THERSDAY July 16, 1863.

Important Proclamation by the President. We invite special attention to the summary of President Davis' Proclamation at the head of our telegraphic column. Now I the hour in which the country needs the services of every one of her sons, Our noble Commander Chief and Presdent makes ono call needlessly, nor has he yet called upon his countrymen in vain. Up, men, this call must be respanded to, and time is very precious now. All you hold dear on earth is at stake-"wife, children and friends"-life, property and home and honor!

From Jackson.

The news which ve pub ish to-day from Jackson is decidedly cheering. Up to the latest accounts Grant had failed with great loss, to reduce the place, Our men, under General Johnston, were fighting heroically, and were greatly elated by their repeated repulses of the Yankees. We think it likely that our forces will abandon Jackson and fall back and threaten the enemy's advance in another position .-The tide of luck seems to have set in against our arms just new; and used, as we have been, to hear of nothing but victories, it goes hard with many of us. But we should remember that we cannot always hope to win, and that the greatness of a nation as the greatness of an individual, consists in the manner in which the people can bear reverses. "It is always the darkest the hour before day."

The Attack on Charleston.

The latese accounts from Charleston state that the Yankees were in possession of the middle of Morris Island, where they were establishing batteries for long range guns, aided by five monitors and three wooden gunboats, firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north side of Morris Island. In an attempt to land troops to attack these batteries the enemy were repulsed with a loss of 95 killed, several hundred wounded, and 135 prisoners. Our loss was 800 killed and wounded, including 16 officers. We may have later news by telegraph.

Fall of Port Mudson. It seems certain that Port Hudson has capitulated This was to be expected after the fall of Vicksburg. Grant being in a position to run down a sufficient number of his troops to render it unavoidable. We regard this as a clear opening of the river from its mouth to Vicksburg at least, except at Natchez, but whether the river is open or not to navigation by trading vessels is quite another question. We doubt

From the James River.

The demonstation on the James Rivor has resulted in the landing of no troops at Brandon on the north side, nor at Harrison's Landing, on the south side of the river. The flotilla is reported in the vicinity of City Point. The object of the demonstration is yet unknown. The Petersburg boys, old and young, in the most spirited manner turned out and shouldered their guns on the first signal of danger. They were soon in motion to meet the expected invader, but no chance has yet been offered for a fight.

The Situation in Maryland.

The President, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, received a letter from Gen. Lee, on Saturday which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania, The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg resulted in defeat ig the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thorougly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develop in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.

The Ellis Artillery.

We are happy to assure the friends of the men composing the Ellis Artillery, commanded by Capt. B. C. Manly, that in the late battles in Pennsylvania, but two or three of the men were slightly wounded. None were killed or severely hurt. The battery was at no time exposed to infantry fire. They lost several horses but none of their guns.

A Couple of Rebukes .- Gov. Vance permitted himself to become the tool of certain Buffaloe cancusites in this place, headed by Buffaloe Holden, to attempt the defeat of Thos. Webb, Esq., the energetic President of the N. C. R. R. Co., and also Dr. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh & Gaston Company. Well, the plot failed as to Dr. Hawkins, and most signally failed as to Mr. Webb. In the election of Directors, in the latter case, the whole number of votes cast was 7,401, of which Mr. Webb received 6,908 !- just 3,207 more than necessary. And at the same meeting, a resolution was offered by the State Proxy, heralded as one offered by Gov. Vance, and adopted, at a meeting of the Council of State-and it was laid on the table. Gov. Vance had better take a bint from these slight indications, and abandon the bad company he keeps. A word to the wise, &c.

No news from below yesterday. We have our vigilant Kinston correspondent on the alert. If any important movement abould take place and he not aware of it, we expect something awful to have hap-pened to him. Our readers may expect to be kept fully and promptly posted from below.

We devote all our available space to a lengthy account of the battles in Pennsylvania, condensed from the Richmond Enquirer.

BENGHAM'S LATER GRAHMAS. -- We invite attention to the announcement in another column, of the apor The especiation of the author will be a suffi-ent generally for the phonester of the work.

[Correspondence of the Richmend Enquirer.] Interesting Details of the Battles near Gettys-

WINCHESTER, Va., July 8, 1863.

The army of Northern Virginia, in its war of invasion, crossed the Potomac by wading at or near Williamsport, from thence they marched to Hagerstown, to Greencastle, and thence to Chambersourg. Ewell, who held the advance, went as far as Carlisle, some twelve miles from Harrisburg. Meantime, Hooker having withdrawn his forces from Stafford, moved the first two days' fights. them to and across the Potemac, and took up a line extending from Washington to Baltimore, expecting Gen. Lee to offer him battle in Maryland. Finding himself disappointed in this and having been compelled by pride or his superiors, he relinquished his command to Meade, who, finding out that Lee had deflected in his march through Pennsylvania, and was moving down the Baltimore turnpike from Chambers. burg, moved from Baltimore on the same road to meet him. The two armies, which had ceased to confront each other since the breaking up of the Fredericksburg lines, found themselves, however, again face to face, near Gettysburg, on Wednesday, July 1st .-Early in the day skirmishers were thrown forward by Gen. A. P. Hill, who had the advance on the pike leading from Chambersburg.

About 1 P. M., a battle began in earnest between Meade's and Reynold's corps, of the Northern Potomac army, and a large body, it is said, of Pennsylvania and New York militia, under Gen. Meade, and A. P. Hill's corps, who held his line immediately in front of town. Soon after A. P. Hill became engaged, Ewell with Early and Rhode's divisions moved down from Carlisle, and tork up a position to the left of Hill's corps, and somewhat to the Southwest of Harrisburg. The battle raged furiously for about two hours, when the Yankee line gave back some four miles, passing through and below Gettysburg, we occupying the town and capturing their wounded, some thirty-five hundred in number, and also a large number of armed prisoners—these latter being captured, I learn, by Ewell. Thus the fight closed on Wednesday, with a signal advantage to us. It had been an open field fight, and charging over slight acclivities, in which our troops, by intrepid valor. had success-

fully driven the enemy before them. On Wednesday night the enemy were heavily reinforced, and took up a strongly fortified position on a series of very elevated hills in the rear of Gettysburg. From these hills an effort was made by us, but unsuccessfully, to dislodge them on Thursday, the 2d The fight was begun and mainly contested on the right by Hood's and McLaws' divisions, of Longstreet's corps-Gen. L., with his forces, having reached the field after the close of the fight on Wednesday. Ewell was also engaged during this day on the extreme left with the enemy, who attempted to turn his extreme right-our extreme left-by moving in upon him from above, between Gettysburg and Carlisle; but in this they were successfully repulsed. The centre, under Gen. Hill, on this day held its ground firmly. Gen. Longstreet, on the right, succeeded on this day in driving them in on the right to a distance of fully mile. The results of this day's fighting can not be said to have been, by any means, a decided success to us. That they lost heavily cannot be gainsaid; but their position, naturally a very strong one, was held by not less than four lines of infantry, and every spot available for artillery bristled with the enemy's cannon. Our men actually got the fortifications once or twice, but so thinned were their ranks by the losses they had sustained that they were compelled to give back. The field was literally strewn with the dead and dying Yankees, and no slight sprinkling of our

brave defenders mingled with them. The fight for the possession of the heights was renewed again on Friday. Weantime, Gen. Pickett's division of Gen. Longstreet's corps had reinforced our right, and was principally engaged, with most disastrous loss of officers and men in this days work—Gen. diers—Armistead, Garnett and Kemper—being klifed.
A. P. Hill was also warmly and successfully engaged during this day, but I am not able to speak as to the

results which he achieved. The result of the three days fight may be summed up in immense losses on both sides; but in the last two days' encounters we were unable to carry the heights beyond and below Gettysburg. The consequence was, that on Friday night our troops fell back some two miles, evacuating Gettysburg, and forming our line of battle still some two miles in advance of the position which we held at the opening of the fight

on Wednesday evening. On Saturday morning our wagon trains were brought out in sight of the enemy, as also our ambulance trains, and moved off in the direction of Chambersburg. It is also said that we moved our lines back some distance during Saturday night, and that on Sunday the enemy pressed forward eagerly, when Ewell, who had apparently fallen back, but who had, in reality, hid in the rocks, near his old position. passed in their rear, just beyond Gettysburg and towards the enemy's old position beyond the town, and made prisoners of fifty-three regiments. This, I must say, is unconfirmed.

Our loss has I cen most serious, especially in general and field officers, and largely in men. General Pender is wounded severely, but not dangerously. Gen. Hood had his left arm struck by a ball, but will te able to save it. Gen. Heth is wounded slightlyhe is here, as is also Gen. Pender. Gen. G. T. Auderson is wounded in the flshy part of the leg-he is here. Gen. R. J. Semmes, wounded through femeral artery, but not dangerously-he had a tourniquet and applied it at once. Gen. Jenkins (of cavalry) is wounded in the head and is here. Gen. Scales is wounded and here, but not severely, I think. Gen. Petrigrew is reported wounded, but not here. Gen. J. M. Jones is wounded, but I learn not severely. Gen. Wade Hampton, reported wounded, but not here. Gen. Trimble is also said to be wounded in the leg, and will, it is reported, lese it.

Here follows a list of kill and wounded field officers, none of them being from North Carolina, viz: ten Colonels killed and nine wounded, and four Majors killed and wounded .- ED. ]

I telegraphed you yesterday, what has since been confirmed, viz: That Stuart had captured some two hundred wagons and a thousand to twelve hundred mules. He went within three miles of Georgetown. near enough to see the steeples of the churches.

The enemy's cavalry made a dash at our pontoons

at Williamsport, on Saturday last, and succeeded in proping them. We had a guard it is said, of one hundred men over them, but unarmed.

The Potomac being past fording, and we having only two or three boats, it is quite a slow business. It has been raining here for two weeks, and the Potomac will scareely be down under a week.

Our wounded are coming in daily; some two thousand having thus far arrived. General Archer, of our side, has been captured, and we have taken General Graham.

An officer who left Gettysburg on Saturday morning, saw some three hundred officers and at least three thousand prisoners, which had been captured by A. P. Hill. It is confidently asserted that Ewell has taken at least six thousand. What Longstreet has done, in this particular. I cannot hear. We have lost but few prisoners.

There was little or no stragging, less than ever before known, and the men fought with a will never before excelled. They marched, too, without showing any signs of fatigue, and passed the huge Rappaharmock, Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, all by

The line of battle at Gettyshurg reached over a field fully six miles long. The enemy being composed of the flower of the Yankee army and the New Tork and Pennsylvania militia; their battle cry be- the inviolability of State Rights, the sovereignty of ing, "fight for your homes!" It is said many of the States, the liberty of the press, the freedom of ivania militia were found with their speech, habeas corpus, de.

IV. Admitting the existence of two Confederacies

1 P. M., 9th July, 1863. It is folly confirmed here to this hour that our cavalry was yesterday at Frederick, Md., and our infant-ry at Boonsboro' and Hagerstown; General Lee himm night before last. Our forces did not retire from Gettysburg until fully 12 hours after the enemy had abandoned and moved fully away from his entrenched position; our men having gone through and through them. They are said to be of the most extensive and impregnable

The Baltimore American of Saturday, represents, it is said, their loss at fully fifteen thousand men in

WINCHESTER, Va., July 9, 1863. Our army is certainly now at Hagerstown, Boonsboro', and Frederick, Md., and seem to be on the route to Baltimore. My own impression is that the great battle of the war will be fought at or near the Relay House, the prizes at stake being nothing less than Baltimore and Washington

The positions which the enemy held at Gettysburg in the last two days' battles were quite impregnable. and General Lee has done wisely in changing his base and forcing the enemy to meet him on a fairer field. There is also another reason assigned for our change of position, but, for prudential reasons, I will withhold it.

There has been no general engagement since Sunday, and all the rumors of our successes since then are unfounded.

It will be asked what has been gained by this invasion of a free State, since our loss must be quite heavy. I answer, it is valuable in that it demonstrates to the people of the free States our power not only to repel aggression, but it will go further, and assist largely in banishing from their minds all schemes for our subjugation. In full, it is a living demonstration of our ability to act successfully on the offensive as well as on the defensive.

A Golgotha monument to the fully of this cruel crusade has been erected in the heart of Pennsylvania. near the homes of those who have been most energetic in its prosecution. The chalice which they have commended to others has been pressed to their own lips. The draught is bitter, but like all healthy medicines, it must work good results, political and social, to the system of our opponents.

It is quite true that the enemy have reoccupied Maryland Heights, but they have not as yet, I think,

attempted a foothold on the Virginia side. Reports from the army all concur that the spirit the men is invincible, and that they are nothing On which the Enquirer remarks: ampened by the late severe battles, in which our loss cannot. I think, fall far short of ten thousand; some two thousand of these are now here. At least three thousand more are now on the road between here and Williamsport, Md. The accommodations for the wounded are quite inadequate, and the patience our of brave have at the lack of preparation is praiseworthy in the highest degree-still, those who are here seem to exert themselves to serve the unfortunate. The ladies, too, manifest some interest in the welfare of the wounded, and I-only regret that I cannot say that it is more general. Perhaps, however, as there are a large number in the private residences, that the "ministering angels" do more than is seen. and that their labors, though unseen by the public, are not unfelt or unappreciated by the sufferers.

Generals Heth, Scales, Pender, G. T. Anderson, and Jenkins, are here, and well cared for. General Semmes is said to be at Martinsburg. A good num. ber of the wounded have gone up the Valley.

Since my letter of yesterday, I have obtained from he registry at the Receiving Hospial, the following additional list of wounded and staff officers : [Here follows another list of twenty-four officers.

of whom the following are from this State: Col. Himon, (?) 11th regiment; Col. Wm J. Hoke, 88th; Lieut. Col. Ashford, 38th; Maj. Brooks, 20th; Adjutant Riddick, 84th; Lieut. Col. Gordon, 34th; and

Our artillery, which first so distinguished itself at Chancettorsville, is said to have won new laurels here, and to have placed beyond cure its great efficiency as a leading arm of the service. This, indeed, is believed to have been one of the severest artillery fights of the

The proportion of wounded is much greater than in any previous fight of the war. Our less in killed is small compared with the wounded. Our loss in prisoners it is thought will reach at least three thousand. I have no means of ascertaining the enemy's loss, but am satisfied that it is very heavy, being certainly much larger than ours. Yankee papers are said to admit a loss of four general officers.

The great loss of general, field and sta ff officers was upavoidable, on account of our position being so well commanded, and, indeed, raked by the enemy's batteries and not because of any necessity to expose themselves in order to get the troops forward, for all concur that the men never fought better or charged harder or faster.

Our army, of course, quartered on the enemy; and our men report that they found no difficulty in getting whatever they wanted to eat. Grazing was fine, and wheat and corn was to be found in abundance. Horses, however, were rather scarce, the most of them having been stampeded. The able bodied men in the towns nearly all left. Butter was purchased for ten cents per pound in Confederate money, and molasses could be readily bought for \$1 per gallon in Chambersburg.

The slaughter has been dreadful and the fighting most severe. It is said we had three hundred pieces of artillery bearing upon them at one time. The enemy have undoustedly lost heavy, and the most decisive results must follow this invasion of the Free States; the war has been carried to their doors. God graut it may be kept there natil peace is secure.

Speculations of the Future.

The New York Metropolitan Record, of June 18th, has a wonderfully reasonable article for a Yankee

paper:
"It requires no prophetic vision," says the Metropolitan," "to forsee the result of the present war.
That it will terminate in the complete independence of the Southern Confederacy, there can be, we think no doubt in the mind of any rational man." It goes on then to declare that the Administration having utterly failed to subjugate the South, and the South having maintained itself gallantly and successfully against an overwhelming invasion from the North repeated again and again, it now depends upon the people whether they shall continue to sustain the war policy, and, by so doing, establish a permanent despotism that shall sweep away the last vistige of popular liberty from the Northern States. Believing that they are not prepared for such a result, it prosents a few serious reflections in regard to the future prospects of the Northern portion of the old Union.

1. A convention of the Northern States must be held to take into consideration the new condition in which they are now placed, and to devise means for their reorganization or reconfederation under a new constitution. Each State will have the power to ratify or reject the constitution proposed and adopted by

the Convention. II. The vast debt which has been secumulated by the present war will, as a matter of imperative necesthe interest on this, at some per cent., would be about one hundred and eighty millions, which is larger than the national debt of England.

within the limits of the old Union, the Government established under the new Constitution, will have to deal with the question of boundaries, customs, river navigation, and the general relations that may spring up between the two Confederacies; free trade to be declared between the two republics, so as to render border custom houses unnecessary; the navigation of the Mississippi free to the Gulf of Mex-

V. As the friendly relations between the two Confederacies are essential to the welfare and future prosperity of both, it should be the policy of the Northern, as we trust it will be of the Southern, to discourage and frown down every attempt to create hostile or bitter feelings between their respective Govern-

ments and people.

VI. Abolitionism must be abolished if we wish to preserve friendly relations with the South, with the view to an offensive and defensive alliance of the two great republics of America, against the intrigues and machinations of foreign powers.

VII. It is possible that the memories of wrongs and outrages committed during a ruthless invasion of the South may render such an alliance a work of difficulty for many years, but the statesmen of the South will, we believe, he the first to perceive the necessity for, and the benefits derivable from, such relationship between the two republics.

VIII. One of the most difficult questions to settle will be that of the territories, which, if not settled definitely and conclusively by a convention between the two Confederacies, may lead to en iless disputes, and, perhaps, endless hostilities. It may be that the old Missouri Compromise may be adopted, but whatever line may be adopted as the limit of the Northern and Southern territories, that line must be clearly and distinctly drawn. Whatever disputes may arise about these territories, they certainly cannot originate in any fear that either confederacy will not have sufficient lands to meet the demands of their population for two or three centuries to come.

At the close of the war a new question will come up for the consideration of that portion that still remains of the old Union. This is no less a question than the future position of the border slave States. If the principle of universal sufferage is to prevail with regard to the election of their choice between the North and the South, then that question must be left to their own decision by a general election in that State, and with regard to the election, we believe that if left entirely untrammeled by governmental or bayonet interference, they will decide by large majorities of their populations to go with the Southern Confederacy.

This is all right, with the exception of part of Article IV. The Northern Federation can declare free trade for itself, and can prohibit custom houses for itself, and can make the navigation of the Mississippi free within its own borders. All those matters will be dealt with by us also for ourselves, and with reference to our own interests and policy. We have always offered the free navigation of the Mississippi, but this does by no means imply the absence of customs duties upon merchandize landed in our ports for

There is no harm, however, in having these considerations presented to the Yankee mind, to reflect on at its leisure.

[Reported for the State Journal. Annual Meeting of the N. C. Railroad Company. GREENSBORO'. July 9th, 1863.

The fourteenth general meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C., R. R. Co., assembled this day in the Court-House at 11 o'clock, a. m. Dr. Wm. R. Holt was called to the Chair, and J. H. Bryan and Jed. H. Lindsay, appointed Secretaries. The Committee appointed at last meeting reported 7401 shares represented in person or by proxy, owned by 274 individuals ; the meeting was therefore declared duly organized, On motion adjourned to 8 o'cleck, P. M.

On reassembling the several reports from the Board of Directors the Committee on the Sinking Fund, the Finance Committee, and Committee of Examination were read and received,

The following resolutions were then moved and passed: by J. W. Thomas, returning the thanks of the Stockholders to the President, Directors, Superintendent and employees for their faithful and efficient services during the past year.

By Arch. Carter, requiring the cars to be run under the shelter at Salisbury Station for the convenience

By Wm. Murdock, authorizing the Board to purchase negroes to the amount of \$100,000, to be paid out of the current receipts. By Ralph Gorrell, State proxy, resolutions in ac-

cordance with those passed on the subject by the Governor's Council, relating to the tariffs of fare and freight, which on motion were laid on the table. By D. M. Barringer, instructing the Board to erect

a shed over their track at Raleigh Depot, and to have the grounds thorough'y drained. By Alex. McRae, authorizing the Board to reserve sufficient land for their own use and to lay off convenient lots and streets at Company Shops, and to ex-

pose said lots to sale. By Ralph Gorrell, instructing the Board to ascertain the amount of private subscriptions raised to assist in purchasing the land on which the Shops are situated. and to refund the same.

By D. M. Barringer, authorizing the Board to erect a Round House, as recommended in the President's Report. By R. S. Tucker, requiring all the general officers,

except the President, to reside at the Shops. Laid

J. W. Kirkland, amending the By-Law relating to transfer of stock so as to read "on or before the 1st of June" instead of July. By G. W. Mordecai, increasing the President's sal-

ary to \$3000, Treasurer's to \$2500, Secretary's to \$2000 for last fiscal year, and continuing until fur-By K. P. Battle, authorizing the Board to invest \$2,00,000 in cotton, or in such other manner

shall deem best, to provide a fund for the purchase of stock and material. D. M. Barringer, moved former committee of Fi-

nance and Examination be reappointed. Agreed The following named gentlemen were appointed Committee on Proxies for next annual meeting :-

G. W. Mordecai, K. P. Battle, C. W. Haywood and W. H. Tucker. The meeting having balloted for four Directors, Wm. Johnston and John N. Washington, commit-

tee, reported whole number of votes 7,401-pecessary to a choice 3,701-Thomas Webb receiving 6,908was declared duly elected. Second ballot 7,000 votes, 3,501 necessary.

Giles Mebane received 4,473 P. C. Cameron 3,624, and were duly elected. Third ballot 6,686, necessary 3,344. John L. Morehead received 3,837, and was declared duly elected.

J. L. Morehead moved that the list of stockholders be published with proceedings. Adopted.

R. S. Tucker moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretaries. The meeting then adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the second Thursday in July 1864.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Ja., } Secys. JED. H. LINDSAY. STATE PROXY.—Ralph Gorrell. STATE DIRECTORS.—John Everett, John. D. Flan-ner, Rufus S. Tucker, Albert Johnson, John Berry,

C. P. Mendenhall, D. A. Davis, W. C. Means, STECKHOLDERS' DIRECTORS.—Thus Webb, Mebane, P.C. Cameron, John L. Morehead. OFFICERS.-Thos. Webb, President: Thos. J. Sumner, Superintendent; P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer; J. H. Bryan, jr., Secretary.

Forrest is in the saddle" is the magic whisper over the wires. Whenever that man is "in the saddle," a Vankes or two are certain to be out of theirs pretty som thereafter. - Chat. Bebel.

· Taken Up

And Committed to the Jail of Meckleaburg A County, N. C., about the 17th of April, 1863, a negro boy who says his name is JOE, and is about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and has rather an intelligent appearance. He had on when committed to jail a grey coat and dark pantaloons, both very dirty.—
The said negro says he belongs to Washington Price of Mississippi, but was recently in the employ of Newdham Price, living ten miles from Raleigh, N. C., where he reports he was left by his young master on his way to the army. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

R. M. WHITE,

Sheriff of Mecklenburg county. april 36-w6m.

Printing Presses For Sale.

I will expose to public sale for cash, on the 18th of July, at the office recently occupied on Green street, Fayetteville, N. C., Col. P. J. Sinclair's entire interest in the PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and FIXTURES, &c., employed in publishing The North Carolinian. Also his interest in the Library, Furniture, Gas Pipe and Fixtures of the Office, and his interest in the house, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection.

HECTOR MCNEILL, Seriff.

july 14-2t\*

By J. A. JOHNSON, Dep't. Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

SILTY and one TWENTY Horse Power, STATIONARY ENGINE—new and without boilers. 1 TWENTY FOUR HORSE POWER ENGINE with

TEN HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENGINE in good order.

1 SET BOILER PLATE ROLLERS—heavy.

1 SET FOUNDRY FIXTURES, Consisting of CUPALO, FAN, CRANE, LADDERS, PATTERNS, &c.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO. July 11-det.

Progress copy.

C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 29, 1862. Reward of Thirty Dollars (\$30) will be paid for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate States Army, at this post; or Fifceen Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe confinement of any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they can be secured by the military authorities. HENRY McCOY, Capt. & 4. Q. M

> FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, ) July 4th, 1963.

DROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of August next, for furnishing to the Confederate States, at Favetteville Argenal and Armory, FIFTY THOUSAND WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS. when to be cut and delivered, also the nature of inspecti n

will be furnished on application to Major F. L. CHILDS. july 7-dt30jy

OFFICE MEDICAL DIRECTOR, GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C., Raleigh, June 12, 1863. Wanted.

100 bushels of Barley. Highest prices paid. Apply to Medical Director's office Raleigh, or Medical Purveyor's office Charlotte. June 12 .- tf. OFFICE OF RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.;

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863. THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Divadend of 10 per cent, upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th July, 1863. June 19 .- dtaug1.

Rare Chance for a Smart Boy.

WAN ED, by Col. L. S. Baker, fst N. C. Cav-alry, a smart NEGRO BOY, as COOK. This is a fine opportunity for a smart boy to make money and tido the State some service." Application to be made to this office. The editors will attend to the transportation, &c., to Col. Baker's regiment. Apply ims idiately. June 1 .-- tf. .

The Quarter's Returns of Beccased Soldiers of this Regiment have been forwarded to Wm. II. S. Taylor, 2d Auditor, Richmond. Va., to whom all applications for payment of their dues must be made. WM. L. SAUNDERS Lieut. Col., Comd'g 46th Reg't N. C. T. may 2-dtf.

Act'g Adj't. Estrayed.

FROM the State Stables, on the 4th, 2 mare Mules, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. \$20 Reward will be paid for their return THOS D. HOGG, Capt. & Acting Q. M., N. C. A. June 8 .- dtf.

> ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

EAD WANTED ... I wish to purchase Lead for A this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of PCWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S. May 8-tf. In charge of Ordnance.

Notice.

good and productive plantation is wanted. A with good buildings, and near the railroad and not over 15 miles from the town of Raleigh. Any person wishing to sell will please apply to June 18 .- d2w &wtf. THIS OVVICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY. COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863. DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ten per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the fifteenth day The Transfer Books will be closed from this date nutil the day of payment. June 29-2tawtd JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secy.

To Parents and Guardians. HAVING recently visited the principal hose pitals in the city of Richmond, I find at Chimbers 20, Camp Winder, Howard's Grove and Seabrook located in healthy localities, some two miles from the city, accessible to good spring water and a good corps of Surgeons and good ward mastery, the wards and divisions kept cleanly, being white washed out and inside, good clean beds for each wounded and sick, their wounds being dressed twice a day—in fact all is done, possible, to render our brave soldiers comfortable, that can be under the circumstances.

WM. F. HEND RSON. OFFICE OF THE N. C., R. R. CO.

COMPANY SHOPS, June 10th 1863, THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Stock-holders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro', on Thursday the ninth day of July next, at Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies; they will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary, or to any of the Station Agents.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Secretary.

June 12 .- 2awtd. Negro Man Wanted.

THE subscriber wants a stout negro man to hire either by the month or for the balance of the year. Apply immediately to S. SMITHURST, april 29—dtf. or to the State Journal Office.

\$60 REWARD.

Conscript OFFICE, Camp Holmes, N. C., June 5, 1863: } REWARD of \$60 will be paid for the arrest A and delivery, at the Camp of instruction, of the following soldiers, who descried from the 23d Regiment, N. C. troops on the 25th day of May, 1863:

Private JOSEPH CARPENTER, Company B, 24 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, dark bair, dark eyes: three of his upper front teeth out; occu pation when enlisted a farmer; enlisted in Lincoln County

Private S. D. HUDDLESTONE, Company E, 19 years o d, dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, five feet ten inches high; enlisted in Granville county, N. C.; by occupation when enlisted a farmer.

By order of

COL. PETER MALLETT. Comd't Conscripts for N. C.

EW Blanks on hand and for Sale, at the