The State Journal

WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1863.

We learn from late Northern papers, that Linco has issued the proclamation with which he threatened the South, a short time since, unless by January first, members were elected to the Yankee Congress, and all resistance to his authority given up. He has gone to the full extent of the abolition programme. Discarding every consideration of decency and humanity, every principle of civilized warfare and the laws that nations, even at war, feel obligatory upon them, he has changed the whole object of the war, and abandoned the hope of restoring the Union .-There can be no more union of States, if we are overcome in the contest which Lincoln has inaugurated by this proclamation. Henceforth this country, if united at all, remains a military despotism.

The Democrats at the North have recently succoeded in wresting from Lincoln's despotic hand, the liberty which a violated Constitution made their birthright, and he and the abolition party, have now to recover their usurpation, or their power, is forever gone. This proclamation and its accompanying measures, are as much a declaration of warfare against the Democrats of the North as against the Confederate States. It is a direct abrogation of the Constitution, and inaugurates a contest between the Constitution and a Representative Government on the one hand, and a consolidated, despotic Government on the other. The North, under this proclamation, is no longer a Republic. All the powers of the Government, all the rights of the States are swallowed up in this coup de etat, and henceforth the word of Lincoln, or of some other successful usurper, is the supreme law of the land.

The abolition party has encroached too far upon the Constitution, ever to submit their acts to the judgment of a people whose liberties they have violated so grossly. Henceforth it is a struggle for life between" them and their own people. In the late elections at the North, to the surprise and consternation of that - party, the people declared against them. Since the people have been made aware of their power and have again reveled in the sweets of their restored liberty, we have heard one prolonged note of denunciation against their rulers mixed, with the terrible cry of vengeance for outrageous oppression and for the inauguration of this unparalleled war. These people declare the abolitionists to be the authors of this war; they charge upon them all its horrors, all i's expenses, and they believe it to be an attack upon their rights as well as upon the people of the South.

Henceforth, we of the Confederate States, are fighting, not for our own independence alone, but for the perpetuation of free institutions upon this continent. If the Democrats of the North are true to themselves, if they are true to the principles of their Constitution, if they are two to representative government, this proclamation makes them our allies in this war. By one fell swoop, the people of thirteen States; whom the North still profess to consider as belonging to their government, are deprived of their property without due form of law. One of the essential duties of ail governments, the protection of property, is refused to the governed, not by mere inference or indirectly, but by a direct, positive, immediate declaration.-Heretofore, personal liberty, the right to be considered innocent, and nader that presumption, immunity from arrest until charges in due form of law are preferred, has been disregarded in all the Northern States, by the power now wielding their destinies. Hence, all law in both sections, all the forms of the Constitution have been trampled under foot and mocked by the absolute despot who reigns at Washington city.

All this has been done to concentrate power in the hands of the Abolition party. And if to obtain power they are willing to go to such lengths, is it to be presumed that they will scruple to violate any right, to annul any compact, to hesitate at any act, however despotic and abitrary, in order to enjoy the

power they have grasped?

Let not the Northern democrats be any longer deceived-the war henceforward is against their remaining liberties, por need they delude themselves with the hope that by another election, they can again assert their rights and pronounce condemnation against the faction in power. If they loss the opportunity now offer them, to throw themselves in the breach and save the citadel of their liberties from the assault of the loe, they are lost forever. No future election will ever be allowed them, if they waste the advantage they now have. If, by any possibility within the power of fate, a reconstruction of this country can be accomplished, to the democrats of the North is that opportunity offered, by joining their force to the Confederate cause, either in armed array, or by a firm attitude of resistance at home to the despotic and hellish decree of Lincoln, just promulgated.

And if there be any one in the Confederate States. who still longs for the old Union, whose heart is still in the camp of the enemy, surely this proclamation must arouse him from his delusion. If he has any stake in a reasonable liberty, any desire for a government under which he and his posterity may live in peace and security, enjoying without constant fear the fruits of their labors, he must do what lies in his power to resist the unparalleled atrocity of this Lincoln faction.

Can any mue man believe that he can live in this country, if Lincoln's proclamation is enforced? And if he could by possibility escape from its evils and so change his nature as to tolerate amalgamation, is it not as easy for the hand of despotic power to wrest from him his land or his home as his slave? Lincoln has declared slaves to be property. Yet he has issued his orders to take from the Southern people all that species of property. Under the pretext of necessity. he can as easily seize any other property. And with a debt as large as he has already incurred, with a government, whose expences will be increased to a a larger amount than any government on earth expends, will that prefext be wanting? It is not slaves alone that is attacked; through the slave every other right is threatened. If one right is surrendered, the exacting spirit which made the demand, will seize upon every other right that lustful appetite may

Would submission mend the matter? How would an offer of this nature be received from us? Would the spirit of abolition fanaticism be appeared by our agreeing to return to the Union upon the guarantee of the privileges we once were denied in that Union?

the hour of victory would that dread spirit release s victim? Does any man suppose that we would ereceived into the Union upon any other terms than ie abolition of slavery in the South? Would the exction stop here? Would not the lust of gold lay us nder eternal contribution to the factories and the Somerce of the Yankee? Would we be allowed to take one thing for ourselves, would we be allowed to wn one skip? He who dreams of liberty and peace, y a return to the old government, is dead to all the ssons of the past, and criminally careless to the hopes

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

President Davis addressed the Mississippi Legislaire, at Jackson, on the 26th ult. The galleries were iled with ladies, and when the President appeared ie whole hall rang with applause. The address was uite a lengthy one. We give the chief points:

The President spoke of his love for the old Union. le aliuded to it, however, as a matter of regret, that ne beat affections of his heart should have been belowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should ave loved so long a Government which was rotten

o its very core.

He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war. hough it had assumed more gigantic proportions then he had calculated upon. He had predicted war, ot because our right to secede was not an undoubted ne, and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaraion which rests the right to govern upon the conent of the governed, but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country. The present war waged against the rights of a free people was unjust, and the fruit of the evil passions of the North. In the progress of the war those evil passions have been brought out and developed, and so far from reuniting with such a people - a people whose ancesstors Cromwell had gathered from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland-a people whose intolerance produced discord and trouble wherever they wentwho persecuted Catholics, Episcopalians, and every other sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and contracted notions-who hung witches and did a thousand other things calculated to make them forever rufamous—the President was emphatic in his declaration that under no consideration would be con-

sent to reunion. He drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the ravages of the enemy; and while his tears flowed for those who suffered, yet all these would be endured cheerfully before our manhood and our lib-

erties would be surrendered. THE WAR UPON NORTHERN SOIL.

He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power. We were not an old-established nation, with armies and navies at our command. These had to be impoised from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of our own Confederacy. We were blockaded and cut off from other nations, and everybody knows that we had been an agricultural people, and that our facilities for manufacturing materials of war were extremely limited. Notwithstanding this fact, patent to the most casual observer, we had now an army arger than ever before-our arms and munitions of war were increased in number and improved in quality, and we are in a better condition to day than we were twelve mouths ago.

CONSCRIPTION AND EXEMPTION LAWS.

He alluded to the conscription and exemption laws of Congress, expla ning the necessity of the one a d the intention of the other. Was sorry to perceive that there had been a false construction put upon the first of these laws. There was no dishonor in being conscripted. The Government has as much right to make laws requiring the services of its ci izens in the army as to compel them to work public roads or to pay taxes. The object of that portion of the exemption law which exempted the owner, agent or overseer of twenty negroes, was not intended to draw any distinction whatever, between classes. No benefit was intended to the rich from it. It was simply to provide a police force which Congress thought necessary, and to facilitate the agricultural productions of the country to supply the wants of both the poor people and the army. Any law intended to bear unfairly upon the poor, even to a feather's weight, would never have received his signature. "The poor have fought our battles," says the President, "and so have the rich." The poor in all revolutions are the main stay and props of the country. But while the poor have nobely done their duty, we have no cause to complain of the rich. All have done well and many of the wealthiest and most distinguished families in the South have sons in the ranks. He instanced Hou Israel Welsh and others, who had fought as privates in the bloodiest engagements of the war. He thought there might be very properly a revision of the exemption law, and trusted there would be no coffict between Confederate and State law upon the subject of the military. That there should be no war with States; and if any State chose to inflict a blow upon the common cause by enacting conflicting military laws, he hoped that Mississippi would be the last to adopt such a suicidal policy.

INDIGENT FAMILIES-RESERVED CORPS.

The Tresident expressed his gratification at the message of Gov. Pettus, and cordially endorsed his views in reference to making provisions for indigent-families, and the enrollment of exempts, who could be ready upon an emergency to go forth and occupy the trenches while the discplined troops and active soldiery could take the field. The calls for such servi. e could be for thirty, rixty, or ninety days, and when the emergency had passed they could return to their pursuits. Raw soldiers, the President contended, could do efficient service, in the trenches, and the adoption of such a policy would strengthen our means of defense quite materially.

In his allusion to the vast numbers of the North, the President said that upon any fair field we were willing to fight them two to one; we have often ity of our army to that of the invader. In God and whipped them three to one; at Antietam Gen. Lee whipped them four to one; but this might not be the case always. As the enemy progressed in discipline, they approached nearer our own troops in efficiency. Hence the necessity of providing something like a corresponding force to that which the enemy are bringing against us.

The President denounced in terms of scathing but dignified rebuke the habit of straggling from the army. He invoked public opinion to frown it down, and callel upon the women to drive the stragglers back to

FILL UP THE RANKS. Heurged the necessity of filling up the thinned ranks of our regiments. Those veterans who had gone through many hard fought battles looked for their kindred at home to supply the places which had been made vacant by the death of their comrades. A brigade which mustered only twelve haudred men, would have to bleed as much as if it had its full duots of 4,000. Their ranks must be filled: humanity demands it. It was a time for patriots to throw off the shackles of private interest, fly to the rescue of these heroes whom the ravages of war had yet spared, and consecrate themselves to the most sacred cause on earth.

THE REAL DANGER. The President remarked that when he arrived here he thought the enemy were pressing down upon us from the Northern borders of our State, but when he went to Grenada he there learned that nothing could be seen of them but their backs. They were going back, perhaps with the intention of reinforcing the heavy column that was now being thrown down the Mississippi river. The real points of attack were at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; and to all who desired to lend a helping hand to the country in her present exigency he would say, "Go to Port Hudson and Vicksburg without dolay!"

NECESSITY OF HARMINY—PERMANENT MILITARY SYS

He spoke of the salutary effects of harmonious ac-tion between the several States and the Government at Richmond, and urged upon legislature, both State and Confederate, the necessity of establishing a permanent military system, for even after the present war was ended we might expect trouble from our enemies unless our military establishment was of such character as to give them a wholesome fear of precipitating a war upon us. The true theory was to adopt a military system which would be permaneut and operative in times of peace. THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The issue involved in this war was no ordinary one. The question is will you be free, or will you be the slaves of the most depraved and intolerant and tytannical and hated people upon earth? This was the real question to be decided. Everything else was as dust in the balance. A people who had demonstrate their utter incapacity for self-government, who have destroyed their own liberties in the vain effort to deprive us of ours, seek to be our masters. and inflict upon us such galling chains as have no parallel in the annals of tyranny. Mississippi is the object of their peculiar hatred; upon her is to be visited their refined vengeance. But our cause is just and vengeance belongs to the Lord. We will resist the power of the enemy. Discard all other considerations but the public defence, and victory will again

ASPERSIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The President alluded very briefly to the falsehoods which had been circulated relative to the Administration, which he could not disprove, because such disproval would give the enemy a knowledge of things which the good of the cause required to be concealed from him. That he had committed some errors he did not doubt, though they were never the result of improper motives. For a vindication of himself from the aspersions of some of his fellow-citizens, he confidently awaited the time when the cause would not suffer from such vindication. He, however, explained the great necessity of public confidence in the efficers of the Government, and pointed to that great and good man, Gen, Albert Sidney Johnston, as a shining example of the ill effects of withholding that deserved confidence whicl the public welfare require.

DURATION OF THE WAR. Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he never doubted our final success, and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought. however, it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be long protracted. Be it long or short, however, we could not be th' first to cry "hold enough."

BECOGNITION-FOREIGN NATIONS

To the question of recognition and intervention, the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since, but it had not come. and his advice was, "Put not your faith in princes, nor rest your hopes upon foreign nations." It seemed that England still refused to take any steps towards either recognition or mediation. France had made a move that looked friendly to us, and when she extended the hand of friendship we would be ready to grasp it.

NO RETROGRADATION.

The President took a brief retrospective view of the moveme to of our armies since the fall of New Orleans-an event as unexpected to him as it was to us-and showed that we had not retrograded, but had gathered largely in strength. Armies are not made up in numbers only. We have now an army that we can safely rely on. We have stripped gunboats of their terrors. We have improved in all those things which go to make us invincible. Our prospects are much better than they were twelve

TWO OBJECTS OF THE ENEMY. There are two grand objects of the enemy: 1st, to get possession of the river, and thus cut our Confederacy in two; and, secondly, to seize the Confederate capital, and hold it up to foreign nations as an evi-

dence that the Confederacy does not exist, The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwafting the enemy's designs upon this valley; he considered its defence a necessity not only to the people here, but to the Confederacy i self. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for this purpose. Vicksburg, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would st' nd, if the people were true to themselves. This done, the Northwest would grow restive, and cease to support a war ruinous to them and beneficial only to New England contractors. From the Northwest he looked for the first gleams

of peace. The President expressed his gratification that Gen. Pemberton, whom he had sent here, believing him eminently suited to this command, had sustained in a signal manner the high character he had given him. He also spoke of Brigadier-General Lee, to whom he had entrusted the defences or Vicksburg, in terms of hearty commendation.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT. On the other side of the river our prospects are brighter than ever before, and ere long he hoped that we would be enabled to proclaim Missouri free. Kentucky, too, was an object of solicitude to him, and he spoke of her gallant people in the kindest and most commendable terms.

OUR CAUSE IN THE ASCENDANT. The President laid particular stress upon the encouraging fact that we had improved in every respect since the war began. Our armies were superior in number, and improve I in quality and appointments. Our manufactories had made rapid progress;—Mississippi alone had clothed and subsisted the whole army upon her soil. Our people had learned to economize. They were homespen. He felt like taking off his hat to a woman dressed in homespun. He had an unfaltering belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decrees of Heaven He noticed, with evident satisfaction, the superior moral-

the valor of our troops he trusted. At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was vociferously called for. The scar-worn hero looked a little nervous, while the house rang with lond, swelling and prolonged applause. He arose and said :

"Fellow-Citizens .- My only regret is that I have done so little to merit such a greeting. I promise you, however, that hereafter I shall be watchful, energetic and indefatigable in your defence." The speech was greeted with tremendous, uproar-ous and prolonged plaudits.

EFFECTS OF EMPOUN'S PROCLAMATION. - The Richmond Whig of the 1st inst., says:

Messrs. Pulliam & Co., sold at their auction rooms, to-day, a large number of negroes, chiefly belonging to the estate of Sam'l Hardgrove, dec'd. One woman brought \$1,560 , another \$1,260; and two girls, sold together, brought \$2,500. Two likely boys brought \$3,050. One man, who is a rough blacksmith. brought \$2,550. Three other men brought respectively, \$1,980, and \$1,920. The remainder, (men and boys,) sold as follows: 4 between \$1,800 and \$1,900; 11 between \$1,700 and \$1.800; 5 between \$1,600 and \$1,700; 8 between \$1,500 and \$1,-600; 2 between \$1,400 and \$1.500; 1 between \$1,-300 and \$1,400; 3 between \$1,200 and \$1,800; 3 between \$1,000 and \$1,200; and 2 under \$1,000.—
This sale idicates that a decided advance in this description of property has been established.

The sales in Wilmington, on the first and second inst,, as the Journal states, will compare favorably with the above figures. The hireing here has also run at least 100 per cent higher than last year; another similar proclamation from King Abraham, would no doubt double the prices of the present year.

The Washington Chronicle (Forness's organ) comients as follows upon the recent proclamation of Predent Davis:

We publish, this morning, a proclamation of the resident of the so-called Southern Confederacy, sind expressly and definitely at General Butler, our enrgetic commander at New Orleans. We think our eaders will justify us in characterizing this as the most disgraceful paper yet is ned by that greatest of Jascons, the Southern Confederacy. It is filled with hisrepresentations and falsehoods, and upon that it pases a mean, brutal and cowardly revenge. We do not recollect a case where a great nation, such as the Imfederacy claims to ve, through its constituted repsentatives, has recorded in such unmistakable terms, is hatred and terror of a single individual. The near-st approaches to it are the execution of Charles I, by the Roundheads, and the execution of Louis XVI, by the Jacobins; and those murders had some show of reason, because each of the victims was the head of the royalist party-the centre around which all the opponents of the rebellion railied. But General Butler is simply a subordinate, commanding a small depart-

We look upon this simply as a portion of a concerted movement on the part of the enemies of the Government, both North and South, to have one of our most efficient and able generals removed from position where he is doing, perhaps, more damage to the rebel cause than any other connected with the Federal Government. For months the New York World and Herald have teemed with the grossest slanders upon Gen. Butler, and have clamored most furiously for his removal. The capture of New Orleans was the hardest blow the secessionists have yet received. The vigorous administration of Gen. Burler. and his eternal vigilance, which has prevented the enemy from either getting at him or getting out of his clutches, has exasperated them to the last degree. Every exertion in their power has been made to decry his abilities and to Llacken his fame, and last of all comes this bullying and undignified threat of Davis to hang him if he catches him.

ment, obeying the orders of his superiors, and respon-

This is only another instance of the desperation of the rebel cause. A Government that felt strong and confident would never descend to so petty an exhibition of malice and revenge as this document evinces. It is a proof of the terror which the emancipation proclamation of the President has struck to the hearts

STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IT THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER INGAGEMENTS IN THE

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 osses 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, Picayune 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 statements reliance may be placed.

Dates.	BATTLES.	Confederates killed.	Confederates wounded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wound :d.	rederals captured.
June 16	Phillippi,	7	20	00	- 00		
June 18	Boonville,	4	20	F F	20		
Inly 12	Rich Mountain, St. George,	45 13	58		100 - 0 - 1 - 2 - 1	10	
Aug. 28	Hatteras,	12	00	975 (Z) (Z)	100		
Oct. 21	Frederickstown,	00	00		The state of the s		
Nov. 7	Port Royal,	12	12	00	. 8		
Dec. 3	Drapesville,	43	143	8	50		
	Total	136	278	1249	82	207	

Dates.	BATTLES.	lled.	numbed.	ederates otured.	derals illed.	derals bunded.	ptured.
and the second second second	San Antonio	00	00	00	00	00	
	Fort Brown,	00	00	00	00	00	100
	Fort Sumter		00	00	00	00	100
	Fort Bliss,	00	00	00	00	00	600
	Indianola, Sewell's Point,	00	00	00		10	00
May 31	Fairfax Court House,		2	5	5	00	14
June 1	Acquia Creek,	00	00	00	00	00	00
June 5	Pig's Point,	00	00	00	00	00	00
June 10	Great Bethel,	1	7	00	150	250	00
June 16	Vienna,	.00	00	00	50	100	00
June 17	Kansas City,	15	30	00	50	155	150
June 19	New Creek,	00	00	, 00	3	7	00
June 26	Romney,	2	3	00	15	00	00
June 27	Matthias' Point,	00	1	00	6	10	00
July 2 July 5	Haynesville,	70	200	00	300	85	53 00
July 17	Carthage,	3	1	00	50	200 100	00
July 18	Bull Run,	13	53	3	200	1000 000 000	20
July 21	Manassas,		1200		The contract of	2500	Car and Line
July 25	Mesilla,	- 00	00	00	10	25	00
July 28	Fort Staunton,	00	00	00	00	00	750
Aug. 10	Springfield,	265		30		1200	300
Aug. 15	Matthias' Point,	- 00	00	00	- 00	5	00
	Hawk's Nest,		00	00	20	80	00
Aug. 27	Bailey's Cross Roads,		00	00	1	00	. 5
Aug. 27	Cross Lanes,	3	00	00	50	50	100
Sept. 3	Big Creek,	00		00	2	3	00
Sept 11	Gaufey, Lewinsville,	00		00	150	350	00
Sept. 11	Toney's Creek,	00	00	00	20	30	50
Sept. 18	Barboursville,	2	00	00	50	00	2
Sept. 20	Lexington,	25	72	00	39	120	3500
Sept.25	Alamesa	2	- 00	00	30	00	00
Oct. 1	Steamer Fanny,	00			00	- 00	45
Oct. 3	Greenbrier,	6	31	12	100	150	00
Oct. 5	Chickamacomico	. 00	00	00	00	. 00	32
Oct. 9	Santa Rosa,	26		19	20	30	17
Oct. 12	Mississippi Passes,	00		E = 55.71			00
Oct. 16	Bolivar,	. 1	10			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Nor 8	Leesburg,	27	114 373	00		L. (179000 011)	
Nov. 8	Piketon,	5	8	117	219	100	200 00
Nov. 9	Guyandotte,	2	5	00	40		98
Nov. 16	Upton Hill,	00	00		6	00	30
Nov. 18	Falls Church,	1			7	00	. 10
Nov. 22	Pensacola	1	6	. 00	10	20	00
Nov. 26	Near Vienna,	00	the Indiana	00	10		26
Dec. 2	Anandale,	2	00	2	4	00	
Dec. 13	Alleghany	25	1.232		100	200	00
Dec. 17	Woodsonville,		10		30	46	100
Dec. 20	Opetheyoholo,	12	100			125	
27(0. 40	Date amoutto,	2	1	00	10	20	18
1.3	Total, 1	900	3067	990	1005	7614	0100

Confederate Loss. Federal Loss 4,911 Wounded.c. 3,345 7,821 Prisoners .. 1,487

Piano for Sale. FOR sale an excellent one of Chickering's Pt-anos, in perfect order, cased in Resewood and of largest size. Apply to this other or to E. G. Haywood. jan 1

Conscription.

Thousands in the Confederate States, owing to the different laws and exemption bills passed by are so mystified as to their real duties that they know not what course to pursue. We advise all who really believe themselves subject to the law to report immediately at the respective camps appointed for the enrolment of Conscripts in the different States. To those who believe themselves exempt, we would respectfully say, that on securing our fee, which is Five Dollars, we will furnish them the law ed as to their real duties that they know not bearing on their cases and every additional information which we have gleaned from the action of the authorities in parallel cases, and we are prepared to take all the responsibility of such advice. We will do nothing but a Legirimars business. Those whom we find are really liable, we will inform accordingly. Those who are not (and there are thousands in every State who are not) we will give them our advice with the law bearing upon their cases. Having every facility, we are prepared to give every information regarding any other business connected with the

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in procuring this information, we will notice no communication unaccompanied with our retaining fee of Five Dollars THOMAS JONES & CO.,

Box 258 P. O. Raleigh, M. C. The following papers will copy one month and send bill to the subscribers: N. C. Standard. Progress, Charleston Courier, Columbia Guardian, Richmond Dispatch, and Savannah Republican. Dec. 2, 1862.

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco. Snuff, &c.

THE undersigned having taken the large and commodious building, No. 68 Main street, formerly occupied by Lewis Webb, have resumed the manufacture of Chewing and Smeking Tobacco. We have in store a large and well selected stock of Bright and Dark Tobaccos, in 34, 1/2 and 1/4 boxes, and nalf-pounds in cuddies. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Snuff, in all the various sized packages, to which we invite the attention of the

trade before purchasing elsewhere. CHRISTIAN & LEA, No. 68 Main st., dec 8

Tanner Wanted.

SKILLFUL Tanner with good recommenda-A tions, can obtain employment the ensuing year, by making early application to the undersigned at Rolesville, Wake County, N. C. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.

> EXTRACT. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T. AND INSP. GEN'S. OFFICE, BICHMOND, July 31st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.

III. Paragraph I. General Orders, No. 44, current series, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose Regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond. Virginia, and those whose Regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

IV. All seizures and impressments of every description

of property whatever, and especially of arms and Ordnance to the States of the Confederacy, are bereby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. Army are en oined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impressments, and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By command of the Secretary of War,

S. COOPER. Adjutant and Inspectior General.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT, 1 The attention of the officers and men of the 5th N. C. Regt., is called to the above order, No. 63. and all officers,

and men are required to report immediately to the Head-quarters, or send certificates of Surgeons. COL. MCRAE.

Notice. OFFICE N. C. RAILBOAD COMPANY.

Company Shops, Sept. 24, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIPPERS and others interested, that the tariff of freight rates on this Road will be raised twenty-five per cent, and the rates of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the first day of October. T. J. SUMNER,

En ineer and Superintendent. Sept 27

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Confederate Stables at Haw River, Alamance county, N. C., on the night of the 19th of September, my negro man ISAAC. The said negro is a Carpenter by trade, very bright com-plexion, straight hair, about 5 feet 6 inches in height; had on when he left, a pair of white pants, drab vest and cap; when spoken to, speaks very short. When last heard from, he was in Raleigh, trying to make his way to Newbern. Perhaps he will try to pass as a free man, and may be waiting on sone of the camps near Kinston. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so that I can get

W. A. K. FALKENER, Warrenton, N. C.

15 tjnyl

Lead Wanted.

him again. Address

Nov 8

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. Wish to purchase lead f r this Department.
Persons having large or small mantities will please apply to me.

THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S. Dec 4 -38-dtf In charge of Ordnance.

A Teacher

WANTS a Situation in a School or a private family, after Christmas. She is now engaged and desires a change at the close of the present year, on account of a desire to get from the neighborhood of the enemy in Eastern N. C. She is a native of this State, and can teach French, the English Branches, Drawing, &c.

Adress

Care Editors State I Care Editors State Journal.

Bristles! Bristles! Bristles! THE Subscriber will give the highest Cash
Price for any quantity of Bristles.
Farmers and others would do well to be careful and

save all the Bristles they may have during the coming PHILLIP THEIM. Raleigh, N. C. September 19th, 1862.

C. S. MILITARY PRISONS. Reward of Thirty Bollars (\$30) will be paid for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate States Army, at this post; or Fif any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they can be secured by the military authorities.

HENRY McCOY. oct 8-92-tf Capt. & A. Q. M

GLUE, GLUE,

THE BEST IRISH GLUE MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS,

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber off my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smith Idatations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order.—
The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels.—
Can be bought on a credit if desired. The till is suitable for a hiskey still.

Out 15

For Sale. A HOUSE and Lot in Mackaville, Davie county,
N. C. The lot contains 18 or 20 acres part of which
is wooded land, with all necessary outhoures. For further
particulars apply at this office.

Dec 3

Milburnie Paper Mills-Cotton. the Neune Manufacturing Company will pu chase 100 halor damaged Cotton, delivered at citi

Oct. 29, 1862.