volumes of sparks far away through the night, presenting a spectacle of sublime grandeur which is seldom witnessed. The fire originated in the picking room, where the machinery was kept running day and night, and was caused by friction. The operatives, it is said, were so paralyzed by fright as to be unable to give the alarm for some time; though we hear from other sources that the force-pumps were set in operation, but failed to do any service, because the hose were too short to throw water to the spot where the flames were raging. The Crenshaw Mills were insured for $171,500, in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama offices.

One deplorable effect of this calamity is that one hundred and forty operatives, male and female, are thrown out of employment.

The buildings destroyed at the Tredegar Works consist of a portion of the machine shops and blacksmith shops, and one of the buildings in which gun-carriages were finished. A large number of old patterns were consumed, but the gun patterns were saved, together with the new buildings for the casting and the machinery for boring the guns; and this operation will be resumed in a few weeks. The rolling mills and spike factory, as well as the foundries for casting shot, shell and railroad wheels, and all the ordnance on hand were saved.

The property was partially covered by insurance, in the following offices: Mutual Assurance Society, Richmond Fire Association, Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Old Dominion Insurance Company, Merchants' Insurance Company, and Alabama Insurance Company, (Montgomery.)

The Crenshaw Mill was a brick building, five stories in height, and the walls are now all that is left. The work of manufacturing woolen cloth was carried on here by a joint stock company, mostly for the Government. [*Richmond Whig.*

Casualties in the 6th N. C. Troops.

Company A—Killed—J. M. Hemphill and Martin Smith. Wounded—J. W. Burgess, John Davis, Peter Eply, John Eply, Sergeant J. R. Dickson.

Company B—Killed.—Philo Wilson. Wounded—Lieut. Lockhart, James Ragfield, Allen Tilley, C. Crabtree, John James, Corporal Allison, E. Tilley. Missing—Willy Meadows, Lee Wilson.

Company C—Killed—John S. Markham. Wounded—Capt. Guess, Thos. Dollar. Missing—James Ferrell, Levi Markham, Rufus Massey.

Company D—Killed—Alfred Brittain. Wounded—Jesse Holder, J. Q. Brittain, W. Bailey, J. B. Davis, Thomas Powell. Missing—J. Hildebrand.

Company E—Killed—Thomas Whisenhunt. Wounded—James Lewis, Calhoun Thompson, Tilman Vance. Taken prisoner—Robert Howell.

Company F—Killed—Thomas Gibson. Wounded—Sergt. A. Tate, Privates J. N. Bradshaw, J. A. Gibson, William Kerr, F. A. Hatch, Wm. Sykes. Missing—William Pender.

Company G—Wounded—J. M. Ritchie, E. H. Miller. Missing—William Wadlock.

Company H—Wounded—Lieut. Walker, Sergt. B. Y. Malone, J. B. Alread, T. R. Cape, J. E. Coleman, J. L. Evans. Missing—J. W. Lloyd.

Company I—Wounded—Lieut. T. M. Jenkins. Privates J. M. Smith, E. Eubanks, Wesley Page, L. Prekard. Missing—George Varner.

Company K—Wounded—Captain Vincent, slightly; Sergt. Simpson, D. Talbant, F. Wyatt, James Pickett, John W. Christopher.

From the trans-Mississippi Department

Through Capt. Wm. S. Douglas, of Texas, who arrived in the city this morning, we are put in possession of a few items from the other side of the river. Captain Douglas left Natchitoches, La., on Saturday last. He informs us that Gen. Banks' forces are divided into three divisions, one of which is fortifying at Opelousas, the staff and [illegible] at Bateaux Rouge. Banks has captured all of Gov. Moore's negroes and stock, but prevented the destruction of his house and other property.

Five Federal gunboats passed Natchez last Sunday night, four of which ascended Red river.

Gen. Smith was at Shreveport, and with the reinforcements which were at his command, he was confident of his ability to force Banks back to New Iberia, if not to Berwicks bay. Three Confederate gunboats had been ordered down Red river to Alexandria.

Captain Douglas represents the wheat crop of Texas as being unprecedentedly promising.

Gen. Magruder's headquarters had been removed to San Antonia, Texas. General Scurry is in command at Houston. [*Jackson Appeal, 7th.*

Daily trains are now running on the A., Tenn. & O. Railroad between Charlotte and Statesville.

WILL ROSENCRANZ GIVE BATTLE?—This is an important question. For some days past the news has been that the heavy baggage of the Federal army in Middle Tennessee was being removed to the rear, stripping, as it were, for a fight. News now reaches from the North that Rosencranz has issued an order prohibiting women or non-combatants from entering his lines after the 8th instant. This may be regarded as another sign of the approach of the long expected battle.

But, let it come when it may, the country feels perfectly well satisfied the result will be a disastrous defeat to the enemy and add another to the glorious victories which already crown our arms. Well disciplined, well armed, leaders in whom soldiers and people have confidence, and the soldiers eager to fray, not a doubt is entertained of the result.

GEN. JO. JOHNSTON.—The Mobile *Mail* says: "The critical condition of affairs in Mississippi requiring the presence of a soldier whose reputation inspires universal confidence, has caused the return of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to that department, and we learn that he is now at or near Vicksburg. We are sure that everyone who has kept a watchful eye upon the movements of the enemy in that section, and the lack of preparations for resistance, or offensive operations between Vicksburg and the Grand Gulf, will rejoice that a General of superior merit has been entrusted with the work of defeating the movements of the enemy, and driving him from the sacred soil of Mississippi."

RAILROADS IN ITALY.—In all parts of Italy railway works are proceeding with the utmost rapidity. A new branch line in Piedmont was opened in March. Quite recently the line from Sarzana to Massa has been opened, and in a short time that from Sarzana to Cremona and the still more important line from Ancona to Trieste will also be opened. By the end of this year Italy will see an increase in the length of her railways of more than three hundred miles, besides another six hundred miles in progress.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad, a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature, was held at Magnetic Iron works, South Carolina on the 29th ultimo. A Board of Directors was elected, and it is the intention to soon complete the road, with the view of pushing the work to early completion. This road is to run from Shelby to some point in South Carolina.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court, held in this place this week by Judge French presiding, Benjamin A. Hoke was tried for the murder of a slave belonging to a citizen of this county in May 1857, and acquitted. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Buxton, and the defence by Hon. Shepherd, R. McNair, W. McLaughlin and M. J. McDuffie, Esqs.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The planters of Robeson have been housing at the 2nd inspection which the Courts, Examining Board have held, some over 1,000 tobacco hills on the floor. Dr. D. Bethell and Messrs. T. Graham, W. D. Bethell, W. Hancock, and [illegible] Slade, participated in the discussion. Messrs, Slade and Courts opposed the use of any tobacco at all.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The estate of the late Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago, has been inventoried at seven hundred thousand dollars, but there are encumbrances upon it equal to the appraised value. The executors report that there is no personal property.

In the fight at Chancellorsville the 11th corps lost more than 3,000 in killed and wounded, including 215 officers, among the latter three Generals and six Colonels.

The Yankee papers are uncertain as to the extent to regard to movements on the Rappahannock, and say that more fighting will be observed in future.

The enemy claim indisputable possession of West Point, Va.; a fact which we knew before. They are sending many transports and gunboats up the river.

The motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* in Mr. Vallandigham's case had not been decided.

It is stated that Halleck is about to take the field in person, though Hooker is said to be relieved from his command.

GEN. S. BUCKNER.—This distinguished officer has been transferred to Knoxville, Tenn., and will assume the command of that department.

Executive Department N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, [illegible]
Raleigh, May [illegible]

GENERAL ORDER, No. [illegible]

I. The following extract from the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, [illegible] the enforcement and guidance of those who are concerned.

GENERAL [illegible]

SEC. 3. [illegible] section to the special act of the Act of the [illegible] 18, 18[illegible] 2 [illegible] adopted [illegible] the [illegible] being from the [illegible] Congress [illegible] the Act [illegible] the Confederate States [illegible] the Militia [illegible] the Act [illegible] the Conscript Act, [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] the [illegible] State.

III. Commanding officers of regiments [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

By [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

Wool Carding.—The undersigned [illegible] William Hutson's WOOLEN ESTABLISHMENT, on the waters of Reedy Fork, 17 miles east of Greensboro, [illegible] Snow Camp, and 8 miles south of Hillsborough, [illegible] ready to CARD WOOL. Those bringing wool [illegible] machine mill be required to have it well washed and well picked, so as to be clear of all trash, and put one lb of lard to every [illegible] and one sheet to every 25 lbs.

Terms for carding:—White, [illegible] colored, 2 cents per lb.

J. [illegible]

Patterson's Store Alamance Co., N. C.