JOURNAL RALEOH.M.C. WEDNE

State Journal TERMS FOR ADVERTISING One square, first insertion,...... Each subsequent insertion. labities out daawaat frankros pitt er, pittelete wall Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly and quarterly advertisers, at a reduction from the above The management still and service being and No. 16. rates, in the Dally, "Syno-powing of actual noning sull was No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement inserted in the Weekly Edition.

. Stati Lebrary

THURSDAY, March 19, 1863.

The crime of speculation and consequent induce ment to extortion, in spite of every effort of the press and the people, is on the increase every day. Men who have money are curst with an insane thirst to double the amount. Those who have anything to sell are fearful of demanding too little, and are tormented with the thought that they have parted with their produce or wares at less than might have been obtained. Many whose barns are full refuse to sell at all, expecting in a short time to realize double the present fearful prices. Many of these men are loud in their professions of devotion to the success of the Confederacy, and from their talk one would think it had no friends so sincere. Yet their practice is to add to distress amongst the poor, and to accumulate upon the families of the soldiers misery upon misery. These men's actions are translated by the people in this wise : you were anxious to bring a revolution upon us professedly for the good of the entire country and to secure to our posterity the blessings of constitutional liberty. You knew that a state of war would bring suffering and somow upon the land, and many, if not all of you, promised to relieve that suffering, when it did come, to the extent of your ability. But instead of acting an unselfish and patriotic part, you seem to rejoice in the distress upon us, as giving you an opportunity to oppress the poor and to add to your hoards, at the expense of the lives of your fellow-citizens and the cries of their hungry children. Thousands do and will ask the question. was it for this that you were so loud in your professions ? Did you intend to strengthen your hands in the general poverty that you knew would ensue in order to come out of this struggle more powerful and wealthy? Did you calculate by means the most the United States, and desire to go North to the atrocious to concentrate all the wealth, and by that means all the political power into your hands? If you did, what guaranty have the people that you will not se as tyrannical and despotie in the exercise of power as you have been unfeeling and cruel when you had the opportunity given you of showing humanity and true patriotism? Professions of devotion to the South in the mouth of an extortioner are an insufit to the cause and a mockery of God. We do-not expect that bread shall be as cheap at this time as it was in times of peace. gerism driven from the American Continent in the A r dundant currency necessarily increases the price of everything. Even were the currency gold and silver, the price of bread would be higher than usual owing to the diminished production. These consequences are inevitable, and we are willing to submit to sacrifices for the good of the cause. The people are willing to submit to necessary evils, and the poor more readily than those in better circumstances .--We have learned from an officer in command of condependent of other orders and to be moved and manscripts that the men who make most excuses and re- | aged at his will and discretion. sort to the most numanly expedients to escape going into the army, are those who are in easy circumstances and who can we their families supplied abundantly with everything necessary. What the people complain of is not the higher price of necessaries, the result of a superfluous curracy or of a diminished supply. They expect this. But they are outraged, and every feeling of hatred and revenge aroused, when men, who have to spare, instead of freely selling what they have to those who need at a large price, refuse to sell until their gains shall grow to be enormous. Those who are in the army defending everything and making secure the liberty and property of those at home, have a right to expect that those who have more than they need, shall divide gratuitously, if need be, with the families of the soldiers in the field. The soldier giving up | this side of Franklin, and formed his troops in line everything for the cause does not wish charity conferred upon his family so long as they can, by industry, economy and sacrifice of much comfort, manage to procure a living. Our people are too proud of commanding a light battery of Missouri artillery. that. ' But when every resource fails and his family | could get his pieces into position, he compelled the are in actual want, he does expect them to be fed by those at home who have the means to make bread. This expectation is only just. In ordinary times a man may excuse a hard-hearted neglect of want by on very sharply and handsomely at a distence of the selfish remark that there is no need of suffering in this country, and that he is under no obligation to give his substance to others. This will pass current | itzers, each piece and caisson drawn by eight horses in the world in times of peace.

aventsa haja sanit RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAL, MARCH 25, 1863. his up of the American people, and in its efforts to f and a Union as it ought to be," is blindly striving For the State Journal.

up u it through an open field. Pinding that two regenerits had gove into an open field I ordered Col. J. F. Hoke, conmanding 23d N. C. R. giment, and a other regiment (38 h Virginia) to clear the words of the enemies skirmistiers. This was done very hands in ly and had it not been i us the regiments advancing across the fields would have been exposed to a cross fire all the way The 231 regment was in a very bad state of drill and executed it movements with difficulty ; but Gel. Hoke seemed auxious to do his whole duty and certainly evinced no lack of cool-D. H. BILL, Major General, ness and gallantry.

LINCOLSTON, March 10th, 1863. EDITORS STATE JOURNAL :- On yesterday I read the letters of Gen. D. H. Hill and Capt. M. Rae, published a few days since in the Journal, and, it is and that I should make a statement in regard to it. Fit extract of Gen. Hill's statement of the battle of Williamsburg was not furnished by me t. the Bulletin. In June last I applied to Gen. Hill by letter for a copy of his report of that battle, and in July at Milvern Hill he promised to send me a copy as soon as he had time to write it. On the 24th December Gen. Hill sent to me from Fredericksburg his statement. the official report, owing to the " pressure of military affairs," not being written. On receiving this statement I sent to Col. Garnett of the 5th Regiment N C. Troops, an extract, and a full copy to Col. Christie 23d N. C. Troops, and a couple of extracts to two friends in North Carolina. That part which speaks of the bad state of drill of the regiment, and that part which speaks of myself, not being necessary to my vindication, were omitted. The statement contains no allusion to the delay from the want of drill and discipline in the regiment.

the base. Show the fail of Berrier Iden Little

trace with the section with printing much which early it

s entirely practical for vessels of not too heavy . It is due to the officers of the regiment to say that draught and width, and passes through a tract of they well understood both the theory and practice of country of immense richness and fertility. Three battallion drill, and could promptly execute any hundred thousand bales of cotton were annually movement required. Gen. ilill had never seen the

The State Journal.

JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor. AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

TERMS: TRI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum... WEEKLY EDITION, "" Invariably in Advance.)

THE STATE JOURNAL. WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1863

We see an article in the F yetteville Olmercer on Mr. Cours which shows the protound insight of Gonservatiste into the knotty question of finance. It says that Mr. Courts hat to the State at large \$820,-000 in the Association of State Londs. Netwithstanding it is acknowledged by that model party that Mr. Courts had no power to sell his bonds, yet they change and make its outlet through Atchafaylaya Gult? him with great inefficiency because he did not sell "Their efforts to penetrate the country are for the purthem.

Again, the Observer says that Mr. Coarts might have saved to the sinking fund the amount of \$135. 000, if he had made the Convention pass a law to allow him to sell the bonds, and then had procured the passage of another giving him power to compel the Commissioners to invest their accrued interest in those bonds. In other words, if Mr. Courts had had legislative powers conferred upon him, and the right to manage the funds of the State as he pleased, be might have saved these sums. Now, he did not have these extensive grants of power, and was compelled to act according to the law prescribed to him. But how about the calculation of the Observer ? That paper says he might have saved to the State \$320,000 and to the sinking fund \$185,000. Now these sums make \$455,000 Is that the loss sustained by the State ?- Is it \$320,000, or is it \$135,000 ? Again, how happens it that if \$320,000 could have been saved to the State, why could not the same sum have been saved to the sinking fund? Since commonsense, common justice, and ordinary arithmetic have to be thrown aside for the sake of injuring a political "opponent, why did not the Observer make a still larger calculation ? Why not blame Mr. Courts for not having a law perced to sell, say five millions worth of six percent, bonds at par and invest the proceeds of the sale in cight per cent, bonds? At one time the latter sold as high as 120 ? By this operation the State might have save a milli u of dollars. This added to the \$455,000 would have made the next little sum of nearly one and a half millions of dollars, which have been lost to the S ate because Mr. Courts obeyed the law, which he was weak enough to think was intended to direct his actions .--By the same reasoning Mr. Courts + ught to have made the managers of the lib rary fund sell out all its bonds collect all that was ewing to it and invest in eight per cents. By this operation some several limited thousand dottars might have been made - say \$500.-000; n's of no use to be accurate, the larger the better for policial purposes. This added to the othe make \$2,500,000.' In the same way, by not emslog the State to do several other things which might readily he suggested, the determined calumciators of Mr. Cauts could swell the sum to \$3.000.000. . It is true that the an out of eight per cents. issund would have been exhausted several times in card Typing out these calculation. But Mr. Courts angle to have hall shill enough not only to violate the Ww but to have made live mittions worth of bonds will e for ten or Silicen millions worth of demaads. The above is a fair, preimer of the symmeths to which Conservative financiers are speed in their determined purpose to schemilt or party proscription from serutiny.

t u.do t e work of Washington and Jefferson, and

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t. r all r liberty forever impossible. Such is "the situation." Mr. Davis is the chief of an inegular administration, that, as regards prinmples, is the true successor of that presided over, two years ago, by Mr. Buchanan ; while Mr. Lincoln, though the formal and legal chief of the whole country, represents " principles" atterly subversive of the American system, and whi h, to the precise extent what they are practicalized, must ruin our civizition as well as our Democratic institutions ! What a fatal conflict of things as well as of principles !. What an endless war, if war is to be the arbit r! What a stupid and wicked destruction of infe and min of families ! But the war must sometime stop, and the identical questi as again come up t be settled by reason ! The war is simple, blind, tupid destruction. It can only succeed by the annihistion of eight millions of white people, who will prefer absolute extinction to "impartial freedom' and consequent amalgamation with their negroes. But it may be also assumed that the great American people will never consent to distation or the permanead separation of the States. - What then ? Why, the solution is as simple as the light. -Restore the Government" to the status of two years ago, and obliterate all that has been done in the inter-

val, and the work is completed. Let Mr. Lincoln place the Government just where he found it, and secession will die in a week. Let him adopt the principles of Jefferson Davis, and Mr. Davis 15 no more. Let him restore the Union as it was made by Washington, and administered of all his predecessors, and disunion sub-ides, of course. In a word, let him accept the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and restore the Union to the status in which he found it, and all cause for conflict ceases at once. He has undertaken too big a thing when he attempts to revolutionize our system, and instead of a Union of white men, as hitherto, to make it a mongrel concern, and he must fail. If he cannot see this or understand this, then there are worse things to come than any yet seen or dreamed of at the North. This whole country will be what it was-a unit ; because it is both its interest and destiny to be a unit; and

as this is only possible on the white basis, and domestic subordination of the negro element, as at the

We publish below the declaration of G. G. Perkins who was recently examined in Raleigh under a writ of habeas corpus. It will be seen that he avows himself an enemy of the Coufederate States, and further that he owes his allegiance to the United States. The recent act of the Legislature of North Carolina upon the subject of the writ of habeas corpus was avowedly passed to force a trial of the prisoners arrested by the Confederate States. Under that act Perkins was brought before a Judge, and because there was no proof of technical treason against him-because two witnesses could not be produced to show that he ever gave direct assistance to the enemy, either by giving them information or otherwise aiding

AUUG ALAIG AH

(Ten lines or under make a square.)

them, he is released on 'bail ; an open avowed enemy. is permitted to go at large to gather what informa- . tion he can to send 'o the enemy, and to imperil the lives of our soldiers. Because the Government restrains its enemies, a

howl has gone forth from every pair of Conservative lungs in the State over the violation of personal liberty. The first victim of Confederate oppression, as they call it, turns out to be an open enemy. Can anything show more plainly than this one act

what regard Conservatism pays to the interests of the country, and how tenderly it treats the enemies of the Confederacy ? •

[A true Copy.]

CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON,] Salisbury, N. C., March 6, 1868.]

I, Calvin G. Perkins, a prisoner confined at the Confederate military prison, in Salisbury, N. C., ander charge of being a Union man, having been arrested by the Confederate military authorities for so expressing myself, declare, with my own free will and accord, without restraint or fear, that I am an avowed enemy of the Confederate States, and acknowledge and hold my allegiance only to the Government of United States; and I further declare that I do not . now ask or desire protection from the Confederate

The Battle of Williamsburg. HEADQUARTIRS DIVISION. Dec.*25th. 1862. In the battle of Williamsburg it was the inte tion f Gen. L nesticet to give the rear of the Yackee battery of our left flank by passing through the woods It was never intended to make a front attack

- They are robeed to this position. They state in the outsel that M. Churt has more power to sell bonds, and they immultately caise they allocate he did not sell them if I assesses their in dises, directly at variance with each other, and sither, a cir bounds the Conservices have making calencies, which outrage all commune e a les entrantient d'finne.º

Is the public for est of North Carolina likely to be advanced by the recusal of Gov. Vance to appoint Gen. Martin to the office of Adjutant General, and filing the place v the a gentleman who knows nothing of the varias duties of the position? Gen. Martin has receiped a thorough mistary education and has obtained a tractical knowledge of the details belonging to the ministration of an army. He is recognized as an able bureau officer, and under his management the armies of North Carolina have been | ago that the Mis issippi was eating into the shores at eent to be field in a more thorotech state of equipment than those dram any other state. The various departments of his office have then administered harmonomaly, quintly an letticiently. When Gen. Martin came into office the militia system of North Caroliga had fallen into disuse. It has been organizedand systematized under bim. The Quartermaster's and the Commissary's departments have at all times administered his department that we know of not a single complaint from friend or foe.

as well as his efficiency as the Head of a Bureau department, he has realored important service to the his country on the battle field, and bears in his metilated boly the moan ovat of his devotion to her ferred a bradied miles further west. cause.

eretofore brought out of this Yazov river, and it is believed that a large quantity of this greatly cover- , regiment drill, and could have no correct idea of its ted material is still unconsumed, and accessible in those rivers and bayous. But let no speculator go mal over this announcement in anticipation of sudden fortunes. As soon as Gen. Grant had landed his forces opposite Vicksburg, and almost before the regumental tests had been pitched, a party of sharpers who had been following the army, waited upon him in a body and requested permission to buy cotton. His answer to them was this: "Gentlemen. you cannot buy a pound of cotton until Vicksburg s taken; and I will not pr mise that you may do so then." The differen of Israel departed with a large

Beeklin

Vol. III.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

come

A few days since we wrst an article giving t e

geogragry or the contempla ed operations of the ene-

my in the Yaz o river and Lake Providence. The

following from the New Y rk Mercury, gives in de-

tail the designs of the Yankees in that section of the

country. We are struck with the fears of that pa-

per that the turning of the Mississippi River nto

Lake Providence will divert it from its present chan-

nel and cause an overflow of nearly all L ui-insta-

Lake Providence was once the channel of the Mis-

sissippi. Why did it not then drown this country

pose of plunder and not to gain advantages over

THE YAZOO PASS.

Pass, well known to steamboat men, which opens up-

on the Mississippi six miles below Helena, and again

fifteen miles below that city. At high water the,

Mississippi partially empties into this Pass, whence

it runs into the Cold Water, then into the Sunflower

iver, thence into the Tallahatchie, thence into the Yas

o, and so into the Mississippi again, It is in contem-

plation by Gen, Grant to so clear this passage 1 at a

fleet of ganboats can pass down the Sunflower, and cap-

ture the largefleet of New Orleans boats which were run

up that small stream last summer. This would enable

them to get into the Yazoo above Hane's Bluff, and

thus cut off the very little supplies which the Rebels

are getting by that river. The steamboats, too, if they

could be obtained, would be very valuable at this

time. General Gorman and another officer have sur-

veved the Pass, and their decision will be apparent

in a few days. A success of this sort would be a

great source of discomfit to the garrison at Vicks-

burg, and materially assist in its reduction. The

iver will be high enough to help us for five weeks to

A fleet of our "ten-clads," known as, the " Mus-

quito Fleet" is destined for this service. The route

About 150 miles above Vicksburg is the Yazoo

sized flea in their ear. The distances through this route, commencing at the Vicksburg terminus (on the Yezoo.) are as tollows t

From Vicksburg to Yazoo City, (on the Yazoo, at the confluence of the 1 allabatchie.) 120 miles; from Yazoo City to Williams' Landing or Greenwood, 189 miles; from Greenwood to head of big Tallabatchie, 180 miles; from head of Tallahatchie to Mississippiriver, 60 miles. Total 540 miles.

The whole route is through slack water or sluggish bayous, easily navigated, except from occasional trees and snags lying across the narrow passes. The greater part of the route, affording few baportunities for attack from the enemy.

LOUISIANA TO BE LAID WASTE.

But by far the most exciting news of all is that the projected canal which is to be cut from L k-Providence into the Bryon Ten-as or Bayon M. thence by the Pensas or Boart river into the Odichthe costward. That this is quite feasible, we have for inbutable to the commanders of the regiments, as is Auctioneers twenty-five dollars for each license, and the restimony of o'd rivermen. The Teasis and ; they acted rader the unmediate or lars and in the one per centum upon the gross amount of sales. Boat are at times navig be for small boats as far ! presence of a Major ald Biga del General. s the Shriveport railroyl er ssings. If cough of t the Mis is ippi could be diverted but Lake Providence, the channel would be navigable for the whole length of the feasas. The strip of ex avaio, is ; THE NORTH AND THE OUTH-A PARALLEL BETWEEN ress than three miles in which, and General McAr-

thur is already at work upon it at that place with a brigade. The difficulty in this case will be not to get enough water into the channel, but to prevent getting too pench.

If old Father Mississippi but rises an inch too / Government of the two is the true exponent and onhigh, or if General McArthur and Colonel Bissell but , bodime t of the principles of the American people ; dig out a few shovelsfull too 'much, he may not only escape Vielsburg, but ruin the whole of Louisiana, ' ist, will say that the "Government" at Richmond, The well known propensity of the Lower Mossissippito cut and spread we need not explain, further than to say that, in high water, they are innumerable bayous, branches, cut-offs, and even rivers, which run from and into the marest stream in carious alternation. The New Orleans people notic d thirty years the month of Red River, so as to be in danger of making over it to t e Atchafaylaya, a river which is fed from the Red River, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico at the bay of that name. This would have diverted the valuable river away from the city, and left it by the side of an insignificant bayou.

In order to prevent this catastrophe, they cut through a narrow neck of land a few nilles below the mouth of Red river, and the channel, washing through. made what is called the Racourei Cut-off. This had come up to their duties, and in fact so well has he | the desired effect, and New Orleans has grown somewhat in the interim. What would be the effect of + It is as if the country were cut directly into North- quired to take out a license as a tobacconist, anything turning any considerable portion of the Mississippi into the Fensas and Red Rivers? There would be Gen. Martin is well known to the commanders of the most imminent danger of the immense togrent of our armies, as I by his knowledge of military affairs | water rushing right isto the Atchafalaya with such force as to permanently change the bed of the Mississippi to that channel. This would be,' in , is just the same as in Mr. Buchanan's administration.

capacity. The regiment, too, had been poted for its prestored? by ballot or by bullet? The struggle with subordidation and discipline, and at that time was conal to any regimient in the brigade. Gen. Early under whom the regiment had served party twel months, was an officer of that character who required the maintenance of discipline and would have nothing less, 1

The delay that occurred on that occasion was not from the lack of knowledge in the fit ers, but from the way in which the movement was directed to be made. The regiment was advancing in time of bottle "through the woods to wards the open field, the 5 m.N. C. Troops on its immediate right. Gen. H.H. as eveered the extreme left of the regiment as it entered a small piece of open ground in the woods, and give the direction to them. The officers of the regiment did not kn w what he is finded nor did I know until I "had gone up to him, a distance of half the regiment, As sum as the officers knew that we were to from a nets "line" perpendicular to the former line by " inersion," it was prohently executed. Four comparies

only had got on to the new line when the fight operad in the field. We were a deted to charge the woods which was done in a tura, with four companies in his of attlend six communes moving by land also fulls away from the river along the so flank." When we got through the words, a distance of some six is correct one is, the regiments in the field were in retreat. As I used as a should it at the time. Gan Hill when he answered hat the line of ad-

vance of the bright wild corry in mostle open field, endeavored to arr. st us progress, and to this end seat as aid to Gen. Easty ; but owing to the very great density of the u-dergrowth la mosel him. If ta and Red river, herving Vicksburg fifty sales to k any error was committed on that day it was not at-

Yours,

THE TWO PRESIDENTS-WHICH IS THE REPRESEN-TATIVE GAVERNMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The New York Cauchsian, one of the most fearless papers in the North, draws the following contrast between the North and the South, and shows which We presume no Black Republican or anti-slaverypresided over by Jefferson Davis, embraces any new principle or principles different from that of Mr. Buchanan at Washington two years ago, Ind ed. there is not an Abolitionist or " war for the Union" man in the country, but will admit that the " Cong federate Government" Trankly and truly embodies the brinciple of the Dred Scott decision ; or, in other words, that the Richmond Government embodies the construction of the Federal Constitution as laid down by the Sepreme Court on the sole question in issue between the North and Sout . And we may go further and declare that the Confederate Governmost, presided over by Jefferson Davis, embodies the principles of the Federal Constitution and the entire practice of the Federal Government from 1800 And person whose business it is to retail eigars, souff, to 1860-indeed, on the question of so-called slavery, from the foundation of the Government until the accession of Mr. Lincoln.

ern and Southern halves, but except this mere mate- in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. rial line of seperation, the principles, the system, the external forms, remain absolutely the same in the South as they have for the sixty years past. Indeed, | eratic representations, plays, or performances, and not we may say the Southern hah as regards principles, partment, he has real bred important service to the whole army by being able to appreciate and promptly leave New Orleans too. We should have an independent and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed their blood and circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the circuits of the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the cars so ignorant and stupid as to shed the cars so ignorant and stupid waste their substance " for a war for the Union," when where men agree in principles. Is it a supposable case that the men of the South would see de simply The danger, it is thought, has not been foreseen by i to make Mr. Davis their President when Mr. Lincoin be rendered worthless by this new source of the river, I hall of the country is revolutionized, and striving to sales. for white men alone, and negroes were not included in the political system. All the State save one regarded Should this last named canal be carried through, I them as in domestic subordination, and no power in of light draught beats to the assistance of Banks at the remained until two years ago, and thus he remains on the gross amount of receipts from practice. Government for sixty years past-in a word, to detem by " impartial freedom " with negroes! The mere ac ession to power of this party, with its construction of the constitution, was the most stupendous and deplorable revolution perhaps ever attempted, since time began ; for could it succeed at the South as well as at the North, it would reverse the whole past history of the cou try, and destroy the civilization of one section, while it destroyed the liberty of the other. Mr Jeffers in Davis is the product of irregular action, it is true; but as the exponent of a government of white men-unless the men who made it designed it for a mulatto or mongrei courri, and unless those same, pay is required or received. who have hitherto administered it were utterly taithless to its principles, and unless the Supreme Court is equally so-Mr. Davis is the true representative of Amer can principles, and the legitimate embodiment of American history and American civilization. On the contrary, however legal his position, Mr. Lincolu, as the exponent of "impartial freedom," is the leader of a revolution which seeks to reverse the whole past | sen.

South the simple question is, how shall union be the South is substantially ended, and now, if Mr. Lincoln will not abandon his nigger lunatics and tomfooleries, he must prepare himself for a struggle at the North. Whether that struggle shall be at the ballot box, remains for him to decide ; but this is certain-the " Union as it was" will be restored ; all the Abolition lumatics have done will be obliterated from he national records, and Ab ditionism and free nig-

> From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. The Tax Bill. -

We are indebted to Hon. D. W. Lewis for a copy of the tax bill reported in the Confederate Congress by the Committee? The bill is a loag one, and may be altered and amended in various ways before it becomes a law. We shall therefore give only a synopsis of the bill as introduced.

The bill, as reported from the committee, proposes a tax of one per centam on the value of all-personal property, moneys and credits, heli on the lith day of, January, 1863, and on the 11th day of January of each succeeding year thereafter, except on such property, money or credits, as may be employed in a licersed business, or the profits of which are by the bill especially taxed ; prescribes the mode of taking out license, and tax's business as follows : Bankers three thousand dollars for each license,

and ten per column up or the grass amount of profits realized during the year ending on the 31st of Decomber, 1863.

Wholesale dealers in liquors one hundred dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gros-

amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquor filey dollars for each license

and one per contum on the gross amount of sales. Retail deders, (in groceries, merchandize, &c..) twenty-five dollars for each license and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers, one hundred dollars and one per centum on the gross amount of -ales. Pawnbrokers one hundred dollars for each license

and ten per centum on the gross amount of profits. Distitlers, one hundred dotLirs for each license and ter per-centum on the gross amount of sales. Brewers, fifty dollars for each license and one per centum on the gross amount of sales.

Keepers of hotels, inns and taverns, twenty dollars for each license, and ten per centum on the gross amount of profits realized. Keepers of eating houses, and boarding houses where there are six boarders or more the same.

Brokers, one hundred dollars for each license and ten per centum on the gross amount of profits realized

Commercial broters, one hundred dollars for each license and one per centum upon all sales.

Tobacconists, twenty-five dollars for each license and one per centum on gross amount of sales .and tobacco, in any form, shall be deemed a tobacconist under this act; but wholesale and retail dealers, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be re-

Theatres three hundred dollars for each license .--Every ellifice used for the purpose of dramatic or opincluding halls rented for used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as

Circuses-one hundred dollars for each circus. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows, twen-

But in our situation no one will admit such selfish maxims except the heartless extortioner.

The virtue of the people can alone save the cause of the South. We need hope little from legislation, either State or national. Congress has proved totally inadequate to the demands of the times. The currency, the most important measure which could engage their attention, is daily neglected by them and allowed to go to ruin. The members of that body have learned their little legislative tricks of demagogneing from Yankce leaders, and they know hot how to manage a momentous crisis. They never had any independence ; they have always taken their sig-Bal to act from Yankee wire pullers, and now, when they are thrown upon their own resources, they Harder, of the 4th Mississippi, was killed and left

Governmein C. G. PERKINS. Signed, Witness: WM. G. WILLIAMS, 2d Lieut. P. G., H. P. ALLEN, 1st Lieut. Co. B. N. B. ORNE. 2d Lieut. P. G., J. L. LYERLY, Clerk of Prison.

From Tennessee.

N'Importe, the interesting correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Columbia, Tenn March 4th, gives the following account of the reorganization of the cavalry in Gen. Bragg's army : Since my last letter an.order has been received from Gen. Bragg, reorganizing the cavalry, which by this new organization is formed into two divisions, one under the command of Gen. Wheeler and the other under Gen. Van Dorn, Morgan being attached to the former and Forrest to the latter. This very materially alters the plans of the cavaly service, as a corps had been put under Van Dorn's command to act in-

Now this corps is formed into a division and attached to Bragg, who commands the army of Tennessee, and is to be kept upon one of the flanks of the army, while the second division of Wheeler is retained on the other. While this reorganization will have the effect to prevent those brilliant and successful dashes upon the communications of the enemy, whereby so much spirit is given to our service, it will strengthen the army of Tennessee as much as 20,000 reinforcements ; for it will take twice that number of the enemy to guard their flanks successfully and keer open their communication.

Writing from Spring Hill, Tenn., under date of the 5th instant he says :

General Van Dorn took out with him yesterday the division under command of Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson and Gen. Forrest, and advanced upon the enemy in the vicinity of Franklin, with a view of ascertaining their numbers and position. He encountered the Yankees in some force two miles and a half of battle as did the enemy. The enemy at once opened with a battery of light artillery, and at first lirected their fire at the position occupied by Van Dorn, his staff and escort. So soon as Captain King. enemy by a well-directed fire to change position. when their battery opened upon his, and devoted their attention to him most of the time.

The cannon-ding of the two batteries was carried about 400 yards in an open field. The battery of Capt. King is one of the finest in the service; consisting of four rifled pieces and two twelve hound howand all the cannonneers mounted, and all of the me are veterans, having accompanied Sterling Price in all his engagements in Missouri and since. The battery proved its efficiency and disabled more of the epemy than did either our cavalry or infantry [mounted rifles.] The skirmish continued about an hour and a half, with a loss upon our side of about 4 killed and 15 wounded. I have visited all the wounded yet brought in here, and give their names and the nature of their wounds below.

Wounded-James M. Reviere, company A. 1st Tenn., wounded rather severely below the knee : Aaron King, 1st Mo. battery, wounded in the call slightly by a piece of shell; Geo. Carter, companyd. 4th Miss., wounded seriously above the right kidney by a piece of shell ; Patrick Griffin, 1st Tenn. Polk's company, wounded slightly in elbow joint by a piece of shell. All of these poor fellows were found to be bearing up heroically in their misfortune. Henry

J F. HOKE.

has of his arm in battle, and he is a native son of North Carolina. Yet he has been displaced from an vices in the battle field have been de-placed, in order to - ed. ",f dify a mulignault purty revenge, by a theoremor. 4.o, creeted to his high office by the votes of soldiers, and pledged against a partisin administration of the a affors of North Carolisa. Is this the reward which Genservatism holds out to the soldier new tolling and blieding in historium v'i dolouse ? . Is this the way in

North Carolina Railroad--Change of Schedule. On and alth to-day (I'u sday) the trains on this read will arrive at and depart from Raleigh as follows :

The mail train from Charlotte will arrive at 9.40 a. m., and have for (ibidshoro at 10.39. The mail 'train from Goldsboro' will arrive at 12 at night, and leave for Charlotte at 1 o'clock at hight, connecting here with the mail train from Weldon.

The accommodation train will arrive from Cha-lotte at 11 o'clock at night, and leave for Galdshoro' at 12.05. Arrive from Goldsboro' at 12.30 in the day, and leave for Charlotte at 1.20.

The accommodation train from the West connects with the mail train from Weldon. The Fayetteville mul leaves at 1 o'clock at nig t, aud arrives at 8 a. m.

and we should have de-Gen. Marin, besid a gl' this, has bravely served stroyed the prosperity of New Orleans and the coast. I Gere-is no disunion of principles. Indeed, is there The city would then become the prey of the Confede- i such a thing in all history as a conflict of any kind rate Army, and the great artery of commerce trans-

"He is dispubliked from the active command, by the the engineers. If not, no time should be lost in warn- represented their principles just as truly? What, ing them. Half the sugar estates in Louisiana would 1 then, is the cause of the conflict. " Why, the Northern and thousands of millions of dollars, are at stake .- I revolutionize the S at through the agencies of the office which he is admirably qualified for, and his ser- Let us trust that this great catastrophe may be avert- ; common gover-ment. The Government was made

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

there can be searcely any doubt that Gen. Grant will 's the land, or on the earth, or under the earth, could avail himself of it to send half of our army in a fleet ; transform or deform a negro, into a citizen, and thus Port Hudson. The force which we should thus bring 1 at the on and now. But after thirty years of antito bear upon this stronghold, would some competits ! slavery agitation, a party strong up at the North to surrender. The rebels would not send any relief from 1 revolutionize our political system, to reverse the Dred which Gov. Vigice rede ars his plotges to the peo- Vicksburg, for the roads are impassible, and the troops (Scott division, to change the entire practice of the could not be fed, even if there, without the river .--Fort Hudson would be ungestionably evacuated, and , lauch, revolutionize and destroy our Republican sysits garris in withdrawn to the support of Vicksburg. where, in such case, the united forces of both parties would be pitted against each other.

> A LAMENT ON THE NAVAL GLORY OF THE NORTH .-The New York Tribune has the following lament for the departing naval excellence of the United States : The American navy in other days achieved a proud and world-wide fame, which it seems resolved to lose in the present contest. To the long list of its re cut ! disgraces, we have now to add the capture of the gunboat Indianola, whereby the rebels again become unsputed masters of the Mississippi and its tributari s from Vicksburg to Port Hudson Of our war vessels run by Vicksburg to sweep that important stretch of inland havigation, the Queen of the West was captured by a shore battery or to t, and now the Queen of the West has captured the Indianola. The measure of our disgrace is complete.

ty-five dollars.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, twenty dollars for each license, and one per contain on gross profits. Cattle brokers twenty-five dollars for each livense, and one per centum on gross amount of sales. Butchers and bakers, twenty-five doftars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of

l'eddlers, fif y dollars for each license and one per centent on t e gross sales.

Apothecaries, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales. Photographers, the same. Lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists, twenty-five dollars for each scense, and one per centum Confectioners, twenty-five dollars for each license, and one per centum on gross amount of sales. Salaries n a exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, taxed one per contum, and any excess over that amount two.

per centum. There are also provisions proposing to tax railroad and steam ravigation companies; banks, trust companies, savings institutions, gas companies, insurance companies, and telegraph and manufacturing companies. It further proposes to levy a tax of one per centum upon any pers n or persons, firm or company, publishing any newspaper, magazine, review or other literary, scientific or news publication, issued periodically, on the gross receipts for all advertisements, or all matters for the insertion of which in said newspaper or other publication, as foresaid, or in extras, supplements, sheets, or fly leaves, accompanying the

The only article which brought an extravagant price at the sale of blockade goods in Wilmington, last week, was infant's shoes. 148 pairs brought \$900 per pair. By reference to our advertising columns. it will be seen that they were purchased by Richardthe second second second second

upon the field. merely study and practice the little tricks by which

popularity may be won. We couclude that the people must look alone to themselves and they must practice those virtues, pleasing to Providence, which can alone save us from ruin. Extortion is not amongst those virtues. The wives and children of the soldiers must be fed, and those who have corn and meat must do it, else the soldier will return home to save his dearest of jects from Nashville last night, trains having been run all from starvation, and leave the extortioner and his ill-n night. gotten gains to the mercy of Yaukce, confiscation .--This is plain talk, but we believe it to be true.

- The Attack on Newbern.

The "attack on Newbern'] was not an attack, after ail. If it had been, the tesults would have been as we predicted yesterday they would. By reference to the letter of our Kinston correspondent, and to a special dispatch from him, it will be seen that our forces have returned having accomplished their object. Of this "object" we may speak more hereafter.

Gen. Longstreet was not in command, he being in East Tennessee, according to Yankee authority. Gen. Hill commanded the expedition. .

The Printing Establishment of Messre, Sterling & Campbell, of Greensboro,' was destroyed by fire on Monday. Also the branch bindery of Messrs. De-Carteret & Armstrong, of this city. No insurance on the bindery.

CONCERT LAST NIGHT .- We understand the entertaisment given by Mr. and the Misses Sloman last night, was very satisfactory. The Hall was crowded. The second enter tainment will be given this evening | ier.

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Having ascertained the force of the enemy on this side of Franklin to be three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, at four o'clock our forces were ordered to withdraw from the field, but as Forrest did not receive the order until late, he drove the enemy on the Lewisburg pike, and finally retired. There is every prospect of a renewal of the engagement today. It is said by citizens, just through from Franklin, that the enemy received 10,000 reinforcements . . .

The Town Hall was again crowded by a fashionable audience to witness the entertainment of Mr: and the Misses Sloman, last night, Another is announced for to-night, and we would advise those who wish to ecure seats to go early.

AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBOno'.-An esteemed friend has handed us the following letter relating an incident in this battle not yet published, which we cheerfully put in print : " During the fighting on Wednesday evening, our sharp-shooters were, compelled to fail back, when one Sergeant Murphy coming along the bank of Stone's River, accidentally came upon a Yankee Lieutenane Col. and four men. Quick as thought, he brought his gun to his shoulder and demanded the surrender of the party. The Lieutchant Colonel hereupon ordered his men to fire upon the rebels, but unfortumately for them, their guns had been discharged. The Colonel then drew his sabre, and flashing over his head said he would never surrender to a rebel, which words were no sooner said than the sharp crack of the rebel rifle caused the Yankee Colonel to lie lifeless at his feet. The Sergeant then drew his revolver and marched the four men into camp. This man bes been recommended to the War Department for promotion, to which he is well descrying -- Natchez Cour-

Colline tent Liver & Towns