The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1863.

ASSAULT UPON THE "PREACHERS." "A Preacher" in the last "State Journal" administers a well deserved and most wholesome castigation to that precious pair, the Editor of the "Standard" and his obsequeous satellite, the editor of the "Progress," for their coarse and brutal assault on ministers of the Gospel, whose patriotic invoca-

distasteful to the men who assailed them.

The pulpits in Raleigh are filled by gentlemen who are true to the Southern cause, -by men who invoke the blessings of the Most High on the cause for which the South is fighting-by men who urge the soldiers to fight manfully for that cause. Are they the preachers alluded to? Are they the men that the pious and godly given "Progress" characterizes as "bad as the crazy ranters of New England," against whose damnable says: doctrines the South is now fighting, and to put down whose doetrines, the best Southern blood is now poured out! Are the Rev. Messrs, Mason, Atkinson, Skinnemand Long, to be put in the front rank and out up as was the Preachers Regiment from Illinois? they are not, who are ? It is to be presumed that the editors of the "Standard" and "Progress" are more familiar with the teachings of the "Preachers at their homes," than with those of Preachers abroad, and the inference is irresistible that they alluded to the "Preachers" whose names we have mentioned.

THE MILITIA TO BE CALLED OUT. A CHANCE FOR THE AIDS.

We learn that the President has made call upon Gov. Vance for seven thousand troops, and that the militia to that amount will soon be called out. Here now is as good an opportunity as heart could wish for Cols. Barnes and Little to do the State some service-to earn some of the lavish pay which they have heretofore drawn out of the Treasury for doing nothing-and we insist upon it that they avail themselves of it-They ought to do some, work if only for the sake of the novelty of the thing. They need exercise badly, and if they don't take more than they do, they may expect, with high living, and a good time generally, to be keeled up with the gout, and then what would the Governor do? Captain Holden, too, of the Wake County Militia, will now have an opportunity to "flesh his maiden sword." --He will, we know, gladly avail himself of it, and mount "the eminent, deadly breach," as buoyantly as ever bridegroom ascended to the nuptial chamber.

ANOTHER CASE OF "INCOMPATI-

Capt. James Sloan, an Assistant Quartermaster of North Carolina, having his office at Greensboro,' has been appointed by the Confederate Government Assistant Commissary General for North Carolina, with the rank of Major. He is now, we learn, discharging the duties of both offices in separate departments of the same building. As Governor Vance is aware of this case, we ask him if the principle of "incompatibility" laid down in the case of Adjutant General Martin, does not apply in the case of Major

We wish to know if it is the purpose of the Raleigh "Progress" to render the present war distasteful to the non-slaveholders of the South, by making the impression upon them that they are subjected to its horrors and privations, for the sole purpose of securing to the owners their slave property? This question is pertinent, and fully warranted by an article under the editorial head, which appeared in the "Progress" on Monday last. If the article was designed to be serious, we denounce it as most damnable. If it was designed as badinage, the taste is execrable.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

This exile from the dominions of the Despot Abraham the First, after spending a day in Petersburg, where he received proper, but not overstrained courtesy, proceeded on Tuesday to Wilmington, whence we hear he will sail for Nassau. From Nassau we suppose he will make for Canada and be near his old home. We understand he says that

The Macon (Ga.) Journal says that just as good thread may be spun from uncarded cotton, as it comes from the gin, as from the carded rolls.

DEATH OF COL. SOL WILLIAMS. Among the killed at the late fight on the Rappahannock, was Col. Sol. Williams, of this State. On the breaking out of this war Col. Williams resigned his commission as an officer in the U. S. Army, and tendered his services, to his native State, whereupon he received the commission of Colonel of State Troops, raised his regiment, and has been constantly in service to the day of his death. It was but the other day he was joined in marriage to a daughter of Captain Robert Pegram, C. S. N. Alas! the blooming and lovely bride of yesterday, is the crushed and sorrowing widow of to-day.

In the same fight in which Col. Williams fell, another gallant son of North Carolina yielded up his life for the sacred cause. We allude to Captain Robert Jones, youngest son of the late Col. Cadwallader Jones, of tions in the cause of Southern liberty are Hillsboro.

> Like Col. Williams, he leaves a young widow to lament the sundering of the dearest of earthly ties.

> THE RIGHT AND PROPRIETY OF "SE-CESSION' VINDICATED BY A "CON-SERVATIVE" PAPER.

In the course of its article protesting against the idea that the Union ever can be reconstructed, the Fayetteville "Observer"

"A long series of impertinent and malignant interferences with the most delicate of all the institutions of a people, by which an immense party at the North, now a majority and controlling the Government, had endeavored to stir up a servile war among us; and the practical denial of the most essential constitutional rights of the South on that subject, by the refusal to execute the fu-gitive slave law, had justified a separation before t occurred, and would have caused it before but for the long suffering devotion of the people for

This is a clear justification of that act of secession which the editor of the "Standard," although voting for it as a member of the Convention, is constantly reprobating and denouncing. The "Observer" must now take its place in the "Standard's" black (!) catalogue of "original secessionists."

All the Banks in Lynchburg, and the Bank of the city of Petersburg, have declared their determination not to co-operate with the Banks of Richmond in refusing to Teceive Confederate Treasury notes issued prior to 2nd Dec., 1862. The action of the Banks of Richmond in refusing to receive notes which they paid out, is mon strous and unjustifiable, and should bring down upon them the indignation of the whole State and country.

BLUFFTON, S. C., IN RUINS .- We learn from the Charleston Mercury of Saturday last, that the destruction of property by the effemy, on Balls Island, some days ago, and the recent raid on the Combahee, involved an immense amount of property, and was followed by the burning of the beautiful town of Bluffton, on May River. This last outrage took place on Thursday morning last, and resulted in the loss of about forty private residences and nearly one hundred out

The Western (N. C.) "Democrat" pays the following compliment to the Richmond ladies:

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED .- We had a conversation the other day with a returned wounded North Carolina soldier, who has been in one of the hospitals at Richmond. He assured us that the wounded North Carolinians at Richmond received every attention from the Virginians it was possible for them to give. He says he has seen the ladies of Richmond passing from hospital to hospital, carrying baskets and dishes filled with lelicacies for the sick and wounded, and while administering to the wants of all, were particular to inquire for North Carolinians who had so gallantly borne the heat and burden of the day and defended their homes from the ravages of the inhuman invader. These statements are confirmed by parents and relatives of sick and wounded solliers who went on to assist in nursing them. When we take into consideration the fact that the citizens of Richmond and many portions of Virginia have been for the past two years surrounded with the sick and wounded from all parts of the Con-federacy, and that the demands on their attention and charity are numerous and unceasing, we think they are deserving of much more praise, rather than the censure which some seem disposed to in-

THE HITCH IN THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The New York papers contain several state ments about the stoppage of the exchange of pris oners. A Washington telegram to the New York

The fact is that the rebel authorities refuse to

parole or exchange the officers of Colonel Streight's command, captured recently in Georgia. they having been demanded by the Governor of the State, under the retaliation act passed at the last session of the rebel Congress. In consequence of this refusal no more rebel officers will be released or paroled until an arrangement can be made by which all of our officers tha may fall into their hands shall be released. The exchange of the enlisted men will be continued as heretofore. The large number of prisoners taken by Gen. Grant and by Gen. Banks in their operations will no doubt bring the rebel authorities to an equitable arrangement for the future. The Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, Colonels Ludlow and Ould, have agreed upon an exchange which covers a large number of prisoners heretofore released on both sides. The official announcement of the classes of prisoners of war restored to duty by this exchange will be made in a few days. The Washington Chronicle attempts the follow-

he can be elected Governor of Ohio by twenty thousand majority.

The retention of the officers, on the requisition of Governor Shorter, on the charge of their arming negroes, is the flimsiest possible excuse, and was based on the following: A member of the 73d Indians captured a silver mounted carbine from one of Roddy's officers, and presented it to Lieutenant Colonel Walker. The colonel's ser-If so, it must be a great saving of labor and ex-from this the charge originated on which they refuse to exchange the officers of that brigade.

ing explanation about Streight's officers:

THE ARREST OF MISS HOZIER AT NOR-FOLK.

The arrest of Miss Hozier at Norfolk, with a plan of the fortifications there, and a full statement of the Federal forces and their position, has been published. The young lady lives a few miles this side of Suffolk, and had been to Norfolk on a visit. The Norfelk correspondent of the Phil-

As she was embarking upon the noon train from here for her home, she was accosted by several members of the Provost guard, who informed her hat her presence was immediately needed at the headquarters. She replied that she had been there, and was furnished with a pass to proceed home. This was so; but it was merely a ruse by which to entrap other guilty parties. She refused to accompany the guard or leave the car, maintaining that the right to go home had been guaranteed per. The excitement was beginning to run high, when one of the guards reminded her that if she iid not comply peaceably she would be taken at all hazards, even if force had to be used. This seemingly cooled the high spirit of the lady, and she yielded, though with apparent reluctance. She was disarmed of her parasol, a most important trophy, which was the silent and positive witness of traitorous persons' doings. It, with its fair wner, was delivered to the proper authorities.

She underwent a strict examination, and the parasol a strict dissection. Ingeniously concealed in the handle was a long compressed roll of thin paper, upon which was an extremely minute description of our forces, with the exact number at each point, the hest mides of entrance and exit by which certain captures could be made. Localities were marked down, fortifications traced and enumerated. The number of Moniters and gunboats in the locality were spoken of, and it was asserted that the Union forces at Suffolk would shortly abandon that place and fall back within a short distance of Norfolk. The movement of troops in the vicinity of West Point was given in considerable detail. A drawing of the country accompanied the letter. The roads, streams, &c., were marked with great precision. Everything was mentioned with great accuracy and very mi nutely. The information would have been of untold value to the rebels, and it seems extremely ly by the abettors of our enemies.

There are other parties implicated along with Miss Hozier. Two of them have also been arrested. One is Mrs. Webb, an elderly lady, from whose house the document came. The alleged writer is a Mr. Stubbs, an attorney at law, and who was for three years, the Mayor of Norfolk. He is now in custody. The intercepted documents were addressed to the commander of the Confederate forces on the Blackwater. Miss Hozier had been delegated to run them through the blockade, and have them forwarded to bim for whom they were intended. The whole was a well laid scheme. It contemplated a capture of Norfolk, pointing out the ways which it could be done and giving encouragement to the rebel soldiery to make their appearance at an early day.

The places where Gen. Viele and Gov. Pierpont resided were designated, and it was recommended that a "Morgan raid" be made to carry off the "bogus Governor" of Virginia. A way was given showing how this might be done, but it is unnecessary to unfold it to loyal read-

DOINGS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTO-

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from the Army of the Potomac, gives the follow-

The enemy reviewed twenty-five regiments on their right wing, yesterday, within sight of us .-That there was that number of regiments was calculated from the amount of colers visible. This was intended as a demonstration, in order to blind us to the fact of a part of their army having departed to reinforce Pemberton. A gathering of their troops about 30 miles up the Rappahannock, with the ostensible show of crossing, may be for the same purpose. All day yesterday men were departing in cars from near Fredericksburg, but it is impossible to tell whetherfor the South or for some point on the road where they might alight, and unknown to us, join the forces up the river. Their motives are difficult to penetrate. Spies, if we have any, can learn little that is definite, and deserters, like private soldiers in our own army, know nothing beyond what occurs in their own immediate vicinity.

The rebel pickets taunt our men with the delay in capturing Vicksburg. They suggest that we shall have "a sweet job of it." A party from each side lately, while bathing, swam towards each other, shook hands with a "how are you, old fellow?" in the middle of the giver, and agreed to change positions for the time being. Our men, therefore, swam to the rebel shore, while their antagonists continued to this side. The latter then personated Yankees, shouting "How are you, secesh?" with many expletives not calculated for years polite. and were answered by "How are you, pork and molasses? When are you going to pitch into us again?" etc. After a friendly talk with those near by, both parties recressed. This may seem odd, among men engaged in killing each other, but private and professional life are two very different matters. It is a demoniac rifle ball one day and a friendly handshaking the next.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE. The Chattanooga Rebel of Saturday last says

A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3d, and reports that twenty-two regiments of Rosencraus' army have left for Vicksburg.— The impression prevails that the Federals are retreating towards Nashville. At all events we return upon the adoption of some such system of bave positive information that our troops are adthe signs of active preparation, a forward mover must be the finality. I shall deeply mourn over ment in earnest is about commencing. On the the necessity that compels to such a policy, but valcing from Wartrace to Shelbyville. From other hand rumors are currently circulated that Rosencranz is advancing himself, instead of falling upon his earth works around Nashville. Besides the strongly fortified Gaps of the Normundy Hills, we have a line of rifle pits, from Shelby-ville to Wartrace, nearly nine miles in length.—
We also have an army in good health and spirits. and burning to emplate the glorious actions of Chancellorsville, Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Once more Tennessee is likely to be shaken by the tread of advancing hosts, and the alleys and "streets of the Capital itself may soon resound with the clash of steel, and the city of rocky foundation may yet tremble with the shock of battle.

F. P. BLAIR, JR .- Yesterday a gentleman from Louisiana, who is a connection of Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Mo., called at Castle Thunder to ascestain if the young man there under that name was really his sun. In answering his questions Blair showed great ignorance of his relations, asserting that he had four aunts when he only had one, and made many mistakes of a similar character, his answers going to show that he is a pretender, and not the son of Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Mo. The gentleman, who is well informed on the subject, says that F. P. Blair, Jr., has a little son about 12 years old, but no other. Richmond Dispatch.

Dr. S. L. Love of Hay wood is announced as a candidate for Congress for the 10th Congressional SPEECH OF SENATOR WALL OF NEW JERSEY-HE DECLARES FOR AN IM-MEDIATE CESSATION OF HOSTILI-TIES, ETC.

The New York World of the 1st instant publishes, in full, a speech delivered by Hon. James W. Wall, of New Jersey, before the Democratic club of Philadelphia, May 9th. It occupies nearadelphia Immirer gives some interesting particu- ly five columns of small type, and is devoted chiefly to a review of the antecedents of the war. It quotes the record freely to fix upon the Black Republica party the responsibility of this iniquitous war. The following extracts from the address

will be read with interest : There clearly was time in the history and progress of this event, when the war might have been averted under the guidance of a wise and prudent states papship, but unfavored to a wise and prudent manship, but, unfortunately, as I have beforesaid, the revolution caught us with fools and fenances in power. I believed at the cutset, as I now, that it would have been infinitely bet ter to have let the seceding States depart in peace. I so urged members of Congress at the time, and the members of the Peace Convention. I believed then, as I believe now, that such a wise and generous policy would have disarmed resentments. would have softened and subdued hearts then welling with bate, but which resistance must harden, and make more bitter still.

* * The sword and the bayonet in a civil strife like the present, between two such people, can never help to the proper disposition in the minds of either section for a wise adjustment, and can never take the place of civil wisdom, without which all the triumphs of the battle-fleld are useless. Soon, whatever may be the result of single battles, diplomacy may take the place of war, or else anarchy, or the resolving this government into a military despotism must be the result. The idea of this strife continuing for two years longer, with the prospect of increased carnage, stagnation of business, inhibited commerce, is too much for any man, unless it be a shoddy contractor, or s speculator in gold, to contemplate with composure Sooner or later, by that rough experience, tearful suffering, that has already come, and will be fearfully aggravated by the continuance of the war, if not by the more prudent councils of a wise forbearance, the hour for compromise and settlement must come. In view of the immense interests at stake, both for ourselves and those dearer than ourselves, our children, we must endeavor to hasten its coming. It is only fools or knaves who still continue to declare that we will not treat with rebels-we cannot hold parley with those who are striking at the nation's life.

* * As the keen forecasting statesmanship of Mr. Douglas very early discovered: "Subjugation, extermination, or separation must be the result of a war between Northern and Southern States." * * Hes not the question of the war at last reduced itself to the alternatives predicted by Mr. Douglas? Can there be any possible settlement except upon the basis of subjugation, annihilation, or separation? Sooner than the first two, in God's name, in the name of a common humanity, I say separation a thousand times! Subjugation or annihilation being alike impos-

sible, I am in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, for an armistice—that mid the lull of the strife the heat of passion shall have time to cool, and the calm, majestic voice of reason can be have in the color of such a carm I am for an envering to learn from those in arms against us what their demands may be, and inviting their co-operation in the name of a common Christianity, in the name of a common humanity, to some plan of reconciliation or reconstruction by which the sections may reunite upon a more stable basi.

—a plan in which the questions upon which we have differed so long may be harmoniously, ac justed; and each section, by virtue of the great ness developed in this war, may profit by the ex perience. If it shall be found that sentional onic ions and prejudices are too obstinate, and the e asperations of this war have burnt too deep to se tle it upon the basis of reconciliation or recon struction, ther I know that separation and reco nition are inevitable. If there is to be a settlemen upon the basis of reconstruction, then reconstruction can only accomplish its ends by introducin into our constitutional system a plan whereby for all time to come section shall be protected again section. The plan suggested some years ago b Mr. Vallandigham bears the stamp of his cles sagacity and states manlike forecast, dividing th country into four large sections or masses, and re quiring a majority of the representatives from eac to consent to a measure before it should become law. Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding the unde served obloquy attaching now to his name, was t my mind the most honest and comprehensiv statesman who grappled with national problems and I make bold here to say that no wiser, pure more patriotic statesman ever lived. As early 1849 he foretold this convulsion unless his propos ed remedy was adopted. He regarded the institustrength, security and civilization, and its disturb ance by foreign elements as sure to lead to th downfall of the Union. Hence, his theory of re construction looked to the permanency and see rity of that favorite institution, and to removing it far from the reach of intermediag puritanics philanthrophy. He correctly held that the mor perfectly a government combines power and liber ty of the dominant race, the more perfectly fulfils the end of its creation. He further hel that the government of the mere numerical me jority did not accomplish this in any reasonable degree; hence he proposed what he denominated "the current majority principle," as better suited to prevent the government from transcending the

limits in which it was appointed it to move, and restrict it to its primary end, the protection of the community from elementary disturbance. "It may be that the South might be willing

the subject, in defiance of the guarantees of the Constitution, goes on, the time may come when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and "resistance to tyrants becomes obedience to God."

The recent assault upon that patriotic champion of the Constitution and the rights of the people, Vallandigham, subjecting him to the secret inqui-sition of a court martial, is an infamous violation of every constitutional provision, and utterly subversive, if submitted to, of every principle upon which free government rests. That all men should yield to the State, is beautiful in theory; but good in practice only when the State is the aggregate of legitimate private constitutional interests, administered by honest persons. The true public interest is composed of the aggregate portion of such private interests—and when the State return and pay the tax. So, also, every person return and pay the tax. So, also, every person makes war upon these, in a free government, that who, as trustee, guardian, tutor, curator or comassailed interest has a right boldly to assert itself, mittee, executor or administrator, or as agent, atIt is well."

and demand a hearing. In despotisms, private interests are not openly heard. They must proceed zens secured. Obedience to the Constitution and money or property in their possession, or under the laws has ever been with us, and must ever be, their control. paramount to obedience to arbitrary power. Let our cry be in the fearful contest that is approaching—"We will ask for nothing but what is right; we will submit to nothing that is wrong"—and then if our vry is unbeeded, let us pray that some Maccabees shall arise, who will assert the honor of the ancient faith, and defend the temple of his forefathers with as ardent and determined a spirit as that which actuates these innovations to destroy the monuments of the piety, patriotism and glory of our fathers,

COLLEGTION OF CONFEDERATE TAXES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued the official instructions for the collection of the Confederate taxes. We copy some parts of the circular, which are of general interest to our readers, as we find them in the Richmond Ex-

collector shall give public notice requiring the persons meationed in the fifthy section of the tax act." of April 24, 1863, and hereinafter set forth in article thirteen of these instructions, to attend at such places as he may appoint, on or before the 1st of July, 1863, or at the time of beginning business, and register, in the form to be prescribed by the commissioner of taxes, a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or cor-poration engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, and such other facts as may be requisite to ascertain the amount of tax upon such business for the past or future, according to the provisions forty-five: between six feet and twelve feet in

At the time of such registry, the district collector shall collect the specific tax for the year | depth, tuirty-two. ending 31st December, 1863, and such other tax as may be due on sales or receipts in such busiless at the time of such registry, and the collector shall make said registry and give a receipt for the Rear Admiral Davis, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of amount in duplicate, specifying therein the separate sums received as specific tax, and tax on sales or receipts; and one receipt he will deliver to the tax payer, and the other he will forward to the State-collector, as in case of other receipts for

There shall be a separate registry and tax for, each business, and for each place of conducting the same. But no tax is required for the mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. Upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax, and so also upon the death of any person conducting such business, or upon its transfer to another person, there shall be a new registry in the name of tional tax shall be required.

The following are the occupations, trades and persons taxed under the provisions of the fifth ection of the tax set and the specific and general tax to be collected at the time of registry.

sis	OCCUPATION.	SPECIAL TA	X, GENERAL TAX.
We.	Auctioneers,	\$50	Mof one per cent. on
d-	to the state of the		gross sales of stock
1t-			or securities for
x -			2½ per cent. on gross
n-	- 144 - 144 - 1		value all other things
		10 100	from 24th Apr. to
			30th June, 1863, both
n-			days inclusive.
g- nt	Apothecaries,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
G-	Bankers,	***500	None.
ng	Brewers,	100	21/2 per cent. on gross
or		. 4	sales.
st.	Brokers,	200	
oy '	Butchers,	50	1 pr ct. on gross sales.
ar	Bankers,)	
16	Bowling Alleys, Billiard rooms	10000	th, To be pd. by owner.
0-	Commission m e r	William P.	
oh.	chants and com		
A	mercial brokers,		2½ pr. ct on all sales.
6-	Cattle brokers,	50	pr. cent. on gross
to	Circus,	100	sales. \$10 for each exhibi-
ve	Officus,	100	tion, to be paid by
s,	1 - 10 - 5 1 1 - 7		the manager.
as	Confectioners,	50	2½ per cent on gross
8-			sales.
u	Dentists,	50	20
ir	Distillers,	200	20 per cent. on gross sales.
b	Distillers of fruit	for 1	60 cents pr. gallon on
10	ninety days or l		ten gallons, and \$2
0-	STREET, N. P. L.	60'an	d per gallon on all
200	A Section Land	of the same	spirits distilled be
g	Hatala	500	yond that quantity.
al	Hotels, Inns,	300	Second class.
re	Taverns,	200	Third class,
r-	Esting houses,	100	Fourth class.
it		30	Fifth class.
-	Jugglers and ext	1ib- 50	And desirable trade in the
le	itors of shows,	50	SE TEST YET TEST HEED
d	Lawyers, Livery stable keep	The state of the s	AND LOW IT WANT OF WE
d	Pawabrokers,	200	
10	Pedlars,	50.	2% per cent. on gross
d	Trights and the second	रिकारी है। हो इसी	sales.
10	Physicians, Photographers,	50	2½ per cent. on gross
M	I nowgraphers,	30	sales.
to	Retail dealers,	50 .	2½ per cent. on gross
of	100 PAGE 170 BER	1. A. S. S. S. W.	sales,
1-	Retail dealers in l		
772	quors,	100	10 per cent. on gross
36	Surgeons,	-50	sales.
at	Theatres,	500	5 per cent. on all re-
el			ceipts to be paid by
8-			owner of building.
9	Tobacconists,	50	2½ per cent. on gross
8,	Wholesale dealess	900	sales.
1,	Wholesale dealers	, 200	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
80	Wholesale dealers	in	
10	liquor,	200	5 per cent. on gross
1-	William Constitution	Wall State	sales.
10	The several n	A TOTAL SERVICE PROPERTY.	tioned in article 13.

The several persons mentioned in article 13, who are required under the tax agt to make returns of sales, shall be required by the district colector to make further returns to the assessor at the end of every three months, from the 1st July 1863, of the gross amount of sales made by them during said quarter, and to pay the amount of tax which is chargeable thereon to the said collector The form for such return will be furnished by the commissioner of taxes. the same of the state of the same

If, on the 1st day of July, 1863, a commission merchant holds in store on account of producers, or any other person, corporation or firm, any of the articles enumerated in section one of the tax The person holding such articles, whether as owner, agent or factor, will be required to make the return and pay the tax. So, also, every person

torney in fact or factor, of any person or person whether residing in the Confederate States or if at all, by intrigue and conspiracy. The interest of the State, then, becomes—as it really is fast becoming here—the interest administered by functions of all such acts, matter and things as becoming here—the interest administered by functionaries who advance and keep themselves at the public expense, and put down with the strong arm of unlicensed power those who have the courage to complain. We, as Democrats, nay, as American citizens, only ask (it is all we ever asked) that the great magna charts of our freedom shall be observed, and the guaranteed rights of the citicans and the control of the taxes in said act specified, and shall be responsible for all taxes due from the estates, income, money or present in their course, income,

LENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE

The Navy Department of Abraham, by way of apologizing for the imperfect blockade, publishes the following reply of Prof. Bache to questions asking him to state the length of the Confederate

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, Y

May 26, 1863. ADMIRAL: I have the bonor to send herewith in compliance with your letter of April 3, 1863,

the following statements prepared in this office, appended to the inquiries contained in that letter:

1. The length of the coast of the United States now under blockade by our naval forces, beginning at the city of Alexandria, Virginia, and going down the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay to Cape Henry, and thence continuing along the outer line of the sea coast around the peninsula of Florida, as far as the Rio Grande; this line to cross the rivers and harbors in the direction of the Immediately after his appointment, each district | coast?" The line thus measured is 3,539 statute

2. "The number of openings in this line of coast, whether rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds, passes, or other?" There are one hundred and

eighty-nine openings in the line of which the measure has just been given.

3. "The classification of these openings according to the depth of water on the bars at their entrance, under the three following distinct six, twelve and eighteen feet curves, as they are drawn on the charts of the coast by the United th, seventy; between twelve feet and eighteen feet in depth, forty-two; over eighteen feet in

Very respectfully yours, Sup't. U. S. Const Survey.

From the Richmond Enquirer MAJOR GENERAL PENDER To the Editor's of the Enquirer:

Navigation.

CAMP GREGG, Vs. PENDER'S DIVISION, June 2d, 1863. One of the most pleasant and interesting little neidents of the war, occurred here on last even ing. The occasion was the promotion of Gen. W. D. Pender to the rank of Major General. His appointment to that position reached him on Sunday afternoon, the alst ult., and on last evening his old brigade came over in a body, and with the combination of their several excellent bands to take leave of him as brigade commander, in a speech, and to swear renewed devotion to him as a military leader in the higher, wider and more responsible

position to which his country has called him.

Gen. Pender entered West Point, at the age of seventeen, from his native State of North Carolina. He graduated in 1854, in the class with Gen. J E. B. Stuart, and entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Shortly after, at his own request, he was transferred to the cavalry service, in which, with the rank of First Lieutenant, he did severe outpost duty in New Mexico, Oregon and California. At the beginning Mexico, Oregon and California. At the beginning of the present revolution, and some twelve or sixteen weeks before the secession of his native State, he resigned his commission in the old army, and hurrying from his distant post, offered his services to our Provisional Government at Montgomery. They were instantly accepted, and he was assigned for duty at the camp of instruction at Raleigh, with the rank of captain of artillery in the regular army. In this position he in the regular army. In this position he was very diligent and attentive, both in recruiting and drilling—much of the former being done in disguise within the enemy's lines—but was soon elected Colonel of the 3d regiment North Carolina (twelve months) clected Colonel of the 3d regiment North Carolina (twelve menths) volunteers, and with his command was assigned for duty in the department of Norfolk, in this State. On the death of Col. Fisher, of the 6th regiment of North Carolina State Troops, in the first battle of Manassas, he was transferred to that more permanent command, at the head of which, and indeed, of the brigade to which it was attached, he behaved so gallantly and worthily on the field of Seven Pines, in the presence of President Davis, that he was instant premoted, on the field, by that singularly judicious official to the rank of Brigadier General.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURE .- " P. W. A., " Writing from Richmond to the Savannah Remuble

It is said that Gen. Lee is more than usually reserved in regard to his future plans and opera-tions. He has been constrained to adopt this course in consequence of certain disclosures recently made by McClellan. It appears that Gen. D.
H. Hill, during last years Maryland campaign,
dropped in his tent, probably when he retired
from Boonsbero' Gap, Lee's general order to his
corps and commanders, in which he set forth the
whole object and plan of his advance across the Potomae, and that this paper was found and car-

ried to McClellan. In this way, it is alleged, the Federal commander was informed of the strength and disposition of our forces, and knew that D. H. Hill, with his single division, was left to held the Gap at Boonsboro', whilst Jackson had turned off to Harper's Ferry, and Longstreet had taken position near the Pennsylvania line at Hagerstown.
This disclosure explains the rapid movements of
McClellan, and the confident manner in which he McClellan, and the confident manner in which he followed us up and delivered battle at Sharpsburg. Without this knowledge, it is not probable he would have sought General Lee to soon and so eagerly; and thus the latter would have had more time to concentrate his forces, rest his troops, and prepare for the conflict. We can never know what would have been the result if that order had not fallen into the hands of the enemy; and yet it is not impossible, had it not reached the Federal General, that we should this day be in Maryland.

The stable and tobacco barns of Mr. Thos Woods, near Woodsdale, Person Co., were destroyed by fire, recently, and four valuable horses and 20,000 pounds of tobacco burned.

MARRIED. On the 14th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Martha Lassiter, by Joseph Yeargin, Esq., Mr. JO: N W. WOODFORE to Miss MILISCIA WALL, all; of Wake County.

City papers please copy. DIED:

In this City, on Fridey, May 30th, of Dysentary, THOMAS LEFTWICH, only child of A. M. & S. Fannie McPheeters, aged 17 months and 23 days.

"Is it well with the Child?" And sheanswered,