

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. GREAT LOSS OF VESSELS, &c.

NORFOLK, Jan. 30. By a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, the Day Book has received Philadelphia papers of yesterday.

The Yankees admit that Gen. Burnside experienced great losses by the late severe storm. Gen. Burnside said in the midst of the storm, when urged to take rest, "the contractors have ruined me, but God holds me in his hand, and all will yet be well." He calls on the Yankee Government for help.

The new works at Hatteras have been abandoned. Burnside thinks the Union sentiment at Hatteras is very weak.

The Northern papers admit the losses have been tremendous. Some 30 or 40 vessels of the expedition were lost. The splendid steamer City of New York went to pieces. Cargo very valuable and a total loss. Out of 90 horses, only 10 saved.

Hatteras was completely overflowed and the works had to be abandoned.

The Louisiana is ashore, and will go to pieces. Col. Allen, of the Ninth New Jersey, his Surgeon, and a mate were drowned while endeavoring to land on a raft. The loss of life and treasure is said to have been immense. A splendid Rhode Island battery was lost, and the Sixth Maine regiment supposed to be lost, as it has not been heard from.

The steamer Robert Morris sunk at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 26th January, when ready to sail for the South.

HATTERAS AND THE FLEET.

From the Newbern Progress, Jan. 31. The latest news we have from Burnside and his expedition was received here early yesterday morning by the arrival of the Albemarle from Portsmouth.

The news has nothing new but is a confirmation merely of the news heretofore received, to wit: That a very large fleet is there. The number of vessels in the Sound, however, has been increased from twenty to thirty-six.

The statement published the other day that three hundred men had been lost by the wrecking of a barque on the bar, which came to the Ocracoke people through a Yankee who professed to have deserted and was seeking conveyance to this place, has been contradicted by five other Yankees who visited Ocracoke subsequently, who say that only three persons were lost. Heavy firing has been going on occasionally at Hatteras for a few days, the object of which is not fully defined, supposed, however, to be target practice.

Since, through the indomitable energy of Col. Singletary we have got a boat placed upon our river and a regular line of communication established, we are comparatively easy here, being in a condition to watch the movements of the enemy. Whenever an advance movement is made we will be as likely to know it here as the people at any other point, and shall continue to give whatever information we can that we know to come from "reliable gentlemen."

From the Raleigh Journal, of Saturday.

BURNSIDE'S FLEET.—In another column, we have referred to a terrible disaster, which is reported to have befallen the Burnside expedition, at Hatteras. We have since seen a letter, dated at Newbern, 28th inst., and addressed to a gentleman on this city, which goes to confirm the welcome news. We give the substance of the letter:

A man whom Colonel Singletary had left behind for the purpose of reconnoitering returned to Beaufort last Monday night. He reports leaving Hatteras on Sunday, where he saw on the beach, an immense quantity of barrels of stores of every kind, and a large number of dead horses. He also saw a number of pilots who refused to be hired or pressed into the Yankee service, telling their tormentors they would suffer to be shot in their tracks rather than consent to pilot the Yankees into any of our waters, whereupon they were released. These pilots say there are some ninety vessels at Hatteras, and fourteen of them inside the swash, and that the Yankees were having great difficulty in getting the vessels over. Several of the Yankee officers had said in presence of these pilots, that they had lost over 1,000 men since they started, and feared they had lost many more, as several vessels had not been heard from. The Yankee officers made many inquiries about Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, but none about Newbern.

RAISING THE WIND.—The Yankee fleets seem to be gilded with the capacity of raising the wind. Soon as the Fort Royal Expedition put to sea, the storms arose, and how many of the ships went to the bottom has never yet been known. The Burnside fleet had not got outside of the Capes, when the same tempestuous elements greeted them, and it is not unreasonable to hope that the bulk of them have found a watery grave.

MISTAKEN.—The Yankees expected great results from this Burnside expedition. The New York Commercial of a late date says: "We believe that Gen. Burnside is already approaching the heart of North Carolina, with swift but sure strides. The telegraph will probably announce the result in a few days at most, and while Gen. Grant is out-flanking on the right wing, the left wing will be energetically employed."

THE ENGLISH ATTITUDE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE NORTH.—The New York papers again raise the cry for coast defence against English invasion. The Herald says: "Every detail connected with the rendition of Jefferson Davis's emissaries, from the time of their capture up to the present hour, is pregnant with warning to the American mind, and it would be madness to neglect the lesson that has been taught us. The Federal authorities would be guilty of the maddest and most suicidal folly, if they did not henceforth throw off the spongy and supine with which the hostility of the aristocracy of Great Britain towards our democratic institutions has hitherto been regarded, and unite in urgent and energetic preparations to put the country in a condition, both at sea and on land, to withstand any attack which, sooner or later, when misunderstandings between the two countries will assume a shape which may involve us in inextricable difficulties, if we are not prepared for every emergency. Some of the London journals are already calling upon the Government of Great Britain to recognize the independence of the rebel Confederacy, premonitory to breaking the blockade of the Southern coast, and to the war with the United States which would inevitably grow out of such a monstrous and flagrant violation of international law."

THE SUFFERERS.—The Charlotte Courier says that all the sufferers by the great fire in that city, who were in straitened circumstances at the time they were burned out, are now much better off than they were then, by the liberal appropriations distributed to them from the relief fund.

THE FISHING CREEK OR SUMERSET DFEAT.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, of Tuesday, says: We have conversed with a gentleman who left Gen. Crittenden's forces last Friday morning, who gives the following details of the battle and falling back of our forces. His statements may be relied on, as he had every opportunity of knowing the facts:

The attack made upon the Federals at Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of war, at which all the regimental commanders were present and was approved by all. At one time during the fight, we had every reason to believe that the day was ours, and our subsequent defeat may be attributed to the mistaking a regiment of the enemy for the 15th Mississippi, and a consequent order from Gen. Zollicoffer to cease firing. Gen. Zollicoffer riding towards the enemy, was shot and fell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops, was difficult to suppress. The gallant Zollicoffer, in the very hour of death, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter as he fell from his horse, "I was mistaken, they are the enemy, charge them." Had this command been heard by his men and they had charged, we probably would have had a victory instead of a defeat to chronicle. Our men continued from this time to fall back. The enemy went on in superior force pressing their advantage until further attempts to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible to prevent the artillery from damaging us. The fight raged nearly three hours without any cessation, a continual volley having been kept up by both armies.

Gen. Crittenden and staff were during the greater part of the fight immediately in the rear of the attacking force and in front of his reserve, and departed himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. Cummings, of the 19th Tennessee regiment, in the heat of the fight, the news of Gen. Zollicoffer's fall, and that as senior Colonel, the command of the brigade fell upon him.

Our loss in the battle is about 100 killed, and 300 wounded and taken prisoners. Drs. Cliff, Morton, and Dulaney volunteered to remain in the hospital with the wounded.

The enemy appearing in greater force in front of our works on the afternoon, a council of war was again assembled, and it was determined to abandon a position it were madness to attempt to defend.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we took up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was halted until Tuesday morning, when order was in a measure again restored, and the march continued on in the direction of Carthage, on the Cumberland river.

It is but just to say that all the different field and staff officers conducted themselves with great bravery, and cheerfully suffered all the privations their commands were called upon to endure. To mention either individual cases or particularize regiments who are entitled to praise, were wrong; for all did what they believed to be their duty. The greatest loss fell upon the 15th Mississippi and the left wing of Col. Battle's 20th Tennessee regiment, they being in a more exposed position than some of the other regiments.

The loss of property is great, but does not reach the exaggerated reports first brought in, and in a few weeks the army will again be ready for the field.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Natchez, Miss., who is looking after the comfort of the wounded of the 15th Mississippi regiment in the late fight, informs us that on the reception of the news of Crittenden's defeat, a bill at once passed both houses of the Mississippi Legislature calling on twenty thousand volunteers for the war. The call will be promptly responded to, and there are, we are assured, abundance of the best arms in that State for more than the number. We fully concur with the Reverend gentleman in saying, that Hon. Mr. Ely told but the truth when he went home and said to his people that "the Southerners are terribly in earnest in this war."

Gen. Crittenden, it is said, is now at Livingston, with the main body of his forces, but will probably go to the Cumberland river, convenient for obtaining supplies. The enemy is reported to have crossed the river in large force, and a portion of them had advanced to Monticello, on Tuesday last, and taken possession of that place, the wounded of General Crittenden's force, left in the hospital there falling into their hands.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, referring to the defeat in Kentucky, says: "How happened this disaster? Zollicoffer was pre-eminently calm, cool and intrepid. He did not bring his cruel thing to pass, but gave his life to prevent it. Who did? I answer—and I want the answer to go to the whole Confederacy—George Crittenden. Major-General George Crittenden—turned four times out of the United States army for drunkenness—who lay drunk a week at the Spotswood Hotel, after he had received his commission—who lay drunk another week, in Knoxville, on his way to assume command—he ordered the rash attack, which has cost us we know not yet how dearly."

FEDERAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SOMERSET.—The official Federal report of the battle of Somerset says that the Federal loss was 39 killed and 27 wounded. Among the wounded was Col. McCook. The Confederate loss was 114 killed and buried, 116 wounded and 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 of whom were surgeons and Lieut. Col. Carter of the 17th Tenn. Regiment.

[We do not believe that the above is a correct report of the enemy's loss.]

Federal outrages in Tennessee.—The Knoxville Register says that the late Federal victory at Somerset has stimulated the enemy to commit the most desperate outrages in East Tennessee. Several horrid murders have already been perpetrated in Anderson county. The tory population of Green county is also reported to be again threatening the Southern men, and many evil results are expected.

JAPANESE WHEAT.—Cephus J. Kee, Esq., has left at the Standard office, a head of Japanese Wheat to which we invite the attention of our friends. We understand from Mr. Kee that he planted six table-spoonfuls last year, on very common land from which he realized one bushel and a half of the grain. It appears more like millet than wheat, but is a very different grain. It is a most remarkable variety to stand drouth, and in Illinois, where it is cultivated to a considerable extent, we are informed that from two to three hundred bushels per acre is a common or average yield. It weighs 56 lbs. per bushel and makes excellent flour. We beg to refer our readers to Mr. Kee, who will take pleasure in giving any further information on the subject as to the mode of planting, cultivation, &c.—Chester (S. C.) Standard.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers to the 28th ult., have been received.

There was a great panic at Washington on the night of the 27th, on account of a report that the Federal troops had met with a terrible and bloody disaster at Bowling Green, Kentucky. It was supposed that the Treasury note and loan bill would be passed in the House of Representatives on the 28th under the prompting of stern necessity. Great opposition was expected. Fuel at Washington is very high. Pine wood is selling at seven dollars per cord. There is great activity in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Fifteen hundred men are now at work, and will, it is said, be employed for a long period.

In Baltimore the price of Rio coffee is 18a30c. per pound. In New York, on the 27th inst., sales were made of eight hundred bags, at 32c. per pound. Mess pork is held at 12c; sugar, 7 1/2c.

The War Department has ordered that Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Church, and the Hon. H. Fish, of New York, be appointed Commissioners to the rebel States, to visit Richmond and elsewhere, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities, to relieve the necessities of the Federal prisoners confined in the South. Both Commissioners have accepted, and will accompany a number of prisoners to Fortress Monroe. Gen. Sigel's resignation has not been accepted. He will remain in the service of the United States Government.

The House Committee have decided to report against abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The House Committee on Roads say that railroad facilities between New York and Washington will be speedily increased. The army is suffering for supplies, and a new line is proposed via Jersey City, Easton, and Philadelphia.

Bills have been offered reducing the expenses in both branches of Congress two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. The Danish bark Jurgen, from Rio, bound for Havana, with five thousand bags of coffee, was seized on the morning of the 25th by the Federal ship Morning Star, and ordered to Philadelphia. There has been a destructive fire at Boston.

About half a million specie has been exported weekly from the North during the past six weeks. A general bankrupt law has been proposed in the Federal Congress.

The New York Herald, of the 27th, says the Confederates having stopped supplies to Washington by destroying a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, a resolution has been introduced in Congress inquiring whether the road is under military protection, and how far.

A fire in New York has destroyed ten buildings in Fulton and Pearl streets. A proposition has been made in the Maryland Legislature for the suspension of hostilities between the North and South, for the purpose of adjusting the national difficulties upon a basis for the restoration of the Union.

Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, has ordered that no more letters are to come South, except to prisoners. The Currency bill of \$150,000,000 has not yet passed Congress.

WAR NEWS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 28.—Intelligence from Savannah states that six Federal vessels entered the river on yesterday, back of Little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the city of Savannah. The enemy shelled Wilmington Island and fired on the Confederate steamer Idal, but no injury was done. Commodore Tidal's fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah. The enemy is trying to remove the obstructions from the river.

A letter from an officer of the Fort says that the enemy cannot take Pulaski by an attack. The Yankees are engaged in removing the obstructions from channels. They have other important defenses to pass. The people of Savannah are firm and confident in their ability to defend the city. The Savannah Republican has a private despatch, dated Bainbridge, 27th, which says that a fight had taken place near Apalachicola in which 62 Federals were killed and 35 made prisoners. The Yankees were entirely routed. Our loss was thirteen.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal, writing from Manassas, says: "The condition of the Yankee army, it would appear from the statements of a prisoner brought in from the enemy, by Col. Ransom's Cavalry, is, to say the least, slightly embarrassing. Gen. Jackson having cut off the connection with the north-western States, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also destroyed a portion of the Chesapeake Canal, has caused their forage to be somewhat stinted; the result of this is, that from one to two hundred horses die daily. Not only is this so, but the rations for the soldiers run short, and they can barely get enough to eat. These are doubtless some of the horses paid for by Lincoln only twice, as revealed by their fraud committee! and the half-fed soldiers, the things to be used by McClellan in his lately matured plan of 'crushing the rebellion!'"

THE WEST.—The Nashville papers of the 25th represented the Yankees, about 20,000 strong, to be advancing up the Tennessee river and through Calloway county, in the direction of Paris, Tenn., and at the same time threatening Fort Henry. The Memphis Avalanche of the 27th reports them to be falling back towards Paducah and Cairo. We are unable to determine which is correct. If they maintain their position in that quarter, there is strong probability of serious work at an early day.

A political row lately occurred in the Baltimore Corn Exchange, which resulted in a few Abolition members withdrawing and petitioning the submission Legislature for a new act of incorporation. The alleged "treason" of the old body consisted in having recently elected, by an overwhelming vote, Henry M. Warfield, of Baltimore, as their President. Mr. Warfield is a delegate from Baltimore city to the Maryland Legislature, and is still in Fort Warren with the rest of the delegation. This honor thus rendered to him at once attests the approval of his fellow merchants of Baltimore of his course heretofore in resisting the Yankee despotism, and also of the continuing fidelity of Baltimoreans to the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news from England, according to Yankee reports, is highly pacific. The surrender of the Rebel Commissioners satisfies John Bull; but still he is arming, which puzzles Yankeeedom. We hope this news will have the effect of dispelling from the minds of our Government and people every hope of any foreign interposition, and lead us to rely upon ourselves alone.

R. L. Patterson, Esq., of Salem, has put up machinery, in his steam mills, for spinning cotton thread.

A STATEMENT of the killed, wounded and captured in the several battles and other engagements in the year 1861.

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such reports were published.) Of course, we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal Generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, Pleasance Butler stated his loss at Bethel at about thirty, when it is a notorious fact that one small squad of Magruder's men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle. In estimating the Federal losses, we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentlemen, and upon whose statement perfect reliance may be placed.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

Table with columns: Dates, Battles, Confederates killed, Confederates wounded, Confederates captured, Federals killed, Federals wounded, Federals captured. Rows include battles like June 3 Philadelphia, June 18 Boonville, etc.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

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RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, Confed. losses, Fed. losses. Totals: 6,231 Confed. losses, 39,969 Fed. losses.

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, of a late date:

"By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South and deserters amount to 6,000."

If we had the means of ascertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishes, &c., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figures indicated in the New York Times.

BEAUTES OF THE STAY LAW.—A writer in the Raleigh Standard, gives the following instances of the Stay Law: "Only yesterday, a man refused to pay his hotel-bill upon the ground that the collection of it could not be forced by law, whereupon the creditor felled the party to the ground with his fist, and forced him by personal violence to pay the debt. This affair gives rise to a criminal prosecution some day, and possibly to a civil suit for damages. Last week, one party went and forcibly ejected a man and his family from a house and premises, the possession of which was unjustly detained and refused upon the ground that the remedy was 'distant.' This gives rise to three or four suits. In an adjoining county, the most violent outrages have been committed upon a public officer for simply doing his duty under the act. These offences are not isolated and few in number—they are frequent, and give cause for serious alarm to every good citizen. And the fear is too well founded that this act gives such unrestrained license to offenders against criminal and civil justice, that in the end, it will be extremely difficult to restore order, harmony and a due observance of the law."

Mrs. Ingersoll, who visited Charleston recently, by way of Fortress Monroe, to take some clothing to her son, who is a prisoner, and donations to others from Michigan, who are confined there, publishes a card in the Detroit Free Press, stating that she was everywhere treated with the greatest kindness and consideration.

The spread of small pox in and about Washington city has alarmed the civil and military authorities. Army and people are being vaccinated, but vaccine matter is scarce.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

From the Fayetteville Observer. A friend has kindly furnished to us, among other documents, a report from Adj't Gen. Martin, dated Dec. 9th, showing the number of men from each county in the State, according to the returns received and muster rolls on file in his office; but not including companies that have gone directly into the Confederate service. The statements 35 complete regiments, 2 incomplete at that date, and 1986 men in unattached companies, of part of which the two incomplete regiments and another, the 38th, have since been made up. The aggregate on the 1st Dec. was 34,361. This has undoubtedly been largely increased since. For instance, we learn that Capt. McLaughlin's company, upwards of 70 in number, recently organized in Cumberland county, will take up the line of march to-day for Raleigh. And doubtless several others have been organized since that time. But besides these, we know that there are large deficiencies in this report. For instance, the Bethel regiment is summed up at 1144, whereas, we know that, after a number of deaths and discharges, it actually had 1403 men, the excess over the 1144 having been caused by the accession of numerous volunteers to almost all if not all of the original companies, none of which were reported at Raleigh, but all reported at Richmond. The two companies from Cumberland county in that regiment are put down at 204, whereas they left Fayetteville with 225, and afterwards received about 50 recruits. Adding these and Capt. McLaughlin's company to the 758 reported by the Adj't General, makes rather more than 900 from Cumberland county. In the 32d regiment, the report states that two whole companies are not enumerated, because no roll had been received from them, and the counties from which they came were not known.

Taking all these things into consideration, we have not a doubt that Gen. Martin's 34,361 would be swelled to 40,000 by a full return. We now proceed to give the aggregate reported from each county, and add the white population of each, so that it may be seen which have best done their duty, in proportion to that white population:

Counties. Volunteers. White Pop.

Table listing counties and their respective volunteer and white population figures, including Alleghany, Alexander, Alford, etc.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of February next, at the residence of the deceased, we, the undersigned, will expose to public sale, with a liberal credit, all the property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. W. A. Ardrey, to-wit: Nine good Mules, four Horses, thirty four head of Cattle, two yokes of Oxen, thirty head of Sheep, a fine lot of brood Sows and stock Hogs. Also, 6,000 lbs. of Pork, 2,000 bush. Corn, 150 bush. Wheat and Oats (seed and sheaf), a large lot of Roughness, such as hay, fodder, &c.; 35 or 40 bags of Cotton, and a quantity of Cotton Seed. Also, an assortment of farming and blacksmith's Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Piano-forte, three road Wagons (one entirely new), one Carriage and Buggy. In a word, everything necessary in outfitting a farm. At the same time we will hire all the Negroes belonging to the estate, to the highest bidder, until the 25th December, 1862, and rent the same, as well as known as the Home and White tracts—the latter place being situated in York District, S. C., near the mouth of Big Sugar Creek. One of the Negroes to be hired is a first rate Blacksmith. J. P. ROBINSON, Jrs. Dec 24, 1861. J. B. ARDREY, Exrs.

WANTED. 4000 BALES OF COTTON, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Those having Cotton to sell will please give us a call before disposing of it. ELIAS & COHEN. Charlotte, Jan. 14, 1862.

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., at Branch Bank N. C. Jan 14, 1862. 3m

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A CARD To our Friends. For the purpose of settling our outstanding business to this date, our firm will change its style on the 1st day of January, 1862, to WILLIAMS & OATES, who will continue the business at the old stand of the subscribers. We earnestly request our customers to come forward and settle their indebtedness, as business cannot be carried on without money. The ready sale with which both partners have volunteered to serve their country is a claim upon you which should not be overlooked, nor should you by withholding their just due, cause a total sacrifice of their business. OATES & WILLIAMS. Dec 31, 1861

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership that heretofore existed under the name of J. G. WILKINSON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th inst. All those who are indebted to the said firm will please call at the store of J. G. Wilkinson and settle up, and all having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. J. G. WILKINSON, Dec 17, 1861. THOS. TROTTER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has purchased the entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Walking Canes, Fancy Goods, &c., that belonged to J. G. Wilkinson & Co., which is now offered to the public low for cash only. Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry. J. G. WILKINSON. Dec 17, 1861

Stolen, Stolen. Stolen from the side of my door on Saturday night, 7th inst, between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Gilt Frame Show Case of Snuff and Tobacco samples. The Case is 20 x 24 inches, and has in it samples of Lorillard's Snuff and Tobacco. The labels on either the Bottles or Papers can be identified. I will give a reward of \$5 to any one that will detect the thief. J. D. PALMER. December 17, 1861.

Milburne Paper Mills, RALEIGH, N. C. The Nense Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. [N. B.—Not Woolen Rags.] Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh. H. S. ROGERS, Pres't. Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r. Nov 26th, 61

Snuff, Snuff, Snuff! Just received, a fresh lot of genuine Lorillard's High Toast Scotch Snuff. Cheap at PALMER'S VARIETY STORE. Sept 24, 1861

PROCLAMATION. In pursuance and by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex-officio of said State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegiance is justly due, within thirty days from the date hereof; and I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeiture which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirements of this Proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained by force. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor, ex-officio.

SODA. Just received a good lot of Baking Soda, for sale at Jan 7th. J. D. PALMER'S.