TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CAROLINIAN.]

Johnson's Brigade for Vance.

HANOVER JUNCTION, March 12th.

A Convention was held in Johnson's Brigade, which nominated Vance for re-election. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.—Addresses were delivered by Col. Garrett Capt. Robinson, Col. Davis and Capt. Baily. Strong anti-Holden resolutions were passed

From Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March 11.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BROWN.

Governor Brown's Message was read today. It recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief to soldier's families, cotton planting, illegal distillation, impressment of provisions, the removal of slaves, and desertions from the army. The following is a synopsis of his remarks on other subjects.

The late action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in the justice or competency of the management of our financial affairs. The compulsory funding of seven hundred millions of dollars within forty days, at a less rate of interest than is pleged on the face of the notes resembles repudiation and bad faith. The secret session, in which were discussed important measures, were a blighting curse, convenient for canvassing what will not bear the light. Under the new military bill with its unconstitutional conscription, citizens will not fill the ranks of the army, but will stay at home detached, thus depriving the State of her active militia, and placing civil rights in subjection to military power.

The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, under the pretention of necessity, confers upon President Davis powers denied by the Constitution. The power of Congress to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* is only implied, and is limited by express declaration in favor of personal liberty. Congress cannot confer judiciary powers upon the Executive, and warrants issued by the Presideut are in plain violation of the Constitution.

If this act is acquiesced in, the Pressident may imprison whom he pleases. It is only necessary to allege treasonable efforts. No Court dare investigate the case.

The Legislature is recommended to take prompt action to stamp the act with seal of their indignant rebuke.

The Governor reviews the cause of the war—who is responsible and how peace should be sought. He occupies half his message in showing the unchristain character of the war. The Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans are exhonorated from causing it. The responsibility rest exclusively with the wicked Republican leaders who denied the compact of the Constitution and declared for anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God. These leaders obtained possession of the Federal government and South was compelled, in self defence to sever the compact of sovereign States.

Wicked men promise to restore the Union by the paradox of force. Under this pretence the Habeas Corpus has been trampled under foot, the ballot-box overawed, and armies raised throughout the whole North to subdue the South.

A change of administration at the North must take place before we can have peace. This revolution which defends the right of State sovereignty and self government did not produce the war. An admicable adjustment had been refused by Lincoln, who declared Georgia and other States in rebellion to the Federal Government.

The Gov. concludes by saying,—that it has cost the yankees half a million of whites, and four thousand million of dollars, to capture one hundred thousand slaves. The remark of Lincoln that we had offered no terms of adjustment, is considered an artful pretext. Says it is impossible to say when the war is all end. The sword will not, and it must finally be adjusted by negotions.

We should keep before the Northern people, that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready to recognize the right of self-government, and sovereignty of the States. After each victory our government should make distinct offers of peace on these terms.

Let armed force be removed from doubtful States, and let the ballot-box decide. If this be refused a dozen times, it should be repeated. Keep it before the North and the world, that we desire peace. It has been proven, that we are able to defend ourselves for years.

If Lincoln boasts of numerical superiority, he should be reminded of the reply of King of Israel, to Benhadad.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 11. Hon. Linton Stephens, yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution, declaring that peace be officially offered to the enemy after every Confederate vicitory, on the principle of 1776, leaving each doubtful State to decide by a convention of the people.

RICHMOND, March 11.—An official dispatch was received at the War Department to-night from General Polk which says that General Ross Richardson attacked Yazoo City on the 8th, capturing many stores, and destroying much cotton about to be shipped North.

The enemy retreated to the city, and held it till we were reinforced when they were driven out of the city, which was captured and held while the stores were being destroyed; we captured quite a number of prisoners. Our loss 50 killed and wounded. The enemy still occupy the city and Liverpool and are entrenching at the latter place. Sherman issued general orders at Canton in which he speaks of many regiments in his command that are entitled to furlough.

Northern and European News—Recognition Rumors, &c.

The *Herald* of the 5th contains first accounts of the raid to Richmond. Says it is neither definite nor satisfactory.

The draft ordered for the 10th has been postponed.

The news from Sherman is conflicting. A later dispatch says Sherman has returned from his extended reconnoissance, and that he never intended going near Selma.

Latest quotations of gold 161½.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MARCH 12th.—Flag of truce boat brought 600 prisoners.

Dates to the 10th with European advices to the 29th ult., received. Recognition rumors again circulating in financial circles. It is now said France will act alone in case of a negative reply from England.

An exciting debate took place in the House of Commons relative to the Laird Rams.—A motion calling for the correspondence in the case was rejected—yeas 153, nays 178.

The Danes have at last regained Duppell.

The Congress of Settlement meets in London, but hostilities will not cease.

The release of the Tuscaloosa has been ordered by the British Government.

Gold in New York on the 9th advanced to 169½, and closed at 168¾.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 12th.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 7th received. Nothing definite had been heard from Sherman. The report of his arrival in Vicksburg was contradicted.

Kilpatrick's expedition is conceded a failure.

Another attack upon Newbern is deemed imminent, and active preparations are making to repel it.

Gen Grant was *en route* for Washington.

It was reported that Meade is to be court-martialed on charges preferred by Sickles.

Serious collisions have taken place between the troops and people of Southern Illinois Mobs of a similar character in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.

The Consul from the Imperial Regency of Mexico has reached Washington.

Later European news unimportant.

Muir, formerly British Consul to New Orleans, died in England.

Confederate steamer Georgia left Cherbourg on the 15th ult.

Flag of truce boat arrived at City Point—four days later news to-night or to-morrow.

Federal Spy Executed.

DEMOPOLIS, March 11th.— McGibbon, a Federal spy, was executed this morning.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 41.—At auction to-day Confederate bonds, 8 per cent., due 1881, brought 115½; interest bonds, 15 million loan, and registered, 122; cotton loan bonds 190, closing 187. Stocks generally lower. Gold 23. Sterling exchange 20½.

Nothing of interest from the Peninsula today.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 11th.—The Yankee forces engaged in the expedition to Florida have returned. The tents on Folly and Morris Islands have largely increased. No further shelling of the city.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, Feb. 11.—Military movements on our coast do not appear to progress with much spirit. The Yankees have done nothing worth speaking of, for a month past.—They hold possession at Indianola, at Dichrow's Point, the end of Matagorda Peninsula, at Saturia, at Aransas Pass and at Brownsville. Their entire force at three places is variously estimated at from 7 to 20,000. It is probable that the smaller number is nearest the truth. It is doubtful if they have 9,000 men, including Mexicans and negroes. They have offered the oath to no one except in the town of Indianola, and there they found not one in a dozen old men and boys. It is said some took it, but the majority spurned the proposition. The Yankees have been as conciliating as their nature would allow. No property has been destroyed except that of one or two absent rebels, who will get the worth of it out of them before the war is over. Occasionally the Yankee steamers shell our woods at the mouth of Conny and thence up to Evalso, but no damage has been done so far. The beach is thickly strewn with fragments of their shells for miles.—Lieut Gen. Smith is here on a visit of inspection to this part of his Department.—Both he and Gen. Magruder are spending the present week in the camp. Brig. General Slaughter has been made chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Magruder.

In Northern Texas the wheat crop, which was supposed to be destroyed by the cold, is coming out better than had been expected. Much of the lower country corn is already in the ground. But little cotton will be planted.

From Gen. Lee's Army

ORANGE C. H., March 13.—All quiet in front to-day. The roads are drying up very fast and will soon be in a passable condition. Nine prisoners captured by Mosby at Greenwich arrived today. Two Lieutenants and 17 men captured near Charleston arrived here this evening.

More Recognition Doings.

RICHMOND, March 14.—Vague rumors of speedy recognition of the Confederacy, under which the Confederate loan had advanced to fifty-nine currency in London on the 19 ult. The London Post mentioned a report on the 24th., and repeated it on the 26th., and up to the time of the departure of last steamer, the report was not contradicted. The son of Minister Dayton arrived at New York on the 8th with dispatches from his father, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He stated to his friends that the Emperor had announced his conclusion that something should be done with a view to terminate the civil war. It had been waged long enough without definte results.

Report excited very little attention in this community—scarcely topic of conversation.

Northern News.

ORANGE C. H., March 14.—The Washington *Citconicle*, containing Seward's celebrated letter of July 11th, to Minister Adams, received. He says the U. S. government will be satisfied with the decision in the Alexandra case if affirmed by the highest courts. If affirmed, it becomes the duty of Parliament to pass laws to prevent the fitting out of similar vessels. If this is not done the United States vessels will be compelled to pursue such vessels even into British ports This may lead to war, and Great Britain will alone be responsible.

Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a bill in the Senate that no negro or person whose mother or grandmother was a negress, shall be a citizen or eligible to office. That Maine and Massachusetts constitute one State to be called East New England; Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, another State called West New England.

DALTON, March 14th.—Northern papers state that Adj't-Gen. Thomas is at Nashville pushing forward the work of organizing negro troops. Several re-enlisted regiments passed through returning to the field. Sherman's command was at Vicksburg on the 8th preparing another grand movement. Chattanooga is probably the destination. The Yankees are much alarmed with regard to Longstreet's whereabouts. One account represents him en route for Lee, another to Johnston.

Much alarm is felt at the threatening aspect of England and France.

Schooner Captured.

PETERSBURG, March 14.—Capt. Edenborough and eight men, of the signal corps, boarded and captured, Friday night, off Nansemond river, schooner *Zulia Baker*, of Portland, with valuable stores. Captain and crew and three negroes brought off and the vessel burnt. She was valued at $10,000. Several vessels and gunboats were close by, but our men were not interfered with.

NORTHERN NEWS.

FINANCIAL—New York, March 4th 6. P. M.—The stock market was strong this morning, and advance priced were obtained on a large business.

The money market remains easy, with the rate of interest at 5a6 per cent.

The demand for exchange was dull at 174¾.

Gold opened firm in the mornig at 161, from which it advanced to 161¾. It has but once before touched that figure since the great speculative movement in February, 1863, when it was run up to 172¾. Unless something is speedily done in Congress to check the gambling operations which are daily carried on in this market the highest point will probably again be reached before the 1st of May.

The following is the *Herald's* news summary:

THE SITUATION.—The fate of General Kilpatrick's expedition to Richmond is the prominent feature of the war news to-day; yet it appears neither definite nor satisfactory. It is said that General Butler announced his arrival yesterday, within the lines at Fortress Monroe, after penetrating to the suburbs of Richmond, skirmishing as he went and losing one hundred and fifty men, and including among the missing Colonels Dahlgren, Cook and Litchfield.

THE war committee in Washington is at work, and interesting developments are daily made. Among the most recent and most interesting disclosures is the fact that General Meade did order a retreat at Gettysburg, and that the order was not complied with because one of the best fighting generals of the war had already commenced the battle. A persistent effort for the removal of General Meade from the command of the army of the Potomac is now being made in Washington.

The radical abolitionists were signally defeated in the late election in a part of the State of Louisiana, and General Banks' policy of freeing the niggers, but keeping them at work, which has met the rancorous hostility of Wendell Phillips and his tribe, was fully endorsed.

Col. Streight, who recently escaped from Richmond, presents a full statement of his case to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. He complains bitterly of the inhumanity of his captors, and the violation of the terms of surrender.

The further advance in gold yesterday had the tendency to strengthen the market for general merchandise, both foreign and native, and though business operations were not on a very extensive scale, yet holders were very firm and all articles brought full prices. On Change the activity in breadstuffs continued and the stepping grades of flour were 5 cents higher, while trade and family brands, were steady. Wheat was 10a2c. dearer, but less active, the scarcity of freight room deterring shippers from purchasing as extensively as they otherwise would have done. Corn ruled without decided change, with a fair business.

INSCRIPTIONS ON A YANKEE FLAG.—A few days since, Sergeant Cullon and Corporal Schwartz, of the 2d S. C. Artillery, went within the enemy's picket lines between Morris' and James Island, and in the face of the foe brought off a standard planted in the marsh to taunt and insult our brave and gallant men.

The following are the inscriptions on the flag.

BOAT PICKET, MORRIS' ISLAND.
February 25th, 1864.

By the eternal the Union must be preserved. What do you mean you greyback scoundrels? Our country one and inseparable ——

——Bid of fare at the Union Saloon: Fresh beef, fresh bread, coffee, tea, and the delicacies of the Northern market, at the sign of the Flag of the Free. Our terms are allegiance to the Government you have enjoyed and betrayed. How are you Jonnie Red? Where is B. Hay? Give us a visit boys? as friends we forswear to greet you, as enemy's to meet you.

The secessionists, the copperheads, may they both meet on the other side of Jordan.

No. "2"

Charleston the Sodom of the 19th century; flee from her as from the wrath to come. Return ye misguided children, and you will be welcomed to Abraham's bosom. A Palville friend requests Capt. Chicester to return to his allegiance and save his family from eternal disgrace. The ironsides, Abraham's friend and the traitors foe. The stars and stripes respected by the whole world, but her own rebellious sons; return to her folds. Abraham Lincoln, an honest man, in an honest cause. Jefferson Davis, the would be autocrat and founder of slaveocracy. Take your choice, Jefferson the first, or Abraham the first, and be freemen's choice.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.—The New York *Herald* says the signs indicate that Fremont will be a candidate for the Presidency beyond a doubt, if Lincoln should be nominated. In the latter event Chase will resign his pretensions and support Lincoln; but Fremont's convention is to meet on the 10th of may, while the struggle between Lincoln and Chase will be decided in the June Convention. The probability is that McClellan will be the Democratic candidate, with Lincoln and Fremont as competitors.

A WONDERFUL BABY.—On Monday morning, says the Petersburg Register, the people attending the Old Market were electrified by the appearance of a baby in its mother's arms which, by the common consent of all who have seen it, "beats creation." It is the child of Mr. Frank Bishop, of Cabin Point; it is only fifteen months old, and weighed 120 lbs. It is a fine, healthy boy, with limbs as large in circumference as a man's. It is certainly a wonderful specimen of babyhood, and if Surry county has any more of the same sort," it must be considered as the "banner county" of the State for raising babies.

Engagement at Suffolk and Repulse of the Enemy.

The following intelligence is from General PICKETT, at Petersburg:

"HEADQUARTERS, SUFFOLK, March 9th,
"*via* Weldon, March 10th.

"The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on "Sunday. We attacked them to-day, and "after a short stuggle, drove them in a route "out of the town, killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery and a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster's "stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, "burning bridges and leaving everything behind. We pursued beyond Barnard's Mills.

"M. W. RANSOM, Brigadier-General."

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* giving an account of the battle of Gettysburg pays the following high compliment to Gen'l Scales' brigade of N. C. Troops:

Brig. Gen. Scales on the left, with the left of his brigade resting upon the turnpike, after passing the division of Major Gen. Heth, charged a brigade of the enemy which was then engaged on the extreme left of Major Gen. Heth's division, upon the opposite side of the road, which caused the enemy soon to fall back. The brigade continued to advance rapidly, and as it commenced to descend the hill opposite the ridge on which the enemy was posted it encountered most terrible fire of grape and shell on the left flank and grape and musketry in front, but still it pressed forward at a double quick until the bottom was reached, a distance of some seventy-five yards from the enemy's fortified position. Here the fire was singularly severe. Every field officer was either killed or wounded. Brig Gen. Scales and his only Captain (Riddick) were both disabled by severe wounds. The brigade halted for a moment to return the enemy's fire now very severe, and whilst halted was thrown into some confusion. Major-Gen. Pender, with a part of his staff, and Brig. Gen. Scales, though suffering very much from a severe wound in the leg, soon rallied the brigade, which again pushed on to the charge, under command of Lieut Colonel Gordon, 34th N. C. T., driving the enemy through and beyond the town of Gettysburg. The troops of this division which had been sent in town to gather up prisoners were now withdrawn, and the whole division was formed in line along the ridge opposite the town and Cemetery Hill, the left resting on the Fairfield road. And thus ended the first day's fight at Gettysburg—the most successful to the Southern cause, by far, of the three day's carnival of blood, which will ever make memorable the time, the place, and the actors. Much blood had been shed, with the going down of this day's sun, but more was yet to be spilled before the butchery was complete or the slaughter was ended.

ARREST OF A HEAD DETECTIVE.—During the passage of the flag-of-truce boat which left this city for City Point on Monday last, Capt. Philip Cashmeyer, a detective, was noticed as being particularly desirous of mingling among the prisoners, and just before reaching the point he was observed to pass into the hands of one of them a large package, which fact was immediately communicated to Capt. Hatch, the officer in command of the Yankee prisoners to be sent North.—In a short while after, while the prisoners were being transferred to the Federal steamer which had been sent to take them to fortress Monroe, the one who was seen to receive the package was made to stand aside, and informed that unless he handed over the bundle which had been given him by Cashmeyer the whole of them would be taken back to Richmond. The document was readily given up, and then they were permitted to leave our boats.

The perusal of the papers which were enclosed in the envelope that Cashmeyer handed to the Yankee prisoner led to his immediate arrest, and as soon as the boat arrived at Rocketts yesterday afternoon he was taken to Castle Thunder, and committed till such time as a hearing of his case can be had. The papers are reported to contain important orders which have emanated from Gen Winder, department and other matters of an alleged treasonable character.

We learn that Cashmeyer states that the documents in question were not intended to be communicated to the enemy for the injury of the South, but that they were only to be sent to some of his friends in Baltimore, as an explanation of certain acts which he had committed here.

Cashmeyer has been looked upon by Gen. Winder as one of his most reliable detectives, and he has heretofore been entrusted with the most important missions.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION OR DETAIL.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that it is required by the Bureau of Conscription that all applications for exemption or details, except for service in the military bureaux, departments, &c., shall be made in writing to the enrolling officer of the appropriate county or district, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant and other testimony under oath. The enrolling officer will endorse his opinion on each and every application, and transmit it to the commandant of conscripts for his approval, with a certificate for approval. If the enrolling officer approve the application, he may grant a certificate of exemption for a period not exceeding sixty days, which shall remain in force for that period unless countermanded by the commandant of conscripts. Every applicant for exemption or detail whose claim shall be refused by the enrolling officer and commandant of conscripts, will be allowed an appeal to the Bureau of Conscription and the War Department. But until the application has been made to the enrolling officer and the commandant of conscripts, applications will not be entertained by the War Department.

HARD TIMES IN WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* is gloomy at the prospects of having but little to eat. It says:

"Now is the time to fall back on "hog and hominy"—*if they have them.* Next to nothing comes to market, and that must be bought and sold by the ten dollars' worth, or by some multiple of ten dollars. The resturants and oyster shops are generally closed, partly for want of stock, and partly for want of change. Change is the worst difficulty. It stops things coming in, or being bought or sold.

It would be prudent, if it were practicable, for people to fund themselves until after the first of April As nothing can be done, and no eatables can be obtained, it would be desirable to find holes or caves in the ground to which people could retire for a brief hybernation of four or five weeks, during which time they might derive sustenance and amusement from sucking their paws after the manner of the black bear."

We are much in the same condition here.

DROWNED.—We heard, this morning, that a negro man belonging to Dr. Lucas, of Bladen county, and a sailor belonging, we suppose, to the City of Petersburg, were drowned last night by the upsetting of a boat in which the negro was carrying some sailors to the Petersburg, then lying in the stream. The sailors were under the influence of liquor. We have since heard no particulars.—Ib.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH GEORGIA.—A despatch from Atlanta of the 7th, says that on Saturday morning, Hume's Brigade of Cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold and drove them from their position. The Yankees fled percipitately. We lost one man killed and took seven prisoners.

It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was made with the intention of a general attack.

LIEUT. DIXON.—The Mobile *Register* learns that Lieut. Dixon, who blew up the Housatonic, on the night of the 13th February, was either lost or captured by the enemy on his return. A dispatch was received in Mobile on the morning of March 1st, stating that he was last seen heading in the direction of Fort Sumter, between which and himself were two lines of the enemy's picket boats.

It was expected that his late would be ascertained by the next flag of truce.

A TRUE PICTURE OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS EVERYWHERE.

The Columbia *Guardian* furnishes a very good idea of the state of affairs in Virginia as well as the Palmetto State, in the following:

The scarcity of small change is remarked everywhere throughout the Confederacy. The effect of the passage of the Funding Act has been like magic. No wave of a conjuror's wand has ever been more so. The small notes are being horded for speculation beyond all doubt. The burden and inconvenience falls upon the consumers. For sometimes the shopkeepers have reminded us of the description we read of those in Turkey. When you enter the door of one in Constantinople of an afternoon, he raises his eyes sleepily from his meerschaum, and quietly reaches with his long stick, having a hook at the end and hooks down what you ask for without moving out of his comfortable sitting posture. At another he will puff his smoke quietly out of his fat cheeks, and with a stretch and a yawn, will answer to your request, "I have sold as much as I care about to-day. I believe I won't sell any more." Many of our shopkeepers reached that state some time ago, as was plainly visible from the imperturbable *sang froid* which met your inquiries. Now, however, the invariable answer is. "No change." If one who is trading all the time has no change, how can a custom be expected to have it?

The Railroads, too, have announced that passengers must furnish change or else be debarred entrance to the car. We have believed this illegal from beginning. In this State, at least, the principal has been laid down by our Courts that those who receive money in exchange for accommodations furnished, are bound to furnish change. It is a long time since we have seen or even thought of the decision, but unless we are much mistaken, it will be found to support this view; we will endeavor to lay it before our readers very shortly. Meanwhile we would suggest that any railroad company which excludes or ejects a passenger for want of a ticket for which he is refused a change, may find itself in the dilemma in which the tavern keeper was left by the court for impounding a traveler's horse under similar circumstances.

THE FORCE OUR TROOPS WILL HAVE TO FIGHT THIS SPRING.—While the armies of the Confederacy have been strengthened by the recent conscription and the men already put in the ranks, the Federal armies will be much weaker than those they fought last year. But a few weeks since the Yankee papers published two important facts—one that the last draft had not added 50,000 to the ranks of their army. This was official from the Provost Marshal General. The other was a statement made by letter writers, that not 40,000 of the veterans had re-enlisted. This last important fact caused alarm in Congress, and in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, a resolution was passed calling on the President to furnish a list showing "the number of re-enlisted veteran volunteers from each State, and other information in this connection." On the 1st instant Lincoln replied to this call, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of War, who said that, in his opinion, it would be "*prejudicial to the public service*" to transmit to the House at the present time the information requested. The facts is that the drafts in the United States have proved utter failures. They have brought paper money in competition. Paper money won't fight. There is very little personal danger to be apprehended from a bank note, and there is no case on record of a man having been bayonetted by a $1 bill. The new draft, which commenced in the Yankee States yesterday, will result as all the others have. The $300 commutation clause is still in force, and the greenbacks will pour in. The disastrous defeat of Gillmore in Florida, the route of Grierson and Smith in Mississippi, the disgraceful failure of Sherman's advance on Mobile, the repulse of the last "on to Richmond," and the general gloom thrown over the Yankee prospects by these occurrences, will not encourage going into the ranks. The commutation might be advanced to $600, and it would be cheerfully paid. With our strengthened armies in the field, let our people take courage and do all in ther power to sustain them in comfort. The stage is cleared. The curtain is slowly rising on the spring campaign. Already we see the shining sandals of Victory, and as it rises higher it will disclose to our view the glorious crown which encircles her brow.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ONE OF THE WITNESSES.—Not long since, it seems a steamboat called the "Old Kentuck" blew up near the Trinity at the mouth of the Ohio, where, it is a well established fact, that a great many of the musquitoes will weigh a pound, by which accident a lady rejoicing in the name of Mrs. Jones, lost her husband and her trunk, for both of which an action was brought. There was, strange to say, great difficulty in proving that Mr. Jones had been on the boat at the time of the collapse, that worthy having notoriously been very drunk on the wharf boat just as the steamer had left Trinity.

Many witnesses were examined to prove the fact, until finally a Mr. Deitzmar, a German, was placed on the stand. Our friend S—— was attorney for the boat and elicited from Mr. Deitzmar this testimony:

"Mr. Deitzmar, did you know the Old Kentuck?"

"Yah, I was blowed up mit her."

"Were you on board when she collapsed her flue?"

"When she busht de biler? yah, I was dar."

"Did you know Mr. Jones?"

"To be sure—Mr. Jones and I took passage togelider."

"You did? When did you last see Mr. Jones on board of the boat?"

"Well, I didn't see Mr. Jones *aboard de* boat last time!"

J. S. fancied his case safe, and with a most triumphant glance at the jury said:

"You did not? Well, Mr Deitzmar, when last did you see Mr. Jones?"

"Well, when the smoke pipe and me was going up, we met Mr. Jones coming down."

"Why is it my son, that when you drop your bread and butter it is always the butter side down?"

"I don't know. It hadn't orter had it?—The strongest butter I ever saw.

"Hush up; it's some of your aunt's churning."

"Did she, churn it? the great lazy thing."

"What, your aunt!"

"No, this here butter. To make that poor old woman churn it, when it's strong enough to churn itself."

"Hush, Zeb, Pye eat a great deal worse, in the most aristocratic house."

"Well, people of rank ought to eat it."

"Why, people of rank?"

"Cause it's rank butter!"

"You reamint, you! what makes you talk so smart?"

"Cause the butter has taken the skin off my tongue mother."

"Zeb, don't lie; I can't throw away the butter."

"I'll tell you, ma, what to do with it.—Keep it to draw blisters. You ought to see the flies keel over as soon as they touch it?"

"Zeb, don't aggregate; but here is a quarter to go to the store and buy a pound of fresh butter."

A BRUTE IN YANKEE UNIFORM.—The Columbus (Ga) *Sun* vouches for the truth of the following:

"I have asked to see you, General, for the purpose of "——.

"Can you prove your loyalty, madam? I have neither time nor inclination to daily with rebel women."

Such was the reply given an accomplished lady by a thing in buttons and stripes at the Federal headquarters in Chattanooga. The lady had requested permission to send for her little child, which had been cut off from the city by Rosecrans' precipitate retreat. The thing in regimentals was known as General Wagner, formerly a hog drover in Ohio. In the present instance he was laying flat upon his back, cigar in mouth, with boot heels elevated upon the mantel shelf.

"I am *not* what you are pleased to call a 'loyal' woman; and, having no desire to become such, shall make no effort to adduce the 'proof" you suggest. I came here, sir, on business, not for the purpose of discussing the merits of Black Republicanism. My request—I might say demand—if you will hear it, is reasonable, and your compliance by no means inconsistent with your duty."

"You're a d—d she rebel," said the thing in stripes, "I know my duties; and, let me add that my office is no place for she rebels."

"I was fully aware, sir, (judging from your general reputation) that the society in which you move is adapted to the tastes of neither ladies nor *gentlemen*, and naught but a mother's solicitude for her child could have brought me here. Good afternoon, sir."

This is reported as an actual occurrence. The morning after this occurred, Bragg made his appearance on Mount Lookout, and the lady's husband, an invalid, was put under arrest.

SHERMAN IN VICKSBURG.—Sherman has gone back to his base to get a breathing spell and fix up for another movement. The *Mississippian* of the 4th of March says:

Our latest intelligence is to the effect that Sherman did not stop his retreat until he was safely within the fortications of Vicksburg, where his entire army now is. There was scarcely any need for such an extraordinary hurry, but when an army is once thoroughly frightened, it is hard to check them. It must be very humiliating to Sherman, notwithstanding his loud-mouthed boasting at Meridian, to be compelled to go back without accomplishing one of the objects of his grand raid.

A fast man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher.

"Do you know the story of the fatted calf?"

"Yes," said the preacher.

"Well, then, was it a male or a female calf that was killed?"

"A female," replied the divine.

"How do you know that?"

"Because (looking the interrogator in the face) I see the male is still alive."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.—The New York *Herald* says the signs indicate that Fremont will be a candidate for the Presidency beyond a doubt, if Lincoln should be renominated. In the latter event Chase will resign his pretensions and support Lincoln; but Fremont's convention is to meet on the 10th of May, while the struggle between Lincoln and Chase will be decided in the June Convention. The probability is that McClellan will be the Democratic candidate, with Lincoln and Fremont as competitors.

YANKEE PRISONER SHOT.—At 12 o'clock Sunday morning last, while a train containing Yankee prisoners *in transitu* for Georgia, was standing at the station at this place, three of them jumped off with a view of escaping. The guards halted them, but their command not being obeyed they fired, killing one of the fugitives dead. The others made their escape.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

TAKEN THE OATH.—The Alexandria, Va., *State Journal* (Yankee) announces that during the recent session of the U. S. District Court at Norfolk, Hon. John S. Millson and Mr. James G. Holladay, of Portsmouth, took the required oath, and were admitted as Proctors and Advocates of the Court. Gen. Millson, in 1854, was a member of the then U. S. Congress from Virginia. Mr. Holladay was Commonwealth's Attorney of Portsmouth, and was a member of the Virginia State Convention in 1851.

COMMITTED AS A SPY.—Mrs. H. L. Knox, from Mobile, Ala., has been arrested and committed to Castle Thunder upon the charge of being a spy, and communicating treasonable information to the enemies of the Confederacy.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof is acquired.

SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the assessment provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment then and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken chosen as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties, as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4 That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to impress private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order to the proper subordinate officer, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have the power to point an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time and service allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they may be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid in the case of any person other than the persons who shall raise, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of any article or property impressed or taken, or by making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualification as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall state the award to the commissioner of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final, provided that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or equivalent in damages.

SEC. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, then to be regulated by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner, or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered, and put into ranks as a private, and if a commissioned officer or private he shall undergo such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may decree."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

MARCH 8, 18

Bacon	3 00 @ 3 50
Pork	2 00 @ 2 [illegible]
Lard	3 00 @ 3 25
Beef	1 00
Beeswax	2 50
Butter	5 @ 6 00
Cotton	2 00
Coffee	15 00
Cotton Yarn	$20 @ 50
Dried Fruit ..... Apples & Peach	75 @ $1
Eggs	2 25
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6
Flour	$200 @ 225
Flaxseed	$5 00 @ $600
Fodder	$11 50
Hay	$9 00 @ 10 00
Shucks	$9 00 @ $10 00
Grain—Corn	22 50 @ $25 00
Wheat	$30 00
Rye	$20 00
Oats	$10 00
Peas	20 00
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50
Leather—Upper	15 00
Sole	10 00 @ 12 50
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	65 00
Apple and Peach Brandy	65 00
Molasses	$50
Nails	4 00 @ 4 50
Onions	15 00
Potatoes—Irish	$15 @ 20 00
Sweet	$9 @ 10 00
Rice	$1
Sugar	15
Soap ..... Family Bar	1 25
Toilet	$2 00
Spirits Turpentine	3 00
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	4 00 @ 5 00
Salt	$50 00 @ 55
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00
Wool	$4 00 @ 6 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in each the State where the mail facilities will not permit the taking of the daily pap