

More Yankee Brutality.

The Mississippi publishes a communication from a lady, one of number banished lately from Vicksburg, by order of Gen. McPherson. It appears that since the fall of Vicksburg few of the citizens have visited the churches of that unfortunate city. On Christmas day, however, a large number were induced to attend services in the Episcopal Church, it being understood that an old and esteemed minister would officiate, and they being assured that the prayer for Lincoln would be omitted. The church was crowded by citizens and Federal officers and soldiers, and under compulsion the prayers for the Yankee President and Congress were audibly read, whereupon a number of the citizens rose from their knees whilst others quietly walked out of church.

The result was that the Yankee Provost Marshall called next day upon the prominent ladies who left the church and gave them to understand they had incurred the displeasure of the commanding General. The article from the Mississippi in another column will explain the rest. The conduct of McPherson is highly brutal.

The banished ladies are thoroughly loyal and of the highest respectability. Miss Martin is the sister of Gen. Wm. T. Martin, of Natchez; Mrs. Moore and Miss Latam are daughters of Harvey Latam, residing near Vicksburg. The Misses Barnett's are daughters of Judge Barnett.

City Elections.

Below we give the accurate returns of the election for Commissioners and Constables held in this city yesterday, and kindly furnished us by a friend:—

Table with columns for Commissioners (Eastern Ward, Middle Ward, Western Ward) and Constables (District No. 1, District No. 2). Lists names and vote counts for various candidates.

A New Hartford Convention.

The older citizens of the Confederacy remember, and the younger have read in its history, the famous, or rather infamous, Convention which met in Hartford, Connecticut, near the close of the war of 1812-15, the object of which was to dissolve the then existing Union. There are many points of resemblance to the proposed Convention which the Raleigh Standard is endeavoring to get up in this State. First and foremost, the Hartford Conventionists were tired of the war, in which, by the way, they had taken less part in money, or men than other parts of the country. Next, their party was not in power—it was James Madison, a democrat, and not De Witt Clinton, a federalist, who was at the head of the nation. They pronounced a war of a party, and insisted that the party should carry it on in the best way they could. They demanded that Mr. Madison should resign, or that he should be got out of the way. The latter part of all this treasonable feeling was the Boston Centinel, a paper of which it was said that it had then extraordinary number of 6,000 subscribers. I had previously been clamorous for war with England.

The Raleigh Standard was long the advocate of secession. This is well known, though its readers otherwise. It voted the Confederacy into the war, and pledged "the last man and the last dollar" to maintain it. It was the enthusiastic friend of President Davis. But the Standard has fallen out with President Davis and wants him to retire. It has grown tired of the war, and wants it stopped before its great and only object is accomplished. It has a large number of subscribers, like the Centinel, and it is using its influence with them to produce discontent and despondency, and to get up a Convention with precisely such a purpose as that which animated the Hartford Conventionists. Attempt to disguise it as they may, the plain object of the Standard and some of its followers is to withdraw North Carolina from the Confederacy. In one breath the Standard declares that it "has made no proposition to go out of the Confederacy," and in the next it declares that "the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty," "will take their own affairs into their own hands." As usual, the Standard is on both sides of the question—is playing fast and loose. But one thing is plain, enough, no friend to the existence and success of the Confederacy in its present great struggle would be educating the people into a belief that it is their duty to withdraw their aid from their sister States, to whom, by every principle of honor, they are bound to stand shoulder to shoulder.

The Hartford Convention assembled. It was composed of the then five New England States. It held its sessions with closed doors, and never divulged its proceedings. Peace came before its final action. Its purpose was, however, as well known as the purpose of the Standard is now. A historian of that period ("Olive Branch," 1817, Appendix, page 28.) says of one of its prominent members, "If he form a fair estimate of political character, he would purchase, at an immense price, were it possible, the erasure from the tablets of history of the part he has acted in this political drama." So the day will come when the Standard would purchase, were it possible, the erasure from the tablets of history of its efforts to get up a Convention for similar purpose in North Carolina.

It cannot be that the people of North Carolina are prepared to violate their solemn obligations to their brethren of the South. They cannot, like the Standard, forget or disregard the pledge that the Standard made for them, and they will not endorse, on the 20th of May, 1861, to resist the Lincoln despotism, to separate the State from the United States, to unite it to the Confederacy, and to fight to the last for eternal separation and independence. To violate these pledges would be in the last degree dishonorable. The State would never

regain the respect of the world or of itself and besides, the condition of the people for all time would be that of utter degradation and ruin. It is idle and worse than idle to suppose that North Carolina can maintain a condition of sovereignty, separate from her sister States. She must be a member of the Confederacy, entitled to all the rights and privileges of such a free State, or she must be a subjugated Lincoln colony, doomed to bear all the horrible oppressions which history shows are the fate of all subjugated people; and for what these are, we again refer our readers to the pictures faithfully sketched by the Richmond Examiner, which we have copied in the last and present issues of the Observer.

The Situation of the Confederacy.

We feel perfectly confident in the belief that the despondency which to a certain extent has lately spread over the country is due, in a great degree, to the murmurs of those who have been subjected to the operation of the conscription by the repeal of the substitute laws. Those gentlemen who, in the prime of life, with all their limbs sound and intact, with their bodily condition in a state of perfect health, strong and active, who thought themselves secured from accident by shot and shell under cover of their substitutes, have found themselves mistaken, and there is no end to their lamentations. Of course, the country must be gone to the dogs since they are called upon to fight for it. What more terrible calamity can befall it than that they should be disturbed in their patriotic occupations of fleeing the public and hoarding up money, to bear arms, like common people, in defence of their lives, their homes, their families, and their friends? As long as the question was left to be decided by others, everything was going on well enough. No reverses could daunt their courage, since it did not fall on them; no defeat could abate their hopes, since it did not endanger their money-bags. Now, however, the scene is completely reversed. These patriots see ruin in everything—even in their very successes.

A Few Historical Facts About War.

We take the following article from that excellent journal, the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel:—

All history goes to prove the truth of the aphorism of the Bible, that the battle is not always to the strong—meaning the most numerous. From the earliest records of history to the present day, the smaller number has won at least three battles out of four—Success in war depends on efficient organization, and steady discipline, courage and endurance in both soldiers and officers. Few men have ever possessed the capacity to establish these things in a large army.

The Athenians, with 10,000 men, defeated a Persian army of 30,000 at Marathon, and with not more than three times that number won the battles of Platae and Salamis, and drove the millions of invaders from their soil. Alexander overran Asia with one-third the number of the forces that opposed him. When the Swiss Cantons determined to strike for their independence, with 500 men they defeated 20,000 Austrians, under the Arch Duke of Austria, at Morgarten. With an equally disproportionate force they fought sixty pitched battles and maintained their independence.

When Edward of England invaded Scotland, with 100,000 men, he was met and defeated at Bannockburn by Bruce at the head of 30,000 half-armed Highlanders. In A. D. 1500, Maximilian of Germany, Louis XII of France, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius II, formed the infamous league of Cambray, for the destruction of Venice. With heroic resolve, Venice took the field against the powerful combination. Superior force might, in the end, have overpowered her, but Providence ever on the side of the right. Despair and disunion broke out among the Confederates, their armies were defeated and Venice was preserved.

The little city of Leyden withstood the whole power of Spain, at the time, the most warlike nation in Europe. The Prince of Orange, at the head of several small provinces of Holland, not one of them larger than a Virginia county, maintained their independence against the most powerful monarch in Europe, and defeated armies that were often three times as numerous as his own, and commanded by John of Austria and Alexander Farnes, the greatest military leaders of the age.

But why multiply instances? Does not our own revolution teach the same lesson? No one can deny the historical truth. The success of a gallant struggle on the side of right and justice, against wrong and oppression, is almost inevitable. A virtuous and a gallant people in a good cause never have failed. If we are right, and do not flatter, we must succeed weak as we may appear, and as strong as the Federal government may seem. Let us then rest assured that the battle is not with the strong, but to the vigilant, the active and the brave who fight for right.

The Substitute Question.

The case of Josiah Blackburn, who applies for a discharge from military service under a writ of habeas corpus, will be argued to-day. This is the first case in which the validity of the late law of Congress placing in the service those who have furnished substitutes, has been questioned, and its decision will be looked to with great interest by a large number of persons similarly situated. Richmond Dispatch.

Mr. Moses Wright, a citizen of Beat No. 18, Cherokee county, Alabama, now in the Confederate army, has donated one thousand bushels of corn, to be distributed among the indigent families, who live within six miles of his residence, according to the necessities of each family.

The War in the Carolina Swamps.

A gentleman, who has recently traversed Camden and Carrick counties, and the districts of North Carolina generally within the lines of Colonel Griffin's cavalry command, gives us some information of real and exciting interest. The lines include the country lying generally between Franklin, on the Blackwater and the Roanoke rivers. Information has been heretofore given to the public, to some extent, of the atrocities of the enemy in that part of the Confederacy. But it is difficult to find words of description for the pictures given by our informant, of the wild and terrible consequences of the negro raids in this obscure, but romantic, theatre of the war. The country is traversed by negro banditti; they burn houses; they enter the parlor of their masters; compel ladies to entertain them on the piano, and chuck them under the chin. In the two counties of Ourrick and Camden, there are said to be from five to six hundred negroes, who are acting as the regular military organization of the Yankees, but who, outlawed and disowned by their masters, lead the lives of banditti, roving the country with fire and committing all sorts of horrible crimes upon the inhabitants. The authorities at Richmond have been required to instruct our military officers how to deal with these wretches, who are outlaws, and are generally not re-claimed by their masters; and it is to be hoped that these instructions will consign them all to the halter.

It will be recollected that, some weeks ago, a Georgia cavalryman, Daniel Bright, of the Twenty-second Georgia was hanged by the Yankees as a guerrilla. It now appears that retaliation has been sternly executed by our troops. We learn that, at the spot of the tragic execution, a few days ago, our soldiers hung, in retaliation, a negro soldier from Ohio who had been with Bright when he was suspended. The victim was a very bright mulatto; he had been captured near Elizabeth City, and he must have been brought nearly seventy miles to the place of execution, that the retaliation might be executed on the very same spot where the atrocity which occasioned it had been committed. Our informant saw the corpse swinging in the wind at Hampton cross roads. The following label was affixed to it:—

General Pickett.

We have, also, information of the hanging of another free negro soldier, the day before yesterday, by our troops at Franklin. He was executed for burning houses. The wretch belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. He is said to have been much affected by his fate, protesting that he had never any idea of such consequences of his enlistment.

In addition to these fearful and determined acts of retaliation, we learn that two hostages were yesterday committed to Castle Thunder, under the orders of Colonel Griffin; one a white man, and the other a bright mulatto; and that they will be held to await the threat of General Getty, who commands at Portsmouth, to hang two women, who are already in prison, in retaliation for the execution of the negro Jones.

The first seems to have gone forth for stern and terrible work on the North Carolina frontier, in its attack on the melancholy country swamps, over-run with negro banditti, and now the special theatre of the war's vengeance. Our informant states that Captain Maffit, of Brough's battalion, had recently come out from Princess Anne county and joined Colonel Griffin's command; and that he is entirely certain, from what he heard from our officers, that seven of Maffit's men, taken by the enemy, were hung.

This present theatre of guerrilla warfare has, at this time, a most important interest for our authorities. It is described as a rich country, comparing favourably with the Mississippi bottoms, and one of the most important sources of meat supplies that is now accessible to our armies. The estimate made to us, that there are three million pounds of meat in this country, which may be secured by the military enterprise of our authorities, is a later date of Colonel Griffin's forces, there were captured eighty or ninety thousand pounds of beef and more than a hundred cattle.

In Camden and Carrick counties, we learn that the Yankees have been scouring all the inhabitants, white and black, and administering the oath of allegiance, without regard to sex, colour, or any other condition. In these counties, some eighty persons have refused to take the oath of allegiance, and have sent a delegation to Richmond to entreat the protection of the Confederate authorities and to have their rights defined.

It is to be hoped that Colonel Griffin's force will be more effectively organized, and also be enlarged for a campaign to secure the valuable supplies between the Blackwater and the Roanoke. A portion of Colonel Griffin's force, at present, are North Carolina State troops, who are very effectively commanded by Col. Hinton, but it is desirable, for several reasons, that the State organization should be put at the disposition of a Confederate officer. There has been some disorder, at least, a want of cooperation, between the Georgia troops and the North Carolina authorities. We are informed that recently a petition was made to the Governor of North Carolina, for the exclusion of the Georgia guerrillas from the State, signed by five hundred and seventy-six names; but that a curious circumstance of the memorial was, that four hundred and three of the names were those of Southerners. The fact is, this portion of North Carolina is reported to be disloyal, and to be a convenient harbor for deserters and fugitive conscripts, who, with the black banditti and other elements, make up a population unrivalled, perhaps, in Christendom, certainly in the Confederacy, for lawlessness, outrages and atrocity.

Northern Items.

DEAR SACRIFICE.—Barney Williams, the well known Irish actor, has given Henry C. Watson, a well known New York critic, a drubbing. Price—one thousand dollars.

IRON-CLADS.—The foundering of the Weehawken in a gale off Charleston harbor is regarded as an incident of the gravest importance here. Eighteen months ago, the writer was informed by a prominent naval constructor, who had a prominent professional connection with the original monitor, that such vessels were "altogether unseaworthy." Meeting him yesterday and referring to the facts of the Weehawken, he replied: "Yes, that's two gone, and all the rest will follow whenever they are caught in a heavy sea and don't have a tug to pull them out of the waves."—Wash. Cor. St. Louis Republic.

A STRIKE.—The sailors of New York are on a "strike." Meetings have been held and resolutions passed recommending men to ship on merchantmen instead of enlisting in the navy. Admiral Farragut is unable to get a full crew for his vessels, and other commanders are in like predicaments.

Yankee Tyranny in Vicksburg.

Mr. Editor:—I herewith send you a copy of Maj. Gen. McPherson's order banishing certain ladies of Vicksburg beyond the Federal lines, together with a circumstantial account of their offense, which I hope it may please you to publish in the Mississippiian.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, Vicksburg, Dec. 27th, 1863. The following named persons: Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latam, Miss Ella Martin, and Mrs. Mary Moore, having acted disrespectfully towards the President and government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers and loyal citizens of the United States, who had assembled at the Episcopal Church in Vicksburg, on Christmas day, for divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at that point in the services where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of "the President of the United States, and all others in authority," are hereby banished and will leave the Federal lines, within forty-eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment.

Hereafter all persons, male or female, who by word, deed or implication, do insult or show disrespect to the President, Government or Flag of the United States, or any officer or soldier of the United States, upon matters of a national character, shall be fined, banished or imprisoned, according to the grossness of the offense. By order of Maj. Gen. McPherson. Jas. Wilson, Lt. Col., Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, Vicksburg, Dec. 27th, 1863. The parties ordered to proceed outside the Federal lines by circular from the Headquarters, dated December 27th 1863, will report at the Railroad Depot, at 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. They will be permitted to take their private baggage. A conveyance will be in readiness at Big B. Academy, with flag of truce to take them to the Confederate lines, or so far as the flag may be permitted to proceed. By order of Maj. Gen. McPherson. Jas. Wilson, Lt. Col., Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps.

It is known that the citizens of Vicksburg, with but few exceptions, have not attended church since the occupation of the city by the Federals. But having been informed by a Federal officer, that the services in the Episcopal Church, on Christmas day, would be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fox, an old and esteemed minister of that church, a citizen of Vicksburg for many years, and well known in Vicksburg, and having been advised, both by the officer and the minister, that the prayer for the President of the United States should be omitted, and that the services in all respects should be congenial, after the most urgent solicitations on the part of each of these persons, many of them consorted to attend. Their own chosen ministers, knowing that a fanatical and unprincipled enemy would place the most grievous and offensive restrictions upon their ministry, if they remained, had gone within the Confederate lines, with the consent and by the advice of their respective congregations, very soon after the fall of the city. To a people therefore, who had been so long deprived of the pleasure of congenial religious services, this promised privilege afforded a peculiar satisfaction.

The congregation, on this memorable occasion, was composed of citizens and Federals, both officers and soldiers. The services commenced as usual, and proceeded until the prayer which it was pledged should be omitted, was audibly read, and followed by the prayer for the Federal Congress. Whereupon one of the members of the congregation arose from their knees, and quietly took their seats—hers gave vent to their feelings in a flood of tears—while a young lady of impulsive disposition, feeling indignant at the bad faith of those who had invited her to attend, arose and left the church, and was immediately followed by four other ladies, who were accented by the same feelings.

Under these circumstances, they regarded it their right and their duty to withdraw from a place which thus had been rendered unpleasant to them, and from a people with whom they had no sympathy. Judge of their surprise, therefore, when on the next day, they learned from undoubted sources, that a number of Federal officers had signed a petition for their banishment.

This first petition, it is believed, did not reach the commanding General, but a feeling of shame had found its way to the heart of some one at about Headquarters, and it was destroyed. It was soon succeeded, however, by another, urgently requesting that the offenders be sent beyond the lines; and this, we understand, was signed by two-thirds of the officers in the city. The General commanding held a consultation on the grave question, with his advisers, and the magnanimous officials, many in number, were unanimous, with but few exceptions, for the banishment of the offenders.

The Provost Marshal made an official visit to demand the names of the ladies when he was informed that no apology would be made by the parties offending, and the Federal authorities could take such action in the matter as they pleased. Accordingly, a copy of the above order was sent to each of the ladies in the afternoon of the same day, and also placarded throughout the city. The general was applied to on behalf of some of the parties, for longer time to make arrangements for their transportation beyond the lines, and for the adjustment of their financial matters. No reply was made to this, but the second order was then sent, shortening the time five hours.

The mother of some of the young ladies requested permission to accompany them, and place them under proper protection, which was granted, when, according to the order, they reported at the Railroad Depot during a violent rain storm at the appointed hour. They were conveyed to the terminus of the railroad, where hundreds of Yankee soldiers stood to witness their departure. Thence they were conveyed to the Confederate lines by an officer and an armed guard, where the Confederate scouts received them, and conducted them at once to the hospitable mansion of a southern gentleman. Here they were furnished, by the kindness of Gen. Starke, with amusements, baggage wagons, etc., and the courteous attention of Lieut. Moore, they were conducted to warm hearts and hospitable homes, where they are now free from insult, in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

ONE OF THE BANISHED. Lady Isabella Finch, daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea, was lady of the bedchamber to the Princess Amelia. Lord Bath, on evening having no silver, borrowed a half crown of her; he sent it next day, with a very gallant wish that he could give her a crown. She replied that, though he could not give her a crown, he could give her a coronet, and she was very ready to accept it.

Yankee Tyranny in Vicksburg.

Mr. Editor:—I herewith send you a copy of Maj. Gen. McPherson's order banishing certain ladies of Vicksburg beyond the Federal lines, together with a circumstantial account of their offense, which I hope it may please you to publish in the Mississippiian.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, Vicksburg, Dec. 27th, 1863.

The following named persons: Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latam, Miss Ella Martin, and Mrs. Mary Moore, having acted disrespectfully towards the President and government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers and loyal citizens of the United States, who had assembled at the Episcopal Church in Vicksburg, on Christmas day, for divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at that point in the services where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of "the President of the United States, and all others in authority," are hereby banished and will leave the Federal lines, within forty-eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment.

Hereafter all persons, male or female, who by word, deed or implication, do insult or show disrespect to the President, Government or Flag of the United States, or any officer or soldier of the United States, upon matters of a national character, shall be fined, banished or imprisoned, according to the grossness of the offense. By order of Maj. Gen. McPherson. Jas. Wilson, Lt. Col., Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, Vicksburg, Dec. 27th, 1863. The parties ordered to proceed outside the Federal lines by circular from the Headquarters, dated December 27th 1863, will report at the Railroad Depot, at 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. They will be permitted to take their private baggage. A conveyance will be in readiness at Big B. Academy, with flag of truce to take them to the Confederate lines, or so far as the flag may be permitted to proceed. By order of Maj. Gen. McPherson. Jas. Wilson, Lt. Col., Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps.

It is known that the citizens of Vicksburg, with but few exceptions, have not attended church since the occupation of the city by the Federals. But having been informed by a Federal officer, that the services in the Episcopal Church, on Christmas day, would be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fox, an old and esteemed minister of that church, a citizen of Vicksburg for many years, and well known in Vicksburg, and having been advised, both by the officer and the minister, that the prayer for the President of the United States should be omitted, and that the services in all respects should be congenial, after the most urgent solicitations on the part of each of these persons, many of them consorted to attend. Their own chosen ministers, knowing that a fanatical and unprincipled enemy would place the most grievous and offensive restrictions upon their ministry, if they remained, had gone within the Confederate lines, with the consent and by the advice of their respective congregations, very soon after the fall of the city. To a people therefore, who had been so long deprived of the pleasure of congenial religious services, this promised privilege afforded a peculiar satisfaction.

The congregation, on this memorable occasion, was composed of citizens and Federals, both officers and soldiers. The services commenced as usual, and proceeded until the prayer which it was pledged should be omitted, was audibly read, and followed by the prayer for the Federal Congress. Whereupon one of the members of the congregation arose from their knees, and quietly took their seats—hers gave vent to their feelings in a flood of tears—while a young lady of impulsive disposition, feeling indignant at the bad faith of those who had invited her to attend, arose and left the church, and was immediately followed by four other ladies, who were accented by the same feelings.

Under these circumstances, they regarded it their right and their duty to withdraw from a place which thus had been rendered unpleasant to them, and from a people with whom they had no sympathy. Judge of their surprise, therefore, when on the next day, they learned from undoubted sources, that a number of Federal officers had signed a petition for their banishment.

This first petition, it is believed, did not reach the commanding General, but a feeling of shame had found its way to the heart of some one at about Headquarters, and it was destroyed. It was soon succeeded, however, by another, urgently requesting that the offenders be sent beyond the lines; and this, we understand, was signed by two-thirds of the officers in the city. The General commanding held a consultation on the grave question, with his advisers, and the magnanimous officials, many in number, were unanimous, with but few exceptions, for the banishment of the offenders.

The Provost Marshal made an official visit to demand the names of the ladies when he was informed that no apology would be made by the parties offending, and the Federal authorities could take such action in the matter as they pleased. Accordingly, a copy of the above order was sent to each of the ladies in the afternoon of the same day, and also placarded throughout the city. The general was applied to on behalf of some of the parties, for longer time to make arrangements for their transportation beyond the lines, and for the adjustment of their financial matters. No reply was made to this, but the second order was then sent, shortening the time five hours.

The mother of some of the young ladies requested permission to accompany them, and place them under proper protection, which was granted, when, according to the order, they reported at the Railroad Depot during a violent rain storm at the appointed hour. They were conveyed to the terminus of the railroad, where hundreds of Yankee soldiers stood to witness their departure. Thence they were conveyed to the Confederate lines by an officer and an armed guard, where the Confederate scouts received them, and conducted them at once to the hospitable mansion of a southern gentleman. Here they were furnished, by the kindness of Gen. Starke, with amusements, baggage wagons, etc., and the courteous attention of Lieut. Moore, they were conducted to warm hearts and hospitable homes, where they are now free from insult, in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

ONE OF THE BANISHED. Lady Isabella Finch, daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea, was lady of the bedchamber to the Princess Amelia. Lord Bath, on evening having no silver, borrowed a half crown of her; he sent it next day, with a very gallant wish that he could give her a crown. She replied that, though he could not give her a crown, he could give her a coronet, and she was very ready to accept it.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

(Special Dispatch to the State Journal.)
From Kingston.

News from the lines to-night represent all quiet.

CONFEDERATE STATES SENATOR. Governor Vance has appointed Edwin G. Reade, Esq., to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Geo. Davis in the Confederate States Senate.

From our Kingston Correspondent.

Kingston, January 18th, 1864.

Editor State Journal:—I have only time this morning to drop you a line in reference to the news down here.

A courier came up from the lines last night bringing intelligence to headquarters to the effect that the Yankees were threatening our front on the south side of the river, and that our pickets had been driven in.

A portion of our cavalry were immediately put on the alert, and crossed the Neuse about 9 o'clock to see what was to say. I do not believe that the affair will amount to anything of a very serious nature; however, should anything worthy of note transpire to-day, I will send you a telegram to-night.

We have also news from New-born to the effect that the Yankees have recently reinforced the garrison at that place, and have greatly strengthened their outposts at Batchelor's Creek, on the Dover road, and at Deep Gulley, on the Trent.

The steamers Advance and Eugene, that have been running the blockade to Wilmington, have both been captured by the Yankee cruisers off Hatteras.

I pray to Heaven that this news is not true. How, it is shocking in the extreme. I am aware that Holden and his strike, Pennington, will rejoice in their hearts if they have any over such an unfortunate event.

The Yankees made a terrible raid through Hyde on long since, destroying an immense quantity of property, consisting of provisions, stock &c. They went to the farm of Judge Dobbins on the lake and burned 1500 barrels of corn, besides destroying other property of great value.

We learn from reliable authority, just on the verge of going to press, that Gov. Vance had received a dispatch to the effect that the steamer Advance was not captured, as reported by our correspondent, but that she was beached four miles below Fort Fisher, in her attempt to enter the port of Wilmington. Of the fate of the Eugene we have not learned. Sufficient steps have been taken to save the cargo. [ED. STATE JOURNAL.]

From the Southwest.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.—REGULATION OF SPECIES—COTTON CROP OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Cairo, Dec. 17, 1863.

Memphis dates are up to the evening of the 14th.

General Hurlburt has promulgated another important order, of which the following is the substance:

It having been ascertained that large quantities of coin have passed from Memphis to the South, therefore it is ordered that neither coin nor bullion be sold, bartered, exchanged within such parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, or Mississippi as are within department, except as follows:

Persons having coin or bullion in their possession which they desire to exchange, may receive permission from the local Treasury agent to send the same north, receiving back as equivalent such currency as they may choose.

Any sale or exchange except as above, is forbidden, and will be punished by a military tribunal.

Bankers and others, doing a deposit business in Memphis, are required to send forward the coin and bullion in their hands to the Provost Marshal, both for themselves and their depositors, to convert the same into currency, and hereafter receive none on deposit, except to-forward the same as herein provided.

The Memphis cotton market is dull, making 160 bales at 62 cents. Sales on the 14th 200 bales; receipts 100 bales.

The farmers in Southern Illinois have been busily engaged for some weeks past in cotton picking on high grounds where the crops have been little injured by the frost.

On the cotton and low lands the crops are totally ruined. Cotton prices are going up in Huron and Jackson Counties, and guns are running in every neighborhood. New York News, 30th ult.

A respectable surgeon in London, making his daily rounds to see his patients, had occasion to call at a house at Charing Cross, where he left his horse to the care of a Jew boy, whom he usually saw in the streets. On coming out of the house, he naturally enough expected to find his horse—Mr. Mordred knew the use of time and the value of money a little better—he was letting the horse to little boys in the street, a penny a ride to the Horse Guards and back.

The mayor of a small village of France having occasion to give a passport to a distinguished personage in his neighborhood who was blind of an eye, was in great embarrassment on coming to the description of his person. Fearful of offending the good man, he adopted the following ingenious expedient for avoiding the mention of his deformity. He wrote, "Black eyes, one of which is absent."

"Mother, I shouldn't be surprised if Susan gets choked some day."
"Why, my son?"
"Because John Wipsy twisted his arms around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed to let him go, he would have strangled her."

"The evening star is very brilliant, but is sometimes surpassed in brilliancy—by Jupiter!"
BLADDERS! BLADDERS! I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders. They must be well cleaned and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. Will be 25 or more sent at a time, I will pay the freight. R. B. SAUNDERS, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Wanted to purchase—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. Jan 19th