

The REGISTER is published WEEKLY, every Wednesday, and SEMI-WEEKLY, every Wednesday and Saturday, upon the following terms, invariably in advance:

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ADVERTISING AND JOB WORK: All ADVERTISING and JOB WORK done in this office, whether by the day or by the week, is done with neatness and dispatch.

TAXATION IN KIND.

Knowing the great interest felt in the working of the system of taxation in kind, which has just been set on foot by the Confederate Congress, we give up all our disposable space to-day to that portion of the report made by Mr. Hunter, on behalf of the Senate's Committee, which relates to that subject. Many, we know, are apprehensive that the system of taxation in kind, if not impracticable, will be cumbersome and inconvenient—will multiply officials, invite speculation and operate very hardly upon small farmers. To all such we say, read Mr. Hunter's report in a spirit of candour, and we feel assured that your doubts and apprehensions will be relieved. There are some, we know, at first instance, the Raleigh Standard and its "conservative" friends, who will cavil at and object to this plan, but it is not to such as these that we address ourselves, but to the honest and true men who are willing and anxious to stand by and co-operate with the Confederate authorities in the great struggle in which we are involved. To these we say again, read the report, and your doubts will be diminished if not dispelled.

In addition to this, they propose a tax to be paid in kind by the agricultural industry of the country, which will probably be enough to furnish the forage, the bread, and a large portion of the rest of the army, together with cotton and tobacco enough to purchase the foreign exchange necessary to pay for most of the ordnance stores which we procure from abroad. If we do this, we shall probably pay, in addition to what has been already mentioned, nearly one-third of the actual expense of the war itself. In going this, we shall not only take the most efficient of all practicable steps to reduce the volume of our currency, by diminishing the amount issued, but we shall secure the subsistence of the army, and preserve the capacity to keep the field, happen what may to us from abroad. If we do this, we shall probably pay, in addition to what has been already mentioned, nearly one-third of the actual expense of the war itself. In going this, we shall not only take the most efficient of all practicable steps to reduce the volume of our currency, by diminishing the amount issued, but we shall secure the subsistence of the army, and preserve the capacity to keep the field, happen what may to us from abroad.

As to the convenience and fairness of the estimation and collection of the tax, it is proposed that the assessor, as soon as the crop is gathered, shall proceed to the place and estimate the tenth which the Government is entitled to, according to quantity and quality. If there should be any discrepancy between the tax-payer and assessor, each is to call in a third assessor of the vicinage, and they are to select a third assessor in case of dispute. Their award is final, as to quantity, quality and value. Duplicate estimates of this appraisement are to be made, one to be left with the tax-payer and one with the assessor. This estimate is left by the assessor with a post-quartermaster, at the nearest Government depot, where these articles are to be delivered according to the estimate, within a certain time.

If, then, upon examination, the Senate should deem the proposed plan practicable, it will find that, in addition to the reason already urged in its favor, there are other considerations which should recommend its adoption. If the effect of this measure would be, as doubts are cast, to withdraw the Government to a great extent, not entirely from the market as a purchaser of the stores proper for its subsistence and forage of the army, the middle men would be deprived of one of the leading inducements which prompt them to purchase and hoard the necessities of life. They will no longer be sure of one great outlet for their goods, and they will be obliged to find another. The necessary consequence of this would be a fall in the price of the great articles of human subsistence. Supplies would thus be once more placed within convenient reach for the people, and could be procured on fair terms for the army itself, if to some moderate extent, it should be forced to go into the market for them.

This tax in kind would enable the farmer or planter to contribute largely to the aid of the Government with more ease and convenience than in any other mode, it is obvious as to require no argument in proof of the proposition. If, then, upon a full examination of the subject, the reasons in favor of a tax in kind should be found sufficient, but little more need be said in recommendation of the general features of the scheme proposed in the amendment offered by your committee. In common with the House, they propose to levy a license tax and duties upon the gross sales of merchants, because in their opinion, these fall as a tax upon the consumer, and have the merit of all such taxes, in that they do not fall upon the actual consumer, and measuring the contribution by the will of the purchaser. But instead of a tax falling upon all property alike, whether productive or unproductive, which would be peculiarly hard at the present time, your committee propose to tax only sources of property, in which the Government has a direct interest; for it is believed that a much larger tax could thus be laid and collected from the people than in any other mode. That the contribution will be made more cheerfully in this way than in any other your committee do not doubt, because those only are required to pay who are able to do so, and nothing is exacted from those who make nothing.

erection of depots. Corn in the ear and wheat may both be kept in pens, so covered as to keep out the rain. This a matter of every day's experience in many parts of the Confederacy. A mere shelter from the rain is all that is necessary for most of the articles of agricultural produce, and the farmer who keeps the wheat which he will be able to preserve the deposit from theft.

In response to the second question it may be said that the Quartermaster's Department is now collecting from the farms of the country and distributing to the army the agricultural produce which it purchases. The work which would be required from it under this bill would be less difficult than that now performed by it, because farmers are required to deliver at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production. Thus it is a matter of the farmer, which now performs but little of the transportation, would contribute an important part of the service under the requirements of the proposed law. In addition to this, the arrangement, made necessary by the law which would introduce more system into the service, and the work would be better done than it is at present, when the employment of mules and pack animals is being regular and is now proposed. But the conclusive answer to the objection is to be found in the fact that, with the exception of the portion absolutely necessary for the farm, nearly the whole of the transportation of the country, whether it be done by steam or horse power, is in the hands of the Government, so that the work of collecting and distributing this produce is to be done at least by the Government. The question, then, is not so much one of transportation as whether these articles are to be purchased by the Government or taken by taxation in kind.

3d. The scheme is to be considered in reference to its expense. Will it multiply Government agents to an inconvenient extent? The committee are of opinion that it will not. The assessors are to be appointed by the Government, and the collection of the pecuniary tax will be able to discharge also the additional duties imposed on them by this plan for a tax in kind. The Quartermaster's Department, which now purchases, collects and distributes as much as it will be required to do under this bill, will be adequate for the performance of this work also; and the most easily, as the farmers themselves must contribute a large amount of the transportation. It may be supposed that these Post-Quartermasters would constitute an additional corps of officers. But there are two considerations which would seem to negative this supposition. The fact is, that there are already quite a number of supernumeraries in commission and receiving pay. The second is that those who now perform the very service which this bill would require to be done, do so more efficiently when a division of labor a greater degree of system will be introduced into the work.

If all this be so, it is probable that there is no other mode in which so great an addition could be made to the values derived from taxation, with less expense than in that which is now proposed. Because the increased machinery which would be necessary to carry out the system of taxation in kind, would be substituted in this case by the agencies already existing in the War Department.

4th. The scheme is to be considered in reference to the system of accounts by which fraud is to be prevented and fidelity is to be secured on the part of the agents. The proposed system of accounts may at first be said to be free from complications. The estimate of the assessor, the receipt of the assessor, the receipt of the Post-Quartermaster, who gives a receipt in exchange. This receipt is forwarded by the assessor to the chief tax collector who charges it to the Post-Quartermaster in his account. When the Post-Quartermaster delivers the articles to the Distributing Quartermaster which he forwards to the chief tax collector, and this receipt is credited in his account. If the tax-payer fails to deliver according to estimate, that estimate is delivered to the collector in exchange for a receipt, which is also forwarded to the chief tax collector, who is thus enabled to trace the operations of the Post-Quartermaster at any time by a reference to his books. The estimate, whether in the hands of the quartermaster or district collector, is also forwarded to the chief tax collector, who by comparison of these estimates with the receipts taken by the assessor, can ascertain whether there has been collusion between the assessor and quartermaster to defraud the Government of any portion of its property.

It will be seen that a strict system of accountability to the chief tax collector is thus required from the assessor and receiving quartermaster, and that the assessor at any time ascertain the exact state of these two latter officers, by a reference to their books. 5th. The plan is to be considered in reference to its applicability to all parts of the country. It may be said that in certain sections it will be impossible for the Secretary of War to collect this produce, because it is so distant from the field of military operations, and from the armies which are to be supplied. Upon reflection, it will be found that such cases will be of less frequent occurrence than would be at first supposed. The war is carried on upon so large a scale, that the armies are scattered over nearly the whole country, and are thus ready at most places to gather their supplies. But when such cases actually occur, the bill provides a remedy for them. Whenever the Secretary of War shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury that there are certain districts in which it will be impracticable for him to gather the tenth, the law requires that the estimated money value of the articles constituting this tenth shall be paid by the farmer or planter.

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In now remains to consider what will be the probable yield of these taxes. Upon this subject your committee regret that they have been unable to obtain such statistics as would afford the basis for a reliable estimate, and when furnished, they will be presented to satisfy inquiry. Still they may be able to derive certain limits (wide, to be sure), within which the amount probably to be yielded by these taxes will be found. This enquiry naturally resolves itself into two branches, first as to the money which the proposed tax will yield, and secondly as to the value of the tax in kind. In the former, it is to be measured by the issue of Treasury notes which will be saved by the tax in kind. But the proceeds of this tax, if raised according to the table, will pay nearly one-third of the military expense of the war itself, for the subsistence and forage of the army constitute about that portion. If we shall, we shall thus establish our credit upon the respect and confidence of the world, and we shall certainly give a new value to it. The adoption of this measure would afford the world such evidence of our determination to discharge our just obligations at any cost as would necessarily win the confidence and inspire respect. With credit thus established we should be able to use it for all the purposes of the war. Whilst the tax in kind would diminish greatly the issue of notes, the bond, when established in credit, would enable us to control the amount in circulation. For if the proceeds were not funded with sufficient rapidity, we might purchase them with bonds, so as to bring the circulation within proper limits and reduce prices. From a reduction of prices there would follow a diminution of the debt which we are contracting, and so long as the amount of the debt shall be equal to the actual value received, we shall be able to meet whatever liabilities may incur. But a reason more convincing than any which has yet been urged recommends the position of a tax in kind. It ensures the means of credit to fight we equal on both sides. With food, raiment, and munitions of war, we can and will protect the contest until our enemies are exhausted. Defensive war has this advantage at least, an advantage that would promise success even if the offensive war were to fail. But when a spirit of conquest and oppression animates a party, and a determination to defend home and liberty directs the other, there can be no doubt as to the party which will protect the contest for the longer period. The success of the offensive war is later but the success of the defensive war is more certain, and the only question is as to the proper use of them. To the extent that we collect what we want in kind we relieve the currency by diminishing its issue, and the value of the currency rises, which will be a great advantage to us in the purchasing power of the currency itself.

R. M. T. HUNTER, On behalf of the Committee.

of the Editor of the Daily Progress may really excuse us for not being frightened to death at his irate article of Monday. In fact, he must excuse us, if, at the risk of being brought to law, and that 't'oo not on paper,' we repeat the offence which has so stirred up his gall, to wit: declare our belief that a portion of "the best talent in the State," of which he says he has "the command," is found in the possession of a man who openly avows himself a re-constructionist, and proclaims the belief that Confederate soldiers have committed greater outrages on Confederate soil, than have ever been perpetrated by Yankee soldiers.

THE BROOKS GUN. The following description of the Brooks gun, used by our batteries at the grand reception of the Monitor fleet, (rather of a contraband nature, we think; for the Yankees are of opinion the gun and her projectiles are English, and they are an imitative race), we find in the Charleston correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer of the 18th: The gun which fired the bolt through the turret of the Kookuk was invented by an officer of the Confederate States. Called after the inventor, it is known as the Brooks gun. A hollow casting, rifled to a seven-inch bore, constitutes the body of that cannon. The breech, however, is strengthened with bands of two and a half inches of wrought iron shrunk on. The trunnions are of wrought iron, and like the bands, are also shrunk on. By obtaining a regular distribution of the strain in casting the body of the gun in a model of uniform outline, this method of supplying the trunnions ought to result in increased strength of breech. Be that as it may, the Brooks gun was the most effective of the powerful cannon of Fort Sumter during the late conflict here, and is at all events the only one known to have penetrated an armor plated turret of iron. The charge with which it has been done was twelve pounds, but a ten-inch of the same pattern, on firing a bolt of 120 pounds through eight-inch plates of iron, exploded a charge of 25 pounds.

Abraham Lincoln has issued a Proclamation making the 30th day of this month a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for the manifold sins of the nation. H. K. Burgwyn, Esq. has been appointed by the Secretary of War a Commissioner to assist in the assessment of property proposed for the use of the Government in North Carolina.

A Yankee soldier recently became tired of the war and deserted, first taking the precaution to forge a parole from Gen. Kirby Smith—in order to travel without inconvenience and also without paying travelling expenses. The forged parole worked like a charm, until it was at last presented to an officer who knew how to read and who discovered the signature to be written "CURRY SMITH." "This will do very well for a short-furlough," says he, "but Kirby Smith has quit spelling his name with a C!"

RELEASE OF ZARZYNA.—The Baltimore Sun says: We learn that Col. Zarzyzna, so long kept in military confinement in Fort Lafayette, has been exchanged, and, with other prisoners, is now on his way South.

VENGEANCE AT LANT.—A correspondent of the Savannah News, writing from Palatka, Florida, March 31, gives an account of a brilliant exploit, resulting in the death of the famous Kansas Jayhawker, Montgomery.

FROM VICKSBURG.—One Yankee gunboat and five transports ran past our batteries at Vicksburg on the night of the 22nd inst. The transports were protected by barges. Two of them were disabled by our guns, one of which afterwards sank six miles below Vicksburg.

The Yankees have burnt the courthouse and other buildings at Hernando, Miss.

In Richmond on Friday last Mr. R. E. Dixon, clerk of the House of Representatives, was shot dead by F. S. Ford, of Kentucky, one of his assistants. The affair caused great excitement in the city.

Sales of Confederate bonds of the 15,000,000 loan, were made in Richmond on Thursday at 100 to 188.

LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Richmond papers have dates from the North of the 21st. We make the following extracts: FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—ORDER FROM GENERAL HOOKER RELATIVE TO REGIMENTS WHOSE TERM OF SERVICE IS ABOUT TO EXPIRE.

The most important item of intelligence furnished by our files may be found in the following general orders which were issued to the army of the Potomac by Gen. Hooker, on Monday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20. General Order No. 44. In order that no misunderstanding may exist as to the course to be pursued with regard to regiments whose terms of service are about expiring, the following rules will govern the action of corps commanders and others in the matter: 1. Where companies and regiments re-enlist after the expiration of their present term of service in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 85, April 22, 1863, from the War Department, the regimental and company officers will be retained. The regiment will have a furlough for the time specified in the order, and will be allowed to proceed at the public expense with arms and equipments to the place of their enrollment, the date of the furlough being the expiration of two years or nine months from the date of the original muster into the service of the United States.

2. Where the regiments in a body decline to re-enlist, the officers and men will be mustered out at the expiration of the two years or nine months from the time of their actual muster into the United States service—their arms and equipments to be turned into the hands of the officer of division to which the troops belong, and transportation and subsistence furnished them to place of their original enrollment. 3. The third paragraph of these orders provides that in cases where less than one-half of the number of a regiment re-enlist, the corps commanders shall determine how many and what officers shall be retained.

The fourth paragraph provides for the payment of bounty money upon the return of the men from furlough. [It will be recollected that fifty dollars bounty and thirty days furlough is offered as the inducement to re-enlist.]

The fifth paragraph states—"In regiments where two years men, and men enlisted for three years of the war are associated together, special regulations will be made to these headquarters for furloughs to the latter, when the number of two years men re-enlisting may, in the opinion of the corps commander, justify the indulgence." The sixth paragraph provides that where two years regiments do not re-enlist, as above provided, those men belonging thereto who had been enlisted for three years shall be transferred to the regular regiments, or formed into separate battalions, at the discretion of corps commanders.

The New York Post, on the authority of an officer of the Army of the Potomac, states that "General Stoneman had reached Culpeper Court House, where 3,000 rebels surprised and captured a number of the Harris' light cavalry, at a place where some cavalry were killed in a previous skirmish."

Seven hundred sick reached Washington from the Army of the Potomac on Monday. FROM SUFFOLK—NO BATTLE—RUMORS, &c. A telegram from Fort Monroe states that General Dix and his staff left the Fort, "this morning for the Chesapeake. Heavy firing has been heard for the last twenty-four hours on the river, occasioned by the firing of these headquarters for furloughs to the latter, when the number of two years men re-enlisting may, in the opinion of the corps commander, justify the indulgence."

The correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "The delay of the enemy in making an attack has been ascribed to us as a reinforcement of 10,000 men. General Longstreet has expressed it as his opinion that Suffolk is too well fortified for him with his present force to risk a direct assault on our works. Here, for once, is a plain demonstration of the fact that—no matter how politicians may have dug, dig, digging—the shovels and the axe have laid Suffolk."

FROM VICKSBURG—RUNNING OF THE BATTERIES. The Washington Chronicle of the 21st, says:—"Official dispatch received by the President's evening, says that a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, with a large number of shells from General Grant's army, have succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg, and are now in a condition either to help General Banks in an attack upon Port Hudson or make an assault on Vicksburg from the South. This news from this quarter will be eagerly looked for, and no doubt will be highly encouraging to the national cause."

FROM ARKANSAS—REPORTED ATTACK ON FAYETTEVILLE. Telegrams received at St. Louis on the 20th of April, states that "Fayetteville, Arkansas, was attacked before daylight Saturday morning, by about three thousand rebels with four pieces of artillery. Our forces were less than two thousand, part of them were unarmed. The rebels were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was five killed and several wounded."

A second dispatch states that "the fight on Saturday at Fayetteville, lasted about four hours. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Cabell, and retreated in disorder towards Ozark. Our troops are all Arkansas recruits, under Col. Harrison, only partly armed and equipped, and without artillery."

POPULAR OUTBREAKS IN INDIANA—RESISTANCE TO MILITARY ARRESTS—SERIOUS RESULTS FORTHCOMING. The Washington Chronicle says that there are signs of trouble in the State of Indiana, and that a telegram, under date of April 20th, from Indianapolis, is as follows: "The forest set to Danville last night, report all quiet to-day. Several arrests of armed men were made. It is reported that another Union man was killed in Brown county, yesterday, by the Jayhawkers. Prosser has been removed from his residence at Georgetown, where it is said a force has been organized to resist his arrest by military authorities. Leading Democrats from Brown and adjoining counties have gone there to counsel submission to the authorities."

FROM CHARLESTON—ALL QUIET—THE BLOCKADE. The following telegram appears in the Washington Chronicle: "FORTRESS MONROE, April 20. Last evening the steamer Freeborn arrived from Charleston, bringing no news of importance. The Monitors were all lying near the bar, none of them having left as reported. The Ironsides is also at anchor off the bar."

The Hilton Head correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of April 18th, says: "The blockade of Charleston harbor will be kept with renewed vigor. Admiral Dupont has determined to augment the number of vessels in this duty, and to replace several vessels by swifter ones." The Ironsides has taken up her position in the main ship channel, through which all the large contraband vessels have heretofore passed up to the city. The presence of the Ironsides will render the business quite hazardous in the future.

CHARLESTON IMPREGNABLE. The New York Times thinks Charleston impregnable. In speaking of the light there, it says: "These natural advantages have been brought to bear the finest engineering skill in the Confederacy (and it was the flower of the genius of the country) during a period of two years. Lee, Beauregard and Ripley in succession have exhausted their professional efforts to make it impregnable. Everything that the most improved modern artillery and unlimited resources of labor can do has been done to make the passage of a fleet impossible. And it is impregnable. Sebastopol was as nothing to it."

Our fleet got but to the entrance of the harbor. It never got within it. Had the iron-clads sailed, they would have found the obstructions they would still have found those miles of batteries to run. They would have entered an inferno which, like the portals of Dante's hell might well bear the flaming legend, "Who enters here leaves hope behind." Not a point at which they would not have found themselves.

They pass out of the focus of fire of Fort Sumter and Moultrie, Beauregard and Ripley, and they find themselves arrested under the range of Sumter, the Moultrie, Johnston, and Ripley. They get beyond this, and a concentric fire from Ripley, Pickens, the Vapour battery, and the guns of the city fall upon them. Ready to run by the straits, as was done, the forts below New Orleans, is not a very difficult thing even for vessels not iron-clad; but to be anchored as it were under such fires as these is what no ships were ever called upon to suffer.

AYANKEE ESTIMATE OF GEN. BEAUREGARD. The N. Y. 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 marvelous engineer of modern times. His genius and professional skill he has erected batteries in Charleston harbor that would sink all the wooden fleets of the world if they came under fire, and he had succeeded, moreover, in driving back in disgrace the most impregnable iron-clad fleet afloat. There is no denying what this man has done, unpalatable though it may be to the Northern people.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE. PROGRESS OF THE COTTON LOAN.—DECLARATION OF LORD PALMERSTON—LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL ON THE RIGHT OF FEDERAL CRUISERS TO SEIZE VESSELS AT SEA, &c.

From our late European papers we get up the following summary of late European intelligence: PROGRESS OF THE COTTON LOAN.—The London Times says: "In the foreign market there has again been great activity, and in most instances an improvement. The Confederate loan, however, has been an exception. The price in the morning was a discount of par, but in the afternoon a further fall occurred, which was increased just at the close by a telegram announcing the stoppage of J. B. Spence, of Liverpool, in the great trade. A rumor was immediately circulated that this was Mr. Spence, the Confederate financial agent, and the scrip of the loan went down to 1 1/2 a 2 1/2 discount. The Confederate financial agent, however, is Mr. James Spence, and although nearly related to J. B. S., yet there has not been the slightest connection between them—Among the supporters of the loan, it was stated that a large number of speculative sales were effected in order to get the market steady, and preparatory to active operations in the field. In pursuance of a recent order from Gen. Bragg, all the tents and extra baggage being sent to the rear—reserving only three flags to every hundred men. \$5 you may "look out for equals."

OUR GROWING NAVY.—One of our most accomplished naval officers is about to start with a fine vessel on a tour of exploration, to rival the doings of the Alabama—and another will be ready on the 1st of May, under another gallant commander.—Charleston Mercury.

THE TEMPEST. Of this sweet old ballad of the Tempest, by Fields, one can never weary. There is something in the little daughter's whisper above all human philosophy: We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep— It was midnight on the waters, And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter To be shattered in the blast, And to hear the rattling trumpet Thunder, 'cut away the mast!

So we shuddered there in silence— For the stoutest held his breath, While the hungry sea was roaring, And the breakers talked with Death.

As thus we sat in darkness, Each one busy in his prayers— 'We are lost!' the captain shouted, As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered, As she took his eye and hand, 'Is't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?'

Then she kissed the little maiden, And we looked in silent cheer, And we anchored safe in harbor, When the morn was shining clear.

having considered, in communication with the law officers of the Crown, your letter of the 26th of March, requesting to be informed in regard to the right of British vessels to trade with Matamoros, her Majesty's Government have arrived.

The Government of the United States has clearly no right to seize British vessels bona fide bound from this country, or from any other British possession, to the ports of Vera Cruz and Matamoros; or either of them; or to carry such vessels attempt to touch at, or have an intermediate or contingent destination to some blockaded port or place, or are carriers of contraband of war destined for the Confederate States; and in any assumed case of such unlawful capture, her Majesty's Government would feel it their duty promptly to interfere, with a view to obtain the immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, with full compensation, and without the delay of proceedings in a prize court.

Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot, without violating the rules of international law, claim for British vessels navigating between Great Britain and these places any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of the United States, nor can they proceed upon any general assumption that such vessels may not act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable. Nothing is more common than for those who contemplate a branch of blockade, or the carriage of contraband to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination, and by deceptive papers; and the violation of the ports of the coast of Mexico with reference to the Confederates is such as to make it not only possible, but in many cases probable, that a contraband Mexican destination would be resorted to as a cover for objects which would really justify capture. It has already happened, in many cases, that British vessels have been seized while engaged in voyages, apparently lawful, which have afterwards been proved in the prize courts to have been really guilty of endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates.

It is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of international law, and whenever any such case of capture is alleged, the case cannot be withdrawn from the consideration of the prize court of the captor. After the case has undergone investigation it is the duty of the prize court to restore any such prize unlawfully made, with costs and damages, and the proper time for the interference of her Majesty's government, is in general, when the prize courts have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable.

Her Majesty's government cannot, upon a *pari passu* exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has been concerned, she has claimed herself to exercise.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, E. T. COWLEY, Esq., No. 3, HAMMILL STREET, E. HAMMOND.

A BATTLE IMMINENT IN TENNESSEE.

We judge from the following extract from a letter from Tullahoma to the Chattanooga Rebel of the 24th inst., and from other information in our possession, that a great battle is imminent in Tennessee. It is conceded on all hands that Bragg's army is invincible. The troops are said to be eager for the fray and perfectly sanguine of success.

From present indications, I think I may hazard the prediction that the campaign in Middle Tennessee will, ere many days are open, close in earnest. The army is rapidly mobilized preparatory to active operations in the field. In pursuance of a recent order from Gen. Bragg, all the tents and extra baggage being sent to the rear—reserving only three flags to every hundred men. \$5 you may "look out for equals."

OUR GROWING NAVY.—One of our most accomplished naval officers is about to start with a fine vessel on a tour of exploration, to rival the doings of the Alabama—and another will be ready on the 1st of May, under another gallant commander.—Charleston Mercury.

THE TEMPEST.

Of this sweet old ballad of the Tempest, by Fields, one can never weary. There is something in the little daughter's whisper above all human philosophy: We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep— It was midnight on the waters, And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter To be shattered in the blast, And to hear the rattling trumpet Thunder, 'cut away the mast!

So we shuddered there in silence— For the stoutest held his breath, While the hungry sea was roaring, And the breakers talked with Death.

As thus we sat in darkness, Each one busy in his prayers— 'We are lost!' the captain shouted, As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered, As she took his eye and hand, 'Is't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?'

Then she kissed the little maiden, And we looked in silent cheer, And we anchored safe in harbor, When the morn was shining clear.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE RALEIGH POST OFFICE, APRIL 27, 1863. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each.

- Allison, R. W. Hat, Larkin
Allen, J. N. Hamilton, Mrs. Mary A.
Bentley, M. A. Henson, (servant)
Bradford, Mrs. Theo. Hyslop, F. B.
Boon, Mahaley. Johnson, Miss Fannie J.
Bryan, J. D. Jackson, W. A.
Baily, T. Jenkins, Miss Helen
Burton, Maj. A. W. Jones, Mrs. S.
Brauden, Mrs. J. Woodley, Miss Ellen C.
Builer, A. J. Lane, Robert (colored)
Cope, Joseph Lumley, F. J.
Curtis, Wilson Lovett, Harriehouli
Cooke, J. H. Lacey, Samuel
Cooke, Miss Ann. Moore, Mrs. Francis A.
Craig, W. G. Matthew, Mrs. Susan A.
Cooper, Mrs. Sarah Martin, William
Chandler, Jesse T. McNeal, J. H. R.
Crawe, Elizabeth Pool, Elizabeth
Clements, William Pate, W. W.
Carroll, P. S. Parker, Marcellus
Calloway, B. F. Boyd, James A.
Cooke, Mrs. Sarah A. Ray, J. C.
Cooper, Miss Fannie 2 Ray, J. C.
Dennis, Robert. Smith, T. B.
Dillard, Wesley. Steed, G.
Judson, A. W. Simms, Mrs. Olivia
Raley, W. F. Smith, Serge Joseph
Forrell, E. P. Wood, F.
Harris, John. Wood, N. W.
Grissold, Louis T. Woodin, J. W.
Gillespie, H. L. Woodley, Miss Z.
Goadwin, F. Weather, Mrs. E. A.
Gaither, Dr. W. W. Whelan, J.
Harris, F. B. Whitaker, Miss Anne J.
Hawthorn, James. Warren, Thos.
Harris, Miss Louisa. Whelan, Miss Annie H.
Hutchinson, James H. Williams, George
Howe, J. No. 1. Whitaker, James M.
Hatcock, Hobbs, Simond. Whelan, J. M.
Hobby, Simond. 9350. T. COOK, P. M.

BANK CAFE FEARS. 20th April 1863. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking Room on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock. J. G. BURK, Cashr. Wilmington, April 20th, 1863.

SAUCS FAMILY FOUR. Furnished at E. A. WHITAKER'S, Hargett street.