

MEMORANDUM. The following copies of our Weekly Journal are missing...

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The January number of this magazine, which has now passed into the hands of Messrs. WOODBURN & ALFRED...

ABOARD.—We regret to learn that the steamship Advance, belonging, in part at least, to the State of North Carolina, was run ashore last night near from the Western bar. So far the enemy had not opened fire upon her, and there are reasons to hope that she will yet get off. We trust that she may be.—Daily Journal, 18th.

THERE is nothing further positively known relative to the condition of the steamer Advance, whose situation off Fort Caswell. Last accounts from her...

THE HOME GUARD.—There would appear to be some misconception in regard to this matter. When the Home Guard is called out to repel actual invasion...

WOMEN will never cease. We once made the remark that the age of miracles had passed. It is a very common remark. How do you know that the age of miracles has passed? It is changed? All these questions we had to answer in the negative.

ONE of the queerest stories of the day connects itself with Queen Victoria of England. She was supposed to have been devotedly attached to Prince Albert, and yet it is now said that she is so much determined to be married...

SOAP.—Mrs. Lewis has sent us a bar of Yellow Soap made by herself. It looks like a fair article, and we have no doubt it will wash as well as other soaps.

AFTER a heavy rain, or rather incessant rain, all day yesterday and the most of last night, we have bright sunshine to-day with a stiff northwest wind, which is not unacceptable.—Daily Journal, 19th.

The Raleigh Standard and the Progress seem to be quite indignant against us on account of a short editorial which appeared in our paper on the 14th inst. Well, gentlemen, if the shoe pinches you will only have to wear it. We are not accountable for your sins, but it is our duty as public journalists, to caution the public relative to your course.

We take up from our pile of exchange, which is small to-day, a prospectus which appears, one after another, filled them all devotees of what is called a leading article.—Atlantic Register.

A very sensible omission, if not too frequent. The old notion, remarks the Charleston Courier, that every issue of a paper must have a "leading article" is ridiculous and extravagant.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that Hon. E. G. Ryan has been appointed to the successor of Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, in the Confederate States Senate, and he has accepted and will take his seat in a few days.

L. A. Atkinson, lately literary editor of the Field and Lore, and for some years connected with the press of Augusta, has exchanged his editorial pen for that of a business man, and is "going good, gone" into that business. He will knock down a good bargain to some persons if they do not "overbid" him, and he has done, however, for buyers and sellers if everybody goes into the commission business.—Charleston Courier.

MR. ATKINSON arrived here this morning and paid our sabbath a visit. We hope he will have a more pleasant time of it in the auction business than one has in editing a paper.

Revelations. For the Journal. I. And behold I saw in my dream a vast pit filled with dragons, serpents, and unclean spirits, and he that ruled over the pit...

II. And when he had sounded a second time there came forth from the pit a Beast, having seven heads and seven horns, and the seven heads are the ruins of seven cities, and the seven horns are ten plagues, which are fire, sword and famine.

III. And the first blasphemer, opened his mouth and spake, saying "Behold the kingdoms of the world which the misers are in rebellion against me," and he said the "Beast" out that vengeance might be taken on the nations of the earth.

IV. And many there were who followed the "Beast," and they that followed him had the mark of his seal in their foreheads. And they worship the "Beast" night and day, saying "Who is able to withstand him, or who among men is able to combat against him?"

V. And behold a woman, clad in mourning, holding an infant in her breast, and the same was a widow—and the "Beast" said his face against the woman and she was bound and fettered and cast into a loathsome dungeon.

VI. And the woman shall remain bound until those who serve and worship the "Beast" are slain, and she shall be loosed from her bonds.

VII. And there were weeping and great sorrow, and I heard a voice coming out of the pit, saying unto me—glorify, honor and praise to the "Beast" forever and ever, who is able to bind and unbind, to loose and unloose.

PROFESSOR OF A PORK BUTCHER.—Last week a pork butcher having a stall in the Savannah market, purchased a hog for \$185. From this hog he made the following hams: Leg \$450; hams, head cheese, \$150; bones, \$25. Total, \$625. Prof. \$440. At a public place in Savannah this shabby made his boasts of his art.

CAMP FIRST N. C. INFANTRY.

NEAR ORANGE, C. H., VA., JANUARY 18, 1864. Messrs. Editors: Please acknowledge through your columns the receipt of the following...

THE FATE OF CHATTANOOGA.—The Atlanta Intelligencer, speaking of the present situation of affairs at Chattanooga, says: Chattanooga presents a wide scene of ruin. The fencing is all destroyed; every shade tree and ornamental shrub has been hewn down or trampled in the mire...

Most of the citizens who could have left the city, have already left. Some have been scattered along the various railroad lines throughout Georgia. Some have been sent to Nashville, and others have been permitted to retire into the interior of Tennessee. All make under a certificate are retained within the lines.

Almost without exception the negroes have gone to the Yankees. Negro squads are stationed along the streets demanding pass papers of every passing citizen. Lawson Dugger, Capt. Spiller, Alton, the Marshal, are on a steamboat shipping off to the interior of the country. Others have taken the oath. Also John Lowry, Thos. Warren, Allison, the silvermith, Arthur Wadkins, Dave McCorick, and one or two others, have taken the oath. But taking them altogether, what a noble example for the loyalists here!

A NET FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—In July last, while our army was falling back from Gettysburg, and while a wagon train and a portion of the Donelsonville Artillery, were passing through New Market, Va., the Yankees made a dash into the place and captured some of the wagons and a section of the artillery. As soon as the capture was made, several citizens, young as well as men, turned out, and with swords and axes crippled the wagons as much as possible.

As soon as our men appeared, this negro approached an officer, telling him that the citizens were not to be afraid, and that they were going to help the army. The officer, who was the captain of the company, pointed out those who were most active in their efforts to injure us. He immediately pointed to one standing a short distance from them. This man not liking the aspect of affairs replied: "You lie, you damned black scoundrel!"

"No," said the captain; "he puts himself on an equality with you; pitch into him." And he did so, knocking him down and beating him to his heart's content.

The Admiral, it appears, wanting room in our docks, determined to sell, by public auction, a number of steam engines, pumps, and other articles of machinery. Four of these vessels were offered for sale about six weeks since, and were readily bought up. They proved, on examination, to be sound, serviceable vessels, of excellent construction. One of these, the Victor, of eight guns, suddenly enters the port of Calais, under Confederate colors, and bearing the signal of a blockade runner.

Here is a "guy," as Lord Cowley said of the Emperor's speech. "What is to be done now. The Prince Consort cannot be sent to seize the vessel and carry her off from a French port. That is not to be thought of; for France is powerful, and quick at resenting an injury. Are we to blockade Calais, and wait until the Confederates can get to sea? That is not to be thought of either; for the ship is fairly sold to the highest bidder, and as such is regularly commissioned, she is as safe from us as the Alabama. The Rappahannock must be left to her own devices; but what a storm will this transaction raise at New York!"

The British Admiralty would have been delighted if the Emperor of the French had sent and detained the "Confederate" in the harbor. It would have saved them from a shocking prospect. But the Emperor is rather irritated at present. England has urged them to join the Congress, and we must say that the manner in which Earl Russell "sent an apology" is disconcerting and exasperating. Louis Napoleon, moreover, is tired of making himself when he can do so safely. He sent the "Confederate" to sea, and she was to be a private vessel, but the moment he discovered that it was a warship she was one of Her Britannic Majesty's fleet, reported "fit for service," and that she was sold by the Admiralty to a Confederate agent, he took off the delusion, and with the most pleasing anomaly in his career, he ordered her to be taken to sea.

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A special dispatch to the Evening News from Sumner states that Gen. Taylor was at Alexandria on the 15th inst. A Franklin was at New Iberia with one division. Banks was at New Orleans on the 6th. From 12,000 to 15,000 troops were encamped at Algiers, supposed to be destined for Mobile. There is a large fleet in the lake for winter, waiting for coal. A large number of coal barges are at the mouth of the Red River.

Our cavalry da-ded into Baton Rouge on the 9th, capturing two speculators. Meadville was sacked, and 20 men captured by 300 Yankees from Natchez. Wirt Adams is pressing the enemy closely at Baton Rouge, near which he captured a Lieutenant and 15 men.

The enemy have again been on a reconnoitering expedition, and some new demonstration is expected. The Yankees are still at work on Gregg, and sending ammunition to the "Cummings" Point batteries. All quiet with the fleet.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, JANUARY 16, 1864. The news from the North of the late proceedings of the Yankee Congress, published in the papers of this morning, is regarded by a large number of the members of Congress and intelligent citizens in a very favorable light, as indicating an inability to raise more troops, and the probability of a new effort to get up cavalry. Others openly express the hope that the North will succeed in raising one million, and start them on a crusade, as the best means of breaking down the whole North.

An amusing resolution in relation to it was introduced in the House by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, with the view that if the Federal Congress call out one million to delay the Federal prisoners, and do other things in ninety days, and the members of the Federal Congress propose to join the crusade to make the accomplishment certain, therefore the military committee inquire into the propriety of prescribing a half million to meet them to serve till next year; and if that is not sufficient, to call out all the members of Congress under seventy-one years old. The House took no action.

The Senate passed the House bill to allow Chaplains the rations of a soldier, and forage for his horse. Awaiting the President's signature. The Senate instructed the military committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent quartermasters and commissaries from detaching soldiers to collect the tax in kind, and perform other light services. The House resolutions in relation to the war, adopted two days ago, passed the Senate today. The House passed the bill that Adjutants of regiments and battalions are entitled to promotion, and conferring the rank and pay of captain in the army of service to which they are attached; Jan. 9, 1864. It is understood that the House in secret session passed the bill in relation to the currency, and sent it to the Senate. Its provisions have not yet been made public.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, JAN. 16th, 1864. Files of United States papers to the 15th, inclusively, were received by flag of truce today.

In the Yankee Senate on the 11th, Lane introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent. Henderson introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States. McDougall, a joint resolution that the occupation of Mexico by France is an act unfriendly to the United States, and it is the duty of this Government to demand the withdrawal of the French forces. If the French Government refuse or fail to withdraw their armed forces before the 15th March, it will become the duty of Congress to declare war against France. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the House, Fernando Wood introduced a resolution accusing Briant of corruption and fraud in the administration of affairs in New Orleans, and proposing the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. Laid on the table by a vote of 77 to 57.

The New York Times, in relation to the rebel troops operating in Western Louisiana, are gathering in Central Texas, with the object of attacking points along the coast occupied by the Union troops. The Democratic conservative members of Congress have adopted a caucus resolution declaring that Lincoln's amnesty proclamation was unwise, inexpedient and unconstitutional.

At the sales of confiscated property at Alexandria on the 11th, the following articles were bid in by the government at twenty-five thousand dollars.

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IN THE HOUSE THE COMMITTEE ON THE QUARTERMAS...

and commissary department reported a bill requiring all disbursing officers of the Government to render a schedule on oath of all the property they possess at the time of their appointment, and all they possessed now and all they are found to possess after a natural increase, or for which they cannot satisfactorily account, to be presumed to have been obtained by defrauding the Government, or the improper use of the public money, and to be seized by the government. All disbursing officers hereafter appointed to file such schedule before entering on their duties; provided the calendar.

The bill to provide the veteran Soldiers' Home was passed. All officers, soldiers and seamen retired or discharged by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted in service, to be admitted and remain at their pleasure.

A memorial from the Presidents of railroads was laid on the desks of the members this morning. They said that such employees as the superintendents certify on oath to be necessary to the efficient operation of the road, not to exceed two to each mile in actual use for military transportation, be exempt; provided they report the names monthly to the Secretary of War, on oath, that it is impracticable to employ others in their stead not liable to military service.

There are a number of persons here from cities in the Confederate States, endeavoring to procure passports to go to Europe. Much anxiety is felt after the provisions of the financial bill, which passed the House in secret session on Saturday, but is still undecided.

The Senate on Saturday passed an important military bill in secret session, and sent it to the House. The trial of Ford for the murder of Dixon, former Clerk of the House, will be proceeded with to-morrow. A motion for postponement of the case, by the defense, was overruled today.

A private dispatch from Augusta has been received, which states that Vice President Stephens was taken violently ill yesterday. The House went into secret session very soon after assembling.

The Senate most of the day was in open session. THE BOARD OF ARMY OFFICERS. CHARLESTON, JAN. 13th, 1864. The bombardment of the City continues without cessation. No casualties. It is reported that the position of the fleet is about as usual.

FROM TENNESSEE. BESSVILLE, TENN., JAN. 13th, (?) 1864. A reconnoitering party of the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets in front yesterday, and were in our driven back again. Both pickets occupy their original positions. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Jonesville, supposed to be the enemy attacking Gen. W. E. Jones. The weather is cloudy and a slight snow is falling.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE. FUSSELLVILLE, TENN., JAN. 13th, 1864. We have had no telegraphic communication from the eastward since the 15th in consequence of the line having been cut by the Yankee operator near Jonesboro'. A gentleman who left Knoxville on Tuesday, gives interesting news from that City. The Small Cox was raging terribly again amongst the Yankees and negroes, there being six hundred cases in the city. In consequence of this and the scarcity of forage, the main body of the enemy had moved to Strawberry Plains, and the profligate country on the French Broad road, leaving a garrison of about six hundred. A negro barber from Cincinnati was recruiting a negro regiment there. A member of the Texas cavalry was captured within their lines, who hung as a spy on the 6th. Our troops moved forward on the 14th, for the purpose of driving the enemy from the French Broad Road and meet them near Chocky river on Saturday. They made but feeble resistance and retired in the direction of Landridge, pursued by our troops, who are still pressing forward. Yesterday a very heavy firing was heard in that direction, which ceased at dark.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE, C. H., VA., JAN. 13th, 1864. Mosby surprised the cavalry picket of the enemy near Warren on Friday last, capturing 30 prisoners, with their horses, arms and equipment.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, VA., JAN. 15th, 1864. The consideration of the House bill to amend the Imprecation law resulted in its passage by the Senate this morning. The first section, which repealed that portion of the No. 11 Imprecation Act, it is said, had a contract with Mr. Manning to furnish 100,000 lbs. of flour to the rebels in Louisiana, with the object of attacking points along the coast occupied by the Union troops.

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THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THIRD DAY. The bombardment of the city was renewed Thursday evening and has been vigorously maintained since last night. The five miles fire are still the small Ward and one hundred powder Parrott shells, and average about one every five minutes.

On Saturday one hundred and thirty-four shots were fired, making the total number of shells thrown during the week, up to three quarters past eight o'clock Saturday night, one thousand and thirty-eight.

No report of the number of shots fired Sunday was received up to the hour of writing. Our batteries have kept up a spirited reply, and heavy firing was still going on at the hour of closing our report, eleven o'clock Sunday night. We have heard of no casualties.

The heavy firing heard Saturday in the direction of Stone was from the use of our new electric practice guns. The enemy at Gregg opened heavily upon Battery Simkins for an hour Saturday afternoon.

The Yankees are still busy at Gregg turning the glacis, and were also engaged Saturday and Sunday in hauling ammunition to Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries.

The steam frigate Washah has left, and her place been supplied by a small sloop of war, without steam. An increase of the number of vessels in Stone is reported. The number of vessels inside the bar continues about as usual, including the Ironsides and four Monitors. A propeller transport and a river steamer, filled with troops, having two barges in tow, were seen Saturday going Northward, supposed to be on a reconnoitering expedition.

An official dispatch from Hardeeville, dated 16th, says: "Our scouts report the enemy's river steamer buoyed playing between the fleet at St. Helena and the fleet at Hilton Head."

A report from Fort Sumner mentions the sudden death at the fort on Friday of private G. W. Duncan, Company E, 27th S. C. V., from congestion of the lungs and brain fever, also a negro from the same cause.—Courier.

A DOUBLE EMBROID.—A RICH SKEW.—One day last week, Mrs. Emma Goodwin, of Noble county, Ohio, started from her home to go to Pennsylvania, to visit some relatives, who reside in Greene county, in that State—leaving her husband and two small children, aged respectively about five and seven years, and a hired girl to take care of the household, and she provided her with funds to pay her way, before departing. About the same time Mr. Gregory Taylor, who resides in the same neighborhood, and who was able to reside in the possession of a handsome wife and two intelligent little pledges of affection