CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., TRUBSDAY, JAN. 5, 1865.

It is interesting -it is surprising, to mark the dilference between the spirit displayed by our soldiers and the grambling and desponding too common among cur citizens at home, although as a rule the latter have sufofered little or nothing in comparison with the former.

It can do no harm now for us to say that among the troops that have been with us, and with whom we have met lately, Hoke's division has held a prominent place. Many of the men and officers of this gallant division are from this section, and with many of them we are personally acquainted. If in their ranks there be any faltering or failing we have yet to see the first evidence of it. They have no idea of being subjugated by the enemy-they never dream of such a thing. They scout the idea of submission.

While these brave men bear their toils, their dangers and privations so manfully, it is surely wrong for those, at home, who are comparatively unbarmed, to depress them by complainings, forebodings and despairings .--They have no right to do so. Their conduct in doing so is a species of moral treason of which they ought to be ashamed.

The same feeling to which we have alluded as pervading Hoke's Division also characterizes our gallant soldiers at the Forts. One would have thought that after the tremendous bombardment of Christmas eve, Christmas day, and the day after, they would have bad quite enough of it, and perhaps they had, for comfort; but their surprise was that the affair was so soon over -that the enemy was so soon repulsed-that in fact they had not been called upon to do more in order to beat him off. It will come out after a while how much

The moral of all this is :- Let us keep up our own spirit and not depress the spirit of our soldiers. No good can come of despondency. As long as the spirit of the people remains unbroken, so long is the cause safe. When the spirit fails, all fails.

#### Perfectly True.

there is no difference, now, between a constant, syste- | made at storming. matic opposition to all the measures of the administration, without ever finding anything to commend, and as much our enemy as Abraham Lincoln himself. And not only so-he who bends all his energies to a denunciation of the confederate administration, now, under pretence that the administration is a very different thing Raylor did, or as the sun shines in the beavens."

## More Blockad: Runners.

have been four steamers at Queenstown, bound out, to 100 the South American blocka te. The Secret, 360 tons, Capt. ) erkly, which had put in through stress of weather, proceeded or her voyage to Nassan, on Sunday. The Susan Birnie, 455 tons, Capt. Groundlow, which had put in for repairs, awaits favorable weather to proceed. The handsome steamer Emilie, 763 tons, from Glasgow, arrived at she has coaled and the weather sufts she will start for Nas-

that the sleamers that got here just after the bombardment approached the coast when it was at its height, and the people on board of shem heard the guns boom. ing away out at sea, possibly beyond that great "ocean the Gulf stream Some of them were chased and had to run off, and, as they suspected what was aloot, they naturally felt some uneasiness as to whether they should ever be able again to run into their accustomed haven. It did not require the crews on board these vessels to be strong Confederate sympathizers to glad to find the Confederate flag still waving over its complain of that? battlements.

## Cons to the Yankces,

In strict conformity to the laws of gravitation, a telegraph operator, named Baker, has fled from this city to Yankeedom. He arrived in Grapt's lines last Saturday, and was subjected to a " severe examination " by Ulysses atmosphere to cause a departure from truth, or whether against? It is wrong-it is worse than wrong. Baker had at last found his true level, philosophers may determine, but the Yankee papers say that the fugacious Baker stated, under cath, that intelligence of the fail of Savannah, and the capture of the entire force-13,000 in number-commanded by General Rardee, had resched Richmond a tex hours before he made his escape. There was a report prevailing at the same time to the effect that Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Witmingtor, had also fallen, through a combined attack by day or two, and parties come to an understanding.

Major General Butler and Rear Admiral Porter's forces, but this could not be traced to any reliable source. The spirits of the citizens of Richmond he describes as in a very much depressed state, and it was with difficulty that the authorities could exercise any influence whatev. over the press and citizens, such were the frantic manifestations of contempt for the action of the Rebel Govern-

We will state, by way of explanation, that Baker is a Yankee by birth and instincts. No one regrets his depar-

We cut the above from the Richmond Whig of the 29th ult. We are not at all surprised at Baker's conduct, but we are surprised at his being trusted in the confidential position of operator in the Richmond of- | didn't do it. fice, after his former escapades which proved his dishonesty and treachery. Dr. Morris, the President, (self-

lotte, N. C., that paper has been merged into the Charlotte Bulletin, of which Mr. Whitaker has been proprietor for the pest year. Mr. Britton takes the position of local editor of the Bulletin. The Bulletin is decidedly neat looking and spirited.

THERE is one gratifying result of the failure of the enemy here which may be almost as valuable in its moral effect as the repulse of his vast armada was in its military consequences. If the latter has saved the last remaining scaport of the Confederacy, the first has done much to restore the spirits and confidence of our people. It has been the turning-point to a long succession of disasters. It has shown what can be done, when people are determined that it shall be done. It shows us that we are neither deprived of help from Providence. nor rendered incapable of helping ourselves. The news from Wilmington was immediately felt at Richmond. Pending the attack here gold disappeared as totally in Richmond as it did here. As soon as the repulse of the enemy became known, it began to crawl timidly forth, at gradually declining rates, although fearfully extravagant. Gold went up somewhat in New York. It will probably go up still farther.

GEN. D. H. Hill.-We had lost sight of this gallant and fighting General for some time past. We notice that the Charlotte Bulletin says he passed through Charlotte on the 29th ult., under orders, as it understood, to report to General Beauregard at Charleston.

GONE UP .- We have good authority for stating that during the late storm on our coast, in which the Butler-Por. continuance. We cannot end it-the enemy will not. ter expedition was caught, the entire Fifth regiment U. S. Regulars were drowned. Not a man of them, it is believed, escaped. The disasters to the expedition are coming to light, -Geldsboro' State Journal, Dec. 31st.

em the Fott to Masor boro' and of supporting tion Fort Fisher or Sugar Loaf in case of an attack upon either. This arduous duty they performed until the arthe endurance of fatigue and privation, and their gene- tinues. They won't stop the war. We can't. ral qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praise. A!-

been their fatigues for days before. Of the Juntors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were that we knew how to make use of that way! put into the bembproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter, something like one bun- can be offered by the Confederate Government as inlearn, refused to surrender and walked off, and some be freely tendered, but nothing relating to slavery or seived Major Reece or anybody else, but apparently it or our labor is in vain. did. No one suspects treachery, that we know of.

The Editor of the Countryman, a most excellent and It may be as well to say here, that it turns out that tial relations with the Executive, it is the Richmord remarkably plain-spoken weekly paper, published by there was a mistake in the information regarding an Sentinel. We must not attach too much importance searched him and questioned him concerning the defen-J. A. Turner, at his plantation of "Turnwold', near assaults said to have been made on Fort to these isolated utterances of any paper or papers --Eatonton, Ga., in a recent editorial article says :- Fisher. The enemy's skirmish line approached within The Confederate government is expressly forbidden by "Whatever might be the case, in ordinary peace times, lorg musket range of the Fort, but no attempt was the Constitution to interfere in any way with the greek, in ordinary peace times, lorg musket range of the Fort, but no attempt was the Constitution to interfere in any way with the greek. The two slept that night

" A Savannah Refugee," (supposed to be J. Henly Smith opposition to the government itself. By the success of for a few weeks past editor of the Savannah News,) writing in a recent number of the Charleston Courier, delivers a our administration, we are to stand or fall. And he bitter distribe against the President and all in whom the only look to a disso u ion of the Confederate compact, the rascal; and, being assared, rapidly seized his pistron Company. who willfully, wantonly, and constantly throws obstacles | President is supposed to have any confidence. The whole | as they are in express opposition to its terms. in the way of that success, is to all intents and purposes | thing is in the style of Jeseph E. Brown and others in that State, who have done so much to break the spirit of the people and alienate them from the Confederate government | published in this paper on Saturday last, stated that | goula, where he gave him up to some of our scouts,

to this effusion, and, as it was long, did not even read it from the government, will as certainly take an open through. We are told that it makes an onslaught upon and unequivocal stand, in favor of Lincoln, finally, as Gen. Braze, charging him with deceiving the people of the State, by telegraphing that he was coming with reinforcements of ten thousand men; whereas Gen. Bragg never could be dead on the lat and take on the 31 ult. It his cont, as was supposed. The lad instantly drew up facturing Company. telegraphed anything of the kind. He brought reinforce- may be that both resorts are correct, but we are in for offersive operations, and actually made the fellow The Cork Hersid reports that within the last week there | ments-all he could get-even to the point of stripping the | doubt as to whether either report is correct. works here, and he begged and importuned for more from

vouch for so far as to say that we have it from a highly re- a warrant issued by John J. C. Nobay, E.q., at odial magisspeciable source. It is this: -The enemy had reached trate of the town, on the charge of the murder of another Queenstown on Monday morning to fill up coals. When Waynesboro', Ga., on the Railreal between Millen and seamsn named John Bunns, and has been a maitted to Augusta, and had got possession of the Telegraph office. Jail. We neders and that the two men were crossing the They immediately put an operator to work telegraphicg to river in a small beat, when a dispute proseducen them. By the way blockade running ought to be pleasant Augusta as though from General Wheeler. Our operator and Gillian seized the tiler of the boat and knocked to those fond of a little healthful excitement. We learn at Augusta immediately suspected that something was Burns overboard, who immediately such and was drownwrong; operators know each other's touch, we suppose. - ed. Both of the men belinged on board the blocksdernu | ult :-He communicated his suspicions, but answered the call ning steamer Virginia. An investigation of the effair will of Waynesboro' as though suspecting nothing. Some cor- be had as soon as the proper witnesses can be obtained respondence ensued, in the course of which a dispatch was sent from Augusta to Wheeler (i. c., the Yankees at Way cavairy. The enemy instead of fooling anybody was foeled himself and swerved off from Augusta.

As we have said, we cannot youch for this. We give it as an on dit, but if so it is the only time that Gen. Bragg render them anxious for the fate of Fort Fisher, or the enemy is the only party that was deceived. Shall we also that a regiment of U. S. Regulars were lost, also

We are sick and tired of this urjust grumbling without thyme or reason. We think our leaders are conscientiously devoted to the discharge of their duty. Their lot is not, generally speaking, an enviable one. Generals Lee. Beauregard, Bragg, the President and many others are among the heaviest loosers, and many of them are exiles Whether there is something in the influence of a Yankee from their homes. And why should they be cliqued car papers

Yesterday was hiring day, but foo little was done in that way to establish any biring rates for servants, and upon suquiry we can find no data upon which to base quotations. We suppose things will settle down in a We noticed but one sale-a girl 18 to 20 who brought \$5,500. For hiring prices we heard talk of

### anything from \$500 to \$2,000. Daily Journal, 3d inst.

THE State Journal says that BUTLER found it conve gient to stop at Beaufort en route for the mouth of the Cape FEAR. During his stay he visited Newbern where he made a speech in which he declared his pur. pose to dine in Wilmington on Christmas day. But he robbed by them wherever they have passed-not only

FIRE .- The slarm of fire last evening about eight o'clock was caused by the burning of a large wooden building, elected) of the telegraph company has much to answer | situated near the river, in the Northern portion of town. In the building was stored a large quantity of rosin-about 3500 to 4000 barrels-which, together with the wharf on NEWSPAPER Consolidation.-S. W. Whitaker, which the building stood, was entirely consumed. The Brown bas issued his proclamation ordering them to be or business to be listed with the other individual proper-Esq., having purchased from E. H. Britton, Esq., the es- building and contents were cwied by Messrs. VANAM slain wherever found committing outrages, and Gen'l ty. tablishment of the Carolina Times, published at Charabout \$100 000. The fire was no doubt the work of an in- the proof of the robbery is satisfactory, and the parties dered to the Sheriff on oath. (Schedule E) candiary. The firemen were promptly on the spot with can be identified, he will order them shot as soon as their engines, and were soon at work trying to subdue the | they can be apprehended and the facts established. We | troller to furnish printed lists.

Messrs. J. H. Chadbourn & Co. suffered some loss by the his just deserts. It is bad enough to be despoiled by burning of some timber in the dock next North of where | the common enemy, but when it comes to this, that the the fire originated .- Daily Journal, 3d.

THE STOLEN MASK, or the Mysterious Cash Box. A Story for a Christmas Fireside. By Wilkie Collins, Columbia, S. C.: Steam Power-Press of F. G. De-Fontaine & Co., 1864.

The above is an entertaining nouvelette of 31 double-column pages. That it is by Wilkie Collins is a sufficient gurantee of its readability. Price \$2.

It is a matter of some doubt whether Sherman will make his first movement against Augusta or Branchville. Either point would answer his purpose of sever ing the railroad connection between the Southern and Southwestern States of the Confederacy. At one or another of these points he will most assuredly aim an early blow. Either, if successful would be deeply injurious to the Confederacy. We think it quite likely that Augusta will be the first point against which Sherman will direct the weight of his arms. Indeed it was even said a day or two since that he had advenced a certain distance on his way to Auguste, but this appears to have been at least premature.

## Foreign Intervention.

The fourth year of the present terrible war is draw ing near to its close, and yet we see no signs of its dis The element of peace-making is wanting.

reflecting persons at a much earlier period in the con-l cer.

CONNALLY'S BRIGADE .- We learn that this brigade, test. It certain'y struck us so fireibly as to lead us to emposed of the 8th Regiment and Littlejohn's But- express the op nion that neither parry could be would talion of Senior Reserves; the 3d Regiment of Junior recede from its position; that thur is had reached a dead Reserves consisting of Recee's, French's and Ellington's lock, which some outside force or influence could alone Battaliens, together with the 2nd Regiment South Caro. relieve. The enemy may think they are approaching a line Cavalry, and some light artiflery, all under the solution by the subjugation of the South. They are command of Colonel Conally, acting Brigadier, were doing no such things. Gloomy as things appear for uscharged with the arduous duty of guarding the coast | the enemy does not even begin to approach that solu-

not think anybody believes any such thing. It would rival of General Kirkland, they being encamped and be folly to entertain such an idea. We, at least, do not baving their headquarters at a point convenient to sup. entertain it. It is toug the North may be tought the port any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe the futility of its efforts at subjugation, but that is a lesson mitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the Juniors were ordered into Fisher; the Seniors occu- which it is slow to learn, and the triumphant re-election pied the lines at Sugar Leaf, which positions they held of Mr. Lincoln shows that as yet it has not made much until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The prompti- progress in that direction. The policy of the United tude of the men in obeying all orders-their patience in States is fixed for years to come. The dead lock con-

Nothing that we know of but a miracle can though the enemy threw shells into Sugar Loaf as well stop this contest without foreign intervention .as into Fisher, yet did the men, not on guard, sleep as We are sorry to say it, but we think that it is even so. soundly and as quietly on the second night of the shell- Take a survey of the first from first to hist; view the ing as though resting tranquilly at home, such had "situation" now, and say if it is not ap-if ca'm reflection does not point that out as the only way. Would

dred and fifty under command of Major Rece, were sur- ducements to foreign powers. Liberal concessions rendered to a Captain and five men, who demanded the might be made of things mither acvolving our indesurrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded pendence nor the superare of our society nor the orand that resistance was uscless. . Lt. Humblin, as we ganic compact of our Confideracy; and these ought to twelve men with him. The enemy had no force to stop exceeding the powers granted to the Confederacy, or them. They had no force to compel a surrender. It trenching up a those reserved to the States. These was a transparent sell which ought not to have de- things must be left where the constitution leaves them

WE concur with our cotemporary of the Carolini in The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to in all it says deprecatory of the recommendations of if they were not closely engaged with the enemy it was paper has any relations with the Confederate authori fact that there really was no strious encounter with the appear to indicate the reverse. If there be any paper questions, by which he was entired a short distance enemy's land forces, and that the positions they held in Richmond which in any way occupies the position of an organ or may be supposed to maintain confidention of slavers, and any proposition by it to foreign in the woods, and there Frank resorted to a stratagem, powers based upon any such thing would simply be a which shows his resolution and quick wittedness. For mockery. President Davis knows this, and feels it - a time he feigned to be asleep. The man feeling secure Association.

Major General Pure died at Dooley's Ferry, Lafayette Toe boy returned to his home yesterday, staken in We confess that we did not attach any great importance county, Arkansas, on the 1st of December, 1864. A nerves and exhausted by his long tramp and exposure later account states that Major General Price was at to the inclemency of the weather. One instance exhib-Cane Hill, Wastington county, Arkansas, December its his quickness of appretansion and boldness. While 3d. Now we are at a loss to know how Gan. Price

ON SATURDAY LAST & BEAMAN by the name of Pigory G. It is a very singular circumstance. It is supposed

nesboro') to hold on for a day and Gen. Bragg would come place begin to be found out. As yet the reports are with ten thousand infantry and two brigades of Hampton's vague enough, but we think there is something in perty has been wholly or in part destroyed since that time,

Rumour says that the fleet has returned to Beaufort which is likely. Rumour also says that transports carever said he was coming with sea thousand infantry, and rying a brigade of negro troops were lest off Hatterss, six!een hundred artillery bolsea.

> We think these rumours are more than half true .and it is certain that they had no horses when they got here. We shall first hear definitely through Yarkee as principal, and also as surely where the principal is in-

> Lientenant Colonel Wm. Loe Davidson, of Mecklenburg, has been commissioned Colonel of the | those be no incorporation, then upon the amount invested 7th Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Col Ed. Grabam 1861: money invested in country bonds, or bonds of incor-

## From the Floridian.

Whilst conceding the fact that this branch of the service has done much good, and that it numbers many honest, brave soldiers among its members, yet we are constrained to say but if one-ball the evil reports we empt than is needed for the consumption of one year. have heard about them lately be true, there are large, numbers of them that are doing more to destroy the attachment of the people of Georgia to our cause, and rate States, or this State, or to any county in this state, or be accomplished by our enemies in the field. From what we learn the people have been indiscriminately that but the ladies have been grossly insulted and abused. In fact, the cutrages committed by these cutlaws have reached such alarming proportions that they have awakened the indignation of both the civil and military authorities in our sister State. \_

We rejoice to see that stringent measures have been taken to check their vandal propensities, and at the same time rid our army of its foulest disgrace. Gov. hope every one of the guilty wretches will meet with people are robbed and outraged by our own soldiery, diers to be exempt, whether in the service of the State or we think a depth of infamy has been reached that has the Confederate States. (2) Toll gates, turnpikes and ferno parallel, and no punishment can be too severe for the recreant wretches.

As to Gen. Wheeler's personal character, we have informous proceedings; and, as to generalship, we have but words of praise to utter in his behalf. Thus far

from Greene, demurrer sustained, bill dismissed. I Edgecombe; error-order reversed. from Halifax, demurer sustained and bill dismissed.

PROS THE TRANS\_MISSISSIPPI.

The line of couriers from Price's army in Arkansas has been re established. Ose of our trains in attempting to cross the Missis-

sippi bes been captured. Gen. Price was at Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas, Dec. 3.

General Price has organized the recruits brought out of Missouri by him into five new brigades. General Joe Kelly and General John B. Clark, Jr., have each his profits. [7] Every express company 20 per cent. on a division. General Jeff. Thompson commands Kelly's gross receipts. The same on Ballroad Expresses. Both Can we conquer a peace from the North? We do brigade. Colonel John T. Coffee has recruited a regiment one thousand eight bundred strong. On the 13th of November, General Price was issuing rations to thirty-three thousand men. His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful as his orders per-Confederate army, and every man a Missourian. Gen. resident who purchases any slave, corn, pork, bacon or Fagan, whom he detached for that purpose, captured spirituous liquors, shall immediately become liable to pay Fayetteville, with its garrison of eight hundred men, on the 4th of November.

In a late fight Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell have been captured; the latter was wounded in his arm .-Cols. Lawther, Shanks and Smith were also captured. Price lest some eight hundred men and a few cannon. He afterwards captured two cannon.

There is a large number of arms in Texas.

Notwithstanding General Kirby Smith's orders, bousands of fine beef cattle are daily : un into Mexico by resons pretending to have Government contracts to Commercial treaties and other things of that bind furnish the soldiers with beef. They have the cattle (22) On stude and jack belonging to non-residents \$35, or near the river during the day, and at night cross hun- the highest price for the season for on mare. (23) Peddreds into Mexico; and even Mexicons come from lar's license \$700 (24) Itherant lightning rod men, or the Territories, as that of our forefathers was in the tax Mexico and gather beeves and cross them over for spec- al s, for une-tellers, &c , \$50 for e ich coun s. (36) Per-

General Stand Watie, commanding our Indian to sheriff

#### From the Mobile Tribune, Dec. 11. A BOLD BOY.

Yesterday Dr. Romer advertised for information of his son Frank-a youth of sixteen-who had mysteri- 124 cents; Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; Bank of Thomas- and property, the conficcation of all estates, the estabdo anything that might be required of them, and the Richmond Enquirec, but not in believing that that custy disappeared. The lad has returned to his borne, vile 45 cents and Back of Roxborough 45 cents. Lust Monday, while preparing to have it for the colege at Spring Hill, of which he is a student, a heavily not that they shrank from their duty, but from the ties at Richmond. Its course for months past would bearded man approached him certain of Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature

from his father's house. As soon as he was beyond, observation, the man seized him by the throat, drew a pistol, and threatened his life unless he went with him quietly. The lad had no alternative. The ruffian then ses of Mobile, the number of forces here, etc. This information Frank resolutely refused to give. The conequence was that he was obliged, at the peril of his den fell into a s'umber. Toe boy, watching the op-

He had bim thus at an advan uge, and thus marched A special disputch from the Maridian Charton him all the way to within a short distance of Pasca- Printer. who happened, opportunely, to make their appearance. crossing the bridge on the r way down the coast, the ruffian made a movem at to draw out a weapon from take off his coat and oust it over the bridge into the

We may here mention a circumstance which we only Gillian was arrested by constable R. L. Shillian, under that the secondred was a Yackee, who desired to abduct the youth in order to convey him within the enemy's lines for the purpose of forcing from him what information he had in respect to the defences and forces of

WE take the following synopsis of the Revenue aci this State from the Raleigh Progress of the 29th

## Symposis of the Revenue Law.

An ad valorem tax of one per cent, is levied for the support of the "tate gowrnment, the payment of i's debts. &c . upon the assessed cash value of the following subjects on the lat day of April, 1863, to wit : 1. Real estate in this State ; Provided that where prothe value is to be fixed by the owner, agent or attorney, on helders are to decide the value, and if they disagree a third | water. one is to be selected by them, and their decision is to be

exempt.) the value of said slaves to be ascertained by the same persons who ascertain the value of lands. Money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit with individuals, or in the banks, or other corporations: Provided, that Confederate and State Treasury no en and compons past due, of the bonds of any State, or corporation, except compose on bonds of the Etate issued rior to Feb. 23, 1861, shall be considered money, and, Provided, that the person listing the money on hand and at interest shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by him

4. Mosey invested in manufacturing and steamboat cor polations, or companies, according to the shares, as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation, and i money invested in State bonds haved since the 23d of Feb. porared tower; and also in every species of trade and tr ffit, not offerwise taxed

5. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$200. except arricles specifically taxed. 6. An cotton and naval stores and tonacco - xcant oweed by the producer, or been purchased by the owner for his own use, or that of his family or dependants; and also such cotion as may have been purchased by any person or corperation for the purpose of manufacturing : Provided that no more conton held by a manufacturer shall be ex-SEC. 2. The following property shall be exempt from

taxation:

All lands or other property belonging to the Confedeweaken the strength of the army, than all else that can to the University, Colleges, or other institutions of learnmechanical and terming tools, books, cances, seines, &c. Property taxed more than one per cent. not to be liable to the tax of one per cent., but to be listed apparately. On every dollar of next dividend or profit, not previously isted, declared, received, or due, on or before April 1st each year upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, Merchani's Bank, Bank of Wades bore', Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank, Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, a tax of eight (8) cents, and to be exempt from county tax. Upon Confederate and corporation bonds, on otherwise taxed, occ-sixth of the interest annually accruing there in stock or interest held in all corporations

> Taxes on all property listed to be paid to the Sheriff .schedule A.) Account of unlisted property to be ren County Courts to fix pay of takers of tax lists. Comp

#### SCHEDULE A. The following subjects to be listed, in addition to those already mentioned: (1) Every taxable poli \$3; but sol-

ries, six per cent. of amount of receipts; and on keepers of houses of entertainment, whose annual receipts amount to \$300 or more, a tax of three per cent. (3) Every gate permitted to be crected across a highway \$50. (4) Note assurance that he is a perfect gentleman, and is the last shavers, &c., to list their profits and pay a tax of twenty man on earth that would encourage or sanction such per cent, upon the same, in addition to the tax imposed upon the interest they may receive upon such notes, &c. -no deductions to be made on account of any losses sus tained. (5) Persons engaged in buying and selling slaves. he has done nearly all the fighting against Sherman's five per cent on amount of purchases. (6) Persons not regrand army, and we feel certain, that he and his gular dealers, but who buy slaves to sell again, two per trusty braves are not to blame for the acts of wantoness | cent. on amount of purchases. (7) Pleasure carriages, over and high handed villiany perpetrated by the recreant Stude and jacks \$15 each, or the highest price for the set of vagabonds who unfortunately belong to his com- season for one mare. (8) Gold and silver plate, plated ware, jewelry, &c., worn by males, if over \$35 in Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered in the followed cane &#. Every silver headed cane \$2. (10) Two and a ball per cent. on the receipts of sargeons, den-By PEARSON, C. J. In Patrick v. Carr, in equity, tists, physicians, lawyers, portrait painters, daguerrean artists, commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, Coley v. Ballance, in equity, from Wayne, directing de and auctioneers, when such receipts amount to \$1000 : and cree accordingly. In Jones v. Clark, in equity, from on all other persons, except Judges, the Governor, and mi itary office a, whose wages, fees, salaries or perquisites Adgecombe; error—order reversed.

By BATTLE, J. In Wood's case (habeas corpus) or under eight months old, \$2 50, provided, two dogs are exder reversed, petitioner discharged. In G. H. Clark's empted for every head of a fazily, and one dog for any case; same. In Branch v. Goddin, from Halifax, person not the head of a family. (12) "Dead heads" on railroads, five cents a mile. (13) Brandy distillers for themselves, and those having brandy distilled, 60 cents per Herring v. Kornegay, in equity, from Wayne; decree gallon. (14) On Equors brought from beyond the State for an account. In Jenkins v. Faulcon, in equity, for sale, 30 per cent. on the profits. Liquors bought in the State for saie, 15 per cent, on the profits. (15) On divi-By Manley, J. In Lane v. Lane, in equity, from in buying and selling, or in the manufacture of cotton and New Hanover, declaring the rights of the parties. In woolen goods, and leather or articles made of leather, iran,

## SCHEDULE B.

SUBJECTS TAXED WITHOUT BEING LISTED. (1) Circus riders, exhibitions of animals, &c . \$100 for each county. Side shows \$50 for each county. (2) Stage and theatrical players, &c., except amateur performers, \$500 for each county. (3) Itimerant-singers &c., \$25 for each county. (4) Every insurance company incorporated out of the State, three per cent. upon its gross receip's .- " (5) Every sgency of a bank incorporated out of the State 81,000. (6) Every broker, private banker, agent for a toreign banker or broker, &c , twenty-five per cent, upon exempt from county taxes. [8] Every public billiard ta- when, "in the course of human events," it became neble \$1,000. Every private one \$100. Every bagatelle or roulette tatle \$200. [9] Every public bowling alley \$200. [9] Every public bowling alley \$200. [9] Every public bowling aliey \$200. Every private one \$15. [10] Every livery stable, or place where herses are kept for hire \$50. 11] Betail license \$1,000. Each retailer, in addition, to list and pay as provided in Schedule A. [12] Every nona tax of two per cent., and on neglect or failure to pay the " they have but the grievance that they want to contax shall forfeit and pa; \$1,000. [13] Non-residents to pay two per cent. on the amount of each slave brought into the State and sold. ['4] All persons buying or selling slaves to be considered non residents until the contrary is shown .- resented for its cause, and the righteous, noble object of [15] \$5 per pack on playing cards sold. [16] On sales of self-government, for which we are fighting, kept out of vehicles maturactured out of the State, two and a half per cent. (17) Un auctioneers five per cent. en gross amount of sales, the same not to be subject to county tax. Sales Price's army vill go into winter quarters on Red made by itinerant traders or non-residents ten per cent .- any more than our forefathers, affect to disregard the (18) On merchants, merchant tailors, jewellers, grocers, apothecaries, druggists, &c., one per cent. on amount of urchases, where such purchases are not elsewhere taxed. (19) On every male manufacturer of garments for mates, five per cent. on profi s. (20) On patent medicines and Horse and mole dravers ave per cent on amount of sales.

treors to the Trans Mississippi Department, has fully \$2. Mortgage deed, marriage contract, deed in trust, \$2 war, very naturally led the world to understand our clothed and armed all his men and is in the vicinity of each. Kvery broker n t a resident, ten per cent, on all war as solely undertaken for the perpetuation and ex-Fort Smith, attacking and destroying Yankee wagon sams drawn in specie or exchange from any bank, to be accounted for by the eachier of such bank. On each share tension of slavery. of bank stock as follows : Bank of Washington, 25 cents, Merchants' Bank, 25 cents; Bank of Wadeshoro' 124 cts; Back of Faresteville 124 cents; Commercial Bank 25 cts.; Farmer's Bank 25 cents; Bank of North Carolina 50 cents; Bank of Lexisgton, Miner's and Planter's Bank, Bank of Commerce and Bank of Clarendon 45 cents; Bank of Cape Fear and Bark of Wilmington 9) cents; Bank of Charlotte | tions and acts of vengeance leveled against our persons

North Carolina at its present Session.

## [CONTINUED.]

money for sold ers. 40. Resolution in favor of W. W. Holden, late State 41. Resolution in relation to brigading certain North

43. Resolution in favor of Drury King. Resolution in favor of the Junior Reserves.

Carolina Regiments.

Resolution in relation to the pay of the Doorkcep. Resolutions commendatory of the N. C. Educational

46. Besolution in relation to payment of taxes to John All propositions based upon any such interference cou'd portunity, made movements to test the obviousness of the Sapona because of the anti-slavery prejudice that besets it B oad River ! ailroad Company.

> 50 An act to amend the 8th section, Chap. 112 Equisod Code, in relation to the Potlic Treasurer. 51. At act to legalize an order of the Special Court of Rertie County.

49. An act to provide just compensation to the Public

52. Au act to incorporate J. mestown Cotton Mills. 53. An act to incorporate Blackner Lodge. No. 170, in | tion whom they believe founded upon negro slavery. Buncombe County. 54 An act to incorporate the Leroy Town Mining and Manufacturing Co spany 55 An act to incorporate the Gorgas Mining and Matti-

An act to incorporate the Cranberry I on Company. and Machine Shops. 59. An act to incorporate Cak Hill Cemetery in the

constr of Burke. 60 An act to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woole a Milts in the county of Richmond. 61. An set to smeed the charter of the Asheville and whites, and not for the slavery of the blacks; that the Greenville Plank Hoad Company.

62. The Revenue Act. 63. An act for the support of the North Carolina Instiution for the Deat, Dumb and the Bind and for other pur-

Organ z tion 65. An act for local defence. 66. An act to grade the Common Schools and to in crease their usefulness.

67. An act to incorporate the Deep River Transportaion Company 68. An actior the relief of the wives and families of so die: s in the army. 69. An act to authorize attachments against Corpora-

70. An act to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners outh; and in case the tax taker is dissatisfied, two free. of the town of Payetteville to supply said town with

> 72 An act to amend the Hickory Not Tornofte Road. An act to amend an act entitled "an act authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to hold courts of Uyer and Terminer" and or other purposes, ratified the 12 h day of December, 1863.

> 74. An act to secure the State Salt Works from inter-75. Anact to provide for the keeping up the Pablic Roads in the county or Watauga. 76. An act in relation to the collection of arrearages of

taxes in the countes of Nash and nobeson. 77. An act for the relief of the ind gout fact, lies of soldiers from Northampton county. An est to incorporate l'ee Dee Ledge, No. Ma, in the county of stanly. An act for the relief of suffering and needy prison-

ers of war trom North Carolina. \*O. An act to ame citie (43d Chapter of the acts of 1858 59, electrical "an set to authorize the Boancko Navigation | horror that embraces all other horrors and adds enormous Company to disconting the use of their canal a outd the Grand Falls of the Rospoke viver, and to make sale of their real estate, water power and other privileges, between the the duties which it implies. towns of Gaston and Weldon in the State of North Caro-81. An act to legalize certain acis of the county court of Madistra and for other purposes.

82. An act to mostporate Loakesville Ledge, No. 136. | ple. Ancient York Masons. 85. Au act to make appropriations for the Military Estab iskiment of the State 84. An act to provide for holding the courts in the couny of Hertford.

85. Anset to ircorporate the Wilham R. Davie Lodge, A. Y. M., in Lexington, N. C. 86. an act to amend the charter of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. 87. Au act appropriating money to the lesane Asylum.

19. An act to in orperate the Laplace High School. 90. Resolution in toyor of D. M. Ray, kax Collector of Madison County. 91. Resomming in favor of Joseph W. Steed, former Sherfl of Randing County.

92. Resousion for the relief of Powell. Lowe & Co., of Wim raton. 63. Rescipling in reference to the officers of the General

94. Resolution in favor of J. B. Montgomery, of Caldwell 95. Resolution in favor of Messrs. Creech & Litchford. 98. Resolution for the protection of the State Salt Works. H. Resolution in layor of Virgitia Atkieson, Executri of P. A. Atki tson.

98. Resolution in reference to the Revenue Laws 99. Resolution in favor of W. A. Maroney, Eheriff of Da-100. Resolv tions protesting against ill-treatment of slaves conserbed for Military purposes 101. Resolution instructing the State Salt Commissioner

as to the making of Sait in Bladen county.

the mer under his command. Mercury, of the 30th ult., relative to the attack upon they came to my house, I pointed to my four helpless

this place and its cessation, we find the following of Wilmington, among which, we may mention the following, which, however, is only conjecture, but reaches us on good authority. It is supposed that when Sherman occu- save them; but, while I plead, the torch was applied, pied and was secure in Savannah, he despatched a boat to and in a lew hours the fruit of a year's hard labor was the Wilmingto 1 fleet, stating that his army was sufficient to the task of capturing Charleston and Wilmington, and that many vale able vessels might be saved to the "Union" by allowing ht n to complete the work he had so success- the flames from my dwelling. While I write to you fully commenc ad.

# UNIONVILLE, S. C., Dec. 24, 1864.

I take this, method of notifying the people of this ped almost to death to tell where their money was -State that there are spies among us actively engaged. The lewd women of the country, and many who hither-To day a 'nau in soldier's garb, and on horseback, came to had been considered honest, followed the soldiers to from tows rd Chester, calling at the houses of two citi- stores, mills and barns, and encouraged them to robzens in this vicinity, using very insulting language to bery. Many of the officers and men that I saw were the ladies, at each place, and speaking alternately in fa- drunk, and much mischiel was done by gangs of Convor of both Yankees and Confederates. At one of federates calling themselves Yankees. Such is the efthose places he very deliberately alighted, went into the feet of war upon men and women who were once rehouse, went to the glass, combed, brushed and shaved, spectable, and it must grow worse and worse till sociewent round and took a special survey of the premises, ty is wholly disorganized and destroyed."

left, bearing up the country towards Spartanburg.

THE FOLLOWING is the much-talked of emancipation article from the Richmond Enquirer. The concluding paragraph, which alone is specially objectionable, has akeady gone the rounds. The article in full can now

do no barm, and may offset some already done : " A decent respect for the opinions of markind " remired our ancestors, when about to dissolve their " po litical bands" with Great Britain, " to declare the causes which impelled them to the separation." That high, noble precedent was not followed by these States ceesary for us to separate from the United States. The absence of such a declaration has enabled our enemies to misrepresent our cause, and to place us before the world as a nation seeking, not self-government, but the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

"Why," said Mr. Cobden, in his recent speech at Rochdale, "is there no such declaration? Because solidate, perpetuate and extend slavery." Thus the occasion of the war has been misunderstood and misrenview, and slavery perpetually paraded before the world as the corner-stone of the Confederate States. Can we " opinion of mankind."

The opinion of mankind, as entertained in France and England, and throughout Europe, is that of antislavery; and was it to be expected that that opinion nos rums twenty five per cent, on amount of cales, (21) would revolutionise itself merely to divide and dissever the United States? The right of self government was as much at stake in the denial of our equal rights in dealers in spiritnous liquors taxed as pedlars. (25) Gip- on tea. But the enlightened opinion of the world does not so understand our cause; the violent anti-slavery ons arriving at a taxable age after July lat, may pay tax discussion that for thirty years preceded the dissolu All incorporations by special act \$50. Marriage license | tion of the Union. and which so often predicted civil

Perhaps the time has passed for any such declaration of grievances to be either proper or profitable; but a manifesto of objects and purposes, setting forth clearly the reasons that induced us to resort to war, the manper in which that war has been conducted, the declaralishing of negro superiority over our people by the enemy, the threat of their Congress, through William I. Chandler, to wage the war for "extermination," and the beginning of that extermination, as evidenced in the devastation ordered by Lieut. Gen. Grant, and executed by Major Generals Sheridan and Sherman, together with an avowal that slavery shall not be permitted to 29. Besolution in reference to the payment of Bounty prejudice our recognition as a nation, would, we believe, secure our recognition, and, perhaps, induce in tervention.

These States are asking recognition from the nations of the world, these States believe they are justly entitled to that recognition as a right, but the nations of Europe will not yield us the recognition because they believe we have rushed into war merely for negro slavery .-This is the belief of the great mass of the European people. There are many wise statesmen who understand our cause property, but they cannot openly advocate it among their people. There are a few men who defend as despite that prejudice, but their influence expends itself fruitlessly upon that rook of prejudice. The Emperor of the French correctly understands our system of slavery, but be will not jeopardize his dynasty by doing violence to the anti-slavery sentiment of his people. The ministry of England are anti-slavery to sentiment, and hence they will not aid or recognize a na-The heroism and endurance of our struggle, despite

this prejudice against slavery, has wou for our people the undisguised admiration of the world, but has not and will not mollify that prejudice or dispose the nations to recognize us with slavery, as they understand An ac to inecrporate Kavenaugh Button Factory our cause, the corner stone of our system. If we would reap the rich blessings to which our heroic struggle entitles us, if we would chrystalize that admiration into acts of aid and comfort, we must convince the world that we are fighting for the self government of the war has been forced upon us by our enemy for the purpose of spoliation and subjugation; that the freedom of he negro was no part of the purpose of our enemy, but that commercial vassalage and dependence prompted 64 An act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard and impelled this cruel war. If it be necessary to convince the world that we are fighting for the self-government of the whites, that we should liberate the negrocs, and if that liberation can be made to secure our recognition, and the guarantee of England and France to our independence, we believe that the people of these States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice .-In such a light only do we understand the following declarations from the Richmond Sentinel

We think that our late adverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices if they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation it subjugated. It is opention simply whether we shall give for our own uses whether the Yankees shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation. All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in detence of our country, would mean no more. But it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the government, would be influitely better then if despoiled by the enemy, and wearing his bond?.

There views have long received the theoretical assent of our people. They are now our practical, realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion, any sacrifice of property, any surrender of projectice if necessary to defeat our onemies-is now the watchword and reply. Fubjugation is a calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vived perception of it. Tuey are ready on their part for If we have given to our cotemporary a broader in-

terpretation than the writer designed, we do not believe we have misrepresented the determination of our peo-

The consequences of emancipation would fall upon the unfortunate negro, and God would hold responsible those who have forced upon us the act. It is one of necessity, not choice; an act taken against our judgments and our convictions, but to save us from the horrors of prolonged war, and the disgrace, ruin and destruction involved in the success of our enemy. If France and England will enter into a treaty with

88. As act authorizing the sale of lots in the town of these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by these nations, and ought to be made to them." The Yankses at Griffin-Vandalism by our own

# The LaGrange Reporter, of the 9th sage ..

We clip the following from a private letter written to us by a friend living in Griffin. The picture is a horrible one, and we fear there is too much truth in it, so far as our cavalry are concerned. What a burning shame there can be no more discipline and order among the soldiers of the Confederacy! The writer says : "The day after writing the foregoing our office closed

here as the Yankees were advancing. Next day our militia men passed through Griffin, retreating to Macon, 102. Resolution of thanks to Capt. John A. Teague and and after them came Wheeler's cavalry, plandering and destroying the country as they went; burning up all the corn, grain and fodder, and, in some instances, demand-A CONJECTURE. - In an article in the Charleston ing and taking the purses of private citizens. When little girls, and prayed them to leave me a few weeks' supply-the answer was a laugh of derision! I then pladged my honor to destroy all the grain, &c., upon the place, if they would let me move it out of the houses so as to in ashes. Mrs. T- drew water and the children carried it, and by almost superhuman exertion I kept there are wives and children of Confederate soldiers (from whom the last potatoe was taken) crying for bread. You have never written anything of the cruelty of the enemy which approaches what some here have suffered from our own soldiers. Men were whip-

minutely examining the sign boards near by and then Many citizens of Western North Carolina, who went off

He was of Irish extraction, tall, black haired and shab- to the enemy a year or two since, have voluntarily feturn-New Hanover, declaring the rights of the distance. We cannot end it—the enemy will not. The element of peace-making is wanting.

That such would be the case must have struck most.

The such would be the case must have struck most.

The declaring the rights of the parties. In Gadry's case, remanding the petitioner to the customate of the parties. In Gadry's case, the same. In Cox's case, the same. In Cox's case, the same. In Cox's case, judgment at at a cording to constant the making of salt where such profits are by described the customate of t federacy, for weal or wos-Asheoille News.