

We have before us the February number of the Yankee Notions, from which we cull the following:

A young man, lately married, fears being drafted, and advocates the passage of a law similar to that in force among the Israelites, as recorded in Deuteronomy, 24th, chap. 5th, verse — "When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he has taken."

Foolish Benedict! Were such a law passed, it would cause a greater rush to arms than ever.

For the information of those interested we would say that persons having substitutes in the Confederate army, are liable to Militia duty, even if their substitutes are over fifty years of age. While on the subject, we may add that persons subject to Militia duty cannot send substitutes. Our readers can depend on this being the law.

List of Grand and petit Jurors for second Monday, 13th of April, 1863.

H. D. Brown, F. M. Bickham, B. R. Bickham, W. D. Browning, R. B. Carey, J. G. Christian, G. M. Calhoun, E. G. S. Cates, D. J. Elder, Joseph Frank, T. P. Fullilove, Wm. Flounoy, H. L. Gilmer, Thos. Grubbs, T. M. Gill, Jas. Gray, Isaac Hyams, H. Hunsicker, Saml. Hollingsworth, Jos. Hearn, R. R. Harrison, Jacob Hoos, J. H. Ish, E. Jacobs, A. B. Kennedy, Capt. W. A. Laey, H. Markham, S. Murry, W. F. Murry, Arha McCall, Peter Nicholson, R. Nicholson, J. M. Sledge, Wm. Studdard, G. B. Simpson, B. K. Stephens, J. L. Talbot, B. C. Tabor, M. Tally, Joel Talmadge, Noah Tyson, M. Watson, C. G. Williams, J. M. Williams, R. S. Williams, F. M. Waldron, Jno. Walters, Solomon Young.

Francis Roach, has opened a restaurant at the Confederation, on Texas street. That she keeps a neat establishment, at which anything in the market can be found, is easily ascertained by paying her a visit.

As will be seen by reference to the interesting communication in another column, Capt. W. B. Denson will return to the army as soon as his health will permit. He is desirous of getting recruits, which affords a fine opportunity of joining a good company under an excellent commander. In the article alluded to, will be found the names of our friends who were captured at the Post.

The editor of the Natchitoches Union has our thanks for an Extra.

The editors of the Southwestern must excuse our inquisitiveness, but for the life of us, we cannot understand what they mean by telling the people that they publish a truthful paper. Do you wish to tell the people to beware of other papers? Do you include the "Shreveport News" in the category of "certain persons and newspapers? Are you trying to gull the people into the belief that your paper contains nothing but truths? Do you think that by thus throwing sand in their eyes they will withdraw their patronage from other papers and give it to you? If your paper is truthful, don't you think that your readers have intellect enough to make the discovery, without your telling them? Come neighbor, let's hear from you. We have heard repeated insinuations, and would like to know in what estimation we are held. The questions may be rather too pointed; however, they can result in no mischief. Honesty is the best policy.

Our fellow citizen Mr. H. B. Orton, will accept our thanks for the loan of some papers.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, writing from Dahlonega, reports that the trouble with deserters and Tories in the mountains was then nearly over. About 100 deserters had come in and would rejoin their regiments; 18 prisoners were on their way to Atlanta in irons.

[Communicated.] Snow Bill, can you inform us nigger why master Lincoln's green backs is like the Jews? Well, that's beyond dis nigg's comprehension. Cos he has no living Redeemer. John, make dem niggers stop such profanity. No offense intended to the citizens of Shreveport.

A late Northern dispatch says there are about two thousand sick soldiers at Helena, some of whom are poorly provided for. The mortality among them is on the increase.

The 6th Iowa cavalry, at Davenport, have signed an agreement not to go into the service at all, unless against the Indians.

The river is rising at this place. — Night before last we had a tremendous rain accompanied by terrific thunder,

The State of Affairs North.

Gradually and firmly are the people in the Federal government, beginning to evince a spirit of defiance to the despotism under which they have permitted themselves to be drawn. These facts are easily ascertained by a perusal of the Northern journals, which occasionally find their way South. In to-day's paper we publish a few extracts from the Chicago Times, that our readers may judge for themselves.

At first, we were loath to place any confidence in the accounts emanating from Federal sources, but we are now of the impression that there is more truth in what we hear than we supposed, for it is before us, and we cannot believe otherwise. The reaction in the feelings of the people, is not surprising, and nothing more than was anticipated. The people of the West are linked with the seceded States by commercial relations, and would have cast their lot with us, but for cowardice, — not principle. — Having now tasted of the bitter fruits of their action, they not only feel inclined to join us — for there is no other alternative, if we hold Vicksburg — but will. Their pockets have been touched, for the products of rich fields no longer fill their coffers; the poor laborer with a family, and the gentleman with his thousands are equally affected; should they persist in aiding their administration they know the terrible result to follow, and rather than close their eyes they will awake as from a horrible dream, and act as men. The people of the New England States too, suddenly exhibit signs of returning consciousness. With the insinuation of shrewd men, they turn their eyes to the West, and beholding the spirit of discontent among their brethren, immediately call for a change. The effect of this on the country is readily observed by the effect produced on the money market. In the city of New York, according to the latest dispatches, dry goods had advanced beyond the reach of greenbacks. — We also notice that in the leading churches of that city, cushions soaked with cotton, were being ripped and replaced by something cheaper. From the indications then, we think our readers will admit that our prospects are brightening, and with the blessings of the Omnipotent, it will so continue, until we hear peace proclaimed.

For the Shreveport News. Mr. Editor: As many inquiries are daily made by the friends of my company as to the names of those who were captured in the unfortunate disaster, which held our arms at Arkansas Post, on the 12th of January, I take this means of informing the public of their whereabouts and condition.

I am glad to inform them that only twenty-seven, out of one hundred and twenty of us were captured. The remainder of the company was off scouting, on different details and sick during the engagement. The following is the list of the captured, so far as I can recollect them — two or three names have escaped my memory: 1st Lieut. W. J. Scott, 1st Serg't A. Walker, 2nd Serg't W. M. Iler, Company Physician H. McCumich, Private W. T. Beard, F. Cave, M. T. Dupre, Clay Flowers, (wounded) G. Herring, Jno. Howard, Thos. H. Iler, Thos. McClannahan, Thos. Medlock, Ferd. Leavitt, Jno. I. Miller, Wm. J. North, — Date, Wm. Stephens, A. R. Shaver, C. W. I. Tally, Thos. Walpole (wounded). — Wyehe.

The men were doing well when I left them. The wounded were rapidly recovering under the kind and efficient treatment of Dr. McCumich. The Doctor will remain with the prisoners till they are paroled or exchanged, by my request, and their friends may be assured they are in good hands.

After our capture, I was taken with the prisoners to Memphis, Tenn., where the transports were halted to receive orders for our destination. I made my escape from the transports on the morning of the first day after our arrival at Memphis. I remained in the city twelve days. Five days I was confined by sickness to my room, the remainder of the time I spent in reading the Northern papers and conversing with officers and soldiers of the Federal army to ascertain its real condition and sentiment. I remained long enough to learn where the prisoners were sent. All were sent to Chicago, Ill., with the exception of forty officers, sent to Alton, Ill. There are many friends and relatives of the prisoners of Captain Nutt's company and my own, who, with me, feel a deep interest in them. The men have but little money and no clothing, except that which they wore on the battle-field. Nearly all of them who had money left it with their friends before going into the camp. We must devise some means of giving them assistance. I propose that we get some man or the wife of some of the prisoners, to go to Chicago and carry money to them. They need it and will suffer without it. They are not the men to lick the

hands of a dastardly foe. I have already received assurances that any amount necessary for the relief of the poor among them can be easily raised. Who will be the one to come forward and claim the privilege of going on this heavenly mission? Some old gentleman or a lady will be able to go with least trouble. There is no danger and but little difficulty in passing the Federal lines. I have just passed them and can give you the keys to their gates. Those brave but unfortunate men will receive the carrier as a messenger from heaven. They fought like men and are worthy of a better fate, but it is the fortune of war.

I will return to the army as soon as my health will permit, and will be glad to have all my friends who expect to join the army to go with me. There are yet about one hundred of the company in the field, and eight or ten who have enlisted lately will go in a few days. All those who desire to go with me will call on me at Smith & Lewis Drug store, where I will enlist and give them furloughs till I can return, to enable them to equip themselves and get ready for the army.

A few more hours of vigilance, a few more blows like those our battle axes have been dealing for the past few months will, I confidently believe close this bloody drama.

Respectfully,
W. B. DENSON,
Captain Cavalry Light Horse

Burnside's on to Richmond.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written to our fellow citizen, Mr. J. W. Mahle. Though not late, the description will be found interesting.

Maj. Gen. Burnside was put in command, and it was also resolved to change their base of operations, from where it then was to Aquia Creek, and advance upon the Rebel Capital via Fredericksburg, — Richmond and Potomac Railroad. To carry out the plan successfully, it became necessary, first to secure Fredericksburg as a starting point, and to do this, the army of Gen. Burnside moved down quietly, and as they supposed, without the knowledge of Gen. Lee, expecting to effect the passage of the Rappahannock and the capture of Fredericksburg almost without opposition, but Burnside was doomed to meet with a sad disappointment, upon his arrival before and opposite Fredericksburg, he found that Lee had fully anticipated and checked almost all his military movements, and was present and ready to give him a warm reception on the Southern side of Fredericksburg if he should advance upon him, this brought the grand army of the Potomac to a halt, where it remained threatening to cross and give battle to Lee, for nearly a month. In the meantime an army of about 300,000 had been concentrated, with the intention of trying to crush the brave little army of Lee by force of numbers. On the 11th (December), Burnside having completed all his vast preparations for an advance, expected to throw his pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, opposite and below Fredericksburg, preparatory to crossing over his army, the Southern shore of the river being thickly lined with our sharpshooters. The bridges had to be constructed under a galling fire from them; they however, succeeded in getting their bridges over by the assistance of their artillery, which was posted in a commanding position on the opposite heights, but not until several hundred of the base hirings had paid the penalty of their hellish crimes. During the day and night of the 12th, the entire army of Burnside crossed over, and early on Saturday morning, the 13th, the battle opened with great fury and determination. Our men were strongly posted behind the breastworks and stone fences, of which there are a great many in this vicinity; the enemy came up in fine order, and made repeated and desperate charges, hoping by means of their great superiority of numbers, to force our men from their works, but our brave boys stood their ground like heroes, and as the massive lines of the exultant and confident enemy would approach, they would pour into their ranks a perfect hail storm of bullets, which mowed them down by thousands. — Our artillery too, was posted on hills in the rear of our line of battle, and raked the enemy with grape, shell, and canister, making terrible slaughter among them. After repeated efforts they could stand it no longer, and finally fled from the field, broken routed and whipped. In many places the Yankees charged to within thirty paces of our lines, and the slaughter was terrific. I do not think that much over half of our army at this point participated in the engagement.

The Kentucky Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Kentucky House of Representatives. They are to the point:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky will, by all Constitutional means in her power, protect her citizens in the employment of the elective franchise; the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus; the security of their persons and property against the unconstitutional edicts of the Federal Executive, and their enforcement by the army under its control.

2. That, by the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, "the right of the owner of the slave and its increase is the same, and is inviolable as the right of the owner to any property whatever;" that "Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion;" consequently, the proposition made by Abraham Lincoln for her to emancipate her slaves, is hereby rejected.

3. That the object and purpose of the war having been perverted by the party now in control of the government, in violation of its often repeated and most solemn pledges, our senators in Congress are instructed, and our representatives are requested, to oppose any further aid in its prosecution by furnishing either men or money.

4. That the proclamation of the President, dated September 22, 1862, and January 1, 1863, purporting to emancipate the slaves in certain States and parts of States, set forth therein, are unwarranted by any code either civil or military, and of such character and tendency not to be submitted to by a people jealous of their liberties.

5. That the act of Congress, approved by the President, admitting Western Virginia as a State, without the consent of the State of Virginia, is such a palpable violation of the Constitution as to warrant Kentucky in refusing to recognize the validity of such proceeding.

6. That Kentucky will cordially unite with the democracy of the Northern States in an earnest endeavor to bring about a speedy termination of the existing war; and to this end we insist upon suspension of hostilities and an armistice to enable the belligerents to agree upon terms of peace.

7. That — commissioners from this State be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit the Federal and Confederate governments, at Washington and Richmond, and urge them respectively to agree upon an armistice for the purposes herein contemplated.

8. That the governor of Kentucky is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

It affords us much pleasure to hear that our old friend Wm. M. Levy, is spoken of as the proper person to fill the office of Major General of the State Militia. As regards the competency of this gentleman, it is beyond question, as all will admit who know anything of his military career. During the Mexican war he distinguished himself as a brave Colonel, and in the present struggle he was one of the first to leave his home, — Natchitoches, — and battle in the defence of his country. As a military commander, he is second to none, and it would afford us pleasure to hear that our State sufficiently appreciated his talents and devotion to her interests, to confer upon him the honor of being placed high in command of her army. When the time arrives to award the prize for merit, we shall anxiously look for the name of Wm. M. Levy.

Since the above was penned we received the "Homer Head," and are pleased to notice that we are not alone in our exalted opinion of the above named gentleman.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The only news from Vicksburg is that on the 14th inst., another gunboat passed Vicksburg, the Chillicothe. On the evening of the 20th, fighting it is said commenced, but we have no authentic particulars.

Grenada, Feb. 10. — Chicago dates of the 4th inst., have been received.

On the 3d, in New York, dry goods advanced beyond the reach of greenbacks, gold went up to 162½, and sterling exchange at 17½.

At camp Douglas, Chicago, twelve Confederate prisoners froze to death on the night of the 1st.

San Francisco dates of the 3d received. Judge Cramer, of the Supreme court, had decided that greenbacks were not a legal tender.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, dated the 3d inst., states that an attempted arrest of deserters had been resisted in Morgan county, Indiana. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood.

The Kentucky Legislature has ordered out 20,000 troops, to be under the control of the military board, for the purpose of resisting Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Port Hudson, Feb. 10. — Information has just reached here, that a portion of Sibley's command encountered the enemy at Indian village, totally routing him after a severe fight. The enemy admits a loss of one thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Ten thousand Federal reinforcements, are said to have reached New Orleans. This is considered doubtful.

ERA NO 5 RETAKEN!

FEDERALS HAVE TAKEN THE GRAND DUKE.

RED RIVER BLOCKADED.

We are informed that our folks have succeeded in capturing the Era No. 5. They took forty prisoners,

besides a number of negroes and 500 bales of cotton. After we captured her she was run up the Big Black, and torpedoes were held in readiness to place in the river, in case enemy should attempt pursuing her.

The mouth of Red River is said to be blockaded by one of the enemy's iron clads.

Two thousand volunteers at Port Hudson have offered to go and board her, if permission will be given them.

The report received in Mansfield by passengers from Alexandria is, that the steamer Grand Duke was captured by the Federals in the Mississippi river.

A portion of Van Dorn's command had arrived at Rodney.

An army correspondent of the Chicago Times says, in writing from the army of the Potomac, men desert constantly, for reason of non-receipt of pay, etc. They are wearied and disgusted, the writer says:

"I was quite amused at reading accounts of the 'condition of the army' after the Fredericksburg battle published in various papers, saying that the men were in 'excellent spirits, eager again to advance,' etc. I can assure you that the men were very far from being in good spirits, and could 'Honest Old Abe' have heard the hearty curses bestowed upon the administration, Halleck, Stanton, abolitionists, etc. I am afraid his ears would have tingled. The men will not soon forget their comrades slain in this military blunder, and it is a common remark among the men that had McClellan been in command, we should not have failed."

Condition of the Army at Memphis

Correspondence to the Chicago Times. As your welcome and friendly sheet, the Times, is the true friend of the soldier, and at the same time the only one that reaches us which publishes the truth, I take this opportunity of giving to the world, through its columns, the true "condition" of the army at Memphis. I will take our regiment as a sample. I know it is in no worse condition than any other of the old regiments.

It is now nearly seven months since we have received pay from the government. Almost all of the enlisted men, as well as the officers, have families depending upon them for support. How do the men feel when they know that those depending on them — those of all others who are near and dear on earth — are suffering — many some of them in the almshouse — all this for the want of that which they have fought and bled for. Add to this that the weather is extremely cold, with six or eight inches of snow on the ground, whilst one-third of the men are barefooted, four-fifths are without stockings, and many are without shirts or under clothing of any kind. We have been accused of Jayhawking. The fact is admitted; but men on half rations, and therefore half starved, and half clad, with not a cent in their pockets cannot be expected to observe to a nicety the laws of society or even those of warfare. The maxim that "necessity knows no law" prevails true in this case. If the government would pay promptly, we could buy what we are now compelled to Jayhawk.

The men are dissatisfied, for flesh and blood cannot stand such treatment. All are desirous that the war should end immediately. Particularly when they see "contrabands" (excuse the expression), "free American citizens of African descent" getting full rations, whilst they the soldiers of the Union regale themselves on a cracker a day. The 109th Regiment from your State did not follow their example. The officers are almost all heartened, and if their resignations would be accepted, one half of them would resign before a month.

Perhaps my story will not be believed by those who read the Tribune and accept all its statements for facts. But let those who doubt its truth converse with men who have been to Memphis and seen for themselves, with discharged soldiers, or consult the private letters of those in the field, and they will find my statements corroborated. Indeed, I have given a bright side of the picture.

Hoping that your bold and manly Times may spread the truthful doctrine it advocates throughout every camp and household in the land.

I remain,
A CORPORAL.

VICKSBURG.

We find the following in the Chicago Times of the 23d of January:

It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the late attempt of Gen. Sherman upon Vicksburg was premature in conception, and almost reckless in execution. This is the most charitable construction. A more literal rendering of events would imply, and with a strong semblance of probability, that Gen. Sherman brought disaster upon himself with a useless haste, for no other purpose than to make his name historic before a superior officer could arrive to sustain the opportunity. If so, and we repeat that the probabilities point in that direction, he has made history that will not grace his ancestral record with overshadowing fame.

It is very well for those who know nothing of Vicksburg and its defences to talk of precipitating an army upon it, and carry its strongholds by storm in the face of combined nature and art. It is a position which, above all others in the Southwest, is calculated to hold an invading army at bay. The country bordering the Mississippi below Memphis is perfectly flat. For hundreds of miles the river is held in its channel during high water by artificial banks, without which the rich plantations would be annually overflowed. The heights upon which Vicksburg is built, rise suddenly from this monotonous level, and, a few miles further down, sink again to the same even and unbroken surface, which with but few interruptions, follows the course of the river to its mouth. Standing upon a group of rough and broken hills, varying in height from two to five hundred feet, surrounded by the river on one side, and by deep marshes and bayous on the other, it presents a pile of natural defence against which our brave soldiers may throw themselves in vain, unless strategy and sagacity come to their aid, and time and patience do for them that which was done for the combined armies before Sebastopol.

The rebels held the key to the Mississippi here. We looked and wondered when they gave up successively every other point on the river, but we should have looked and wondered less had we known what they knew, and what they have since made available. They have direct means of railroad communication by which reinforcements can be thrown into the place at pleasure, and we have not been able to cut off that communication. They have fortifications which the experience of two years and the necessities of a twelve month have rendered most formidable; and experience demonstrates that they have man for man to match our attacking forces. What then? If we fought them on an open plain, we would be only fighting an even battle. We fight them in the midst of natural defences which redouble their strength; and, as though that was not enough, we fight them blindly and recklessly, without knowing the ground, or even the numbers of the enemy.

Is it not time that this waste of human life was done? The American people can endure, perhaps, the expense of interminable war. They can pay the wages and support of armies which march to victory, be it ever so slowly; but they cannot stand still and see this wave of blood and death forever dashing itself against the immovable rock.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt. Yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Genesis point, or the Great Ogechee, distant in a direct line some twelve or fourteen miles from the city. During the early part of this morning the thing was heavy and rapid, and the wind favoring, the reports of the guns were distinctly heard, and the vibration of the atmosphere jarred the windows of the houses in the city. It was understood that seven of the enemy's gunboats, one of which, (some reported two) was iron clad, had attacked our battery at Genesis point, and as the incessant cannonading continued without abatement from hour to hour, much anxiety was manifested by our citizens to learn the fortunes of the fight. Various exciting rumors were in circulation, but no reliable information was received from the agent of the Associated Press.

WAY'S STATION, 12 40 P. M. — Seven gunboats are bombarding Genesis Point. Two of the enemy's boats are iron clads, similar to the Atlanta, one of which anchored seventeen hundred yards in front of the battery and opened fire about half past seven o'clock. The last courier reports no damage done.

The firing began to slacken a little before 12 o'clock, but continued at intervals until about half-past 12, when it ceased altogether. The most intense anxiety was felt by our citizens to know the result of the conflict many supposing that the battery, unable to withstand the close fire of the iron-clads, had been silenced. A little after 4 o'clock, our painful suspense was relieved by the following dispatch from the agent of the associated press:

"WAY'S STATION, 4:10 P. M. — The bombardment continued five and a half hours. The firing ceased about half past 12 o'clock. The rain began and the enemy's fleet left before 1 o'clock, having failed to injure a single man or gun. All the damage to the earthworks can be repaired in one day."

Thus ended the second attempt of the enemy to capture our battery at Genesis Point. After five and a half hours of cannonading from seven of their vessels, and the expenditure of powder enough to fight a half dozen naval battles, they were compelled to go out of reach of our guns, leaving our works intact and without having injured a man belonging to the garrison. We have our doubts about their having any iron-clads in the action; but if they had, the result is so much the more encouraging to us. What damage they received is, of course unknown.

Since the above was in type we are informed that two of the enemy's iron-clad gunboats were present. Our informant says that an eight inch solid shot from the battery struck the turret of the iron clad, crippling it in such a manner that it could not revolve. A rain coming on about a quarter to one, the enemy's vessels hauled off, and were at eight o'clock in the afternoon anchored behind the point of wood.