

WINNSBORO.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1865.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE TAX ACT.

For the information of our readers we condense with some pains the leading features of the new Confederate Tax Act for 1865.

SECTION 1. Eight per cent is levied upon all real and personal property on the valuation of the same or similar property in 1860. Stocks in corporation not to be taxed but only their dividends.

2. All coin, moneys held abroad foreign exchange and other securities payable abroad is taxed 20 per cent. Plate, jewelry &c., will pay a tax of 10 per cent. on the value in 1860.

3. Moneys on hand, State or Confederate, or on deposit, pay 5 per cent.

4. Solvent credits taxed 3 per cent., but State and Confederate Bonds are only taxable in their interest, as income, and not upon the principal. This does not extend to Bonds non-taxable by law.

5. Profits realized in trade during 1865 pay 10 per cent in addition to the tax on such profits or income.

Profits made by all corporations above 25 per cent. are taxed 25 per cent. This applies to individuals also engaged in Banking, manufactures, insurance &c.

SECTION 2. Property of Schools, Colleges, &c., is exempt from taxation, also property within the lines of the enemy—also household furniture worth less than \$300 in 1860, wearing apparel to the same amount and household supplies.

SEC. 3. The above taxes to be collected June next, or as soon thereafter as possible and are in addition to the taxes levied by the act of Feb., 17, 1864 and of 24th April, 1863. These taxes as well as those on incomes and profits are payable in new issue Confederate notes and certificates of indebtedness. Not more than one half can be paid in such certificates. The specific tax and taxes on sales is payable in like manner, but the tax for the pay of soldiers must all be in Treasury notes.

SEC. 4. A tax additional to all of the above is levied for 1865 and is to be appropriated to the pay of soldiers. It is payable in Treasury notes and shall be in amount one-eighth the amount of all other taxes.

SEC. 5. Advance payments may be made.

SEC. 6. Taxes under this act shall not receive discount for the Title Tax, the income or ad valorem tax.

Sections seven and eight are so important that we give them entire. They make provisions for cases which will be presented in Fairfield and other Districts recently devastated by the enemy:

SEC. 7. That when property real, or personal, has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use thereof, or, in the case of real estate, of the means of cultivating the same, by the reason of the possession or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the District collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Board of Police, county courts, or such other county, district or parish tribunals as may be prescribed by the State collectors respectively, transmitted through said collectors, is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of taxes now due, or imposed by this or any other or future acts, in those districts where depredations have been committed by the enemy, in cases of individuals in such districts, where, in his judgment, the resources of the tax payer asking such suspension have been so seriously damaged or destroyed as to render the payment of taxes impossible or excessively oppressive; such suspension to be revocable at the pleasure of the Secretary of Treasury.

The number of slaves to be obtained from each State, as authorized by the act of Congress approved February 18, 1865, is as follows:

Alabama 2250, South Carolina 2500, Georgia 2500, Tennessee 500, North Carolina 2250, Virginia 2500, Florida 500, Mississippi and East Louisiana 1500. Total 14,500.

CONSCRIPTS, &c.

We find in the Goldsboro, (N. C.) State Journal an official exhibit of the number of conscripts from each State, who have passed through camps of instruction. South Carolina, according to the exhibit, has furnished 9,120 men.

Gen. PRESTON, Chief of Conscript Bureau, pays the following high tribute to South Carolina:

"In Virginia and South Carolina there has never been exhibited the slightest opposition to the conscription law, and after its passage, large numbers of men passed into the service without being compelled to go through the camps, thus evading the law on one point to obey it in another way."

Following this, we find in some of our exchanges the report of the exempted and detailed men in South Carolina. Those exempted as State officers amount to 307; detailed in the Southern Express Company 3; detailed in the Telegraph Company 13; exempted and detailed on railroads 1,126—making a grand total of 1,449, while those who have passed through camps of instruction amount to 9,120 men, to say nothing of the quasi volunteers. This speaks well for South Carolina.

ON A RAMPAGE.—We judge from the dispatches, says the Rebel, that Joe Brown is on a rampage again. Nothing suits him. Everything is out of joint—the Government is mismanaged, the people are oppressed, the Constitution requires amendment, he fears the negroes are to be gobbled up, and soon to the end of the chapter. We are satisfied, from what he says, that if he was the President and both Houses of Congress, and all the Generals, and the army, the Foreign Ministers and the collectors of the tax in kind, we should have a different state of things from what we have now, for great is Joseph the Governor of all the Georgians.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

In connection with the above, we may state that we learn, upon authority in which we confide, that Gov. Brown has sent a supplemental message to the Legislature of Georgia, materially modifying his former position. His views and course he has found so distasteful to the people of Georgia that he has found it necessary to retrace his steps.

Notwithstanding the enemy's triumphant march through Georgia and the Carolinas, the fall of Savannah, Columbia, Charleston, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and other quasi captures and victories, gained by him, in various parts of the Confederacy, he is compelled, says the Salisbury Watchman, to pause and view his work of destruction with little satisfaction, if not with feelings of disgrace and chagrin. He finds, after all, that the brave people whom he would reduce to beggary, will not be reduced: He finds that the people whom he thought to conquer by overrunning their territory will not be conquered. He finds that the people whom he considered just ready to yield up their cause and submit to his arrogant demands will not yield or submit, but are more attached to their cause than ever. He is annoyed at the audacity of a people whom he thought were already reduced to such straits as to make further resistance suicidal, if not a crime against humanity,—when he sees them bidding defiance to every hardship and danger and coming forth with renewed energies to do and dare and suffer in defence of a cause, which they madly defend with their lives, their blood and treasure as the only palladium of freedom. And well may he stand amazed; for they have heard the terms of the ape, and they spurn them with the contempt they merit. They are not dogs or slaves that they should dishonor rather than graves of glory. The capture of the cities above named, is nothing. Southerners fight not for bricks and mortar. They fight for liberty, for the honor of their wives, and the protection of their children, and they will win or die. Let the Northman stand amazed, he has a mortal foe with deadly steel in hand to combat him at every point. Fight he must, and fight to kill, for he can never conquer, no, never, never.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.—Military matters beyond the Mississippi are entirely at a stand still. Our troops hold the portion of Arkansas, along the Washita river, and command the greater portions of the line on Red river.

General Stand Watie is said to be preparing for an attack on a line of supply trains. His troops are in a splendid condition.

In Missouri, the citizens of which have suffered more terribly from fiendish barbarity than any other in the Confederacy, more than usual quiet prevails. The Yankee troops have gone, and the sad sufferers are allowed a little respite, the hours of which will be made the more bitter by the unavoidable contemplation of their desolation and misery. Spots once occupied by flourishing villages are now a blackened waste and as silent as the grave. In numerous instances the Yankees not only burned homesteads, but shot the inmates, male and female, and made their home their funeral pyre. One instance is recorded in which a father was shot and scalped, the mother and little son shot down, and all, with a sick daughter, who was unable to move, were burned up in the their dwelling.

The Yankee officers made sport for themselves by walking through a town at night, and when they saw a family gathered round the fireside would fire their pistols through the window into the group. Such has been the character of the Federal troops who have held sway in Missouri.

The Navada, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians are giving the Yankees trouble in New Mexico and along the line of the Santa Fe trail. It is said that the Mexicans (Greasers) are accused of instigating the Indians to depredate.

The Yumas Indians are said to be giving much trouble to the Federals in West Arizona, on the California route.

NEW CONFEDERATE CRUISER.—A letter from Montevideo says: The French papers have stated that a little steamer, called the Ranger, had gone out with provisions of various kinds for the armament of a new vessel for Captain Semmes, and that another was soon to follow, with other conveniences for a new privateer, and that the rendezvous was at some group of the Atlantic islands, perhaps the Madeiras. The Ranger is now at Montevideo. She is not adapted to freight or passengers—wholly useless for any remunerative employment in these waters. She is ninety tons burden, and complete steam pleasure yacht.

Under sail, she is a marvel of rapidity, and, with only two feet draught, she can hide away from any larger craft. With one or two guns she could do more damage than the Alabama did. She was consigned by a house notoriously engaged in blockade running to a house that never before had received a consignment. The consignor and consignee are brothers.

Capt. Rodgers has the Ranger under his eye, and the Iroquois is anchored between the Ranger and the open sea—whether from accident or design I cannot tell. The notice of the English Admiral has been called to the matter, and it is probable that no movement of the Ranger will be made without being well understood. She came here under the British flag, and entered port as a British vessel.

TROUBLE INCIDENT.—Last Summer, Sheridan burned all the dwellings, mills and barns, within a radius of five miles in Augusta county, Virginia, because one of his officers had been shot and killed in the neighborhood. He charged that a citizen had killed the officer and being unable to discover the slayer, determined to wreak his vengeance upon every one around. It afterwards turned out that a Confederate soldier did the deed in the course of legitimate warfare.

Whilst carrying out Sheridan's cruel order, a Yankee officer rode up to a house, inhabited by a couple of old people, who, like John Anderson and his wife, had "climbed the hill of life together," and soon would "sleep at the foot."

The aged pair came out of the house, hand in hand, when the torch was applied and stood mournfully looking at the flames as they shot up to the roof. "Your house is dry, sir, and makes a fine fire," said the Yankee to the old man, whose beard and hair were white as snow.

"Yes, it makes a fine fire! I have lived here many, very many years, and it makes my heart ache to see it devoured by the flames. You have destroyed all I possess, but thank God the Confederate Government pays rations yet!"

A few days afterwards the old man was seen marching through the Valley of the Shenandoah, with Early's musket in hand, and drawing Confederate rations. No doubt he thought of his burning house whenever he pulled a trigger.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—ABOVE ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Levant Herald gives a full account of the terrible and disastrous fire at Constantinople on the 20th of last month. It broke out shortly after 11 o'clock at night, in the Roman Catholic Convent of St. Benoit, in Galata, and in a short time spread among the wooden buildings around, and raged over a large extent of ground. The sisters and female pupils of the institution, were, with great difficulty, rescued, and rushed from the burning buildings with any scanty garments they could seize on the moment. Some sixty taloumbajees, with four fire engines, had stationed themselves along the high stone wall in a corner of the convent quadrangle, where they were not so much exposed to the flames, and could work their engines with more effect. With them were standing a large number of policemen and general spectators, when suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the wall toppled outward, literally cresting over the doomed crowd below like the curve of a breaking wave, and burying the engines with the whole of their crews, and a large number of police and on looking crowd. Not a man who had stood within the shadow of the fallen walls escaped.

Almost simultaneously, a portion of the western wall fell over on a small, densely inhabited house, outside the convent limits, and, crushing through its roof, killed, it is said, eight of the inmates, who engaged in endeavoring to rescue their effects. Altogether it is estimated that upwards of one hundred persons lost their lives. The dangers attending any attempts to extinguish the flames in the narrow streets of Galata, the deficiencies of the capital in proper fire engine, and the want of water caused the conflagration to have in all its own way, and it only became extinguished when it had burned out all within its reach, and when its farther progress was stopped by wide gaps made by pulling down distant houses.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.—The following is from the Straits Times, a Singapore paper:

"On January 12, a Chinaman, much bruised about the body, presented himself at the shipping office, and said that he had left Swatow a fortnight before, in a three-masted schooner, with five hundred and fifty other passengers. On the night of the 6th, he said, at the entrance to the Straits, barely thirty miles from Singapore, the vessel, going at full speed, dashed against the lighthouse rocks; a moment afterward she fell back, filled rapidly, and sank in deep water, with all hands on board. The man, who believed himself the only survivor, got hold of a piece of wood, on which he floated a whole day and night, when he was picked up by some fishermen. This story, so fearful in its details, was scarcely believed in at first; but fatal confirmation of it arrived a day afterward from the Dutch Resident at Rhio. One of the crew of the ship, a Swede, named Christensen, was picked up and brought ashore at Rhio, and his story was the same as the Chinaman's. The vessel was the Hamburg schooner Canton, bound from Swatow to Singapore."

CANCER CURED.—A gentleman of our acquaintance, who had been seriously suffering from what was either a cancer, or something very much like one, has been cured entirely by the following simple application. We give it, hoping that it may relieve other individuals similarly situated: Make a strong decoction of red oak bark—let it be boiled until it is as stiff as ordinary adhesive plaster. Spread it on a patch of silk cloth, and apply it to the diseased part. Let it remain until it comes off itself—renew it until the sore is healed. Let no water come near the place during the treatment.—Edgefield (South Carolina) Advertiser.

The Rev. Dr. Ross, of the Presbyterian church, has been banished from Nashville and ordered South. The Montgomery Advertiser says "that during the Yankee evacuation the doctor had, in a sermon, inveighed against the pusillanimous conduct of those persons who had compromised themselves and affiliated with the Yankees. Some one had taken down such expressions as were most offensive to the commanding officers on their return.

"The doctor was therefore arrested, confronted with his reported language, and asked if he had used it. He, with accustomed courage and patriotism, acknowledged it, and received sentence of banishment."—Sentinel.

CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.—New Hope (Methodist Episcopal) Church, in Amherst county, Virginia, was blown down by the high wind which prevailed on Thursday last. The building was of brick, and nearly new, having been erected only a year or two before the commencement of the war.

The number of deserters returned to the army from the various conscript officers in the Confederacy is 21,056.

The Confederates are reported, says a Yankee paper, to be purchasing small schooners to run the blockade on the coast of Florida.

The Louisville Journal reports the capture, in East Tennessee, of two young and pretty girls in uniform, one bearing the rank of captain in the Confederate service.

FATHER FILLION.—The Augusta papers announce the death, by small pox, of the Rev. Leon Fillion, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in Charleston.—Phoenix.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The Mississippi of Sunday says: During a brief trip to the country last week, we observed, and it was generally remarked, that the wheat on the rolling or hammock lands promised a fine crop, but owing to the excessively cold winter the small grain on the prairie lands were indifferent.

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.—This distinguished Virginian, to refute some calumnious reports that he was favorable to a reconstruction of the Union, has published a card of denial, in which he says that "there is no person in the Confederacy to whose feelings and interests such an event would be more repugnant than to mine."—Phoenix.

An official statement of the result of blockade running at the port of Wilmington from January, 1863, to December, 1864, appears in the Manchester Guardian. The total ventures made by English capitalists and speculators, counting the values of ships and cargoes, amounted to more than sixty-six millions of dollars.

Measuring this sum by the present price of gold, the amount is nearly equal to the entire Confederate debt.

THE VETERANS OF WATERLOO.—There are still one hundred and twenty military officers above the rank of captain holding the Waterloo medal. Of these eighteen are generals, twenty-two lieutenants-general, twenty-four major-generals, nineteen colonels, twenty-four lieutenant-colonels, and thirteen majors. Three or four years since the number of officers wearing this medal (above the rank of captain) was one hundred and fifty.

Fayetteville is also among the monuments of ruin left by Sherman in his march of fire. The arsenal buildings, the market house, court house, printing establishments, two iron foundries, all the mills, all the cotton factories, oil works, &c.—to make no mention of private dwelling—were given to the flames. The people were plundered, as usual, and wholly stripped of provisions. A letter from the unfortunate town describes the people as in danger of starvation.—Col. I. Venable.

PLANT LIBERALLY AND SAVE SEED PLENTIFULLY.—In view of the extreme difficulty of procuring provisions of almost every kind, it is suggested to all who have gardens, to plant liberally—plant to sell, or give—plains more than you want, that you may relieve suffering—for as sure as the present artificial scarcity continues to exist—and there is no reason why it should not—the we will be suffering for the commonest necessities of life this spring.

We admonish all gardeners to save seed plentifully of all kinds, that they may be able to furnish their neighbors. The present scarcity of good seed should be incentive enough.

Obituary.

Departed this uncertain life at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Wm. S. Lyles, on the 29th ultimo, FANNY E. LYLES, in the advance of her 14th year of age, of the effects of fever, which defied the combined and assiduous skill of our most eminent physicians.

FANNY possessed a beautiful and lovely person, was amiable and attractive in her manners; her suavity consoled the esteem and admiration of her acquaintance and peculiarly endeared her to her immediate family circle, who are now made, by the insupportable hand of Providence, to deplore, with unavailing tears, a loss, a bereavement so seriously felt.

FANNY had a most laudable thirst for high literary attainment, and she had but recently commenced a regular course of academic education under an able instructor. Her assiduity to her studies, was remarkable, almost indefatigable, and her progress was equal to her exertions. From the first she gained the love and esteem of her worthy teachers, to whom she was singularly indebted and who took a lively interest in her welfare.

In the death of this lovely child, we have the precious consolation to believe, that one so young, so naturally innocent, and above all, relying with so confiding a faith in the mercy and love of her Redeemer, that she has reached the elixir of a happy immortality, where there are no more tears, no pain, nor sickness, but for her, happiness and unending joy and peace! April 8, 1865.