

PRINTERS WANTED.

SEVERAL Good Compositors wanted at this Office for Book Work of the Newspaper. Forty cents per thousand paid. Apply immediately. Dec. 19th, 1862.

CARRIERS WANTED.

Several intelligent, industrious white boys can make each a dollar per day, as carriers for this paper. Apply immediately.

Was the Convention of North Carolina, which seceded from the United States, and carried the State into the Southern Confederacy, in earnest in its action? Did it mean the full consequences of its deed, and did it reflect the will of the people? The ordinance of secession was passed unanimously, and without delay upon the meeting of that Convention. Had that body duly reflected upon the consequences of that momentous step, bid adieu, firmly, to the peace they left behind and welcomed the horrors of the war they invited by their counsel? What determined their course in such a direction? Was it the last refuge left to a free people, to escape from a coming tyranny which they believed to be insupportable, or was it a mere chivalrous impulse to rush to the assistance of our sister States that had entered into conflict with the United States? Was that first act in the drama of the Revolution duly considered and cast to reflect the feelings of the audience, the people of North Carolina? Do they believe the causes which occasioned the act of the Convention, to be, in fact, a sufficient justification of the measure? If they do believe this, if the Convention at that time reflected their will, has anything since then arisen either in the policy of the United States or of the Confederate States to change the views of the people? The Convention, during its session, after the passage of the ordinance, declared the separation final, and the Legislature which has just closed its present sitting, again declares the separation final. If this Legislature, just from the people, find cause to declare the action of the Convention just and proper, and to adopt it, the separation still must meet the approval of the people. No open effort has been made, in terms, to separate North Carolina from her sisters of the South. According to the action or the non-action of the representatives of the people, they are pleased to remain with the Southern Confederacy. The people then are committed deeply and fully to the fate of the Confederacy; and are bound by every tie of interest, honor and fidelity to support of the government of the Confederacy in every legitimate measure. It is too late, after repeated declarations of sanction to this revolution, to look back to its source and denounce its origin so far as they have acted. It is too late to censure the Convention for the ordinance of secession, it is too late to censure the Convention for adopting the Constitution and government of the Confederate States. The acts of the Convention have been ratified by the people at too fearful a cost of life, of property and ease, to cast one word of censure upon it at this day. Still less can a member of that Convention, at this date, rise up in judgment against the work of his own hands.

To the members of that body, above all others, are we entitled to look for greatest encouragement in this struggle. The Confederacy owes its being to them in a great degree, and it has a right to expect from them their all of support and defence in the trying scenes through which we are passing. The President has a right to look to them for support above all others; and if they believe him patriotic and competent, he has a still stronger right to suppose, that no fretful complaints against unavoidable disasters shall, by them, be laid to his door. Many members of the Convention are members of the Legislature, and many others are in positions in which they are constantly heard by the people. What is called the Conservative party, numbers in its ranks a large portion, if not a majority of that Convention, and the world has just cause to marvel at the fact. They broke up the old Government, launched us into an interminable war with the most powerful nation on earth, and set before us a future full of suffering, peril and disaster. What has been the course of many of these gentlemen since? Their whole time is spent in an effort to convince the people of the State that they were opposed to the whole movement and that not upon them, but upon what they call a faction, composed of a small minority which they have named "Destructives," rests the whole odium of this disastrous state of affairs. They denounce this minority on all occasions as unfit to be trusted with power, because they broke up one government, which the Conservatives helped with all their might to overturn. The reasoning is this: it is true, ye, of the Conservatives, are in the majority, and we pushed against the fabric of the old Union with all our might. But we could not push it down, and so far as we are concerned, it would have stood. But you meddlesome Destructives, seeing us straining ineffectually to topple over the concern, came to our aid and with your additional help, we did overthrow the structure and now you see the consequences. Therefore, not we, the Conservatives, but you, the Destructives, are responsible for the whole mischief. You pushed too hard with us, harder than we did, you know you did, and it is not fair for you now to hold us chargeable with your doings.

Further, the Conservatives say, you, destructives counseled us to push down the old government several hours, some say days, before we thought it the right time to begin the destruction. It was your mischievous brain that hatched the idea. It is true, you thought you were right after considering the question. While, but that matters not—you owned the copyright and we have only used the invention. Such is the train of reasoning with which many of the gentlemen who signed the ordinance of secession, and their followers of the Conservative school, seek to justify to the people, their strange course in all the abuse and opposition which they heap upon the southern movement and the Confederate Government. We have no fear of free discussion, we have no terms of reproach, even at this time, for a free interchange of opinion. We have heard, without a thought and without concern, comparisons drawn between the Confederate Government, the Government of the United States, that of Great Britain and others. In the freedom of social intercourse such topics will arise, and black would be the despotism which sought to repress the freedom of

speech. But the casual and careless expressions of friends and acquaintances dropped in the streets, unattended and half understood, are one thing, and the public declaration of views and principles upon the stump, and in newspapers, and in the halls of Legislation, where men are supposed to have reflected calmly upon what they utter, are quite another thing.

It may be asked, why indulge in such a homily upon things that are past and irrevocable. Are we not all out of the old Union and into the new? Did not every one of us join heart and hand in ushering in the new order of things? True, all seemingly did, but a large portion of us act and talk now as if we were sorry for the part we took, and spend our whole time in abusing others for the results we see growing out of our action. It is this contradiction between acts and words, this silly trifling with every interest we have, and this unjust denunciation of others for our own acts, which have elicited this article.

Can it be Possible.

In answer to enquiries on the subject, we reply that it was stated by the unscrupulous Holden of the Standard that Gov. Vance directed the mayor of Raleigh to go to the depot in this city and arrest Mr. McCubbin, the confidential officer of the Confederate government, with his prisoner in charge, the Rev. Mr. Graves, arrested on an accusation of treasonable practices—and hold them both subject to the order of the Governor! The truthless character of the Standard would make us doubt this extraordinary statement, did not that partisan sheet claim to be the organ of Gov. Vance. Can the law-abiding people of North Carolina sanction a proceeding such as this, if true? Gov. Vance should deny this statement, or answer to the people for his high-handed conduct.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The house and lot of D. W. Courts, on Hillsboro' street, sold a day or two ago for \$6,530—three times its original cost.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 19th inst.

North Carolina. We speak the common sentiment of Virginia, when we declare that we have always cherished a warm and cordial appreciation for the people of our sister State of North Carolina. Their integrity, manliness and modesty are perhaps better known and estimated by us than by the States farther South and West. This feeling of respect has been heightened by the war. The two States moved at the same time for secession. When the shock of battle came, North Carolina braced herself for the struggle with a spirit and determination that did not surprise us, for they were not, we well knew, of a race to brook oppression. Both as to the number and conduct of her troops, North Carolina has every reason to be proud. The late victory at Kinston, achieved mainly if not exclusively by North Carolina troops, is but one of the many similar proofs of the bravery and determination of her sons.

But, while we recognize the devotion of a generous people to a great cause, we are pained to note another and contrary spirit in some of the members of the Legislature of that State. A bill as we have already stated, pending at Raleigh, now to raise ten thousand State troops, and these are to be taken from the class of citizens who have already been called out by the Confederate government. After a full debate a preamble declaring the absence of any purpose to conflict with the Constitution and the Confederate authorities was voted down. The common law passed by the Congress for the benefit of all the States, is to be broken down on the convenient plea of local defence. Where is this to end? If one State may do this why not another? Why should not South Carolina recall all her troops for the defence of Savannah? Mobile, too, is threatened, so the sons of Alabama must quit the Rappahannock for the Gulf. Mississippi and Louisiana are suffering greatly from invasion, and they too must withdraw their quotas. So with the rest. Such is the natural and necessary result of this unfortunate business. The upshot is that each State is left to her own defence the Yankees will concentrate where they please, and overwhelm each State in turn. The war would soon degenerate into a mere guerrilla struggle, and in a brief time, all would be under the iron heel of the Yankees.

It was to prevent just such consequences as these that the Confederate Government was formed with the assent of all the States, North Carolina included, and armed with power to conduct and manage the war. On no other principle can we have a hope of success. Let this untimely precedent be at once set and followed, and ruin and degradation will be the portion of the South. History will record that after deeds of valor that have attracted the unmeasured admiration of the world, after sacrifices almost without a parallel, when victory after victory had crowned the heroism of the South, when liberty and independence had been almost won, the rich prize was lost by the folly and madness of faction. Who would not blush to read such a page? What citizen of North Carolina could ever hope to hold up his head if he felt that his State had been the first to brook the unity of the Confederacy and point the path to anarchy and subjugation? The leaders of this plot may be assured that in such event the brand of Cain would be nothing to theirs.

We say a plot, because we are well assured that neither the people of North Carolina nor the great majority of the Legislature have any sympathy with such designs. Most of them who voted for the measure, it is safe to infer, are governed by good motives and have not sufficiently reflected upon the consequences of their proceedings. But there are others in the back ground plotting and scheming, who, if their hearts were known, would not improbably be torn to pieces by the patriotic masses of North Carolina.

To the latter we appeal to rise and put their seal of condemnation upon this movement. Upon the wretched struggle for offices and spoils at Raleigh they may well look with contempt and indifference; but they must now arouse themselves ere their ruin is consummated. If they delay it may be too late. Let them snatch from the enemy the only consolation he can have for the crushing defeats of Fredericksburg and Kinston. Fortunately, North Carolina has a Governor who we believe has the wisdom and nerve to meet any attempt to betray the State. We look with confidence to him and to the people of North Carolina, without reference to past distinctions, to crush a measure which brings more hope of conquering the South to Lincoln than all his armed hangers-in the field. The Governor who will stand out on the page of history as one who wielded the powers of his high office to aid and sustain the Confederate authorities in the work of common defence, may well afford to despise the counsels of ephemeral and factious presses. He may lose the plaudits of the last, but he will not dishonor the brave dead of his own State, who have offered up their lives for liberty—and he will have the thanks of their brethren in arms, of every State, who survive them.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow arrived in Chattanooga from Richmond, Friday night. We were especially delighted to meet our long honored, gallant and accomplished friend, Col. Mark Pillow. It gives us great pleasure to announce in the same connection that Gen. Pillow has been ordered to active service again. No one can doubt that we have the "sword of the Lord" on our side and it is a pleasing reflection to know that we are not to lose that of "Gideon." A speedy command and many laurels to "our pillow of fire."

COTTON PLANTING.—The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill limiting the number of acres of cotton to be planted in that State next year, to three to a hand.

PREPARING TO RETALIATE.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph announces that fifteen Yankee officers have been brought from the vicinity of Murfreesboro', Tenn., and placed in close confinement at Macon. The object is to make them answer, by their lives, if necessary, for some of the many horrid murders they have been perpetrating in Tennessee and Kentucky. It is hoped that our Government now intends squaring all accounts with the Abolition authorities.

Since the above paragraph was in type, we have received the Chattanooga Reddy, which gives a list of the Federal officers sent to Macon, and the cause of their detention. Gen. Bragg, it appears, demanded of Rosecrans the release of citizens of Tennessee, held as prisoners for their loyalty to the Confederate States. Rosecrans refused the demand, and Gen. Bragg then replied that he should hold all captured officers of the Federal army in close confinement, as hostages for the safety of the citizens so imprisoned. The following is the list:

- Colonel A. B. Moore, 104th Illinois Infantry. Lt. Col. D. Hopman, " " " " " Lt. Col. R. R. Stewart, 2d Ind. Cav. Major I. H. Widmer, 104th Illinois Infantry. Capt. J. W. Kreider, 108th Ohio, Co. B. Capt. Cris Beck, 2d Ind. Cav. 1st Lieutenant J. W. Hudson, 2d Ind. Cav. Co. C. 1st Lieut. Enoch Barnett, " " " " " 1st Lieut. Alex. Hess, " " " " " 1st Lieut. D. Parsley, " " " " " 1st Lieut. Edward, " " " " " 2d Lieut. W. G. Brush, " " " " " 2d Lieut. J. B. Williams, " " " " " 2d Lieut. G. W. Daily, " " " " " 2d Lieut. James Kern, " " " " "

All of whom were captured by Morgan at Harpersville, on the 7th inst.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTRACTS.—The Washington Chronicle publishes in its official columns a weekly official list of contracts solicited or proposed to the Yankee War Department. For the week ending 16th inst., the offers embraced the following:

- Brown & Co., Louisville, Ky., offer to deliver 4,000 mules at that place at \$30 each. Edward Robinson, same place, offers to furnish from 500 to 2,000 mules, to be delivered in Washington at \$39 each. T. A. Matthews offers 1,100 aged mules—no terms specified. Lewis Stagg, Louisville, offers from one to two millions pounds of sugar-cured hams, to be delivered in that city at 10c. per pound. The Consul General of Frankfurt, on behalf of parties there, transmits offer of 50,000 filled muskets. J. W. Schmydt & Co., N. Y., offer 5,000 tons of lead, on shipboard in Europe, at \$21 1/2c. per ton. Edward Robinson, offers 50,000 Springfield muskets at \$20 each. Naylor & Co., New York and Boston, offer 3,000 tons lead, at 6c. per lb. Herman Baker & Co., N. Y., offer two complete batteries Austrian smooth-bored guns, in bond at New York at \$18,000. David Paul Brown, Lancaster, Pa., solicits an order to repair or alter 10,000 to 12,000 guns. Thaddeus Stevens requests that the order be given.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—The news from Mexico, brought by the steamer Eagle at New York from Havana and which we get through late Northern papers is important. The French troops at Tampico are suffering fearfully from sickness. Jalapa and Alvarado had been occupied by the French. President Juarez has issued a proclamation, indicating the penalty of death upon all who shall carry dispatches to or from the French army. The consequence is that no courier from the city of Mexico had reached the coast before the mail left. All communication between the interior and the coast is now virtually cut off.

The Diario de la Marina of Havana, of the 27th ultimo, contains a short article on the proposed French railroad from Vera Cruz to Orizaba. It says that the rails and all other necessary articles have all been purchased in the United States. The Diario thinks that the establishment of such a road is only part of the plans of Gen. Forey for facilitating the transit of ammunition, provisions, &c., through the country, and does not regard the movement as pointing to any lengthened occupation of the country by the French. It refers to the railway built in the Crimea in illustration of its views.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—It is understood that the Exchange Hotel has been rented for the use of the Confederate Congress. The building is in every way admirably adapted to the purpose, containing three spacious apartments: the two dining rooms and the ball room, each by actual measurement is of greater size than the present Hall of the House of Representatives, and any number of committee rooms, &c. The house will easily accommodate Congress and also any one of the Departments of Government.

From the North Carolina Presbyterian. PRAYER FOR PEACE. MR. EDITOR: Will you please give admission to your columns to the accompanying address and prayer, and add thereto if you approve any remarks of your own?

DEAR SISTERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES: Those to whom Christ is precious—and also those to whom He hath no form or comeliness—We are all alike involved in, or threatened by one common calamity; should we not call upon the Lord in this our day of tribulation, if peradventure he will hearken and hear? Nineveh, wicked, heathen Nineveh, was heard when she humbled herself before the mighty God of Jacob; shall not we then draw nigh, who can plead the merits of "His Son our Saviour"? I would humbly propose to you, my sisters, that at 12 M., on every Monday until peace be declared, the united voice of our supplicants should ascend unto the God of nations.

"Let those who always pray, now pray the more, And those who never pray, now pray before." And as in a concert of prayer, it is desirable that thoughts as well as feelings should be in unison, I would humbly submit for your use a form of prayer written by ONE OF THE MARYS, and most heartily endorsed by ONE OF THE MARYS: "O Lord, our Heavenly Father! look down in thine infinite compassion upon us, thine afflicted children and hear and save us! Hear the prayer of the mothers and daughters of this land, as with united voice they implore thy forgiveness and blessing—the blessing of peace, a permanent and honorable peace. Oh, deliver us from our enemies, and from the hand of those that hate to be, and enable us to forgive our enemies as we hope to be forgiven and accepted of thee. Oh Lord! let not Satan rage and rule in them longer. Oust out the evil spirits that possess them, and enable them to "sit at the feet of Jesus" clothed, and in their right mind." And Oh, Thou Almighty God, our Saviour! the Prince of Peace, who with a word once stilled the raging waves of the sea, come now and say to this tempest of human passions, "Peace be still." Oh Thou blessed Spirit of Love and Peace, descend and scatter the thick darkness that reigns around, comfort the widow and the fatherless, bind up the broken in heart, hear the sighing of the prisoner and captive, and send deliverance. Dissolve the hatred and power of the armies that threaten us. Bless our noble soldiers and restore them in peace and joy to their homes. Reward their devotion and sacrifices, and above all give unto them eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ. May the time now come when the nations shall learn war no more. Now come now be a universal "death unto sin," and "new life unto righteousness," and may the kingdoms of the world become "the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." And now unto Him who hath loved us and washed us in His own blood, be all glory and power, and dominion, world without end, Amen.

A STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE FEDERAL RAIDS AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1862. The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are computed from the official reports of the commanding officers, (where such reports were published). The northern papers seldom publish losses of the enemy. The northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves so monstrous fabricators that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, Pickens Butler when they are published. In a note stated that he lost at Bethel 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.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES. Table with columns: Date, Battles, Confederate Killed, Confederate Wounded, Confederate Captured, Federal Killed, Federal Wounded, Federal Captured. Rows include June 16 Phillips, June 12 Rich Mountain, July 11 Bull Run, etc.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES. Table with columns: Date, Battles, Confederate Killed, Confederate Wounded, Confederate Captured, Federal Killed, Federal Wounded, Federal Captured. Rows include Feb. 12 San Antonio, Mar. 17 Fort Brown, Apr. 13 Fort Sumter, Apr. 19 Indianola, May 13 Sewell's Point, etc.

RECAPITULATION. Table with columns: Confederate Loss, Federal Loss. Rows include Killed, Wounded, Prisoners. Total Confederate Loss: 909,3067; Total Federal Loss: 238,18257614 8177.

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondent 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.

CHATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD. A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR OPENING BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ABOVE ROAD, the following Resolution was adopted: Resolved, That books of subscription for Stock in said Company be forthwith opened, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in the city of Raleigh, under the Superintendence of Wm. H. Jones. Feb. 14-15

Bristles! Bristles! Bristles! The Subscriber will give the highest Cash 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 season. Apply to PHILLIP THEIM, Raleigh, N. C. September 19th, 1862. 87-15

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 Fifteen Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe confinement of any deserter, in any part of the different counties, so they can be secured by the military authorities. HENRY MCCOY, Capt. A. Q. M. Oct 8-92-15

Mules Wanted. THE UNDERSIGNED WANTS TO PURCHASE TEN GOOD MULES. Apply at the Commissary Department. THOMAS D. HOGG, Captain & C. S. Raleigh, Nov. 22, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. C., August 5th, 1862. RESPONSIBLE parties in North Carolina, having reported that many are entering the Partisan Rangers' service, or are professing to enter it, with the expectation of staying about their homes and always beyond cannon shot of the enemy; notice is hereby given, that all enrolled men in the district are subject to orders from these Headquarters; and that more active duty will be required of the Partisan than of other soldiers. When the orders for active service are not promptly complied with, the Partisan companies will be disbanded and enrolled as conscripts. D. H. HILL, Major General Commanding. Aug. 9. 76-15

THE BEST IRISH GLUE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS, RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 29, 1862. 6-15

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber on my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smith's Station. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order. The turpentine still is in good order, holds 15 barrels. Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is suitable for a whiskey still. N. M. VINSON. Oct 15

Conscription. Thousands in the Confederate States owing to the different laws and exemptions passed by the last two sessions of the Confederate States Congress, are so constituted 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 to the respective camps appointed for the enrollment of Conscripts in the different States. To those who believe themselves exempt, we would respectfully say, that on securing one fee, which is Five Dollars, we will furnish them the law 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 legitimate business. Those whom we find actually liable, we will inform accordingly. Those who are not and there are thousands in every State who are not) 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 army.

Following 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 288 P. O., Raleigh, N. C. 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, has resumed the manufacture of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. We have in store a large and well selected stock of Bright and Dark Tobaccos, in 2 1/2, 3 and 4 boxes, and half-pounds in caddies. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Snuff, in all the various sized packages, to which we invite the attention of the trade before purchasing elsewhere. CHRISTIAN A. LEE, No. 68 Main st., Richmond, Va. dec 8

Tanner Wanted. A SKILLFUL Tanner with good recommendations, can obtain employment the ensuing year, by making early application to the undersigned at Rokeville, Wake County, N. C. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, No. 6

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for Wake county, at the fall term, 1861 (amended at the fall term, 1862), I will sell in the town of Forestville, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a lot of land, more or less, and lying in said town of Forestville, well situated and well improved, belonging to the estate of the late Brian Green. ALSO, under the same authority, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Lenoir, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1863, a tract of ten acres of land, in the county of Franklin, near the land of William Harris and Dr. Cradup, and belonging to the estate of said deceased.

Both the above parcels of land will be sold on a credit of six months; purchaser to give bond with two approved securities. C. B. HARRISON, Adm'r & Commissioner. ALSO, on the 1st day of January, 1863, I will sell Two Hundred and Twenty acres of land, in the Southeast corner of said county of Franklin, adjoining the land of Capt. Cradup. Terms of sale cash or credit to suit purchaser. C. B. HARRISON, Adm'r & Commissioner. Nov. 21, 1862.

Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond—Session of 1862-63. THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first Monday in November, 1862, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing. It is not intended by the Faculty to abandon permanently the course of five months, but in consideration of the state of the country, and the increased expense of living, it seemed to them advisable to reduce it, for the present, to four months. The course will be conducted on the same plan, and with the same advantages to the student, as heretofore.

Faculty. Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery. David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Beverly R. Welford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. A. E. Petricolas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. L. S. Joyner, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine. James M. Couway, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c. James B. McGraw, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Marion Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees.—Professors' ticket, each, \$15. Demonstrator of Anatomy, \$10. Matriculation, \$25. Graduation, \$25. For further information, or a copy of the catalogue, address L. S. JOYNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, 18-33rd Street. Sept 13

EXTRACT. WAR DEPARTMENT, AND INSPECTION OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 31st, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. 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 impositions of every description of property whatever, and especially of arms and Ordnance stores belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. Army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impositions, and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution. By command of the Secretary of War, [Signed] Adjutant and Inspector General. HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT, August 6th, 1862. The attention of the officers and men of the 5th N. C. Regt., is called to the above order, No. 62, and all officers and men are required to report immediately to the Headquarters, or send certificates of Surgeons. By order of COL. McRAE, 76-15

Notice. OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, Company Shops, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIPPERS on this Road, 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, Ensign and Superintendent. 89-15

\$50 Reward. RANAWAY from the Confederate Stables at the 49th of September, my negro man ISAAC. He said negro is Carpenter by trade, very bright complexion, straight hair, about 5 feet 6 inches in height; had on when he left, a pair of white pants, drab vest and frock; when spoken to, speaks very short. When last heard from, he was in Raleigh, trying to make his way to Newbern. Perhaps he has changed his name 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 him again. Address W. A. K. FALKENER, Warrenton, N. C. 15-15-15

Lead Wanted. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. I wish to purchase lead for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me. THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. & C. S. In charge of Ordnance. Dec 4-38-dfr

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 into the neighborhood of the enemy in Eastern N. C. She is a native of the State, and can teach French, the English Branches, Drawing, &c. Address M. Care Editors State Journal. 13-dfr