

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1863.

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TERMS: WEEKLY REGISTER, one year, \$3.00 six mo.iths. 1.50 SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER, one year, 5.00 f' six months, 250 The REGISTER is conducted strictly on the cash system. Subscribers are notified, by a cross-

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Having recently added to our Job Office, and having one of the best Steam Power Presses in the South, we are prepared to execute every description of JOB and BOOK WORK in the best style and with dispatch. We have also on hand a lot of paper suitable for printing Circulars, Blanks, Labels, &c.

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 dispesable 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 cumbrous and inconvenient-will multiply officials, invite pecufarmers. 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, as, for instance, the Raleigh Standard and and object to this plan, but it is not to such as these that we address ourself, but to the honest and true men who are willing and apxious to stand by and co-operate with the Confederate authorities in the great struggle in which we are involved. To these we say be diminished if not dispelled. country, which will probably be enough to furnish the forage, the bread, and a large portion of the which we procure from abroad. If we do this, we shall not only take the most efficient of all precicable steps to reduce the volume of our ourrency, 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 be to the currency. If we can levy the forage and subsistence of the army in kind from the people, the amount of the Treasury notes to be issued will be so much diminished that the great problem of reducing the currency within proper limits, will become capable of a prac ical solution. But whether it does or not, we shall secure the means to main:sin a protracted struggle, and to carry on the war so long as our system of productive industry continues to be efficient. That such would be the effect of the receipt of these supplies in kind, no one can deny. The doubt arises from the difficulty of collecting, transporting and preserving these agricultural products. If this doubt does not vanish, it examination of the scheme presented. The bill proposes to levy and collect a tax of one-tenth of the annual produce of corn, wheat, rice, cais, rye, barley, sugar, molasses of cane, cotton, tobacco, wool. pess, beans, cured bay, fodder and of pork, the tithe of which is to be commuted for bacon, estimated in a certain manner described in the bill itself. The tithe is to be estimated, collected which will now be considered. 1st. 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 gath-This estimate is left by the assessor with a post quartermaster, at the nearest Government depot, where these articles are to be delivered according | market for them. to the estimate, within a certain period fixed by law. The tax-payer is bound to deliver these ar- | or planter to contribute largely to the aid of the ticles at this depot, but is not to haul them more Government with more ease and convenience than than eight miles from the place of production .-If he fails in this, the Quartermaster delivers the estimate to the collector who shall dispose and sell enough of the property of the tax payer to cover the estimated value of the tithe, the interest, the costs, and twenty per cent. damages. The assessment is thus made in a manner accep table to the tax-payer, and the tithe is collected with certainty and aispatch. 2d. The scheme is to be considered in reference to convenience and facility of collecting and distributing this produce so far as the Government is concerned. To effect this, it is proposed to divide the Quartermaster's Department into two branches, one for the collection and the other for the distribution of these articles. The collecting branch of the service is to consist of Quartermasters to be demoninated post Quartermasters, who are to receive and preserve these articles and to deliver them upon order to the distributing Quarmaster, who will transport the articles of subred to the agents of the commissary's department. The forage will be transported by the distributing branch of the service to the army, and cotton and tobacco will be carried to place convenient only are required to pay who are able to do so, for delivery to the agents of the Secretary of the and nothing is exacted from those who make Treasury, And here two queries suggest them- nothing. selves: 1st. Can these articles be preserved withont incurring a great expense for building denots? and 2d. Are the transportation resources of the quartermaster's department adequate to the work doubt, it may be said that so far as the preserva-than satisfy enquiry. Still they may be able to de-Bales of Capfederate bonds; of the 15.000,000

erection of depots. Corn in the car and wheat may both be kept in pens, so covered as to keep out the rair. 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 which will be delivere i. The sontinel who keeps the watch 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 pre formed by it, because tarmets are required to deliver it at depots not more then eight miles from the place of produc. tion. Thus t' e teams of the farmer, which now perform 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 would introduce more system into the the service, and the work would be better done than it is at present, when the employment is desultory instead of being regular as is now pro posed. 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 last by the Government. The question, then, is not so much one of transportation as whether these artic as are to be urchased by the Government or taken by taxaion in kind.

3d. The scheme is to be considered in mference to its expense. Will it multiply Government agents to an inconvenient extent ? The committee are of opinion that it will not. The assessors and collectors who are necessary for the assessment and 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 i will be required to do under this bill, will be ade quate for the performance of this work a'so; and the more easily, as the farmers themselves must contribute a share of the transportation. It may pe 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 I quire i by this till would only di charge theiducies' more efficiently when by 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 t, the values derived from texation, with loss exlation and operate very hardly upon small pense than in that which is now proposed. Because the increased machinery which would be nece-ta rily erected if the Treasury Department had to collect a large amount of taxes, would be substituted in this case by the agencies already existing n 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 its "conservative" friends, who will cavil at part of the sgents. The proposed system of accounts may at least be said to be free from complication. When the estimate of the tithe is made, paper," we repeat the offance which has to the assessor files that estimate with the Post Quar termaster, who gives a receipt in excharge. This receipt is forwarded by the assessor to the chief tax collector who charges it to the Post Quartermuster in his account. When Post Quartermaster delivers the articles to the Distributing Quar termaster which he forwards to the chief tax colagain, read the report, and your doubts will lector, and this receipt is credited in his account: If the taxpayer fails to deliver according to estimate, that estimate is delivered to the collector in In addition to this, they propose a tax to be exchange for a receipt, which is also forwarded to part in kind by the sgricultural industry of the 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 estimest of the army, together with cotton and mate, whether in the hands of the quartermaster tohacco enough to purchase the foreign exchange | or district collector, is also forwarded to the chief necessary to pay for most of the ordnance stores | tax collector, who, by a comparison of these esti mates with the receipts taken by the assessor, can we shall probably pay, in addition to what has ascertain whether there has been collusion bebeen already mentioned, nearly one-third of the tween the assessor and quartermaster to defraud actual expense of the war itself. In going this, the Government of any portion of its property It will be seen that a strict system of accountability to the chieftax collector is thus required from he assessor and receiving quartermaster, and that the first can at any time ascertain the exact state of the accounts of these two latter officers by a reference to their books. 5.h, and lastly. 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 b 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. Whenwill be greatly diminished at least by a considerate | ever the Secretary of War shall notify the Secre tary of the Treasury that there are certain districts in which it will be impracticable for him to gather the tithe, the law requires that the estimated money value of the articles constituting this tithe shall be paid by the farmer or planter. If, then, upon examination, the Senate should deem the proposed plan practicable, it will find that, in addition to the reason already urged in and distributed according to'a certain scheme its favor, there are other considerations which should recommend its adoption. If the effect of this measure would be, as doubtless it would, to withdraw the Government to a great extent, if not entirely, from the market as a purchaser of ered, shall proceed to the place and estimate the the stores proper for t e subsistence and forage of tenth to which the Government is entitled, ac- the army, the middle men would be deprived of cording to quantity and quality. If there should one of the leading inducements which prompt be a disagreement between the tax-payer and as- them to purchase and hoard the necessaries of life. sessor, each is to call in a freeholder of the vicin- They will no longer be sure of one great customage, and they are to select a third appraiser in | or who must buy of them at any price. The necase of dispute. Their award is final, as to quan- cessary consequences of this would be a fall in the tity, quality and value. Duplicate estimates of prices of the great articles of human subsistence. this appraisement are to be made, one to be left Supplies would thus be once more placed within with the tax-payer and one with the assessor .- | 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

be found. This enquiry naturally resolves itself into two brances, first as to the money which the proposed bill would yield, and text as to the value of the tax in kind. A reference to table No. 1. appended to this report, will show that the bill, if amended as the com-mittee pr. pose, will probably yield about \$65,000,000 in money. A sum more than sufficient to meet the interest due on any debt which may be funded on the lat of January may debt which may be funded on the 1st of January next, and to pay the expenses of the overnment incurred for purposes other than these for the war. It is extravagant to suppose that we will have \$600,000,000 in funded debt on the 1st of January next, and if this should be the case, all of it would not bear an interest of 8 per cent, nor would the insere t on a whole year be due upon much of it. But if there should be \$48,000,000 due for interest on that day, \$60,000,000 would pay not only the interest, but the civil expense of the government besides -In table No. 11 will be found an estimate of the yield of the proposed tax in kind. The articles thus collected, if valued at present prices, will probably amount to \$130,000,000, which will be in addition to the money derived from other sources as specified in the first tabular statement. Nor doos this estimate give the true value of the tax to the government, because that value is to be measured by the prices which would be given if the articles had to be purchased with a currency constantly increasing in volume.reasury notes which will be saved by receiving this tax in kind. But the proceeds of this tax, if valued according to the table, will pay nearly one-third of the military expense of the war itself, for the subsis tence and forage of the army constitute about that portion. If we do this, we shall thus establish our eredit 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 its confidence and inspire respect. With a credit thus established we should be able to use it for all the puroses of the war. Whilst the tax in kind would diminish greatly the issue of notes, the bond, when we'l established in credit, would enable us to control the amount in circulation. For if these notes were not funded with sufficient rapidity, we might purchased them with bonds, so as to bring the circulation with-in 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 we may incur. But a reason more convincing than any which has yet been urged recommends the im position of a tax in kind, It ensures the means of prosecuting the war, come what may to the currency. With food, raiment, and munitions of war, we can and will protract the contest until our enemies are exhaust Defensive war has this advantage at least, an alvantage that would promise success even if the inducements to fight we equal on both sides. But when a spirit of conquest and oppression anim tes on party, and a determination to defend home, honor and libercommission and receiving pay. The second is ty directs the other, there can be no doubt as to the that those who now perform the very service party which will protract the contest for the longest period. Nothing is wanted to ensure success to the latter but the means of prosecuting the war. We have these means, and the only queston 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 we thus avoid all the inconveniences which might arise from a failure in the

purchasing power of the currency itself. R. M. T. HUNTER. On behalf of the Committee.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Richmond papers have dates from the North of the 21st. We make the following extracts :

ROM THE ABMY OF THE POTOMAC-ORDER FROM GENERAL HOOKER RELATIVE TO REGIMENTS WHOSE TERM OF SERVICE IS ABOUT TO EXPIRE.

The most important item of intelligence furished by our files may be found in the following general orders which were issued to the army of the Potomse by Gen. Hocker, on Mondsy ?

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20. General Orders No. 44. In order that no misundertanding 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 2d, 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 the 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 tae United States service-their arms and equips ments be turned into the ordnance officer of the division to which the troops belong, and transportation and subsistence furnished them to place of their original enroliment."

The third parsgraph of these orders provides bat 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 rears or the war are associated together, special recommendations may 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 ears regiments do not re-enlist, as above prorided for, those men belonging thereto who had been enlisted for three years shall be transferred to the three years regiments, or formed into seprate battalions, at the discretion of corps com-

country) during a period of two yearsa Lee. artillery and unlimited resources of labor can do has been done to make the passage of a fleet im-possible. And it is impregnable. Sebastopol was

as nothing to it. Our fleet got but to the entrance of the harbor. t never got within it. Had the iron-clads succeeded in passing 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 helt might well bear the flaming

Not a point at which they would not have found themselves and a second set and

"Mid upper, nether, and surrounding fires." They pass out of the focus of fire of Foris Sumer and Moultrie, Beauregard and Bee, and they find themselves arrested under the ranges of Sumter, the Redar., Johnsten, and Ripley. They get beyond this, and a concentric fire from Ripley. Pirckney, the Wappoo battery, and the guns of the city fail upon them ! Merely to run by batteries, as was done at the forts below New Orleans, s not a very difficult thing even for vessels not ron-clad; but to be anchored as it were under such fires as these is what no ships were ever called uponito 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 retore 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 had succeeded, moreover, in driving back in disgrace the most impenetrable iron-clad feet afloat. There is no denyirg what this man has done, unpalatable though it may be to the Northern people.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF THE COTTON LOAN-DE-CLARATION OF LORD PALMERSTON. 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 intellivence :

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 | discount to par, but in the afternoon a further fall occurred, which was of the 24th inst., and from other information in increased just at the close by a telegram announcing the stoppage of J. B. Spence, of Liverpool, in the grain trade. A report was immediately circilst id that this was Mr. Spence, the Confederate Bragg's army is invincible. The troops are said financial agent, and the scrip of the loan went down to It a 21 discount. The Confederate financial agent, however, is Mr. James Spenceland although nearly related to J. B. S., yet there has not been the slighest connection between them ---Among the supporters of the loan, it was sicted Tennessee will, ere many days elapse, open in earthat a large number of speculative sales were et. | nest. The army is being rapidly mobilized prefected in order that the Cunard steamer on Satur- paratory to active operations in the field. In purday may carry out adverse prices. Nothing apriver, occasioned from our gunboats shelling out pears to have transpired politically to alter its con-the rebels, who are attempting to-plant batteries dition or prospects, and it is with the cotton opeat different points along the banks. List night rators throughout the kingdom that the task of S5 you may "look out for equalls." determining its value must still rest."

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 Matamoras, ber Majesty's Government have ar. rived.

The oGovernment 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 Mat. amoras; or either of them; or vice tersa, unless such vessels attempt to touch at, or have an intermediate or contingent destination to some blockaded port or place, or are carriers of contraband legend, "Who enters here leaves hope behind."- of war destined for the Contederate States ; and in any admitted 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 proccedings in a prize court.

Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot without violating the rules of international law claim for B-iti-h 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 so act as to render their capture lawful and justifi. able. Nothing is more common than for these who contemplate a breach of blockade, or the carriage of contraband to disguise their puppose by a sumalated destination, and by deceptive papers ; and the i ustion of the ports on the corst of Mexico with reference to the Confrderates is such as to make it not only possible, but in many onics probable, that an ostensible 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 vessels 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 under gone investigation it is the duty of the prize court to restore any such prize unlawfully made, with costs and damager, and the proper time for the interference of her Majesty's government, is in gen-ON NON-INTERVENTION-LETTER | eral, when the prize courts have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been uninstiffable.....

Her Majesty's government cannot, upon ex parte statements, deny the belligerents in this war the exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has been concerned, she has claimed berself to exercise.

I am, sir, your most ob't humble servant, E. HAMMOND. E. T. COURLAY, Eiq., No. 3 Leadenhall street

A BATTLE IMMINENT IN TENNESSEE we judge from the following extract from a letter from Tullahoms to the Chattanooga Rebel our possession, that a great battle is imminent in Tennessee. It is conceeded on all hands that to be eager for the fray and perfectly sanguine of

That the tax in kind would enable the farmer

IF The Editor of the Daily Progress must 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 taw, and that "too not on surred 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 BROOKE GUN.

The following description of the Brooke 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 Keokuk has been invented by an officer of the Confederate States. Called after the inventor, it is known as the Brooke gun. A hollow casting, rifled to a seven inch bore, constitutes the body of that cannor. 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 sbrunk on. By obtaining a regular distribution of the crystals in casting the body of the gun in a model of uniform outline, this method of suppying the trunaions ought to result in increased strength of breech. Be that as it may, the Brooke 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 in actual war. The charge with which that 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 Wara Commissioner to assist in the assessment of proparty impressed 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 Indianapolis, as follows: "The forces sent to Danpaying 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 "CURB" SMITH." "This will do very well for a short furlough" says he, "but Kirby Smith has quit spelling his name with a O ! "

manders.

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 kirmish."

Over seven hundred sick reached Washington from the Army of the Potomac on Monday.

FROM SUFFOLK-NO BATLLE-RUMORS, &C. A telegram from Fortress Monroe states that

General Dix and his staff left the Fortress, "this morning for the Nansemond. Heavy firing has been heard for the last twenty-four hours on that the rebels, who are attempting to-plant batteries our gunboats, with the Eighty-Linth New York and the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, captureda rabel battery of six pices of artillery, together with two .hundered prisoners, all belonging to

the Forty-fourth Alabama Regiment." The correspondent of the New York Herald

writes : "The delay of the enemy in making an attack has been as good to us as a reinforce nent of 10. 000 men. General Longstreet has expressed in 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 laugh at dig, dig, digging-the shovel and the axe have saved Suffolk."

FROM VICKSBURG-RUNNING OF THE BATTERIES. The Washington Chronicle of the 21st. savs :-"Official dispatches, received by the President last evening, say that a portion of Ad iral Porter's fleet, ladon with a large number of sildiers 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 FAY RTTEVILLE

Telegrams received at Saint 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 seventeen wounded.

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

POPULAR OUTBREAKS IN INDIANA-RESISTANCE TO MILITARY ARRESTS-SERIOUS RESULTS AP-

The Washington Chronicle says that there are igns of much trouble in the State of Indiana, and has a telegram, under date of April 20th, from ville last night, report all quiet to-day. Several arrests of armed men were mude. It is reported that snother Union man was killed in Brown

The London Herald says, "in case of the Confederate cotton loan, a further fall in the quotations having occurred to-day, the scrip remained dull at the depreciation to the close. The drop is | doings of the Alabama-and another will be ready ascribed chiefly to heavy speculative sales promoted by parties favorable to the North."

LORD PALMERSTON ON NEUTRALITY-HE PROPO-SES NON INTERVENTION FOR HIMSELF AND HOPES IT FROM THE DERBYITES.

Lord Palmerston alluded to the American question, during his speech in Glasgow, in the follow ing terms:

I wish I could tell you that we anticipate any very early termination of that most lamentable struggle which is going on among our kindred upon the other side of the Atlantic. We must all deplors that unhappy war. The most unhappy of all wars is a civil war, but any interference on the part of the nations of Europe, so far from extinguishing the flame, would, in all human probability, have only made it burn flercer and with greater heat. When the passions of men are deep ly enlisted in the contest in which they are engaged-when foe is opposed to fee, and on the point of striking his antagonist, any friend who interposes would only fare the worse for his interposi tion, but would not avert the blow levelled by the one against the other. I think the people of the United Kingdom have judged that their govern-ment has determined rightly in not attempting intervention. A great and most estimable part of our population has been suffering deep distress .-That distress has been less, perhaps, among you in Scotland than in the districts south ; but even here in Glasgow and in other places great misery has been experienced by the cessation of the supply of the great staple of our industry. But if we had attempted by forcible means to bring over that supply which, owing to the contest, has been withheld from us, I am convinced that, instead of diminishing the pressure, we should have increased it, and should very much have increased the evil which we intended to alleviate, and the result would have been that the country would have blamed us for having taken a wrong view, and having adopted a policy ill suited to the circumstances. I trust still that this calamitous war may soon have an end. . I cannot but think, when the passions which excited that war have had their vent-and all passions must have their vent-and when the results of that war shall press more and more heavily upon both parties engaged in it, that without intervention, which they would resent as an affront, their own good sense and their own proper feelings may lead them to peaceful intentions, and that arrangements may be made which will put an end to that dreadful bloodshed and Curtis, Wilson county, yesterday, by the Jayhawkers. Prosser that wide spread desolation of which the American continent has now for nearly two ye scene. Gentlemen, I can only assure you that the policy which we, the present Government, pursue, is founded upon our belief that we are the faithful exponents of the feelings and seutiments. Clements, Will of the English people. I believe, and all indica-tions have confirmed the conviction, that in that Callows, BF judgment we are not mistaken. [Cheers.] And I will say this, speaking as I now do to an assembly not composed entirely of men of one political partv-I will say in the spirit of an Englishman-[cheers]-that I am convinced that if circumstances should lead to a change in those who administer ti e affairs of the country, and that if the men who now sit opposite to us, and are politically our antagonists, though not personally our en-emies-[cheers]-should take the places which we now occupy, they would, both from their personal feeling, but, more than all, by the effect and pressure of public opinion in this country, pursue a course much the same as that which we ourselves pursue. [Cheers] I say it not to their disparagement, but to their honor, for I hope, and trust, and believe that the honor and interest of the Hathcock, country would be safe in their hands. I do not, at the same time, tell yes that I look forward with any great or particular impatience to the moment

From present indications, I think I may hazard the prediction that the campaign in Middle suance of a recent order from Gen. Bragg, all the tents and extra baggage is being sent to the rear-reserving only three flies to every hundred men:

OUR GROWING NAVY .- One of our most sccomplished naval officers is about to start with a fine vestel on a tour of exploration, to rival the on the lat 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 should, As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered. As she took his icy hand, Is'nt God upon the ocean,

Just the same as on the land ?'

Then he kissed the little maiden, And we spoke in better cheer, And we suchcred safe in harbor When the morn was shining clear.

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN-27, 1863. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each :

Allison, R. W Hiat, Larkin Haughton, Mrs Mary A Allen, J N Hill, Marous (servant) Brantley, MA Bradford, Mrs Thos Hyman, F B Boon, Mehaley. Johnson, Miss Fanie J Jackson, WA Bryan, J D Baily, T Jenkins, Miss Helen Burton, Maj A W Jones, Mary S Johnson, Miss Ellen C Brauden, Mrs Lane, Robert (colored) Builer, A J Lumley, FJ Cope, Joseph Lovett, Harmouth Cooke, J H Lackey, Samuel Cooper, Miss Ana Manswell, Miss Fra Matthew, Mrs Susan A f Craig, W G Cooper, Mrs Sarah Chandler, Jesse T Martin, William McNeal, Jho R Marahburn, W Pool, Elizabe h Pate, W W Parker, Marcellus Roads, James A Ray, J C Crouse, Elizabeth Clements, William Cooke, Mrs Sarah A Cooper, Miss Fannie Dennis, Robert Smith, T B Stafford, George Simmons, Mice Alvira Dillard, Wesley Luncap, A B Ealey, W G Forrell, E P Smith, Sergt Joseph Wood, F. Woodfin, N W Findal, John Grissom, Louis T Walton, Joseph A Warren, Mrs A Z Gillespie, H L Goodwin, F Weathers, Mrs E A Gaither, Dr W W Weinmann, J Harris, F B Whitaker, Miss Annie J Heathcook, Jesse Warren, Thos Barris, Miss Louisa Woodley, Miss Salie H Whitson, H Hutchinson, James H Williams, George Howle, Jno A Whitaker, James M Wheat, Mrs Dr GEO. T. CCOKE, P. M. Hobby, Simond April 27-1t

in any other mode, is so 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 re-commendation 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 imposts in proportioning the burthen to the actual consumption, and measuring the contri-bution by the will of the purchaser.

But instead of a tax failing upon all property alike, whether productive or unproductive, which would be peculiarly hard at the present sime, your committee propose to tax only productive property and incomes derived from all sources whatsoever, 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 these

It now remains to consider what will be the probable yield of these taxes. Upon this subject your committee regret that they have been quable to obtain such statistics as would afford the basis for a reliable estion of these articles, in merchantable order, is aeribe certain limits (wide, to be sure,) within which concerned, very little expense is required in the the amount probably to be yielded by these taxes will

RELEASE OF ZARYONA .- The Balaimore Sun says : We learn that Col. Zarvons, so long kept FROM CHARRESTON-ALL QUIET-THE BLOCKADE. in military confinement in Fort Lafayette, has been exchanged, and, with other prisoners, is now ington Chronicle : on his way South."

VENGEANCE AT LAST. - A correspondent of the Savannah News, writing from Palatka, Florida, March 31, gives an account of a brilliant exploit, esulting 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 protect. ed by barges. Two of them were disabled by our guns, one of which afterwards sunk five 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 P. S. Ford, of Kentuchy, one of his assistants .--

Bales of Confederate bonds; of the 15,000,000 loan, were made in Richmond on Thursday at 185 to 186.

as been removed to his residonce at Georgetown. where it is said a force has been organized to resist his arrest by military authority. Leading Democrats from Brown and adjoining counties have gone there to counsel submission to the authorities.

The following telegram appears in the Wash-

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 off Chareston harbor will be kept with renewed vigor. Admiral Dupon, bas 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 heretoforre passed up to the city. The presence of the Ironsides will ren der the business quite hazardous in the future. when they will be put to that which, I trust, would not be to them a severe trial. [Lauguter

CHARESTON IMPREGNABLE.

88 Y8: *

The New York Times thinks Charleston impregnable. In speaking of the fight there, it

On these natural advantages have been brought to bear the finest engineering sk li in the Confederacy (and it was the flower of the genius of the BANK CAPE FEAR,]

20th April, 1863. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE L. Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their. Banking Room on Thussday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock. J. G. BURR, Cash'r. Wilmington, April 20th, 1863. ap 25-2w.

21 SACKS FAMILY FOUR WHITAKES S; Hargett street.

THE LATE SEIZURES BY FEDERAL CRUISERS. IMPORTANT LETTER FROM EABL RUSSELL.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 3, 1863. SIR-I am now directed by Earl Russell to make you acquainted with the conclusion at which,

and cheers.]"