

From and after this date the subscription price of this paper will be THREE DOLLARS per year, in advance.

WANTED.—Five copies of the Weekly Journal of the 19th of February, 1863, to complete our files.

A PRIVATE letter from Newbern received within the last few days gives the information, that about ten days ago, FOSTER was at Newbern with about thirteen thousand men, and was expected to move in a few days in the direction of Kinross or Goldsboro.

FR.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night the town was startled and the Theatre emptied of a large proportion of its audience by the cry of fire.

On repairing to the place we found that the fire was confined to one or two old brick warehouses situated on the North side of an alley running from Water to Front Street just below Dock, or rather about half way between Dock and Orange, and opposite to the large building formerly occupied by the late R. W. Brown, Esq., deceased, and now occupied by the Messrs. WORKS.

Fortunately there was no wind or there is no knowledge where the progress of the flames could have been arrested. How the fire originated we are unable to say.

THE New York Herald of the 9th, thinks that in a few days the roads will be in a condition to allow the Federal army to make an advance on the line of the Rappahannock, and adds that "we will very soon hear striding news from the Army of the Potomac, which is in excellent condition and ready to follow Gen. Hooker in any enterprise."

THE Herald says that there are several points through which our armies [Federal] have to reach the heart of the rebellion, all of which, in turn are destined to become the scenes of deadly contests.

By a recent arrival from Nassau, we have a bundle of late New York Pictorial sheets, embracing Frank Leslie, of Feb. 21st and March the 7th, Harper's Weekly, of Feb. 28th, and the Comic Monthly for Feb.

Harper's is decidedly venomous, bitter and unrelenting. Its first page picture is a likeness of General Hooker, and its last page a picture entitled "The Copperhead Party—in favour of a vigorous prosecution of peace."

This is rich, especially the style of female ornaments prevalent at the South. And yet this stuff will have its believers, although of course its writer is not to be classed among them.

What is made for the good of the whole is too frequently perverted to the advantage of a small portion. This can only be guarded against by a rigid enforcement of the laws and an earnest effort to guard against evasions and shams, not by wholesale denunciations or sweeping assertions.

We are in the constant receipt of communications from our soldiers in camp, all of which, we cannot, of course, publish. We would not have room for all of them, even were we to exclude all other things.

For our soldiers in camp we have the highest respect. Their many noble qualities we admire, and for their failings we are ready to make the most liberal allowance.

It is not every man who can keep a hotel, neither can every man write for the newspapers. We admire the patriotic spirit of much of the poetry sent us. Its heart is right, but its feet are defective, and its rhyme difficult. "Man" does not rhyme with "hand," without a violent deviation from the usual rules of pronunciation.

But what we want are facts, no matter in what garb, so we know them to be facts; if they are such as will interest the public, so much the better. If not, we can let them quietly slide and nobody will be the wiser.

It is reported that Lieutenant General Von HAYNAU recently committed suicide at his place of Haynau, not far from Cassel, in Germany. He shot himself yesterday that a portion of our forces had possession of the Railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, at a point some distance below Newbern.

THE Mississippi, which was burned opposite Port Hudson, was one of the oldest, but also one of the best steam frigates in the U. S. Navy. She was about 2,600 tons burden and of great power, and still staunch and strong.

We have nothing further from Newbern, which is strange, since General HILL is reported to have been near to and advancing upon that place on Saturday last.

If an attack had been made upon the town, or upon the enemy's gunboats in the river, it appears to us that we must have heard of it. If an attack was to be made at all, one would think that it would have been made at once, for the enemy would have time to run off the negroes and put other property aboard their transports and send the whole down the river.

It will be well to reserve our belief until we hear confirmation of any report, no matter how respectable and truthful the party bringing it may be. For instance, we have not looked so confidently as some for the capture of Newbern, for we have never been satisfied that an attack upon Newbern formed any part of the programme of operations conceived by Generals LONGSTREET and HILL, and we don't feel satisfied yet that it did form any such part.

We regret to learn from a gentleman who knows, that General HILL's expedition towards Newbern failed of accomplishing one of its main objects—that of drawing the enemy out.

At Deep Gully, nine miles from Newbern, Gen. HILL encountered a force of the enemy consisting of two regiments of infantry and a battery of field artillery. Here a brisk fight was kept up for a short time, when the enemy retreated in the direction of Newbern.

About this time Gen. FETTERBERG being on the North side of the Neuse river, opened on an earthwork on the South side of the river, but, in consequence of an accident to one of his guns, which resulted in the loss of three of his men killed, and 15 wounded, and also the arrival of heavy reinforcements to the enemy, he had to retire.

Several transports arrived at Newbern on Saturday evening. Gen. ROBERTSON is reported to have succeeded in getting possession of the railroad below Newbern, and in destroying a portion of the track and burning a bridge by which a train was destroyed.

We know, but do not think it proper to say, where General HILL's forces are at the present time.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTION is one that is much discussed, and too frequently without reference to the principle involved. That principle, we take to be, that the law contemplates the granting of no exemptions upon grounds merely personal to the individuals to whom such exemptions are granted.

These exemptions are right and proper, wherever necessary and useful. Wherever the persons or classes so exempted do better service where they are than they could do in any other capacity.

At a meeting of the Vestry, Wardens and Vestry, of St. John's Parish, Wilmington, held on the evening of March 11, 1863, it being the first meeting of the Board since the prevalence of the yellow fever in this city, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend to the widow of the deceased, and to the children of the deceased, who are dependent upon the estate of the deceased, our sympathy and our prayers.

Resolved, That the resolutions be recorded upon the Minutes of the Vestry, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to a copy of the same to the afflicted family of the late Rev. Dr. S. J. TERRY, Rector of St. John's.

Resolved, That the Vestry do, in testimony of their sympathy and prayers, contribute to the relief of the afflicted family of the late Rev. Dr. S. J. TERRY, Rector of St. John's.

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To-day, (the 19th instant) is the day that has been assigned by rumor as that on which an attack, or perhaps the attack is to be made upon Charleston. This we doubt. RAINBOW, who has been assigned to the command in order to settle the difficulties that had arisen between HUNTER and FOSTER, and which resulted in the withdrawal of the latter, had not, by all accounts, arrived out as late as Thursday, and it hardly seems likely that he would rush upon an enterprise of such magnitude without taking longer time to make himself acquainted with the localities, and the "situation" generally. There may be an attack this week, but we confess that we do not expect to hear of it.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BRAGG proposes that the price of postage be increased, and that newspaper free exchange be cut off. This is with the view of increasing the revenues of the department and thus complying with the provisions of the Confederate Constitution requiring it to be self-sustaining.

The cutting off of the free exchange of newspapers will probably add five thousand dollars to the postage revenues of the Confederacy. To the large newspaper establishments it will make little difference, but will seriously embarrass some of those in interior positions that are now sustained with difficulty.

Whether increasing the rates of postage on letters and papers will increase the aggregate revenue, is somewhat doubtful. It will bear hard upon the soldiers who will have to pay it out of eleven dollars a month, or the soldier's family, who have few resources in his absence, but to others, we suppose it will make less difference.

THE PRINCE OF WALES got married yesterday, and could afford to. He has got rich backers, and his family will be provided for.—Daily Journal, 17th.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA arrived yesterday morning safe in a Confederate port. She brought a large cargo, a considerable portion of it being on Government account.—Daily Journal, 16th inst.

The historian states that during the progress of a great battle between the Romans and Carthaginians, that of Trasymene, we think, a violent earthquake occurred, yet so eagerly were their respective armies engaged in the work of mutual destruction, that they were totally unconscious of it, and the survivors were surprised to hear the news next day.

The interests of the war now pending seem to have exerted a similar influence upon us. Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day, the 17th of March, and yet we must confess that we forgot all about it, until it was called to our attention in the afternoon. Yet it was Saint Patrick's Day, and Saint or no Saint, the individual referred to was a noble missionary to the Gentiles—a true successor of Saint Paul and Saint Peter.

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Churchill had ordered a surrender, whereupon all the troops, except the Dragoon's brigade, immediately surrendered. He refused to surrender his brigade until ordered by Gen. Churchill.

When the General rode into the fort and surrendered, a Churchill told Gen. Sherman that he had not ordered a surrender, but on the contrary that he had ordered the men to fight until all was lost in the fort.

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been said by one of the noblest and ablest men of the nation, "President Davis, unlike most leaders of revolutions and with the doom of the chief of traitors laid before him in case of failure, has not found it necessary to trespass upon the rights of the humblest citizen."

Driving his youthful impressions of the best and noblest people, he has not found it necessary to trespass upon the rights of the humblest citizen."

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The State Journal's Kinross correspondent says: Gen. D. H. Hill came upon the enemy's outposts at Deep Gully, on the Trent road, 8 miles this side of Newbern, yesterday morning. The enemy's force was four companies of infantry and one light battery. They became panic stricken and fled across the stream, destroying the bridge. Gen. Hill had it quickly fixed, and pushed on after the enemy. The General's horse was twice struck with Minie balls. A Yankee and a Buffalo had been captured and had reached Kinross. They report the enemy at Newbern 12,000 strong. Gen. Hill was moving on Newbern.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, March 18, 1863. In addition to the usual blockading fleet, including the ironclads, there appeared to-day off the bar a Monitor ironclad, which has taken her position with the fleet.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, March 18, 1863. The Monitor ironclad, which was off our bar yesterday, went southward late evening. She is supposed to be the Keokuk now at New York, for Port Royal.

A British steamer reached a Confederate port last night, laden with merchandise. She brings Nassau's steamer, yesterday morning. Steamer Bury, from Charleston and Orange, from Wilmington, had arrived safely at Nassau. Many new steamers had reached Nassau, from England, intended to run the blockade.

The prisoners taken on Thursday night on Hilton Head Island, fully confirm the intelligence of Burdick's appointment to command the expedition against Charleston. He had not arrived at Port Royal on Thursday, but was long expected.

THE YANKEES TRYING TO CATCH VAN DORN. SAVANNAH, March 14, 1863. A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican, dated Columbia, Tenn., March 12th, says that four brigades of the enemy under Gen. Granger, Rosecranz, Dixon and Spitzer, endeavored to hem Van Dorn in yesterday, just across Look River, knowing that he had no means of crossing. Our artillery was kept in position until yesterday morning, and replying to the Yankee's fire. The river was then crossed by a ferry; the rest of the army, including the whole command then withdrew, raised the enemy's left flank, and escaped by the way of Whites bridge, twenty-six miles above, which they crossed successfully. The Federals are not yet aware of the whereabouts, and are looking for Van Dorn in their rear. This success of escape from so perfect a net, is regarded as unusually skillful and fortunate.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican, dated Columbia, Tenn., March 12th, says that the enemy are greatly surprised and exasperated at Van Dorn's escape. They have returned to Franklin, to protect their rear, and committed many depredations—burning the houses which Van Dorn had occupied as his headquarters.

Nashville papers state that the enemy's loss at Spring Hill was only three hundred, and that the Confederates had three negro regiments engaged, who fought bravely. The four brigades sent in pursuit of Van Dorn returned.

THE EAST TENNESSEE BRIDGE REPAIRED. KNOXVILLE, March 14, 1863. The bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad destroyed by the Yankees some weeks ago, have been replaced, and regular schedule will be resumed to-morrow.

FIGHT ON THE TALLAHATCHE. (Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.) JACKSON, Miss., March 14, 1863. The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Loring:

There has been a terrific fire by the enemy unprovoked for four hours, from ten to sixteen heavy calibre guns, two heavy guns on land and one mortar. All the guns from the boats except one, have now ceased firing and the gunboats have retired around the bend, 800 yards distant, showing one gun. The enemy's gunboats and batteries were constantly hit, and large quantities of burning cotton struck from them. We have lost some valuable papers and a few others. Thank God, our loss is small so far. The enemy's loss must be very great.

REPORTED ATTACK ON HELLENA. JACKSON, Miss., March 14, 1863. A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Paulina, March 12th, says that tolerably authentic reports received here say that Helena was attacked in the rear on Monday. Parties from that direction say that heavy firing was heard yesterday. The information comes from deserters, who say there are but five thousand troops left at Helena.

A gentleman from Memphis reports 2500 sick in the Hospitals in that city.

BATTLE EXPECTED AT TULLAHOEA. CHATTANOOGA, March 14, 1863. All is quiet in front to-day. It is believed here that a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Tullahoma. There was light skirmishing on yesterday between our cavalry and the Yankee forces on the Murfreesboro road, at old Fosterville. Fifteen Yankee deserters, who came to themselves up the Mississippi, arrived this morning by the Huntsville train, having walked from Clifton to Huntsville. They are all Kentuckians.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON—STEAMER MISSISSIPPI DESTROYED—FLEET DRIVEN BACK—OUR VICTORY COMPLETE. PORT HUDSON, March 16, 1863, 3 o'clock, A. M. The bombardment of Port Hudson commenced at 2 P. M. yesterday and continued up to 5 o'clock, P. M. The enemy fired slowly. Our batteries did not reply. At 12 o'clock last night a most desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under cover of darkness. The firing was most terrific, and lasted fully two hours. One gunboat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition. The ship-of-war Mississippi was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge, in front of our batteries. One gunboat was completely riddled, and a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back. At two o'clock the enemy withdrew.

Our victory is complete and glorious. As far as known there are no casualties on our part. The boat that passed is doubtless so disabled as to render her destroyed (sunk); 35 men and one Midshipman of the destroyed frigate Mississippi were brought in by our cavalry this morning, several severely wounded.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. FREDERICKSBURG, March 14, 1863. The New York Herald of the 14th inst., has been received. An election occurred in New Hampshire on the 10th. The Republicans are reported to have elected all the members to Congress and a majority of the Legislature. Three candidates for Governor were before the people, neither of whom received a majority. According to the Constitution, there was consequently no election.

Gold rose in New York on the 10th to 87 cents, and closed at 158. Middling Cotton advanced to 84 1/2 cents. The Herald is creating the excessive premium on gold, and the continued depreciation of the currency, say that Chime must prepare immediately to pay in gold and silver, and compel the Banks to do likewise, till confidence is restored. It says we have arrived at a crisis of life and death to the rebellion. It must be put down by force of arms or it will tear the country to pieces. The Jacobs teachings of Yalandigham & Co. is advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the Administration.

Mr. Yalandigham, of Indiana, addressed the Democratic Union Association of New York on the night of the 10th. He proclaimed his devotion to the Union and Constitution as our father's made it, and in conclusion he said that when the government went outside of the limits of the law, the force should be met by force. [Great applause.] He asked the Democracy of New York to stand by the North in the coming contest, which would result in the overthrow of the Abolition party. Lincoln has issued a proclamation warning all drafted and enlisted men absent without leave to return to their giments by the first of April, when those who report to the