

**AN APPEAL FROM A TIREN BARRAGE.**  
We take great pleasure in presenting the enclosed address as appeal of James C. Bruce, Esq., of Halifax, Va., in his official capacity of that county. James C. Bruce is as sterling a patriot as ever lived, and who knows him feel assured that he will "practice what he preaches." We infer in health to go himself into the army, he has given his son up to the service of his country. Possessed of a large estate, he has proved himself a faithful steward of the "talents" entrusted to him by a kind Providence, and since this war began, he has held his wealth but as a trustee for the support of the great and holy cause of the South. What Mr. Bruce says to his fellow-citizens of Halifax, is applicable to the citizens of every county in the Confederacy. Everywhere we should be content to suffer, and give up everything beyond the means of a bare existence to the support of the army. To those who are now hoarding corn to support negroes while they are making cotton and tobacco, we most especially commend the appeal of Mr. Bruce. Can they not be persuaded to imitate his example, instead of pursuing a course which is as once unpatriotic and suicidal: TO THE PEOPLE OF HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

In making the following appeal to you, I hope that I shall not be deemed guilty of unseemly officiousness. Our armies in Virginia are beyond question, in great need of supplies, and especially of such require our men, and our artillery horses, and meat for the soldiers. The soil of our county has been so far impolled by the tread of a hostile foot, and we ought to provide, to the full measure of our ability, for the support of our army, while so far under God, has prospered us. Much has been done by our people, but not enough. There is unquestionably some secrecy, but it is nothing like so great as many seem to think. Persons are alarmed by the high prices, without reflecting that this is owing more to a redundancy of currency than to a deficiency of food. We have about us a fair amount of corn, but the coming wheat harvest, which will commence on the 15th of next June? We can very safely spare every grain of corn; over and above what is necessary to carry us to the 1st of July. Prudences in ordinary times is not prudence now. It is the duty of prudence to sustain our armies, for if they are to be fed, the bounty of summer and autumn will ensure to the benefit of our enemies, and not to us, and our families. Our crop of Irish potatoes will be fit for use early in June, and in July the earth will seem with beans, peas, and every other vegetable. Even if Providence should deny to us a bountiful wheat harvest, we have other safeguards against famine. An enormous crop of Indian corn will be planted, and this may be used for bread by the 15th of September, after being dried in the sun. Indeed it used to be a common saying among us, that if the corn would "rot" in the field, it would hold out to what harvest, that was in danger. It is true, while the winter, that in this county, the last year, was a magnificent crop, that sowed in the Spring was a failure; it is also true that while the wheat was of fair quality, the quantity was greatly short. But it is equally true, that the crop of corn, taking all parts of the county together, is a fair average crop. In an experience of thirty years, I am sure that I have seen ten worse crop years, and not twelve better. For our stock we shall have the fruits of an oat crop by the 20th of June. A great breadth of land has been sowed with winter oats, and having grown this crop for ten years, I have never once met with failure. We may count on it with certainty, and weighing forty pounds to the bushel, are we so different from the South-land, that we could not, in an emergency, use it for bread?

On those of our neighbors, who like myself, are kept at home by age or infirmity, and who have infortunally slipped in between two wars, without seeing active service in either, it is peculiarly incumbent to bear ourselves in this patriotic work of supplying our armies with subsistence. Let us put our families on the shortest rations, and make it a point to send our soldiers every thing that absolute existence demands. In 1817, I think it was, during a great dearth in England, most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom determined to use no bread on their tables, and the tables of their servants. They lived on potatoes and other vegetables. They were sustained by motives of patriotism. An honored friend of mine, now no more, the late Capt. Poiner, of the 8th of Dan, told me that when a youth he visited a wealthy man of his neighborhood, who was down to dinner with quite a large family of sons and daughters. On the contrary of the table was placed a large smoking wooden tray of black-eyed peas, surrounded with three small bits of bacon. This was the dinner. During the meal my friend ventured very timidly to ask for a piece of bread. His host said, "I rather come to him, 'Young man, when we eat peas we eat bread, and when we eat bread, this is our day.' Now my friends, let us prove that patriotism can endure as much as avarice, and that love of country will compel us to many sacrifices as the love of money. Let us have our pea days and our potato days, and let bread and meat be below and far between. No man say that his barrel of corn, or my hundred weight of fodder, or my ten pounds of bacon, will do him good. As an army is sustained by its little, and by them it is liberty named and preserved. One soldier's worth but little by himself, in driving back an invading host, yet he is a unit, and units constitute the great mass of a victorious army. Let us act promptly, and without a day's delay, send meat, corn, oats, fodder, hay and straw to our armies. Let us trust in Providence, and not look through one harvest to another. Our great danger let now is not famine, but the fear of famine. We have the means to drive back our enemies, and they are ready and willing to do the question for us to decide it, whether we will be sparing of our food to them, when they are not sparing of their blood and their lives for us. I have lived my whole life in all good neighborhoods and friendships with the people of Halifax. I know them well, and count confidently on their hearty and unanimous co-operation in feeding a gallant army, who have gone forth with their lives in their hands, to protect our altars and our homes from the desecration of a savage enemy. I give you my name for what it is worth, believing that the emergency of the occasion is such as to make moderate a crime.

Your Fellow Citizen,  
JAMES C. BRUCE.  
New has been received at Fort Hudson from New Orleans, confirming the destruction of the Queen of the West. A shell from one of the Yankee vessels struck her magazine and blew her up. It is said that our own men turned the shells to keep her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

**A SCORCHING LETTER.**  
We have been requested to publish the following scorching letter from Major General D. H. Hill, the miserable Yankee house burner and roger, J. G. Foster.  
Goldensboro, N. C.,  
March 24th, 1865.

Major General J. G. Foster, of Federal Army.  
Sir:—The communications have been referred to me as the successor of Gen. French.  
The prisoners from Swindell's company and the 17th N. C., are true prisoners of war, and if not paroled, I will retaliate five-fold.  
In regard to your first communication touching the burning of Plymouth, you seem to have forgotten two things. You forget, first, that you are a Yankee, and that Plymouth is a Southern town. It is no business of yours if we choose to burn one of our own towns. A meddling Yankee troubles himself about everybody's matters except his own, and repeats of everybody's sins except his own. We are a different people. Should the Yankees burn an Union village in Connecticut or a codfish town in Massachusetts, we would not meddle with them, but rather bid them God-speed in their work of purifying the atmosphere.  
Your second act of forgetfulness consists in your not remembering that you are the most atrocious house burner as yet unburned in the wide universe. Let me remind you of the fact that you have made two raids, when you were weary of debauchery in your negro harem, and when you knew that your forces outnumbered the Confederates five to one. Your whole line of march has been marked by burning churches, school houses, private residences, barns, stables, gin houses, negro cabins, fences in the way, &c. Your men have plundered the country of all that it contained, and wretchedly destroyed what they could not carry off. Before you started on your free-booting expedition towards Tarboro, you addressed your soldiers in the town of Washington, and told them that you were going to take them to a rich country full of plunder. With such a hint to your thieves it is not wonderful that your raid was characterized by rapine, pillage, arson and murder. Learning last December, that there was but a single weak brigade on this line, you tore yourself from the arms of a brave hero, and moved out with fifteen thousand men on a grand marauding foray. You partially burnt Kingston, and entirely destroyed the village of White Hall. The elegant mansion of the planter and the hut of the poor farmer and fisherman were alike consumed by your brigades. How matches is the impudence which, in view of this wholesale arson, can complain of the burning of Plymouth in the heat of action. But there is another species of effrontery which New England itself cannot excel. When you return to your harem from one of these Union roving expeditions, you write to your Government the deliberate lies that you have discovered a large and increasing Union sentiment in this State. No one knows better than yourself that there is not a respectable man in North Carolina, in any condition of life, who is not utterly and irrevocably opposed to union with your hated and hateful people. A few wealthy men have meanly and falsely professed Union sentiments to save their property, and a few ignorant fishermen have joined your ranks but to betray you when the opportunity offers. No one knows better than yourself that our people are true as steel, and that our poorer classes have excelled the wealthy in their devotion to our cause. You knowingly and willfully lie when you speak of a Union sentiment in this brave, noble and patriotic State. Wherever the trained and disciplined soldiers of North Carolina have met the Federal forces, you have been scattered as leaves before the hurricane.

In conclusion, let me inform you that I will receive no more white flags from you, except the one which covers your surrender of the scene of your last, your debauchery and your crimes. No one dislikes New England more cordially than I do, but there are thousands of honorable men even there who abhor your career fully as much as I do.  
Sincerely and truly, your enemy,  
D. H. HILL,  
Maj. Gen. C. S. Army.

"The 'Daily Progress' does not deny, but in substance, admits that its editorial is 'stripped' is sometimes occupied by the eminent lawyer whom we charged with a design to form a peace and reconstruction party in North Carolina. The Daily Progress, then, is knowingly and willfully permitting a man who denounces secession, advocates reconstruction, and says the Yankees have been plundered, and that our own soldiers have inflicted greater outrages on southern people than were inflicted by the Yankees, to use its editorial columns as the means of circulating his poisonous and treasonable sentiments. The editor of the Standard, too, makes no reply to our charge that this 'eminent lawyer' wrote the article addressed to 'James A. Seddon, Esq.' which appeared in a late number of that paper. A precious pair of papers, truly, to be published at the capital of North Carolina!! The editor of the Daily Progress, when he evacuated Newbern, and 'fell back,' with almost unparalleled expedition on this place, left behind him his press and types, which were seized and used by a Yankee publisher. The eminent lawyer would comfort the proprietor of the Raleigh Progress, through his own editorial columns, by telling him that this was a slander, that no such outrage was ever inflicted by the Yankees, and the proprietor of the Raleigh Progress would be comforted, inasmuch as the editorial would show that he (the proprietor) 'could command some of the best talents in the State!!' Really, a newspaper proprietor who can be thus comforted has need in his editorial department of better talent than his own, although it is a pity to see 'talents' so 'commanded.' devoted to the injury of a cause which 'commands' the sympathies of the lovers of freedom throughout the world.

Gen. Wheeler is rallying the exploits of Morgan with his cavalry in Middle Tennessee. On the 15th he made a raid upon Hartsville, swimming the river, and captured 100 prisoners and a large quantity of small arms and commissary stores. A few days ago he swam the Cumberland river near Nashville, captured a wagon train, and killed and captured 100 Yankees.

**FUNDING.**  
We learn that about \$200,000 worth of Confederate Treasury Notes have been funded in eight or ten cities at the office of the Depository in this city. Up to 1st of August next Confederate Treasury Notes not so funded, may be funded in seven per cent. bonds, and after that time these notes will not be fundable at all.

In connection with this subject, we remark that the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, never weary of trying to inflict injury on the Confederate cause and Government, speaking of funding Treasury Notes, says: 'We advise the people to fund seven per cent. bonds, and to deposit in value. The State of Virginia has virtually repudiated former issues by providing that only the issues after the first of this month shall be received for taxes in that State.' The above is as silly as it is unpatriotic. The object of the Virginia law was to induce holders of Treasury Notes issued prior to the 1st of December, 1862, to fund in Confederate Bonds, and thus assist the Confederate Government in diminishing the volume of currency. The law said in substance to the Virginia Taxpayer, 'Go forward and fund your Treasury Notes, for if you keep them they will not be received in payment of taxes.' This was the object of the Virginia law, as any man with a grain of sense must see, and as every man with a particle of candour will admit. It was not to 'repudiate' Confederate credit, but to assist it by diminishing the amount of outstanding Confederate Treasury Notes.

**NOVEL MODE OF GROWING SQUASHES.**—An excellent method of growing squashes, melons, and other such vegetables, where a person has but little space in the garden, and the fruit ripens late, is to plant them on trellis. Set four upright stakes or small posts, about two feet apart each way, in the center of which plant the melons, squash or whatever else is wished. As the vines begin to run, support them upon the trellis by nailing across small slats of board, and when the melons are well up and begin to form fruit, erect a shelf for it by forming short pieces of boards across the slats previously nailed on. Pinch off the running shoots of the vines, so as not to have too heavy a growth, and as they run higher, place additional slats for the purpose of supporting them. There are two advantages to this plan, and so far as we are acquainted, no disadvantages. It concentrates space in the garden, and the fruit ripens earlier than when upon the ground half covered with leaves. Those of our readers who have small gardens would do well 'to make a note' of this plan, and give it a trial another season.—California Farmer.

While planting cucumbers the other day, we were informed by a negro gardener that he had often seen cucumbers and cymilids stuck and raised just as pole beans are, and that they matured much sooner than when permitted to remain on the ground.—Ed. Reg.

**TORIES HUNG.**  
A letter from Jefferson, Ashe County, informs us that a notorious Tory named James Price, who has caused a great deal of trouble in the Western part of Ashe County, was caught last week together with two of his sons and one of his nephews, and carried to Jefferson and delivered up to Capt. John Hartzog and some ten or twelve privates who were passing through the town in search of deserters. Capt. H. ordered the three young men to be confined in jail and had old Price, the father, carried out and hung. In the afternoon both citizens and soldiers became so much exasperated at the recital of the depredations committed by the ruthless gang that are lurking in the mountains, that they proceeded to the jail and took out one of Price's sons and his nephew and hung them also.

**A CHAPTER IN HISTORY.**  
A correspondent of Medary's Crisis, of Columbus, Ohio, reviews the reminiscences that in 1803, on the purchase of Louisiana, the following resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts:

"Resolved, That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the Government of the United States. It forms a new Confederacy, to which the States united by the former compact are not bound to adhere."  
The Government is here pronounced a compact between the States, and from it the right of secession or withdrawal for just cause results as a necessary logical deduction.

In 1811, on the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a State, Josiah Quincy, Sr., said, and after being called to order, committed his remarks to writing: "If the bill pass, it is my deliberate opinion that it is a virtual dissolution of the Union, and that it will free the States from their moral obligations. And as it will be the right of all to secede from a separation amicably if they can, violently if they must."  
John Quincy Adams, in describing the Federal disunionists of Massachusetts, says among other reasons for dissolving on the annexation of Louisiana, was the following:

"That it was oppressive to the interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the Confederacy, whose right and duty it was, therefore, to secede from the body politic, and to constitute one of their own."  
The same State declared that the admission of Texas would relieve her from all further obligation to remain in the Union. First in maintaining the doctrine of secession, and first in nullification of the Constitution and the laws, it is in perfect keeping with her character that she should be first in making war to the death upon any other community which proclaims for any cause to dissolve the 'glorious Union.'

**FROM SUFFOLK.**  
The Petersburg Express learns through passengers, that Capt. Sibbey's Battery of five guns, attached to French's Division, and stationed at Keating's Farm, on the Nansemond river, was surprised and captured Sunday night. It is stated that 40 of our men were taken prisoners. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Suffolk on Monday. It is supposed that our artillery was again engaging the enemy's gunboats.

**THE CONFEDERATE TAX BILL.**  
The following is a summary of the Tax Bill which was passed by the House of Representatives on Monday. It had previously passed the Senate, and is now a law.  
It imposes a tax of eight per cent. upon the sale of all naval stores, salts, wines, and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, and necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year 1865, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863, and a tax of one per cent. upon all moneys, and notes or other currency, or hand or deposit, on the 1st of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid and not employed in a business the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act; provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited before the limits of the Confederate States shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury Notes. The tax to be assessed on the 1st day of July, and collected on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Section 3th imposes the following taxes for the year ending the 31st of December, 1863, and for each year thereafter:  
Bakers shall pay \$500. Auctioneers, retail dealers, tobacconists, pedlars, cattle-brokers, apothecaries, photographers and confectioners, \$50, and 2 1/2 per centum on the gross amount of sales made.  
Wholesale dealers in liquors, \$200, and 5 per centum on the gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors, \$100, and 10 per centum on gross amount of sales.  
Wholesale dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchandise, &c., \$200, and 2 1/2 per centum.  
Extra brokers, money and exchange brokers, \$200.  
Distillers, \$200, and 20 per centum. Brewers, \$100, and 24 per centum.  
Hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, first class, \$500; second class, \$300; third class, \$200; fourth class, \$100; fifth class, \$50. Every house or place where liquors are sold, and every boarding house where there shall be six boarders or more, shall be deemed an eating house under this act.  
Commercial brokers or commission merchants \$200, and 2 1/2 per centum.  
Theaters, \$500, and five per centum on all receipts. Each circus \$100, and \$10 for each animal, and \$5 for each rider and other persons exhibiting shows.  
Bovine alleys and hilliard rooms, \$40 for each alley or lot registered.  
Livery stable keepers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists, \$50.  
Butchers and bakers \$10 and 1 per centum.

Every person engaged, or intending to engage, in any business, or in the 5th section, shall, within six days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the 1st of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the kind of business, the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business.  
Any person failing to make such registry and pay the tax, or to file a statement in accordance with his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every thirty days of such failure.

Requires a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the 5th section, and for each place of conducting the same, in addition to the storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any person conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the business to another, but no additional tax.  
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**THE WHEAT CROP SOUTH.**  
From every quarter we hear the most favorable reports of the growing crop. In some parts of Alabama there will probably be more than was made there for the last ten years together. The breadth of land put in is much greater than ever known before and the crop is uncommonly promising. The recent cool, dry weather, is said to have done some mischief, but it is believed that the harvest will be a bountiful one. At the present rate of speculation can keep the price of flour up to its present rates. At such low rates the present rates for wheat, the farmer will make abundant profits on his wheat crop if it should turn out as it now promises to do. In Florida, Kansas and parts of cotton have a glowing prospect of being put in corn.—Richmond Dispatch.

**LATEST FROM THE NORTH.**  
Faintly, April 20.—I have received Northern papers of the 15th and 18th of this month from which I send a summary:  
THE SITUATION AT SUFFOLK.  
The New York Herald, of the 23rd inst., thus sums up the news from Suffolk:  
The latest news concerning the state of affairs around Suffolk, Va., is to the 18th inst. The attempt of the rebel General Longstreet to cross the Nansemond river with the aid of pontoon boats, was defeated by the fire of our artillery. One of our gunboats in the mouth of Washington was fired upon and disabled by the rebel batteries while coming down the river on the 14th instant. She was, however, taken in tow and brought safely through the heavy fire of the enemy.  
With regard to the news from the vicinity of Suffolk, we may state that there has been a good deal of feeling in this city relative to the shooting of Lieut. Col. Kimball by Gen. Corcoran.

The Fort Monroe correspondent of the same paper writes:  
The good intentions of the enemy towards us in paying a friendly visit by way of the Nansemond river, were understood by our gunboats doing duty in that stream, and they have placed such obstacles in his way that up to this time he has not made much headway in the advance. Twice his Longstreet laid down pontoons, and each time have our Parrott guns played such havoc in his ranks that the attempt was given up as futile, and to all appearances, he is retired, perhaps to hatch some plans to prosecute his designs in a different shape.  
The following is the despatch of Acting Rear Admiral Lee to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy:  
Reports from Lieutenants Cushing and Lawson just received. The enemy has not crossed the river, and there is every indication that they are retreating, though they still have some artillery and sharpshooters on the Nansemond.  
Our boats shot down a number of their men today with canister. We have had three wounded, making in all five killed and eighteen wounded in our little flotilla, to which, however, I can learn, the fire has been very much confined.

"Deserters" inform the Yankees that Longstreet's forces number nearly fifty thousand. It is understood that the greatest portion of the Rebel army has been withdrawn from the Rappahannock, and are concentrating in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.  
Upon this point, the Herald says, editorially:  
The escape of the army of Joe Johnston from Manassas is still the foremost item in the abolition and cry against General McClellan; but after the lessons of Manassas and Corinth, the rebels are permitted to play the same game of double-dealing, what possible defence can be made available to the Secretary of War and his lieutenant, General Halleck?  
The country between the Rappahannock and Richmond, having been exhausted of its supplies, is of no further use to the army. It may be retrograded, therefore, to Gen. Hooker, and the rebels will be clearing out the peninsula and marching with an overwhelming force upon Norfolk.  
We apprehend, however, that the War Office is still cautious about the safety of Washington, and hesitates to make a forward movement, not so much because of the muddy condition of the roads, as from a desire to get Lee back again into the Richmond peninsula, and out of the reach of Washington.

But let us hope for the best, and that our small detachments of troops on the peninsula, and on the Black water and in North Carolina, will not be "gobbled up" by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, after the fashion of Harper's Ferry; to the rescue of our Army of the Potomac can come to the rescue.  
MISCELLANEOUS.  
It was rumored in Nashville, on the 14th inst., that 200 of the rebel sympathizers in that city were to be arrested and held as hostages for the Union East Tennesseeans who are now confined in Southern prisons, and to be exchanged for them whenever the Confederate Government shall signify a desire to do so.  
All the buildings at Three Springs, Tenn., have been destroyed by fire. The destruction occurred some four weeks ago, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.  
By the arrival of the British Queen from Nassau, N. F., we learn that 14 vessels from that port had arrived there from the 10th of March to the 10th of this month, all bringing cargoes of various kinds.  
Mrs. Semmes, wife of the Captain of the Pirate Alabama, who has been residing all winter in Philadelphia, has been ordered, under the recent proclamation of Gen. Burnside, to prepare to cross the line into Dixie.  
Confederate troops were put up at auction in Halifax, Va., on the 19th inst., by John D. Webb & Co., and the only bid that could be obtained for them was 4 cents a pound.  
The London Times Correspondent, writing from Vicksburg, says: "The only plan to take Vicksburg is to land in front and attempt to storm the batteries; but this requires more bravery than the Federal position."  
Admiral Wilkes has been arrested at Havana, and will be held as a prisoner on parole until the accounts satisfactorily for firing on a Spanish steamer.  
Seward has sent another dispatch to Minister Adams, to go by next steamer, warning Great Britain against allowing any more Alabamas to go forth to prey upon American commerce.  
Marquis of Hartington, lately in Richmond, has made a speech, saying the North can only exterminate the South, and that the South will fight to the last.  
The London Post hopes by the end of the year, the Confederate struggle will be terminated with success, and its independence will be secured.  
A draft is to be had to fill up the old regiments in Hooker's army.  
The British Albatross, speaking of the loan, says it is a virtual recognition of the South.  
The iron clads which were engaged in the Charleston fight are to be sent to Vicksburg, to assist in the reduction of Fort Hudson.

Gold opened strong this morning at 154. It fell in the middle of the day to 152, rallied to 153, sold at 153, and 153 in the afternoon, and closed at 5 p. m. about 153. Exchange opened with some signs of strength, and a good many bills were sold at 165; but on the decline in gold the demand fell off.  
A HILLTOP FROM THE TRIBUNE.  
A Hilltop Head correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:  
The attack upon Charleston has been made. Our forces of offense collected during the last three months, in the waters and upon the sea islands of South Carolina, have been lately tried and found wanting. Instead of the pleasant duty of chivalry to march to the Union army, which has been formerly wished rather than hoped, there has been a harrowing of ill feelings developed upon us. We have experienced a bitter repulse. The clouds have disappointed the expectations of even the most confident, and we are now mourning over the apparent certainty of an abandonment of the spirit of which the country, with more faith than reason, hoped had good results.

The Knoxville Register announces the death of Brigadier General Dan Danneberg, of the Confederate army after a long illness. He was the nephew of Gen. John Jackson, and was a prominent man in his State.  
On Monday evening last one of our friends, Mr. Mott, of Charleston, was engaged in firing on the steamer Keokuk, with a view to blow her up. One man stationed on the vessel escaped, and the vessel was blown up.

**SMALL SNAFF!**  
WE HAVE SOLD OUT OUR ENTIRE stock of 'Goulden Snuff,' of Messrs. N. F. LITTLE & CO., to whom all orders for the Snuff should be addressed. We have a few more of the Snuff, which we will sell at a low price, but it is a small quantity. We have a few more of the Snuff, which we will sell at a low price, but it is a small quantity.  
JAMES M. VENABLE & CO.,  
Petersburg, Va.  
April 7—1865.

**CORONAS BELL.**  
WE HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE stock of the above popular brand of Snuff, we are prepared to fill orders for the Snuff, which we will sell at a low price, but it is a small quantity.  
JAMES M. VENABLE & CO.,  
Petersburg, Va.  
April 7—1865.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday morning April 21st, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Mason, Capt. WALKER ANDERSON, of Florida, and KATE NASH, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas N. Anderson, of Fayetteville.

**New Auction and Commission House.**  
GREEN & LITCHFORD.  
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Co-partnership in the General Auction and Commission business, viz: for the sale of Goods, and Real Estate, Real and Personal Property, &c. &c.  
Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Baltimore and Market streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.  
Both of us having been engaged for the past several years in the Auction and Commission business in this city, we feel confident that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for their private Commission, or otherwise.  
A. GREEN,  
J. LITCHFORD,  
ap 23—1865.

**BANK CAFE REAR.**  
20th April, 1865.  
FREE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Room on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock. Both of us having been engaged for the past several years in the Auction and Commission business in this city, we feel confident that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for their private Commission, or otherwise.  
A. GREEN,  
J. LITCHFORD,  
ap 23—1865.

**EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN MAIL CONTRACTORS AND DRIVERS OF STAGGERS FROM MILITARY SERVICE, AND EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS FOR MAIL SERVICE IN THE STATES OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.**  
BY AUTHORITY OF THE SUBJOINED ACT OF CONGRESS, passed December 31st, 1863, and approved April 1st, 1865, will be received at this Department, until 3 P. M. of the 30th day of April instant; and the proposals already received will continue open until that date.  
Special attention is called to the subjoined act of Congress in regard to exemptions.  
JOHN B. BRAGAN,  
Postmaster General.

Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to extend the time for receiving bids for transportation of the mails of the States therein named.  
Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the Postmaster General, and he is hereby authorized to extend the time for receiving and opening bids for the transportation of the mails in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, until the first day of May next.  
Approved April 11th, 1865.

**AN ACT**  
To exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of Post coaches and hacks from military service.  
The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of Post coaches and hacks, shall be exempt from military duty in the service of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be employed as such drivers: Provided, that the contractor by whom any such driver is employed, shall take and subscribe an oath to be furnished to the enrolling officer, that he will not employ any other person, and that he has not a greater number of drivers employed in his service than are indispensable to enable him to fulfill his contract for carrying the mails, and that he will not employ any other person, and that he will give notice to the enrolling officer when any such driver ceases to be in his employment.  
Approved April 11th, 1865.

**VALUABLE & DESIRABLE IMPROVED**  
WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, on Saturday next, 26th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable building, and lot of ground containing the Post Office, and the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., containing 12 acres, more or less. The improvements consist of the new building, viz: a kitchen, smoke house, stable, &c., new and complete. Will be sold to the highest bidder of the dwelling desired to be sold, and which is now in the hands of the Post Office, and which is now in the hands of the Post Office, and which is now in the hands of the Post Office.  
Terms made known at the time of sale.  
GREEN & LITCHFORD,  
April 21—1865. Auctioneers.

**100 Bales of Cotton**  
FOR SALE, HALF A MILE FROM A Ball field in the interior and under shelter—a good and safe investment. Payment made in Confederate bonds or money. Apply to H. K. BURQUIN, No. 100 N. 3rd St., Petersburg, Va.  
State Journal copy sent 5 times and Standard 5 times.  
Valuable Property near Raleigh for Sale.  
OFFER FOR SALE OF MY RESIDENCE on the 10th of April, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a fine and desirable property, containing one hundred and seventy acres of which is cleared. The house contains eight rooms and is in good repair.  
Apply to J. F. HAYWOOD.  
ap 21—1865.

**City Battalion**  
LAST CHANCE FOR RECEIPTS, HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED TO raise a company to be attached to Major Elliott's Co. Battalion (20th Va.) I hereby announce that all persons subject to conscription (before being called) and others in this chance of joining a good company for special duty in and around Richmond.—This Battalion is presently stationed in Barracks at Richmond, Va. For further particulars, good clothing given. Quarters and Rations furnished from day of enlistment, also transportation.  
Address W. H. ALLISON, Captain and Recruiting Officer, City Battalion, Richmond, Va.  
April 7—1865.