

War News.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Fight near Kinston.

GOLDSBORO, April 29.—Three or four companies of the 56th N. C. were attacked yesterday at Gum Swamp, nine miles below Kinston, by some six or eight thousand Yankees. Our boys fought them over two hours with the constancy and determination of veterans, and only retired from their breast-works when flanked and overpowered by numbers. Our loss is estimated at about forty killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed is the brave Lieut. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, of Capt. Lockhart's company, who died this morning of his wounds. The Yankees were expected to continue their advance this morning, but evidently have not done so. Gen. Hill will give them a proper welcome when they come.

[The Colonel of the 56th Regiment is Paul F. Faison, G. G. Luke Lt-Col., and H. F. Schenck Major.]

KINSTON, April 30.—The Yankee raid up this way on day before yesterday, was not as formidable an expedition as it was first supposed to be. The enemy did not number exceeding five Regiments. But as small an expedition as it was, they were permitted to come within eight miles of this place before they met with any formidable resistance, and then only by about 200 men of the 56th Regiment, who fought them desperately for three and a half hours, they being all we had on picket duty on the Dover road.

As near as I can ascertain at this time, we have lost about 20 men killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, whom I made mention of in my letter of yesterday, as being mortally wounded, has since died. His remains are on the cars this morning en route for their resting place in Cumberland. Also among the killed, are the following named privates, whose names I have not been able to obtain in full, Vians, Nelson, Parrish, McNeill and Morgan.—*Cor. of the Raleigh Journal.*

We are assured on most reliable authority that the whole extent of country composed in the counties of Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck is divested of the Yankees. They have all gone, Buffaloes and all, taking with them, however, every negro they could lay their hands on, free and slave. North of the Albemarle sound the soil is now free from their polluting tread, and the only place they occupy is Roanoke Island.—*Raleigh Progress.*

FROM VIRGINIA.

A Battle on the Rappahannock Imminent.

RICHMOND, April 29.—Information has been received to-day that the Yankees have crossed the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. The train which left this morning for Hamilton's Crossing, the usual stopping place, only went as far as Guinea's, and returned this afternoon at the usual hour. Passengers report skirmishing this morning.

April 30.—Accounts from Fredericksburg to-day are very meagre. The train which arrived this evening brought down a number of men wounded in the skirmishes yesterday. Reports are various, and seem to indicate that the Yankees have crossed in force at points above and below Fredericksburg. A great battle is imminent. Our troops were in fine spirits and ready for action.

RICHMOND, May 1.—The enemy crossed at several points fifteen or twenty miles above Fredericksburg and commenced an advance down the river by the plank road, by Chancellerville, ten miles above Fredericksburg. At that point they were attacked by Mahone's Brigade, and after a brief fight they were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss is slight. The Yankees who had crossed below Fredericksburg were entrencing yesterday.

The enemy's batteries below the town opened fire on our position near Hamilton's Crossing, the present terminus. Our batteries replied and the duel continued incessantly until dark. The reports from our batteries were heard a great distance from the field of strife and carnage.

A letter dated 12 o'clock, m., near Fredericksburg, says no fighting nor skirmishing occurred to-day, and both sides are preparing for a great battle.

No demonstration has been made by the enemy in front of Fredericksburg. The town will probably escape shelling as the inhabitants have again evacuated the place.

Reports of Imboden's success over the enemy at Beverly, Northwestern Virginia, have been confirmed. He drove them from the town and destroyed or captured a large amount of stores and a number of prisoners. Our loss slight.

FROM THE WEST.

Another Repulse of Yankee Gunboats.

JACKSON, MISS., April 29.—To Gen. S. Cooper: Six gunboats, averaging ten guns each, opened a terrific fire upon our batteries at Grand Gulf, at seven a. m., and continued without intermission for six hours and a half, when they withdrew, several boats apparently damaged. One boat is disabled lying on the Louisiana shore below. Our loss is three killed, including Col. Wade, Gen. Bowen's Chief of Artillery, with twelve or fifteen wounded. Repairs are being made, expecting a renewal of the attack to-morrow. Transports loaded with troops in sight, but inactive.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut-General Commanding.

JACKSON, May 1.—Nixon's Yankee force was at Sumner last evening. The circus rider, Dan Rice, is one of his captains. They have two hundred negroes mounted on mules.

The fighting just below Grand Gulf commenced at 10 o'clock last night. Gen. Tracey is reported killed. Snyder's Bluff was furiously shelled for several hours yesterday unsuccessfully. Our works are unharmed, and there is only two or three wounded on our side. Lieut-Gen. Pemberton went to Vicksburg yesterday.

A dispatch to the Jackson Appeal, from the Memphis Bulletin of the 27th ult., says that the river has fallen 24 feet in 11.

In a skirmish at Patterson, Missouri, the Federals lost eleven killed. Patterson was burned over the Yankees evacuated the place. Gen. McNeill, of Palmyra massacre notoriety, is reported captured.

It is reported that the Confederates have captured Cape Girardeau, Mo.; and it is also reported that the Confederate General Morgan, with a numerous body of cavalry, is in Wayne co., Ky.

An order has been received at Nashville that the entire population, ladies included, must take the oath within ten days, or be sent South.

Tusculum is reported captured by the Yankees.

Vicksburg, April 27.—A tug boat, with two barges in tow, ran our batteries this morning at 5 o'clock. The batteries opened on her, but with that effect is not known.

CHATTANOOGA, April 27.—Our army is drawn up in line of battle at Warrance. Gen. Joseph

E. Johnston has taken the field in person. The enemy's pickets advanced within two miles of Warrance. Skirmishing took place Saturday, but the enemy failed to advance. Roddy's cavalry has advanced upon Tusculum. The enemy are now at Little Bear Creek, six miles from Tusculum. The soldiers of Grant's army have committed unparalleled enormities. They have burned houses over women's heads, destroyed corn-fields, robbed houses, and even tore the rings from the fingers of ladies.

MOBILE, April 30.—Official information says the Yankee sloop-of-war Preble was burned on the 28th, off Pensacola. She is a total loss, with her armament.

A YANKEE RAID.

A raid of a large body of Yankees, belonging to Rosecrans' command, into the town of McMinnville, Tenn., is confirmed by our exchanges from Winchester and Chattanooga. They entered our lines at Morrison, a station on the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, and occupied it and every other station on the road up to McMinnville and McMinnville also. There was a company of Provost Guardsmen present, who made a stand against the first advance for the purpose of giving our wagons, etc., a fair start to escape. After a brisk skirmish of half an hour, overpowering numbers forced this handful of men to disperse. Some escaped and others were captured. There being no farther obstacle, the Yankees proceeded at once to the public square. They were mostly mounted infantry, and estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000. Their first business was the destruction of the large cotton factory near the railroad bridge. It was one of the most extensive and has been also one of the most useful in the South. It was completely destroyed. They then burnt the depot buildings and adjoining houses, and the bridge across Barren River. It is reported that they burnt the Court House also.

Gen. John H. Morgan was in McMinnville at the time, and only succeeded in making his escape with his wife, by a hair's breadth. He left on an ambulance, (he driving) on the Sparta road. General M. reached Sparta that night in safety. Ellsworth, his famous telegraphic operator, who had his leg broken some time ago, was captured.

A RETURNED PRISONER.

From the Wilmington Journal.

We had the pleasure this morning of meeting a friend, a native of an adjoining county, but a member of a regiment of Texan Rangers, who was captured at Arkansas Post, and lately returned South by exchange or parole via City Point.

He was carried from the Post up to Alton, Illinois, to Springfield and thence to Chicago, and in getting South was carried around through a portion of Ohio and Indiana to Dunkirk, New York, thence to Harrisburg, Pa., thence to Baltimore, thence to City Point, so that he saw a good deal of the Northern country and something of the Northern people. His opinion is that the undercurrent against the war is stronger than many of us at the South are prepared to believe, but that the time for its display has not yet arrived. The Democrats, or "Copperheads," as the Republicans call them, are very bitter against Lincoln and his administration. The people generally are very sick of the war. That much is unmistakable, though whether they are yet prepared to close it on our terms, of final separation, is very questionable. The Chicago Tribune, a very Black paper quondam, with great zest the articles of the Richmond Enquirer down on the Northern and Western Democrats, and taunted them therewith. We must confess that we are confirmed in our formerly expressed opinion that these articles were injudicious in the extreme, and the avidity with which they were seized upon by our bitterest enemies goes to show this. If the anti-Lincoln organization at the North could do us no good it could do us no harm. Why not give a fair chance?

We lost at Arkansas Post over five thousand men, including the sick in the hospitals. We had, engaged, somewhat over three thousand effective men, but sufficient reinforcements came up just in time to be captured to swell the total number of prisoners to over five thousand, as already stated.

The regiment guarding the body of prisoners of which our friend formed a part, was we think, the 58th Illinois. The greater portion of the men whom he saw or heard, or with whom he came in contact seemed to be Irish. This may not have been and probably was not the case in the majority of the Illinois regiments, but it was in those he saw. These Irishmen did not seem to like the service particularly, but it was that or nothing. They could neither obtain employment nor assistance. If they asked for either they were told to go into the army.

ESTIMATE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his estimates of the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government from July 1st to December 31st, 1863, and last week they were passed by the House. The estimates are as follows:

Legislative,	\$284,045 00
Executive, salary of Pres't, &c.,	24,125 00
Treasury Department,	22,721,400 61
War Department,	364,813,518 00
Navy Department,	8,848,457 02
State Department,	57,070 00
Department of Justice,	176,488 38
Post-Office Department,	112,088 92
Miscellaneous,	10,000 00

Total, \$396,537,442 93

In looking over the estimate in detail we find some interesting statements of facts. To support one regiment of light artillery (10 companies) six months it costs \$490,731. A regiment of cavalry for the same time costs \$317,271; and a regiment of infantry for the same length of time costs \$200,543. The cost of supporting 200 Generals, 400 Aids, 168 Brigade Quartermasters, 151 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, and 73 Cadets, which is the field and staff, is \$1,823,164. This includes wagons, horses, stationery, forage, &c., for the officers. The salaries of our Ministers, Commissioners, Consuls, and Commercial Agents abroad, for the half year amounts to \$45,150. The salaries and mileage of Senators is \$47,000 for the six months, and of the members of the House \$200,420.

SOLDIER'S ESTATES.—A soldier just returned from the wars in Tallapoosa county, suggests to the Dadeville Banner, that Alabama pass a statute of limitation against the early administration on soldier's estates. His estate, he says, has been administered on, and most of his effects squandered, and he not only "still lives," but has been kicking; yet, neither brings his property back—nor a man without property these days is much worse than a man without a wife.

The druggists and apothecaries of the Confederate States—the pillars of practical medicine, as they have been called—will meet in Convention in Augusta, Georgia, on the 6th of May.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE REVENUE LAW.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The following correspondence, furnished us for publication by Mr. Treasurer Worth, contains important information as to the construction of portions of the revenue law. The opinions of the Attorney General have no doubt been well considered, and may be regarded as settling the questions which have been raised and brought to his attention:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, N. C., April 1, 1863.

Hon. Simon H. Rogers, Attorney Gen. of N. C.—
DEAR SIR:—The following questions have been propounded to me, arising under the Revenue act of the last General Assembly. I shall be obliged to you for your opinion on them, with a view to publishing it, in order that there may be uniformity in the action of the officers entrusted with the execution of the act.

1. Is the word "cash" in the first and eighth sections of the bill, to be interpreted as meaning specie, Bank notes, or Confederate or State Treasury notes?

2. By the 1st section, paragraph 1st of the act, real estate is taxed two-fifths of one per cent. on its value. By the 4th paragraph of the same section, money invested in manufacturing companies or corporations is taxed at the same rate, according to the shares as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation; and if not in a corporation, then upon the amount invested. "Also money invested in every species of trade and traffic, not otherwise taxed herein." By the 5th section of the act "the stock or interest held by individuals in all corporations or business shall be listed among the individual property of the holders in the counties in which they reside." The bulk of the property of many manufacturing companies consists of real estate—the necessary structures and machinery for carrying on the business. Is the real estate to be listed by the corporation and the shares of stock by the holders, whereby the same property would be twice taxed?

3. By the 5th section of the act, the stock or interest held by individuals in all corporations or business shall be listed among the individual property of the holders in the counties where they respectively reside; and by clause 15 section 70 a tax of two per cent. is imposed on every dollar of net profit or dividend declared, received or due the year preceding the 1st day of April in each year, (and not previously listed upon money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather or articles made of leather, iron and tobacco,) and also on every dollar of net profit or dividend on money invested in steamboat companies, (whether incorporated or not,) and in railroads. Are the shares of stock in manufacturing and steamboat companies to be taxed, and also the dividends; as well as the land and slaves, constituting a part of the stock of said companies?

4. The 4th clause under the 1st section taxes money invested in manufacturing and steamboat companies two-fifths of one per cent. Is the term "manufacturing" to be taken in its largest sense, so as to include mills for the manufacture of iron, flour, paper, powder, &c.? If not, what manufacturing establishments are embraced and excluded? 5. The latter part of section 19, page 842, 2d volume of Revised Statutes, exempts the shares of stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh (now Wilmington and Weldon) Railroad from any public charge or tax. Clause 15 section 70 of the Revenue act imposes a tax of 2 cents on every dollar of dividend on money invested in Railroads. Does this provision of the Revenue act come in conflict with the chartered rights of this Railroad Company? Yours, very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH,

Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, April 17, 1863.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer:

DEAR SIR:—I answered the first question propounded in yours of the 1st instant, before I left Raleigh for the eastern portion of the State, from which place I have just returned.

In reply to your second question, I am of opinion that the real estate should be listed by the corporation, or company, or individual, as the case may be; and in estimating the value, all improvements, including machinery, fixtures, &c., that have been erected or used thereon, should be embraced. The term "improvements," in the 5th section, were it not for the 9th section, would not be, by me, made so comprehensive. By this latter section, in estimating the value of every tract of land, or other real estate with the improvements thereon, the machinery, fixtures, &c., are to be taken into the estimate.

By paragraph 4, section 1 and section 5, it appears that where there is stock, it is to be given by the individual owner in the district in which he resides, and where there is no corporation or stock issued, the "interest," whatever it may be in the "business," must be given by the owner in addition to the value of the real estate as described in sections 8 and 9.

Whatever the intention may have been, the Legislature could in my opinion have used no stronger language to convey the idea that they intended to tax the same property twice, first as stock or money invested, and then as real estate.

As to your third question, I am of opinion, that in addition to the tax to be levied upon the real estate as ascertained by sections 8 and 9, and upon the "stock or interest" in any "corporation or business," as ascertained by section 1, paragraph 4, and section 5, section 70, paragraph 15, imposes an additional tax "on every dollar of net profit, or dividend, declared, received, or due, during the year preceding the first of April in each year upon money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or articles made of cotton, iron and tobacco, and also on every dollar of net profit or dividend, or money invested in steamboat companies."

Therefore, I conclude that the Legislature intended to tax, 1st, the *corpus*, which is the property or material substance of the corporation, and exists whether profitably employed or not, and this is a tax upon the corporation; 2d, the shares of each owner, if more than one, or money invested, if there be no shares, which is a tax upon the individual members; and 3d, the profits or dividends, which is a distinct thing from either of the former, which may be considered a tax upon the corporation; and where there is no corporation the tax is upon the "interest" and the "business," terms used in the bill in connection with shares and corporations.

I am of opinion that the term manufacturing, in your 4th question, should be taken in its largest sense, so as to embrace mills for the manufacture of flour, iron, paper, &c.

Further, I am of opinion that paragraph 15, section 70, of the Revenue act, does not conflict with the chartered rights of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that the tax thereby imposed ought to be paid.

I desire to call the attention of storiffs to 39th section of the Revenue act.

I am, with great respect,

SIMON H. ROGERS,

Att'y Gen'l N. C.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 30.—In the Senate, the House bill increasing the pay of soldiers was postponed until the next session. The House Exemption bill was finally passed. It repeals clauses in the existing law relative to overseers, but exempts one person on each farm owned by a minor, person of unsound mind, *feme sole*, or persons absent in military service, on which are twenty or more slaves. Several provisions were annexed—one requiring the owner of slaves to pay annually into the Treasury five hundred dollars. The Act also authorizes the President to exempt such persons as in his judgment should be exempted, also exempts all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the administration of the laws. In other respects, the Acts of last session remain. The Senate also passed the House bill to establish a Provisional Navy, and bills relating to the Congressional election in Tennessee and Louisiana.

The House passed a bill which prohibits any trade in United States paper currency, under severe penalties; also a bill requiring all persons in Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments to file an inventory of property as security against fraud. The bill to prevent frauds in the Quartermaster's Department and Transportation, with the Senate amendment, was finally adopted.

May 1.—The Senate passed the House bill for placing in military service, after the 1st of July next, all citizens of the United States, including Marylanders, residing or sojourning in the Confederate States. The House amendment to the bill establishing a flag was concurred in. A message was received from the President, returning with disapproval, an act to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, reported from the Judiciary Committee certain joint resolutions commending the conduct of citizens of Louisiana who, falling within the lines of the enemy, had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

Mr. Conrad, of La., offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

"That Congress has heard with sorrow and indignation the wanton cruelties practiced by our vindictive enemies upon the inhabitants of those portions of our country which have fallen under their control; that while deeply sympathizing with the suffering of those devoted patriots, Congress can only assure them of their undiminished confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause, and that the firmness and fortitude which they have exhibited deserve and receive the gratitude of their country and the admiration of the civilized world."

A YANKEE ESTIMATE OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—The New York World, in speaking of the fight at Charleston, makes the following allusion to Gen. Beauregard:

One result of this Charleston fight will be to restore Beauregard to the favor of the Southern people. True, he is boastful, egotistical, untruthful and wanting in tact, but he is certainly the most marvellous engineer of modern times. By his genius and professional skill he has erected batteries in Charleston harbor that would sink all the wooden fleets of the world, did they come under fire, and he has succeeded, moreover, in driving back in disgrace the most impregnable iron-clad fleet afloat. There is no denying that this man has done, unpalatable though it may be to the Northern people.

THE \$15,000,000 BONDS.—Many persons do not understand the cause of the high prices which these bonds command as compared with those of the \$100,000,000 loan. The export duties on cotton cannot be paid in Confederate notes, as any one may see by the conditions on their face. They must be paid in gold or silver or the coupons of these \$15,000,000 bonds. These latter are therefore sought after by blockade runners as eagerly as specie, and prices have run up accordingly.

ANOTHER ORDER OR ADDRESS FROM GEN. HILL.

Head Quarters, Department N. C.,
Goldsboro, April 24th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 8.]

The Department Commander returns his heartfelt thanks to the troops under his command for their courage in battle, patient endurance on long fatiguing marches in the cold and wet, for their vigilance on duty, and uniform good behavior everywhere. Unlike the rascally Yankees, you have protected private property, and no depredations have been committed, except in a few instances by the 25th N. C. Regiment. It is to be hoped that this brave Regiment will leave off this low Yankee practice, and will behave as well on the march as it has always done on the battle field.

Some twenty Cavalry men, under Lieutenant Beard, behaved badly in presence of the Yankees, and the same is charged against Captain Nicholl's Company of Cavalry. All the rest of the troops behaved most handsomely.

Soldiers with forces inferior to the Yankees, you drove them into their rat-holes in Newbern and Washington. You held the latter place in close siege for sixteen days. With light field guns, you whipped the four gun-boats in the harbor at Washington, disabling two of them, and driving the poor poltroon Itenshaw, U. S. Navy, under shelter of an Island. With some half a dozen field pieces, you kept back nine gun-boats from coming to the relief of their afflicted consort. The relieving force of seven thousand men, you whipped so easily as to think the battle was over, and were preparing for the slipper contest when you learned that the foe had slipped off in the darkness of the night, blockading the road behind him, so that a dog, or a sneaking expect could not crawl through. If you failed to accomplish greater things, the fault was not yours.

How much better it is thus to deserve the thanks of the country by your courage and patience, than to skulk at home as the cowardly exempted do. Some of these poor dogs have hired substitutes, as though money could pay the service every man owes his country. Others claim to own twenty negroes, and with justice might claim to be masters of an infinite amount of cowardice. Others are study squires, bless their dignified souls! Others are warlike militia officers, and their Regiments cannot dispense with such models of military skill and valor.

And such noble regiments they have! Three field officers, four staff officers, ten Captains, thirty Lieutenants and one private, with a misery in his bowels. Some are pill and syringe gentlemen, and have done their share of killing at home. Some are kindly making shoes for the army, and generously give them to the poor soldiers, only asking for anything but fancy duty: the sight of blood is unpleasant, and the roar of cannon shocks their sensibilities.

When our independence is won, the most trifling soldier in the ranks will be more respected as he is now more respectable, than an army of these skulking exempted.

D. H. HILL,

Major-General.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., one of the largest farmers in North Carolina, has addressed Gov. Vance a letter in relation to supplies for the people and army, &c., containing many timely and sensible suggestions. Mr. Devereux says he has seen greater scarcity in North Carolina than there now is, yet nobody starved. We find the letter published in the Standard, and extract the following from it:

Sir:—Being past active service, but anxious to do all for the common cause within my power—feeling also, that I am now becoming a patriarch in the country, and especially in farming, I venture to address you upon the food question in this commonly reported crisis of our history. I say "commonly reported crisis," because I am satisfied that if the food panic can be removed, there is no cause of alarm. The wheat and corn crop, I know, is a heavy one in all parts of our corn-producing counties, excepting on the river low grounds. There it was clearly a failure, and a system of commerce is not the proper way to deal with a people under a panic. I have seen much harder times in North Carolina than the present. In the spring of 1817, being a very young man, yet green to the carers of a family, with only one hundred dollars at my command, I went into the market with that money, the issue of as sound a bank as ever was chartered, bought eleven barrels of corn and one of flour, and all I had left was ten dollars. Any one who will make the calculation will see that prices were higher then than at present. Again, in the summer of 1843, hundreds of families, who felt that the receipt of public charity would have degraded them, lived for weeks, until the Irish potato crop was available, upon peas boiled in salt and water. Instead, at that period, of being a buyer, I was a seller, and through an agent I delivered corn to a man much above the pauper class, who would have scorned to ask charity, who applied for it between midnight and daybreak, and assigned as an excuse for the unreasonable hour, that his children would have nothing for breakfast until he had shelled that corn, had it ground, and carried it home. Yet in both 1817 and 1843 the country survived and prospered. In truth, while it is difficult to concentrate the products of an agricultural country where, as with us, the inhabitants live on their farms, starvation is almost impossible. All that is required is confidence, a kindly feeling towards our fellows, and an abiding trust that seed time and harvest will not fail. There is now—there always is—an excess of caution, when fear is once excited. Let every man having the control of provisions of all kinds, reflect that an army cannot live as a family can, upon garden vegetables; but must have meat and bread, more portable and less perishable; that without this they cannot maintain their position in the field; that if obliged to retire, an enemy worse than famine will be upon his heels; that with every mile of retreat the means of support to us are diminished, and of offence to our enemies increased. Let him bear in mind, that it is better for his loved ones to bear a scanty allowance, than endure the evils of what is now known as refugeeism. Let him remember that a merciful God has the wheat harvest in store for us; that propitious seasons will very soon give us an abundant supply of vegetables; that whole nations, less poor than we are, live, from year to year, upon cabbages and potatoes, and perform mountains of work; and surely, most surely, he will be forced to the conclusion that we can, with the inducements before us, bear six weeks of economical administration, and survive, and be not only happy, but prosperous. But there is no scarcity, much less famine before us. Our fears, and the hopes of our enemies, have mistaken high prices for deficient supplies. (No one has properly estimated the evil effects of redundancy in the circulation.) With proper, judicious economy, after an experience of near thirty years of the feelings and the habits of producers, I am satisfied that there is an abundant supply of food in the country, for the soldier at his post, the negro and his mule to the plow, and the infant at his play. Only let us beware of a selfish hoarding of the means of life.

THE SAVAGES AT WORK.—The Yankees at Suffolk, Va., are devastating that section of country with an unparalled hand. On Wednesday last, a detachment of seventy-five Yankees with two pieces of artillery, landed at Holladay's Point, on the Nanamoud river, and destroyed the dwellings of John T. Prudden, Peter Houseman and The Wilkisons. They burnt a barn belonging to the estate of the late Albert Shivers, and fired the dwelling, but the ladies on the premises distinguished the flames. On the same day another party fired a portion of the village of Chuekuck, in Nanamoud county, and destroyed several houses. This was done without giving the people any warning, but we have not heard of any loss of life.

By the Governor of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become apparent to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the crime of speculation in the necessities of life can be arrested; and whereas it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North-Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to-wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Sugar, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermaster and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public use, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale for profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in transit from one State to another, or from one section of the State to another, are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced. I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor, Z. B. VANCE.

B. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, April 25, 1863.

The Commissary General has informed me that he is willing to purchase syrup, made from the Chinese sugar cane, for the army, at this time to be delivered this fall, say during the months of October, November and December, and has instructed me to find out, if possible, the amount we can furnish for the purpose, and the price per gallon.

The average yield per acre of this syrup is 100 gallons; and all that is necessary for the people of each county, who are disposed to unite in this matter, which appeals alike to their patriotism and interests, is to unite by counties and inform me of their decision. I am authorized by the Government to make all the necessary arrangements, and will give information as to the mode of culture and manufacture. I am informed there is a quantity of seed to be had in Richmond and Petersburg both, at this time, and the season is at hand to commence planting. The subject is now before you; each county can report to me the quantity that will be engaged by the first of June, when the contract can be made. At four dollars per gallon, it is more profitable than tobacco at \$10 per hundred.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

T. E. CHAMBLISS,

Smoky Ordinary, Brunswick county, Va.

Receiver's Sale.