The Raleigh Register.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1868.

STATE NEWS.

REVENUE OFFICERS SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

Samuel H. Wiley, Collector.

H. H. Helper, Assessor.

R. H. Broadfield, Asst. Assessor 1st Division and Inspector of spirits and tobacco.

F. W. Ahrens, Asst. Assessor 2nd Division.

J. H. Scroggs, Asst. Assessor 3rd Division, and Inspector of spirits and tobacco.

W. C. DeJournett, Asst. Assessor 4th Division.

P. A. Frescks, Asst. Assessor 5th Division, and Inspector of spirits and tobacco.

T. S. Martin, Asst. Assessor 6th Division, and Inspector of spirits and tobacco.

R. A. Stephenson, Asst. Assessor 7th Division. and Inspector of Spirits.

J. C. Low, Inspector of spirits.

(CIRCULAR.)

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE U. S. INTERNAL REV., 6TH COLLECTION DIST., STATE OF N. C. SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

To Assistant Assessors:

The act approved March 2, 1867, amending existing laws relating to Internal Revenue, requires the assessment of annual taxes, heretofore made in the month of May, to be made on the corresponding days in the month of March.

The principal changes in the law respecting the income tax are those increasing the exemption from $600 to $1000, and the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent. on sums above $5000; so that the law now imposes a uniform tax of 5 per cent. on incomes in excess of $1000. Profits on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1863, are made taxable as income.

Attention is also called to that portion of the act of July 13, 1866, which repealed the tax on musical instruments, yachts, and certain carriages, heretofore taxed in Schedule A.

You will require each taxable person to furnish you a detailed statement of income, including that of his wife and minor children, for the year 1867. Also, a detailed statement of deductions claimed.

No deduction can be made for services of minor children.

Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor.

Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are permanent improvements and not deductable.

The amount paid for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's land may be deducted.

The cost of seed purchased for sowing or planting may be deducted.

National, State and Local taxes may be deducted.

Expense of repairs of implements, tools, &c.; feed bought for stock; stall rent; freight on produce to market; tolls; passage to market; insurance on building, and interest on incumbrance may be deducted.

No deduction for new machinery or implements of any kind, or new building or improvements.

Where no repairs have been made by the tax-payer upon his buildings during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which income is estimated. Only the average cost for repairs for the preceeding five years can be deducted.

If animals have been lost during the year by robbery or death, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted.

Profits from sales of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross amount of animals sold the purchase money paid for the same.

Incomes of persons deceased, since January 1st, 1868, should be returned by Executors or Administrators.

Profits on sales of Real Estate sold within the year, if purchased since December 31st, 1863, must be returned as income.

You will enter deductions in detail on back of form 24 1-2.

If the person assessed does not reach a taxable amount, that is in excess of $1000, you will qualify him to his return and forward the same to this office.

All new Licenses will date from the first day of the month for which Licenses are required, and expire the first day of May, 1868. All renewals will date from March 1st, 1868 to May 1st, 1869.

Persons who receive Salary, and other privileges, all said privileges should be estimated, except house rent, and with said Salary, returned as income.

Particular attention is called to cases of Succession and Legacy Taxes which may arise in your respective divisions.

H. H. HELPER.
Assessor.

MACRAE'S READINGS.—Mr. David Macrae, a Scotch gentlemen of literary celebrity has favor the citizens and strangers in Raleigh with two Readings from his own racy writings. The first in the Senate Chamber, on Saturday evening, was attended by a highly respectable audience; while Tuckers' Hall on Monday evening, was crowded with eager listeners. Mr. Macrae is really an accomplished reader, or more properly speaking, actor, as well as writer, and more than ful filled the expectations of those who went to hear him. The stories and sketches from which he read are gems of their kind; while his personation of the beings of his own creation are full of life and spirit. The burlesque of the Scotch clergymen was evidently a life-like piece of imitation; but its merits could not be fully appreciated without a personal knowledge of the parties.

It is due to Mr. Macrae that we should add, that the money charged for admission to his Readings has been given to the Young Men's Christian Association, for the benefit of the poor of the City.

The following order issued from Head Quarters Second Military District explains itself:

HDQR'S 2d. MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12th. 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

The Constitutional Convention assembled in North Carolina, under the authority of the laws of the United States, having, in conformity with the eighth Section of the law of March 23, 1867, (supplementary to the law of March 2, 1867. "To provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,") by an ordinance adopted in Convention on the sixth day of February, 1868, provided for the levy and collection of a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the real and personal property in the State, to raise monies to pay the expenses of said Convention; and having directed that the tax so provided for shall be paid into the Treasury of the State in reimbursement for advances made from the said Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the Convention, the payment of its officers, members, and contingent accounts: It is ordered,

First, That the assessors of taxes in the State of North Carolina shall add to the assessments already made or about to be made for the year 1868, under the authority of the laws of the State, the tax levied under the ordinance before cited, and the collectors of taxes will proceed to collect the same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for State taxes, and pay the same into the Treasury of the State.

Second. That the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and directed to pay the *per diem* and mileage of the delegates, the compensation of the officers, and the contingent expenses of the Convention, upon the Warrants of the President, in the usual form.

By command of Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C., A. A. A. G..

Letters from Itinerant.

Special to the Raleigh Register.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17, 1868.

Wilmington is the largest city in North Carolina. Raleigh is the most *central;* Charlotte the most *thrifty;* Newbern the best *oystered;* but Wilmington is the *broadest* and the *thickest*.

Wilmington got its name just as most men get office. It was originally called *Newton*, but when Johnson was appointed, by the Earl of Wilmington, Governor of North Carolina, the gratified Governor returned the compliment by naming Newton after the Earl. Doubtless it was a fair trade—for the Earl was probably as proud of his name-sake, as the Governor was of his seal of State.

LOCALITY.

Few places enjoy a finer advantage for trade with the interior, than Wilmington.—It lies immediately on the Cape Fear, and only some thirty or forty miles from its mouth. It is thus connected, by water, with all the ports of the globe. A large number of steam and sailing vessels ply between it and New York, Baltimore, the West Indies, and other parts of the world. It is a terminus of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and is connected thus with Charleston, Columbia, and the cities of the extreme South. It is a terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and is thus to be connected with Charlotte and the country intermediate—including Wadesborough, N. C. It is a terminus of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, thus connected with Newbern, Norfolk, Richmond, and the cities of the North. I would not omit *Halifax*, N. C. It is a terminus of a little fleet of small steamers on the Cape Fear—the Gov. Worth in the number—being thus connected with Fayetteville.

JOURNALISM.

Wilmington, like Raleigh, is filling up with newspapers. In this land of liberty, every party, and every fraction of a party, must have an "organ." I have heard it surmised, and think it true, that the Wilmington *Journal* has the largest circulation of any *daily* paper in North Carolina. It is only one out of a considerable number. It strikes me as a good location for a paper which shall be the common medium of communication for all kinds of information upon the whole subject of our material interests.—Take for instance the grape vine. A paper which provided a special department for knowledge on the subject of the vine, would do good service—its culture—the best soil for it—time of planting—gathering—the habits, perils and successes of the vine, and all that grows out of the subject. Wilmington is destined to be the centre of the wine trade for a large section. Already there is an association here—the "Wilmington Wine Company," heavily engaged in the wine business. They made nine thousand gallons last season.

This company is not engaged so much in *selling* wine, as in exhibiting the quality of the wine. It is said that at a dining in New York, the host treated his company to some of the best French wine—then some from California—and some from other parts, and finally gave them some from Wilmington—in bottles with the lables washed off. The party drank, but were bewildered as to its parentage. On being told it was the scuppernong wine from North Carolina, they pronounced it equal to any on the table.

MUSQUITOES.

Wilmington seems to be healthy. The children look healthy. Indeed the whole population look healthy. But the musquitoes are certainly, "in the season," the longest and the sharpest pointed of any I have ever felt. There is a story here of one that was seen, last fall, flying out of the City Hotel with three pounds of beef steak, the largest piece of steak any hotel in Wilmington ever invested in at one time.

THE PERCELL HOUSE.

It is rare that one gets into such quarters as the Percell House. It is new, elegant and commodious It is equal to almost any house I know in the South.

I am a personal enemy to the rate charged by hotel keepers generally. It is a merciless assault upon a man's deep interest, to charge him such prices as are charged. But if any house has a right to full charges, the Percell has.

CHURCHES.

Wilmington displays unusual taste in church edifices. The Baptists have a superb house of worship on the way, so have the Methodists, and the Episcopalians, and the Presbyterians. They would do credit to the good taste and the devotion of any city, if fine churches is a proof of piety.

The Hebrews have a place of worship; but they are not numerous enough to have a very large or extensive temple.

THE CITY HALL.

No other place in North Carolina has erected anything like such a City Hall, as Wilmington. It is a very large and handsome building; and the Hall itself is one of the finest rooms in the country for its purposes. It is some fifty by eighty or a hundred feet, with a pitch of at least two good stories, thus affording a volume of air of some one or two hundred thousand cubic feet. For all the ordinary uses of such a room, lecturing, and public meetings generally, it meets the demand fully.

THE OLD LOG FIRE.

My letters from Valley of Virginia, Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, etc., were written from a cold country. With all the attractions of that beautiful and fertile land, there is one check to the enjoyment, namely, the almost universal introduction of *stoves*, one of the most abominable of all methods of heating. It destroys sociability. It destroys health. Passing from a stove room to a keen mountain or Northern air, is what sends so many Northern invalids to Florida.

The transition to the old log fire is delightful. I neither smoke nor drink but if there is a luxury I enjoy, it is the log fire. I cannot but compliment the countryman, even though he be the inhabitant of a log hut, on his rousing fire. It produces a very quieting effect upon one's wandering spirit on a cold day.

North Carolina can afford this luxury to perfection. It seems strange that coal should be burnt in this port. Probably a million cords of wood could be sent to this place by water, from the Cape Fear above, floated down stream, yet here and there you see the coal fire. It must be used for the sake of appearances—certainly not for economy, or it may be because of the chronic penchant of our Southern people for Northern productions—anything so it be Northern. They say the French gentry send their linen to New Orleans, to be washed in the Mississippi water. We may expect soon to hear of ours being sent to the Hudson.

LUMBER.

Saw milling has long been one of the most important enterprises here. But for the "hard times," it would be in full blast now. It suffers however in the general decay.—Still the sound of the saw is heard. How can the impediments to our prosperity sleep in peace, while so many wheels stand still, and so many men are unemployed, and so many women and children are but half clad?

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

There is an important improvement on the tapis, in this city, in the method of distilling turpentine. Heretofore the method has been pretty much the same as in the case of fruit distillation. The raw material was put into the copper boiler, and the fire was put underneath, and the spirit escaped through a curved tube or "worm." The difficulty in this method has always been, that the rosin was burnt apparently, and came out of a dark color—the spirit also had a dark hue.

The new method uses the same boiler, only, instead of a fire underneath, a tube is inserted into one side of the still and after curving and worming through the mass of crude turpentine, it leaves the still from the opposite side, and passes out. This interior worm is supplied with *heated steam*, which boils the raw material and volatilizes the spirit, and send it through the external worm as usual. In other words, the heat applied to the still is *steam* instead of *fire*. The result is almost a *colorless* spirit, far purer than by the old method, and the rosin is of a beautiful clear amber, several shades brighter than by the old method.

Another great advantage is that the still and its works, are far less liable to conflagration so common and so fatal heretofore to the business of distilling turpentine. It cannot take fire from steam, and even the fire that makes the steam may be some distance off.

THE INVENTOR.

Those who witnessed the "Tolar Trial," in the capitol last summer, may remember an uncommonly dignified, cool, and intelligent witness—a face that carried its own proofs of calmness and good sense—Mr. Cashwell of Fayetteville, he is the inventor of the new still. If the invention turns out, as it is now bidding fair to do, I rather think it will be discovered hereafter that his name is rather ominous.

ITINERANT.

GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

All who doubt that dividends of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company have averaged over fifty per cent., or who doubt that the Company offers as good inducements for investment as any monied institution can offer, will please read the following certificate of Mr. J. Pushee, of Nashua, the oldest member of the Connecticut Mutual, in the State of New Hampshire:

"This may certify that I was insured at the age of 27, for $2,500, by Policy, No. 144, in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; that I made my twenty-second annual payment this month; and also certify that my dividends have averaged over fifty per cent.; that the payments have averaged about $31 annually, and the total cost to me for twenty two years, only $644.92. I have always been pleased with my insurance and believe I obtained it at less cost than I could in any other Company.

JESSE PUSHEE.

January 1st, 1868.

Every Agent claims "to have the best Company," but figures won't lie," and "facts are stubborn things." We challenge any company to show a policy as favorable as this.

The cost of insurance in the different companies can be easily determined by investigation, and we will ask any agent of any company to point to an instance where insurance has been obtained at so little a cost. We know that it cannot be done.—Other Companies may succeed in making a more extensive display of inducements to the assured—a higher commission may be paid to the agents, and their officers may live more extravagantly—yet, we must say that the quiet progress of the Connecticut Mutual is commendable, and is the proper way to impress the public with the idea that Life Insurance is not a speculation on the part of the managers of the Companies, but a mutual contract, whereby the assured, or his heirs, are to receive a portion of the good vouchsafed to to the many.

This Company was organized in 1846, and commenced business without a vestige of capital, and its accumulated assets now amount to over $18,000,000 00. The plan of the Company is purely mutual, based upon the broad democratic principles of equal rights and privileges—the insured in it receiving all the profits: the number of its contributing members exceeding 55,000.

This at once gives it the pre-eminence of being the largest Life Insurance Company in the country. This position has been obtained, too, without the loss of a single dollar by investment.

Advertisement in another column.

RALEIGH MARKET,

REPORTED BY

UPCHURCH & DODD,

Bacon, Country	16@21
do Baltimore	14@17
Beef, on hoof	10@15
do nett	10@20
Butter	30@50
Cotton	15@16
Corn	$1.30@1 35
Coffee	24@50
Eggs	20@25
Flour	$12.00@16.00
Fodder	$1.25@150
Guano, per ton	100@110
Herrings	$6@9
Hides, green	8c.
do dry	12 1-2@15
Hay	75@100
Lard	16@20
Meal	$1.35@1.50
Molasses	55@$100
Nails	7@10
Potatoes, Irish	$1.25@1.50
do sweet	75@1.00
Peas	1.25@1.75
Rags	4 1-2@5
Salt	3.00@4.25
Sugar	12@19 1-2
Tea	$200@2.25
Tallow	10@12 1-2
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	$2.25@5.00

MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST.

Gold	138
Silver	130
Exchange on New York	1-4
Old Coupons	40
N. C. R. R. Coupons,	91
Old Sixes	50

BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina	62
" Cape Fear,	26 1-2
" Charlotte,	28 1-2
" Lexington, old 19, new	10
" Graham	24
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesborough	25
" Thomasville,	55
" Wilmington	26
" Commerce	17
" Washington	11
" Fayetteville	11
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	5
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	36
Farmer' Bank, Greensborough	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	26
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	65
Greensborough Mutual	6 1-2
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina " "	18
Georgia " "	20

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

WILSON & SHOBER,

Bankers and Exchange Brokers,

Greensboro, N. C.

Buying rates for Bank Notes, Specie, &c.

Bank of N. C.	50
" Cape Fear,	26 1-2
" Charlotte,	28
" Lexington at Graham,	24
" " Lexington,	20
" Commerce,	17
" Clarendon,	4
" Roxboro,	60
" Thomasville,	60
" Wadesboro,	25
" Wilmington,	26
" Fayetteville,	11
" Yanceyville,	3
" Washington,	7
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	62
Miners & Planters Bank,	38
Farmers Bank of Greensboro, (old)	27
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	26
Greensboro Mutual,	6
Virginia Bank Notes, from	5 to 90
South Carolina Bank Notes,	3 " 40
Georgia, "	3 " 90
Old N. C. Bonds, Coupons off,	50
" Coupons,	42
N. C. R. R. Coupons,	85
Gold,	1.37
Silver,	1.30
Northern Exchange,	1-4

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dec31-tf Washington, D. C.

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General Commission Merchants,

AUCTIONEERS AND GROCERS,

Fayetteville Street,

jan7-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

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THE SIMPLEST,

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SAFEST,

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And in all respects the best method of securing the great Southern Staple for transmission to market. The following are some of its advantages:

Four bands can be put on as soon as one rope.

It is from ten to forty per cent. cheaper than rope.

It does not rot from moisture or burn with fire.

It does not slip or break and consequently prevents waste.

It is so simple that no person can make a mistake in applying it.

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Blacksmithing and Wood work promptly done. Work taken from the depot in Greensboro, and delivered to the railroad agent free of drayage.—All kinds of marketable produce taken in exchange for work. J. H. TARPLEY.
19-tf

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1tf EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

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Pleasant Hill, N. C.
jul 5tf Care of Wm. A. Bucknor.

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SERIAL STORY

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will be entirely original and of the most attractive style and nature.

The great expense and labor involved in this enterprise render it necessary that we should start with an

ENORMOUS CIRCULATION.

In order to do this, we shall do as follows:

$10,000 in sums of $100, will be distributed through the first edition. To every given number of papers $100 will be allotted. Every copy of the PRESS will be enclosed in a stout wrapper, so that the papers containing the greenbacks will not be known by their external appearance, and all purchasers will have an equal chance for the money and gifts.

Besides the $100 BILLS, orders will be enclosed in certain copies of the edition for the following

GIFTS:

	Each.
5 Grand Pianos (Steinway's). Value	$500
5 Grand Pianos (Chickering's). Value	600
1 Carriage, from C. Witty's Repository	800
10 Gold Watches	150
5 Melodeons	175
10 Ladies' Gold Watches	100
10 American Silver Watches	75
5 Music Boxes	45
6 Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing Machines	50
3 Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines	75
4 Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines	45
50 Photograph Albums	10

The balance to consist of Accordeons, Tea Sets, Silverware, &c. No Dollar Jewelry. No gift worth less than Ten Dollars.

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will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of price, TEN CENTS, or eleven copies for $1, twenty-three for $2, and sixty for $5.

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It will commence in the first number of January a new story, called "The Outlaw's Daughter; a Tale of the South-west," by Emerson Bennett, author of "The Phantom at the Forest," "Prairie Flower," &c.

This will be followed by other serial stories from the best authors. Shorter stories, essays, sketches, letters, agricultural articles, &c., are regularly given.

The Post is neutral in politics—being exclusively devoted to Literature and does not discuss Political or Sectarian questions—leaving these to political and religious press.

It offers among its Premiums, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons and Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Double Barrel Guns, Allen's Rifles, Melodeons, Clothes Wringers, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

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